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THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Official Report

Volume II, 1949

(18th February to 17th March, 1949)

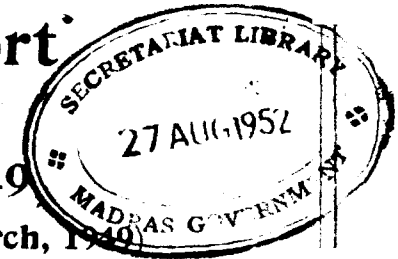
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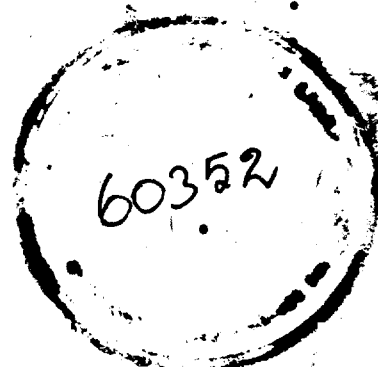
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

(LEGISLATIVE)

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I— QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Friday, 18th February, 1949.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

DEVELOPMENT OF SANTA CRUZ AIRPORT

*479. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken by Government to develop the Santa Cruz Airport as the main airport of India?

(b) If so, what are the special features of the scheme and what is the total cost estimated? When is the work likely to be started and when will it be completed?

(c) Will the proposed airport provide a weather forecast station for all India on the same line as Karachi aerodrome?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The Government of India propose to develop Santa Cruz as one of the International airports in India.

(b) The development plans of the airport envisage *inter alia* the construction of terminal buildings, a Regional Meteorological office, hangars, workshops, residential quarters, Communication buildings, an Isolation Hospital and the extension and strengthening of runways. The work has already been started and is expected to be completed within a period of five years. It is estimated that the cost of the project will be approximately rupees four crores.

(c) A weather forecasting station of the same type as exists at Karachi is already functioning at Santa Cruz.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know, Sir, whether the original estimates were seven crores, whether a conference of Air Liner representatives met at Bombay and expressed the view that since Bombay would be the first port of contact for foreigners with India, the buildings which would be constructed there should be sufficiently attractive and decorative and may I know whether that point has been borne in mind or whether the reduction from seven to four crores will remove that facility?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The revised estimates will provide all the necessary facilities and the necessary architectural beauty.

FORCED LANDING OF AN AEROPLANE AT AMBALA

*480. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the answer to my short notice question asked on the 4th September, 1948 regarding the forced landing of an aeroplane at Ambala and state what is the result of the enquiry?

(b) What was the time when the plane took off from Delhi aerodrome and what was the time when the wireless message was sent from the plane, that the plane would have to do forced landing due to shortage of fuel?

- (c) What was the actual time of the forced landing?
 (d) What is the capacity of all the tanks in the plane including the reserve tanks?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The enquiry has shown that the aircraft made a forced landing due to shortage of fuel. The Ground Engineer, who had been made responsible for refuelling the aircraft, was found negligent in the discharge of his duties and his licence has been suspended for a period of six months.

(b) The plane took off from Delhi aerodrome at 15.10 hours I.S.T. approximately. On detection of shortage of fuel, a radio message was sent from the plane at 15.48 hours I.S.T.

(c) 16-20 hours I.S.T.

(d) 670 gallons.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Who was responsible, I could not follow?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The Ground Engineer.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: This being a very serious matter, have the Government taken steps to see that in the future tanks will be filled up and proper supervision will be made before a plane is allowed to start?

Shri Khurshed Lal: There are rules which provide for proper supervision. In this case, there was gross negligence and steps were taken to punish the offender.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In view of the seriousness of what has happened, do the Government feel that six months suspension is sufficient punishment?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of opinion.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Government consider this matter to be serious, being a matter involving a question of life?

Mr. Speaker: It is also a question of opinion.

Mr. Frank Anthony: In view of the fact that some air lines are closing down, are running at a loss and are retrenching staff, what steps are Government taking to ensure that the rules with regard to highest standards of maintenance are, in fact, being observed?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The rules are being observed. There are officers to see that all possible precautions are taken and the rules enforced. There has been no complaint so far.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know, Sir, whether there were any casualties, dead or injured, in this accident?

Shri Khurshed Lal: No.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Not even injured?

Shri Khurshed Lal: No.

MANUFACTURE OF POWER ALCOHOL FROM MOLASSES AND SYNTHETIC PETROL FROM COAL

*481. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether, as stated in the last session, Government have convened a conference of experts for the manufacture of petrol from power alcohol and coal?

(b) Has any expert been invited from any foreign country and if so, with what result?

(c) What is the quantity of molasses produced in India?

(d) Is this quantity sufficient to meet the total requirements of alcohol in India?

- (e) What is the total production capacity of distilleries in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The honourable member presumably refers to the manufacture of power alcohol from molasses and synthetic petrol from coal. No conference of experts for the purpose has been convened. Meetings were, however, held with (i) the representatives of some of the Provincial Governments and oil companies with regard to the question of admixture of power alcohol with petrol and (ii) some foreign technicians, who were invited to examine the possibilities of the manufacture of synthetic oil from coal.

(b) No experts have been invited from any foreign country for advising on the question of power alcohol. Some experts were, however, invited from the U.S.A. and Germany to advise on the scheme for the production of synthetic petrol.

(c) The quantity of molasses produced in India is estimated at four lakhs tons per annum.

(d) It is sufficient for the existing capacity of the distilleries.

(e) About eighteen million gallons annually.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that the Government have taken steps to step up sugar plantation by 1.6 million tons so as to get the additional 1.30 tons, so as to make it self sufficient? Is it a fact?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The honourable member is himself supplying all the information.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I want to know from the Government whether the information I have got is a fact or not. You may say yes or no.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The production target of sugar has been raised to 16 lakhs tons and this is expected to increase the quantity of molasses to 4,50,000 tons per annum.

Shri B. Das: May I know at what stage the project for the manufacture of petrol from coal is, and whether the Honourable Minister is going to start a factory during the year 1949-50?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have got a preliminary report and we have called for certain detailed information. The House will remember, Sir, that at one stage we thought of having a report for the production of one million tons of petrol. We have now asked for a detailed report on a more modest basis for the production of 100,000 tons of which 76,000 tons will be aviation oil and the rest will be petrol. It is expected that the report will be in our hands by the end of March 1949.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Honourable Minister aware that the policy of prohibition in the Bombay presidency is obstructing the manufacture of power alcohol?

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing that question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am seeking information, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: He is not seeking information.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Arising out of part (b), the Honourable Minister stated that no foreign experts were invited from foreign countries, but some advice has been taken from foreigners. May I know whether any advice was taken from any foreigner from the U.S.A. in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have no information as to who were the foreigners who gave advice on power alcohol. I do not think we invited anybody for this purpose.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: You have stated that advice has been taken from U.S.A. experts.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The honourable member has made a confusion. I said foreign experts came here to advise us on the production of synthetic petrol from coal and not on the question of power alcohol.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What is the total quantity of alcohol produced in India? When is the target going to be realised? Has the Government got any scheme regarding the time by which the target production of alcohol is going to be realised?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We are producing about 8.45 million gallons of alcohol of which about four million gallons will be power alcohol. We expect to reach the target by 1951.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: What is the policy of the Government of India regarding the manufacture of power alcohol, whether to concentrate it in some factories or to start factories in each of the sugar factories?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We would naturally like them to be associated as near the sugar factories as possible. We have to bear in mind the question of transport also.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any reason to fear that our present share of the world's total production of petrol will be decreased in the near future?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have no information.

REPAIR OF RAILWAY ENGINES

*482. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answer given to my Starred question No. 104, asked on the 11th August, 1948 regarding the number of railway engines handed over to Pakistan and state how many of the 1,476 engines which could be repaired have actually been repaired and when the rest are likely to be repaired?

(b) What is the position of the 1,476 unserviceable engines and the 249 condemned engines?

(c) Are they to be disposed of and if so, by what process?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) and (b). Out of the total number of engines on the railways a certain percentage is always under or awaiting repairs. The figure of 1,476 engines which was quoted in reply to starred question No. 104 on the 11th of August 1948, represented this number as on 31st March, 1948. The average number of such engines during October, 1948 was 1,500.

A normal figure for engines under repair would be about 1,100 of all gauges. Special measures are under consideration to reduce the present inflated figures to normal proportions and these should take effect within twelve months.

Of the 249 condemned engines 8 have been cut up and the balance have yet to be cut up.

(c) Condemned engines are normally cut up in Railway Workshops. Such locomotives are also offered for sale to private firms or Non-Government Railways on request from them. The sale price is based upon a fixed formula.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether quotations were invited or were tenders invited for these scrap engines?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am afraid I have no definite information about it. But the sale price is based upon a fixed formula, very much algebraic in character. If the honourable member would like me to read that formula I can?

Mr. Frank Anthony: Has Government's attention been drawn to a statement in a weekly recently, that 300 engines are lying unused, because after they were imported from America it was discovered that they were useless for use on Indian tracks?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I think it was mentioned in a newspaper.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it a fact?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Usually we do not attach much value to statements in that paper!

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Were the engines, which the Honourable Minister just now said stood condemned, condemned because they had gone out of order, or were they condemned because they have spent up the life which has been prescribed for an engine to work?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Condemned generally means that they are unfit for further use: not necessarily that they have spent their life out!

Shri S. Nagappa: Arising out of the answer to part (c), may I ask the Honourable Minister whether there is any scheme to remould these condemned engines?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not think that when an engine is cut up it can be remoulded!

Seth Govind Das: Are the engines, to which my honourable friend, Mr. Anthony referred, being used or is it only a newspaper canard that they have been proved to be useless?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question does not arise in view of the answer given.

Shri Biswanath Das: I want to know whether the facts stated by Mr. Anthony regarding the newspaper report are correct, namely, whether the fact that the engines are lying useless is true?

Ruling re Putting of Questions on Newspaper Reports

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would like to clarify one point here to honourable members. It has been a frequent practice here in this House—a long standing one—to put questions merely on newspaper reports. I would like to make it clear to them that this is not the practice which is followed in the House of Commons, and for a very good reason. It is the responsibility of members first to ascertain the facts—the facts can be ascertained by writing to the newspaper editor, to the newspaper that publishes it, or to the Ministry concerned by private communication—and then to table a question. I am going to follow the policy of discouraging all questions based on merely newspaper reports. Therefore, honourable members may remember that and put further questions accordingly.

In this particular case, the Honourable Minister has said that they do not attach much value, not only to newspaper reports generally, but to this particular paper in which the news was published. So no further questions should be based on that.

I cannot explain the whole position just now. I have just given members a hint as to the lines on which this House should now proceed. As this House claims to be a sovereign body, with greater responsibilities, there must be a little change over now, with the assumption of those responsibilities and the putting of questions on mere newspaper reports.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: May I suggest that every day one new ruling is being given by you in regard to this procedure and then thereafter we are not given

an opportunity of discussing whether we agree with it or whether it is right or wrong. Therefore, it would be a good thing to give this House an opportunity of discussing this matter at some length.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there is any point of order there.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: I did not raise any point of order.

Mr. Speaker: But the rulings of the Chair will not be open to further discussion once they are given. I am pointing out to members what is passing in my mind and what I think is essential in the interests of the better conduct of the proceedings in this House. If any member chooses to differ, he has every right to come to me in my Chamber, have a discussion, try to understand my mind fully, either convince me or get convinced, and if he is not convinced, and if I am also not convinced, I need not say that my view will prevail so long as I am here.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: In regard to these condemned engines, may I know if they are sent to the lumber only because they have finished their span of life, and that before sending them away as condemned was a report submitted by the Mechanical Engineer?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I think it is a rule that before an engine is condemned the orders of the Railway Board are taken.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it inspected by the mechanical engineer and certified by him to be condemned?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The Railway Board can pass orders only upon a technical officer's report.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: My question was with regard to the 1,476 engines and I wanted to know how many were repaired from the last time that the Honourable Minister gave a reply that 1,476 engines were under repairs and how many were on the lines today out of this number?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I have a detailed statement here. It is not confined to the 1,476 engines alone. If the honourable member is interested in it I can pass the information on to him.

SMUGGLING OF GOODS BY RAILWAY OFFICIALS

483. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the attention of Government has been drawn from time to time by the Government of the United Provinces of the A and P. to the smuggling of goods by Railway officials?

(b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a news which appeared in the *National Herald*, dated 6th January, 1948, stating that the Divisional Railway authorities refused to co-operate with the District Magistrate of Dehra Dun in his drive against corruption?

(c) Is it a fact that specific instances of pilferage and other acts of corruption have been given by public persons and if so, have any steps been taken to check them?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) It is not a fact that the attention of Government had been drawn from time to time or at any time by the Government of U. P. alleging smuggling of goods by railway officials.

(b) Government are informed that there was no issue of the *National Herald* on the 6th January 1948.

(c) Yes, and each specific instance brought to notice has been made the subject of investigation and appropriate action taken where merited.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether it is a fact that in the *National Herald* of Dehra Dun, of January 5th, the following information appeared:

"Local and Divisional authorities..."

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Honourable Minister has stated that there was no issue of the 6th. The honourable member is now referring to the issue of the 5th. It is better if he verifies it.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The fact remains that the information conveyed is correct.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it may be, he may verify the information and then put in a question.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I made enquiries and I am told this appeared in the papers. Whether it is the 6th or the 5th I am not in a position to say.

Mr. Speaker: Has he verified from the editor of the paper or from the paper itself about the correctness of the information and the source of the information?

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I made enquiries from the parties concerned and they have written a letter to the effect that it is correct.

Mr. Speaker: What is the information that he wants?

Shri R. K. Sidhva: This news appeared in the paper and it has been verified. It reads:

"Local and Divisional authorities are reported to have refused to co-operate with the District Magistrate, Mr. B. D. Sanwal, in his drive against corruption. Three bags of salt belonging to the Doon Salt Syndicate, Dehra Dun were lying unrecorded in the railway goods office. The District Magistrate sent for relevant records of goods office, but the station master refused to comply with the instruction. The Divisional Superintendent of railways, Moradabad, too refused to take action on Mr. Sanwal's representation to stay the transfer of some members of the goods office staff who were wanted by the authorities in connection with some investigation into corruption."

May I know whether this is a fact?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: As the member had asked a question about the paper of the 6th January, we looked up that issue and could get no information. We could not imagine that this information could be in the issue of the 5th January. So if he would put in a question about the issue of the 5th January, I could answer it.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Will the Honourable Minister tell us, approximately how much was paid as compensation by the railway administration in 1948-49 for goods pilfered, damaged or destroyed in transit?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid such a general question will not arise out of this.

Mr. Frank Anthony: The Honourable Minister can at least answer regarding compensation paid in respect of cases of pilferage.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member wants to know the amount?

Mr. Frank Anthony: The approximate amount: whether it is in crores or otherwise.

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I require notice of that.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: With regard to part (c) of the question, are Government aware that motor cars loaded in trucks and attached to passenger trains are seriously tampered with and important parts of the motor cars are removed by the time they arrive at their destination?

Mr. Speaker: This is giving information.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: I want to know what action Government is taking in the matter?

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Sir, with regard to the direction that you have given that members should refer to the editors to find out the source of the information, may I submit that no editor will divulge the source of his information.

for it would be a breach of privilege of the Press. Members seeking information will be put in a very awkward position.

Mr. Speaker: We shall discuss that point later. I do not think there is that difficulty.

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTES FOR AGRICULTURE

***484. Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state how many technological institutes for Agriculture there are in India, giving details so far as possible?

(b) What are the arrangements and facilities for soil survey existing in India, giving some details?

(c) To what extent are the agriculturists being benefited by them?

(d) Have Government planned production consistent with the suitability of soil for different crops?

(e) What attempts are Government making to prevent soil erosion (sleet or gully erosion) in different parts of India?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) It is presumed that the question relates to technological institutes connected with crops and soils. The Government has under its control two broad categories of Institutes of this kind. One kind deals with technological problems connected with such crops as cotton, jute, lac, sugar, fruit, tobacco etc. and the other deals with fundamental research in connection with forest and agricultural matters, including soil. Short notes giving details of these institutes are placed on the table of the House. Information on similar Institutes maintained by the Provinces is being collected and will be made available to the House later.

(b) A record of the activities of the Central and Provincial Governments in this direction is given below:—

(i) The Agriculture, Forest and Irrigation Departments in Madras, Bombay, U. P., East Punjab and West Bengal have been carrying on soil surveys on a limited scale.

(ii) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute have a Soil Survey Section attached to it. It carries out soil surveys for special purposes and secures information for research work. It also imparts training in soil survey to personnel deputed by Provincial and State Governments.

(iii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has carried out a small-scale soil survey of India in order to collect all relevant data already available on Indian soils as a basis for planning an All-India Soil Survey.

(iv) A Central Committee of Pedology is proposed to be constituted shortly with a view to co-ordinating the soil survey work in India and collecting typical soil monoliths.

(c) Soil Survey work in India is still in its beginning. However, the surveys and mapping of soils already carried out have benefited the agriculturists in certain cases, as for example, sugarcane growers in the Deccan and in U.P. and Bihar. The Soil Survey in the Tungabhadra Project has established that contrary to current notions, black cotton soils can be irrigated with advantage by judicious application of water. The soil survey of the Kumaon Hills has also given information regarding the suitability of soil for establishing orchards. Government, however, feel that (to make the best use of the soil and to help the agriculturists) a detailed and systematic soil survey should be undertaken immediately and the co-operation of Provincial and State Governments will be secured to achieve it.

(d) Such planning, to be fruitful, will follow a proper soil survey in the various Provinces and States.

(e) In Bombay over seven lakh acres have been contourbunded in the scarcity areas.

In the East Punjab the Provincial Forest Department have carried out reclamation of lands affected by Chos (sand torrents) in the Siwalik foot-hills.

The Forest Department of the United Provinces have taken steps on the control of land slips in the Kumaon hills and reclamation of ravines by afforestation and controlled grazing. The Provincial Government have also started a pilot development project near Etawah which will deal with the technical aspects of erosion control and soil conservation.

In the Madras Province some earth embankment work has been done in the scarcity areas of the Ceded Districts and the Forest Department of the Province is tackling the problem of wind erosion in the coastal areas and along the Hagari River by afforestation. The Provincial Government are also attending to the prevention of erosion of steep slopes of the Nilgiris where potato cultivation has spread considerably.

The Government of West Bengal are conducting certain experiments on the technique of erosion control at Santiniketan. The remaining Provinces also now propose to take up the work of soil and water conservation.

The five Soil Conservation Officers attached to the Ministry of Agriculture have undertaken an extensive tour of the Provinces and have submitted a report on initiating soil conservation work in the Provinces. This is being circulated to the Provincial and State Governments and they are being informed that technical advice and guidance of the experts for carrying out their soil conservation schemes will be made available to them, whenever required.

STATEMENT

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR

The Indian Institute of Sugar Technology was established at Kanpur with effect from 1st October, 1936. In March, 1945 its control was transferred to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, a body constituted by a Resolution of the Governor-General-in-Council and registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860.

2. The Institute undertakes research on:

(a) Problems of Sugar Technology in general, and those of the Sugar factories in India in particular;

(b) The utilisation of the by-products of the industry;

(c) Detailed testing of new varieties of cane under factory conditions; and

(d) General problems of Sugar Engineering and Chemistry.

The Institute also provides facilities for the training of students in all branches of Sugar Technology, and Sugar Engineering and arranges for refresher courses for men already employed in the Industry.

The Institute also keeps in touch with the latest developments in the industry abroad, and serves as a medium for giving effect to such of them as are applicable to Indian conditions.

THE COTTON TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY, MATUNGA, BOMBAY

This Laboratory is attached to the Indian Central Cotton Committee for research on cotton Technology. By fibre measurements of actual spinning trials, new varieties of cotton are tested here and valuable assistance is given to Cotton breeders about the strains of cotton fit for extensive field trials and for introduction into general cultivation. Another main line of work is the correlation of fibre properties with spinning performance and the working out a prediction formula for the Indian Cottons, showing the probable spinning behaviour of a cotton with particular fibre measurements. The effect of the season on the various varieties of standard Indian Cotton is also studied.

The Committee also advises Indian Mills in regard to the storage and handling of cotton by carrying out tests and giving technical information. The Committee's test results on the standard cottons are made available from time to time to the cotton trade both in India

and abroad. A number of tests have also been made on samples of improved varieties grown with different amounts of irrigation, different rotations of crops, different kinds of manures, etc., in order to study the effect of agronomical factors on the fibre properties and spinning performances on these cottons.

In 1937 the Laboratory was recognised by the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association as their official testing house for the testing of cottons, yarns, piecegoods, textile auxiliaries, artificial silk yarns, etc. and for the issue of authoritative reports on them. The Laboratory was also recognised in 1939 by the *Bureau International Pour La Standardisation Des Fibres Artificiales* (B.I.S.F.A.) as its testing house for artificial silk yarn and cloths. In 1940, a ginning section was added to the Laboratory with the object of making investigations for improving the ginning of Indian Cottons.

INDIAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE

THE TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, CALCUTTA

After the organisation of the Indian Central Jute Committee, technological research on jute in all its aspects was taken into consideration and work in the Technological Research Laboratories of the Committee started in 1939 at Calcutta. The main problems which have occupied the attention of the Laboratories are:

(1) Spinning and testing of representative yarns from small samples of fibre obtained year by year from the chief jute growing districts, (2) Routine spinning of samples derived from the agricultural work and reporting thereon, (3) Examination of the relationship between the measureable physical and chemical characters of the fibre and spinning quality, (4) Grading of jute and a study of commercial samples of jute, (5) A study of jute substitutes and competitors, (6) Fundamental work, chemical and physical, on the structure and properties of fibres and yarn, (7) Improvement of the raw-material, and (8) work bearing on new or extended uses of jute.

INDIAN LAC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum, is under the control of the Indian Lac Cess Committee. This Institute is primarily concerned with chemical and Entomological aspects of research in Lac. The former is devoted to the study of the modifications of lac by chemical means so as to add to its usefulness, which involves *inter alia* researches on the pure chemistry of lac and related resins. The latter is concerned with the study of lac insects and lac hosts with a view to the evolution of better methods of lac cultivation.

Results of practical importance have been attained as a result of researches extending over a period of several years. Thus in the sphere of lac cultivation, a visual method of forecast of emergence, correct treatment of lac hosts and insects identification and means of combating enemy insects, are some of the significant findings of great value in actual field trials. Chemical researches have met with very considerable success in modifying lac so as to impart greater heat and water-resistance, adhesive power, elasticity etc., to it. The manufacture of the following lac products has been made possible through research:

(1) Improved seed lac, (2) Kiri-lac, (3) Bleached lac, (4) Lac wax, (5) Plastic moulded articles, (6) Improved spirit varnishes, (7) Insulating varnishes, (8) Oil-cloth and rexine, (9) Insulating cloth, (10) Flexible mecanite, and (11) Adhesives and cements.

The scope of the Institute has been widened recently by conducting a demonstration campaign to popularise scientific methods of lac cultivation. A lac information Officer has also been appointed to assist the trade in starting lac-based industries and to arrange for more rapid dissemination of the results of researches at the Institute.

This institute also imparts training in the industrial uses of lac and improved methods of lac cultivation. Six students, in each for the above two courses are taken up every year. Besides this casual students viz. employees on deputation from Indian States or factories, are often given training in lac cultivation, or in special industrial processes relating to lac.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FRUIT TECHNOLOGY, DELHI

The abnormal conditions created by the war gave a fillip to Indian fruit industry and a large number of factories sprang up throughout the country. It became necessary therefore to set up some machinery for rendering technical help to this industry. The Indian Institute of Fruit Technology was accordingly set up at Lyallpur in April, 1945, under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. After the partition of the country in 1947 the Institute was moved to Delhi.

2. The primary aim of the Institute is to carry out research on the methods of the best utilisation of the fruit resources of India. It is also designed to assist in the development of the fruit industry on an all-Indian basis by providing facilities for:

- (1) *Teaching*.—Imparting training both in theory and practice in fruit and vegetable preservation with a view to qualifying students as teachers, demonstrators, or technical experts for employment in fruit and vegetable preservation factories.
- (2) *Research*.—Fundamental investigations on the solution of technical problems confronting the fruit preservers in this country, especially those of a chemical and microbiological nature which are beyond the scope of capacity of regional stations.

The Institute will also serve as a connecting link between the regional fruit stations proposed to be started in various parts of India and will assist these stations in the solution of scientific and technical problems and keep them supplied with up-to-date information regarding the latest methods of manufacturing fruit products devised in India and abroad.

3. Under the terms of the arrangements at the time of partition, the equipment and machinery at Lyallpur had to be left over intact for the use of the Government of Pakistan with the result that the Institute at Delhi is now considerably short of essential equipment for carrying out its work effectively. There is a proposal to shift this Institute to a suitable permanent site and to equip it fully to meet its requirements.

THE INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Institute was established in 1905 at Pusa in Bihar and shifted to New Delhi 1935-36. The main activities of the Institute relate to fundamental research on the various agricultural problems and advanced post-graduate training in agricultural sciences. In order to carry out agricultural experiments under the varying soil and climate conditions three sub-stations of the Institute are functioning, one at Coimbatore in South India, another at Pusa and a third at Karnal in East Punjab.

2. The Institute is under the guidance and administrative control of a Director and is divided into seven divisions including the one at Coimbatore, which is under the Sugarcane Expert.

- (a) *Division of Agronomy*.—Field experiments for testing the value of various manures and fertilisers besides many varieties of sugarcane, fodder, field and forage crops are conducted on the Agronomy side of this Division, while in the cattle breeding sphere, important results have been achieved in the improvement of milch cattle. The two breeds, the Sahiwal maintained at the Institute and the Thaparkar at the Karnal sub-station have become famous and popular in India and also in outside countries.
- (b) *Division of Botany*.—This Division has already evolved a large number of strains of various crop plants but this division is now concentrating its attention on breeding problems of all-India importance and on carrying out important investigations into the techniques of plant breeding. The best known and widely spread varieties of Pusa Wheat extensively grown in India and Australia, besides a large number of new varieties of Barley, Pulses, Oil-seeds, Tobacco and several other crops have all been the result of the work of this division in the plant-breeding line. These varieties after vigorous tests are distributed to the cultivators through the Provincial and States Departments of Agriculture.
- (c) *Division of Entomology*.—This Division is concerned with the study of insect pests and devising methods of control. It has already built up a large collection of Indian insects, maintains records of their occurrence, life history and the nature and the extent of damage caused by them to the various crops.
- (d) *Division of Mycology*.—The work of this Division is directed towards the collection of Indian fungi and their identification and about 700 cultures have already been collected in the herbarium of this Division.
- (e) *Agricultural Chemistry and Soil Science Division*.—This Division maintains a well-equipped laboratory where a large number of soils from different parts of the country are examined and their deficiencies investigated. The Laboratory studies are followed by investigations on the manurial and water requirements of the different types. Recently investigations have also been undertaken on the "trace elements", those which are essential but required in minute quantities for growth and health of plants.
- (f) *Agricultural Engineering Division*.—Created only three years ago this Division is yet in its infancy. It is designed to test and develop Agricultural Machinery and implements suitable to Indian conditions.
- (g) *Sugarcane Station, Coimbatore*.—The improved varieties of Sugarcane evolved at this station have attained world wide popularity and occupy within India nearly 80 per cent. of the area under Sugarcane cultivation. Hybridized with

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a wild grass known as *Sacharum Spontaneum*, these varieties have proved disease and drought resistant, adaptable to different climate and soils and yield a high percentage of sugar. The work at this Station has been of considerable benefit to the Sugarcane Industry in India.

Two more Divisions, one for Agricultural Economics and another for Statistics as applied to Agricultural Experimentation will be added shortly.

Training.—The Institute offers 2 years post-graduate courses in (1) Agronomy, (2) Botany, Plant Breeding, Plant Physiology, Genetics and Cytogenetics, (3) Sugarcane Breeding and Genetics, (4) Soil Science, Agricultural Chemistry and Soil Microbiology, (5) Mycology, (6) Plant-Pathology and Entomology. Similar courses in Agricultural Engineering and Agricultural Economics and Statistics are proposed to be started as soon as the Divisions are adequately equipped for the purpose.

THE CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Institute was started in Orissa in 1946 for research on fundamental problems connected with the breeding and production of rice. Regular work, however, commenced only last year.

The Institute now comprises of five sections, viz., Botany, Agronomy, Mycology, Entomology and Chemistry. A large collection of 328 varieties of rice produced in the Indian States and Provinces and 131 varieties produced in countries like Russia, China and Japan. A nucleus of genetic strains has been formed and varietal trials conducted which it is expected will enable the growing in the canal irrigated areas of Orissa, of two crops of rice in succession, an early one followed by a medium duration one. The work in the Mycological and other Divisions is concentrated mainly on field experiments at the moment.

CENTRAL POTATO RESEARCH INSTITUTE

This Institute is still in its infancy. It was started in 1946 in the premises of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi, and has now only a nucleus staff consisting of a Director and two officers.

The main object of the Institute is to conduct research on the breeding of high-yielding and disease-free potatoes and all incidental problems connected with the production of potatoes, on a long-term basis. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had already been conducting a research scheme in Physiological and Genetical Investigation on the potato crop at Madras. They have also been running a potato breeding scheme at Simla and a potato breeding sub-station at Bhowali. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research were, however, unable to continue to finance such schemes indefinitely. No other province in India is also doing any research work on potato in an organised manner. The Central Potato Research Institute contemplates taking over these schemes from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and co-ordinate and develop the research work already done under these schemes.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL TOBACCO COMMITTEE

This Committee has four Research Stations, viz., at Guntur, Rajamaundri, Anand and Nipani for research work for various aspects of Bidi tobacco, Cigarette, tobacco, Cherrut tobacco and chewing tobacco. It is also proposed to set up a research station in Bihar for Hookas tobacco.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

The Committee has two Research Stations one at Kasaragod and the other at Kayame Kulam (in South India) for research on various aspects of Coconuts. These stations have been established only recently. The Committee is arranging for necessary staff and equipment for research work required to be carried out at these stations.

FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Forest Research Institute is located at Dehra Dun. Primarily, the functions of the Institute is research on all problems connected with (i) rearing and protecting forest and enhancing their value or usefulness and (ii) the more efficient and profitable utilisation of timber and various other produce of the forest.

Equally important is the work undertaken at the Institute for the training of the personnel of India's forest services. This training is imparted in two distinct standards, one for forest officers and the other for forest rangers. Thus forest research and forest educational activities are combined at the Institute to the mutual advantage of both.

The third function of the Institute involves the organised dissemination of information regarding (i) results of research, (ii) forest resources and (iii) facilities for research and training.

These three aspects of the work of the Institute are planned and organized under the Directorate of (i) Research, (ii) Education and (iii) Public Relations and Forest Economy (under formation). The work on basic and applied research in forestry including problems connecting with cultivation and production of natural forest products as well as their manufacture and utilization is organised under ten different branches in the Institute.

Shri Upendranath Barman: Regarding the Policy Committee Report No. 5 advising the constitution of a central authority under the name of Central Land Utilisation Authority with an initial capital of 50 lakhs to start with, have Government taken any action on that report? If so, how far have their project made any progress?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Government have not taken any action on that particular report but so far as the problem of land utilisation is concerned it is being discussed with the Provinces.

Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that in certain provinces this survey is not going on whereas other provinces are getting the benefit of this survey from the Government of India?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not think any discrimination is made and if the Central Provinces have any complaints they will be inquired into.

Seth Govind Das: Is the Honourable Minister aware that this survey is going on in the Central Provinces also?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: As I said, officers were sent to the provinces and I believe C. P. was included in the survey operations.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know whether the results of the survey proposed are published and made available to the public?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I think they are published and it will be open to people to purchase them.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: I want to know where they are available.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member may enquire.

FLYING CLUBS IN INDIA

*485. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Flying Clubs existing in all Provinces in India and the number of technicians and trainees in all such Flying Clubs and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(b) whether the whole of such expenditure is being incurred by Government or partly by Government and partly by the private Agencies concerned?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) I lay on the table a statement giving the information required.

(b) The expenditure is being met by the clubs partly out of subsidies paid by the Government of India and Provincial Governments and partly out of income from membership and other fees and flying charges payable by trainees.

STATEMENT.

Number of flying clubs the Provinces in India the number of technicians and trainees at the clubs and the expenditure estimated to be incurred thereon.

(i) Number of flying clubs in the Provinces in India.	—	9
(ii) Number of technicians at the clubs	—	129
(iii) Number of trainees at the clubs on 1st January 1949	—	267
(iv) Estimated expenditure on the clubs during 1948-49	—	Rs. 20 Lakhs approximately

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Are there any flying clubs at Ajmer?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I am afraid there is no flying club at Ajmer.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Is there any proposal to start one?

Shri Khurshed Lal: No, not yet.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In these flying clubs is training given to would-be pilots in aeroplanes only, or gliders as well? Are there any gliders at all in any flying clubs?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The training is given on aeroplanes.

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya: Is there any restriction on the persons trained in flying clubs? I know of an accident in which Mr. Govind Sahay was injured, because the pilot was a new man. So I want to know whether any restriction is placed on new trainees.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member wants to know whether there are any regulations governing trainees to safeguard the safety of the people.

Shri Khurshed Lal: Yes, there are rules governing flying clubs. An enquiry is being made into the accident referred to by the honourable member.

Shri S. Nagappa: What is the policy of the Government regarding recruiting these trainees and technicians at these flying clubs? On what basis these trainees and technicians are recruited?

Mr. Speaker: The question is too wide and general.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Are these flying clubs official or non-official organisations?

Shri Khurshed Lal: They are non-official organisations.

Shri S. Nagappa: Sir, I wanted to know what are the minimum educational or physical qualifications required?

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member may put an unstarred question for that purpose.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the fact that gliders provide the cheapest and the easiest form of preliminary training in flying

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the honourable member is going into expressing many opinions.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have Government made any attempt towards the manufacture of gliders in India?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Arrangements are being made to procure gliders.

Shri H. V. Kamath: I said manufacture.

Shri Khurshed Lal: Yes.

Begun Azaz Rasul: Do Government call for information from the clubs to which the Central Government gives subsidies as to the manner in which that money is used by those clubs?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The clubs do supply us information as to how the money is spent.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I ask if there is any machinery in his Department to supervise and control the activities of these flying clubs?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Yes, the D.G.C.A. does it.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Is any periodical survey made?

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AERODROMES AT SANTA CRUZ, DUM DUM AND PALAM

***486. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken by Government so far to develop international aerodromes at Santa Cruz, Dum Dum and Palam; and

(b) what improvements are under contemplation and what amount has already been spent on all these three aerodromes and what is the estimated expenditure to be incurred in future on each of these?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) and (b). The development of the International Airports at Santa Cruz, Dum Dum and Palam is already in progress. The development comprises construction of terminal buildings and hangars, expansion of residential accommodation, extensions of runways, provision of Runway lighting for night flying, Radio Transmitting and Receiving Stations, etc. Santa Cruz and Dum Dum, being the first points of entry from the West and the East will, in addition, have permanent isolation hospitals. A statement showing the expenditure already incurred and estimated to be incurred on these airports is laid on the table.

STATEMENT

Total estimated expenditure to be incurred on the development of the Santa Cruz, Dum Dum and Palam airports and that already incurred on these airports by the end of November 1948.

	Santa Cruz	Dum Dum	Palam
	Rupees in lakh		
(i) Total estimated expenditure	390.31	223.22	146.84
(ii) Expenditure already incurred by the end of November 1948.	26.11	9.22	1.97

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the present aerodrome building at Santa Cruz is the property of the Government of India?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I would require notice of that.

MANUFACTURE OF AEROPLANES AND SPARE PARTS

***487. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government of India have in view any scheme for the establishment of Factories for the manufacture of aeroplanes and spare parts of aeroplanes for the development of Civil Aviation?

(b) If so, has any such scheme been prepared, and by which time is it likely to be implemented?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). Capacity for the manufacture of aeroplanes and spare parts for Civil Aviation exists at Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore. This factory is already assembling and manufacturing some aircraft under assistance arrangement with a British firm. It is also shortly undertaking the manufacture of three types of indigenous designed aircraft, at least two of which should be useful to Civil Aviation.

The question of a tie-up with a good foreign aircraft manufacturing firm either to set up a new factory in the Country for manufacture of aircraft and aero-engines, including spare parts, for the use of Civil Aviation and R.I.A.F., or to give assistance facilities to Hindustan Aircraft Limited, to expand its manufacturing capacity, is under consideration. Preliminary investigations are now being made in the matter and arrangements are likely to be finished in a few months' time.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the Honourable Minister aware that last year there was an aircraft factory at Hami in Baroda?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No, there is no factory.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Was there one last year?

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps the honourable member is talking of the glider factory of Mr. Rauf.

Shri H. V. Kamath: No answer has been given to my question.

Mr. Speaker: He says 'no'.

Shri H. V. Kamath: I was asking whether last year there was one.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Are any spare parts being manufactured in any part of India now?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: They are not manufactured in India except a few and most of them have to be bought from America for dakotas which are mostly used in India today.

Seth Govind Das: Are Government contemplating to establish any new factory for the manufacture of spare parts of dakotas because they are so freely being used in India—are they contemplating the establishment of any special factory for this purpose?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No, because dakotas themselves will become obsolete in the course of the next three or four years.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: Is there any repairing workshop for repairing aircrafts anywhere in India other than the Hindustan Aircraft company?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have one in Kanpur under Government control and permission has been sought for to have another workshop in West Bengal, which is now being considered by the Ministry of Communications.

Shri S. Nagappa: May I know whether the factory at Bangalore is state-owned or whether it is a private concern; and if it is a private concern have Government any shares in it?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: It is an entirely state-owned organisation.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are Government replacing the dakotas by any other type of planes as and when these dakotas go out of use and are they contemplating to establish any factory for the manufacture of the spare parts needed by that other type of aircraft at least?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That matter is now under examination.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how many foreigners are employed in this factory and whether they are training Indians for this purpose?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have about 120 members of the superior staff of whom ten or eleven are foreigners.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Is it a fact that the General Manager of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited was an officer of the Accounts Department and is a non-technician?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: He was the Deputy Auditor-General with the Government of India and he is acting now as General Manager.

RULES re NON-SCHEDULED FLIGHTS OF AEROPLANES

***488. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the Government of India have made any rules controlling the Aircrafts engaged in non-scheduled flights, Club flying or private flying?

(b) If so, are they strictly enforced, and if not, why not?

(c) What is the number of air accidents that took place in India in the year 1948 and how many of these accidents involved scheduled service planes and chartered planes respectively?

Shri Khurshed Lal: (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, apply to non-scheduled flying and club flying equally with scheduled flying. The operation of non-scheduled flying is also subject to a permit, granted by the Director General of Civil Aviation, which usually prescribes conditions which must be observed in addition to the general rules. These conditions are varied from time to time as required by operational and other considerations.

(b) The rules are strictly enforced.

(c) I lay on the table, a statement giving the information required.

STATEMENT

Number of Accidents in India during the year 1948.

Category	Total	Notifiable	Non-notifiable	Total
Scheduled flights	3	3	Nil	Nil
Non-scheduled flights	12	10	2	2
Club aircraft	25	18	7	1
Private aircraft	23	14	9	1
	63	45	18	4

NOTE:—In addition to the above there was an accident to a foreign aircraft which was notifiable and involved one fatality.

Shri H. V. Kamath: With a view to minimising the risks and accidents referred to in part (c) of the question, is the Honourable Minister aware that the United States Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Air Registration Board in the United Kingdom have introduced many modifications to the Dakota to improve its resistance to fire hazards whereas in India only one minor modification has been introduced so far?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

JUTE PRODUCTION IN INDIA, AFTER PARTITION

***489. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of Jute in India from August, 1947 to August, 1948, and what percentage this quantity forms of the total production in India prior to partition;

(b) the Province or Provinces where Jute is grown in India at present;

(c) whether the Government of India have taken any steps to extend the Jute producing area in those Provinces where it is grown at present, and to explore the possibilities of growing Jute in any of the other Provinces; and

(d) if so, what are the results thereof?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The production of jute in the Indian Union from August, 1947, to August, 1948 and the percentage this quantity forms of the total production in India (pre-partition) are as follows:

Indian Union	1658,000, bales of 400 lbs. each.
India (pre-partition)	8501,000, bales of 400 lbs each.
Percentage of the production of Indian Union to that of undivided India	19.5

(b) The Provinces and States where jute is grown at present are Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and U.P. and the States of Cooch Behar and Tripura.

(c) Yes. So far the area under jute has been increased without diverting any area from food crops to jute in the following two ways: (i) extension of area by reclaiming culturable waste lands, and (ii) by double-cropping, i.e., by growing jute as an earlier additional crop in Aman-Paddy land. A ban has been placed on the export of jute seeds and the distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers. The following increase in the area under jute in the Provinces where it is already grown has been achieved:

	Acres
West Bengal	77,000
Assam	23,000
Cooch Behar and Tripura States	11,000

It has also been decided to establish ten seeds-multiplication farms of 300 acres each in the four jute growing provinces with a view to producing improved seeds.

Two new areas, viz., Madras Province and Travancore State, have been found promising for growing jute.

(d) It is expected that the following additional areas may be brought under jute without taking any areas from the food-grains:

	Acres
West Bengal	1,00,000
Bihar	50,000
Orissa	50,000
Assam	50,000
Cooch Behar	5,000
Tripura	5,000
Madras	20,000
Travancore	2,000
TOTAL	2,82,000

Consequently additional production of 7.5 lakh bales of jute over and above the 1948 production is expected in 1949.

A plan for achieving self-sufficiency in jute is under preparation.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is any effort being made to produce jute as a dry crop and not as a wet crop, that is on rain-fed land and not on irrigated land?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am not aware of it.

Seth Govind Das: Are Government surveying some forest areas where jute can be grown as a dry crop?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: If the area is irrigated Government will make enquiries and also make research.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: What areas in the Madras Presidency have been found fit for the growing of jute?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: In view of the insufficiency of jute, is there any proposal to the Government of India to conserve the use of jute bags which they consume yearly in large quantities for the storing of their foodgrains?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There is no such proposal at present but I suppose unless there are substitutes available, gunny bags have to be used.

Shri Upendranath Barman: In view of the difficulty of obtaining seeds at the sowing time, experienced every year, have Government thought about the advisability of procuring sufficient seeds for the extensive cultivation that the Government proposes?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Government are trying to secure the maximum quantity of seeds, and also, as I said, have set up new farms for the purpose of producing more seeds.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Is this increase in acreage under jute production in any way going to affect the acreage under food production?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No. As I said, all this acreage is acreage which is not taken away from food but is largely waste land and double-cropped land.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa intimated to the Government of India that they could increase jute cultivation in the Province and in the merged States by four times if the transport difficulties are attended to by the Government of India with special grants?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am not aware of the correspondence; there might have been such a communication.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are any efforts being made to raise jute along the railway lines in the delta areas where there is plenty of water?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I think there are special difficulties with regard to growing anything along the railway lines. It will require somebody to take care of the growing crops and somebody to attend, and unless there is the co-operation of all the neighbouring villages and their organisations are available to help, it will become a difficult proposition to grow crops there.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY

***490. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what sort of protection Government propose to offer to the indigenous artificial silk industry in view of the preferential duty enjoyed by British goods under the terms of the Indo-British Agreement?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Artificial silk yarn is not produced in India. It is therefore presumed that the honourable member refers to the Artificial Silk weaving Industry. Government are aware of the concern of the Industry on the question of competition from imported fabrics. The Industry applied for protection and the Indian Tariff Board held an enquiry in December, 1948. The report of the Tariff Board is now awaited.

Seth Govind Das: Is Government contemplating to start any factory for the manufacture of artificial silk yarn in this country?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There are three such attempts which are now being made: one in Bombay, the National Rayon Corporation Limited; the other in Travancore, the Travancore Rayons Limited; and the third in Hyderabad (Dn.), the Sir Silk Limited. It will however take at least two years before any of these factories can be fully ready.

Seth Govind Das: Have the Government received any representation from the Central Provinces Government that the Narmada Division of that Province can make this silk yarn if a factory is established there?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: If the Central Provinces Government puts up any proposal, we shall be glad to consider it.

Seth Govind Das: I want to know whether the Government have received any proposal from the Central Provinces.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I am not aware.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Have Government ever received representations from the producers of silk that importation of rayon, that is artificial silk, is in any way injurious to them?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: In fact, there is a demand for more import of artificial silk.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know what the raw product is of which the artificial silk is manufactured, and if it is available only in these three particular areas?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I cannot say, Sir, but I am told there are certain difficulties.

Seth Govind Das: May I know how long this preferential duty on British material is going to remain in this country?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We will decide the matter after we get the report of the Tariff Board.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it a fact that Government have fixed the prices of artificial silk and that the prices fixed by Government are far higher than the prices at which they themselves import it into India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: As a matter of fact, the Government of India imported about 2 million lbs. of artificial rayon. We purchased it at Rs. 2-15-0 per lb. and sold it at Rs. 3-12-0 per lb. whereas the market price in India was about Rs. 5 per lb. But we took sufficient protection to see that actually the consumers got this at the reduced rate.

Shri S. Nagappa: What prompted the Government to give preferential treatment to British goods as against the Indian silk industry at the time of the Indo-British agreement?

Mr. Speaker: That is going into some other question much beyond the scope of this question.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RADIO EQUIPMENT FACTORY

*491. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to establish a Radio Equipment Factory in India?

(b) Is it a fact that Government have asked two companies in England to prepare a scheme for the proposed factory?

(c) What are the things proposed to be produced in the factory?

(d) What will be the total cost and what is the expected output of the factory?

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

(b) I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by me to part (d) of Starred Question No. 373 on 15th February, 1949.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(d) The estimated capital cost of the factory is Rs. 3 crores and the approximate value of the annual output is Rs. 2 crores.

STATEMENT

List of equipment to be manufactured in the proposed factory

- (i) High power transmitters required for broadcast purposes and overseas communications.
- (ii) Medium powered transmitters.
- (iii) Low powered transmitter (having a power of 10 watts and less) mainly needed by the Defence Services.
- (iv) Trans receivers.
- (v) Communication type receivers.
- (vi) Radio components.
- (vii) Radar equipment.
- (viii) Radio valves required for transmitters of all types of receivers and radar equipment.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will this factory be a completely nationalized concern, state-owned and state-controlled?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is what Government plans to do.

Seth Govind Das: Have the Government decided the place where this factory is going to be located?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I think I said the other day that I cannot answer this question now until I consider the reports.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is there any co-ordination in the efforts of the Central Government and the Provincial Governments? The Provincial Governments are also launching upon similar schemes of manufacturing radios.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There is no scheme put up by any Provincial Government regarding this particular item.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any proposal to import foreign technicians and advisers in this connexion?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Obviously it will have to be done.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that Germany made remarkable progress in radionics before World War II?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

REVISION OF PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN MADRAS

†*492. **Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras have represented to the Government of India that the appropriate time for revision of prices of foodgrains in the Province of Madras is the commencement of Fasli year (July 1st) and not of Khariff year (November 1st)?

(b) If so, have Government come to a decision on the matter?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, the Government of India have accepted the Madras Government's proposal.

SUBSIDIES TO PROVINCES FOR "GROW MORE FOOD" SCHEMES

†*493. **Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the schemes for which the Government of India pay subsidies to provinces under the 'Grow More Food' scheme?

(b) Is preference given to small irrigation schemes rather than to big projects?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) A list of the types of schemes which are eligible for and receive subsidies under the 'Grow More Food' Rules is placed on the table of the House. They relate to the main categories (a) minor irrigation (b) land improvement (c) manures and fertilizers (d) improved seeds (e) antipest measures (f) materials for implements (g) staff needed for the above mentioned schemes.

(b) Yes. Only such irrigation schemes as are likely to produce immediate results within the next five years are eligible for Grow More Food grants and loans. Big projects are not dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture.

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

STATEMENT

List of schemes eligible for subsidy under the Grow More Food Campaign

I. Grow More Food Schemes (Works)—

- (i) Surface percolation wells—Construction and improvement of. Improvement includes re-excavation, deepening, boring and installation of tubes and water lifting appliances.
- (ii) Irrigation tube wells and tube wells irrigation projects.
- (iii) Pumping installations.
- (iv) Tanks and channels. Construction and improvement of.
- (v) Land improvement works as under:—(a) Drainage works, (b) Contour bunding works, and (c) Clearance and reclamation.

II. Grow More Food Schemes (Supply)—

- (i) Composts.
- (ii) Oil cakes.
- (iii) Ammonia sulphate.
- (iv) Superphosphate, bone meal, or other fertilisers.
- (v) Supply of other manures such as fish manure, green manure and the like.
- (vi) Improved cereal seeds.

III. Grow More Food Scheme (Miscellaneous)—

- (i) Pest Control measures.
- (ii) Measures for preventing decrease of food production otherwise imminent, e.g., making available seeds other than improved seeds, iron and steel for manufacture of implements at places and times where shortage prevails.

IV. Grow More Food Schemes (Services).—Schemes for employment of staff for the execution of Grow More Food Schemes.

REMOVAL OF BAN ON EXPORT OF HANDLOOM CLOTH

†*494. **Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government have received representations on behalf of the handloom cloth industry that the ban on the export of handloom cloth to foreign countries should be removed?

(b) If so, what action has been taken by Government in this matter?

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

(b) The Government of India have decided that for a temporary period, which will not extend beyond the 30th June 1949, licences will be issued freely for the export of handloom to all countries upto a maximum of fifty million yards to Pakistan and upto smaller quantities for other countries.

FIXATION OF PRICE OF SUGAR

†*495. **Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that large stocks of sugar have accumulated in the United Provinces and Bihar owing to the present high price of sugar?

(b) Is it a fact that the price of Indian Sugar is higher than that of Brazilian, Java or Cuban Sugar?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the question of revising the present price and fixing it at a lower level in order to dispose of the stocks and to facilitate greater consumption of sugar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government of India had recently considered this question and, in consultation with the Provincial Governments of United Provinces and Bihar and the Indian Sugar Syndicate, which represents the factories in these two

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

provinces, the ex-factory price of sugar from Rs. 35-7-0 per maund of last year has been reduced to Rs. 28-8-0 for D-24 grade. This should make the retail price in the country as. 12 to as. 13 per seer against Re. 1 before. A further reduction in price was not considered practicable in view of the cane price fixed, the rate at which the Provincial Cane Cess is levied, the increased minimum wage to factory labour, the increased cost of manufacture of sugar and the high priced stocks of last year's sugar still left with the factories. The Indian Sugar Syndicate has raised the price by as. 4 a maund in order to be able to export sugar. Government of India have again taken up with the Sugar Syndicate the question of the above price being actually in operation.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY

*496. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the annual expenditure and income for the last two years of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory situated at Bangalore?

(b) What are the kinds of work that is being done in the factory?

(c) Are aeroplanes being manufactured in the factory?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The annual expenditure and income for the year 1946-47 were Rs. 70,88,696 and Rs. 64,85,992, respectively. The corresponding figures for the year 1947-48 are approximately Rs. 1,11,11,590 and Rs. 1,39,02,582.

(b) The important types of work being done in the factory are:

(i) Repair and overhaul of aircraft, aero-engines, propellers and other accessories.

(ii) Assembly and manufacture of Prentice Trainer aircraft, under assistance arrangement with Messrs. Percival Aircraft Company, England.

(iii) Manufacture of Railcoaches.

(iv) Design and development of three indigenous types of Trainer Aircraft.

(c) Prentice Trainer Aircraft are being manufactured at H.A.L. A few indigenous types of aircraft to be manufactured are being designed and developed.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Are all the machine tools in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory put to full use at present?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Yes, they are.

*497. [WITHDRAWN.]

RECOMMENDATIONS OF KUNZRU COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

*498. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the report of the Kunzru Committee has been received?

(b) Have Government formulated their conclusions on the recommendations of the Committee?

(c) When will the Committee's report and Government's conclusions be published?

(d) What are the main recommendations of the Committee and what steps are being taken to improve the Railway Workshops?

(e) What is being done to improve the supply of third class coaches either by imports or by manufacture in India?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations are under examination and require time for arriving at conclusions.

(c) The report will be made available to the public when printed. Statements showing action taken on the recommendations of the Committee will be placed periodically in the Library of the House.

(d) A copy of the summary of recommendations as given in para. 240 of the report has been placed in the Library. The recommendations of the Committee dealing with improvements of workshops are under examination and suitable action will be taken to implement them, as far as practicable.

(e) In addition to utilising the full capacity of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore and the Wagon Manufacturing Panel, West Bengal, the Government proposes to establish a workshop for manufacturing improved type all-metal coaches in India. The question of ordering coaches from abroad is also under consideration.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it Government's intention to ignore the Central Advisory Council for Railways when considering whether these recommendations should either be rejected or accepted?

Mr. Speaker: It will be hypothetical at this stage.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Did he place before them or will the Council be ignored as usual? I just wanted to know.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are Government placing these recommendations before the Central Advisory Council for Railways?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Copies of the report will be circulated to members of the Central Advisory Council. If they are interested in bringing up any points in the report for discussion before that Council, arrangements will be made for such discussion.

Shri B. Das: With reference to part (e) of the question, in view of the shortage of steel all over the world, will Government drop the idea to manufacture all-steel coaches and replace them by timber coaches?

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

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether it is a fact that the Committee presented its report, which was cyclostyled, and if so, why these cyclostyled copies were not sent to the members much earlier for them to study?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The Committee sent a certain number of cyclostyled copies. They were very limited. They had to be circulated to people who had to take action on them. Obviously, for a large House like this, a more convenient arrangement is to circulate printed copies. Two copies of the cyclostyled report were, however, placed in the Library.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: When were these two copies placed?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: On the 11th.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how many copies were turned out from the cyclostyled machine?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not remember the number. It is somewhere between 40 and 50.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that a cyclostyling machine can turn out 1,500 copies?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

CROP AND CATTLE INSURANCE SCHEMES

***499. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state how far the study of the possibilities of introducing Crop and Cattle Insurance has progressed?

(b) Is the Special Officer appointed for the purpose, studying the progress of Crop and Cattle Insurance in Canada and the U.S.A.?

(c) How soon do Government expect to complete their enquiry and initiate schemes?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The Special Officer appointed has submitted an interim report on the different aspects of Crop Insurance as applied to Indian conditions. A copy of the report[†] is placed on the table of the House. The officer is now engaged in studying the various aspects of the problem of Cattle Insurance.

(b) Such literature on the subjects as could be secured in India through the concerned foreign embassies has been carefully studied.

(c) Schemes could be successfully formulated and initiated only after the views of the Provincial Governments are ascertained on certain basic aspects of the proposals. These views are being ascertained.

Seth Govind Das: By what time do Government intend to make at least a little beginning in this connection?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: As soon as provincial governments' replies show that we can make the attempt.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Why was the officer sent to America? Was it to see the crops or the book-keeping or study Crop Insurance in general?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: He has not been sent to America.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it the proposal to send him to America?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No proposal at present.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: Will the Indian States also be affected by this?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Certainly, the Indian States also.

LOWERING OF PRICES OF IMPORTED FOODGRAINS

***500. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state how the average prices of foodgrains imported in 1948 compare with those of corresponding Indian foodgrains?

(b) Are there any prospects for the lowering of these prices of imports?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) A statement showing the internal market prices of the various kinds of foodgrains in the different parts of the country is placed on the table of the House. The rates paid for imports from different countries are not the same. They vary from country to country and time to time and the weighted average rates C.I.F. Indian Ports for the various categories of foodgrains, during 1948, have also been shown in the last column of the statement for the purpose of comparison.

(b) It is expected that the world prices of foodgrains during 1949 will be lower than in 1948.

[†] Not printed in the day's Debate. A copy has been placed in the Library of the House.—
Ed. of D.

(In rupees per standard maund)

Food grains	Province	Average price in the internal markets for the last week of				Average land- ed cost to the Govern- ment of India in respect of Imported food-grains from all countries.
		March 1948	June 1948	September 1948	December 1948	
Rice	Orissa	12 3 6	13 3 9	13 0 3	11 14 4	21 3 0
	C.P. and Berar	12 9 9	14 10 1	14 2 1	13 11 6	
	Assam	16 0 0	19 2 0	23 12 0	19 8 3	
	U.P.	19 4 9	23 5 8	27 4 4	24 11 11	
	West Bengal	15 10 0	19 11 11	20 9 10	20 3 10	
	East Punjab	18 0 9	31 4 6	37 1 5	39 1 7**	
	Madras Genral)	16 9 5	20 14 0	23 8 0	23 14 9*	
	Madras (Deficit district)	17 7 7	23 11 8	26 3 8	27 3 11*	
	Bihar	16 9 1	21 10 3	21 7 0	17 8 9	
Wheat	Bombay	30 2 3	38 10 0	37 4 3		15 0
	U. P.	18 9 7	19 12 4	23 8 0	22 14 2	
	East Punjab	13 14 0	15 11 0	21 4 2	24 1 10	
	C. P. and Berar	22 11 0	30 0 5	27 11 4	30 10 10	
	Bihar	24 13 8	24 4 7	26 1 10	25 14 8	
Jowar	Bombay	28 3 7	30 3 7	30 3 7	32 1 8†	13 6 0
	C. P. and Berar	9 6 5	12 1 11	10 11 10	11 15 6	
	U. P.	8 3 2	12 1 10	13 10 8	13 6 1	
	East Punjab	9 3 11	15 11 1	12 14 5	9 6 0	
	Madras (General)	9 11 0	11 9 7	14 7 0	15 9 8*	
	Madras (Deficit districts)	12 6 7	9 12 11	14 13 6	16 9 11*	
Bajra	Bombay	11 15 1	14 12 1	14 6 5	15 0 7†	13 6 0
	U. P.	9 1 0	12 8 10	14 9 10	15 5 5	
	East Punjab	9 9 6	11 13 9	12 11 5	10 14 3	
	Bombay	15 3 1	17 4 4	15 12 7	16 0 2†	
Ragi	Madras (Deficit districts)	12 8 0	13 9 11	16 4 2	15 15 11*	13 6 0
	Madras (Deficit districts)	11 12 0	9 14 0	14 13 3	16 9 6**	

*Prices on 18th December, 1948.

**Prices on 11th December, 1948.

†Prices on 4th December—1948.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the price at which a particular foodgrain or cereal is purchased in a foreign country different from the market price of that commodity in that country?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:— In that country? No.

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND EXPORT OF OIL SEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

†*501. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the area under cultivation, and the total production in various provinces and states in India of Sesamum, Groundnut, Rape, Mustard, Linseed and Castorseed, during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48?

(b) What quantities out of the total production of each of these Oilseeds is estimated to be consumed in India for (i) food purposes, and (ii) non-food purposes and what quantity of each is exported?

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

(c) What quantity of various kinds of vegetable oil has been allowed to be exported?

(d) What is the estimated exportable surplus of each kind of vegetable oil in the current year?

(e) How much of this exportable surplus has already been exported to Australia in Government account?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) to (c). Four statements (I, II, III and IV) giving the required information in respect of the reporting areas of the Indian Union are placed on the table of the House.

(d) Complete figures of production for the current year cannot yet be made available. A statement (No. V) giving the probable surpluses estimated to be available for export from 1948-49 based on the present estimates of production is laid on the table of the House.

(e) Figures of exportable surplus are given in reply to part (d) of the question. The only oilseed/oil which Government of India agreed to supply to Australia is 10,000 tons in terms of linseed oil in fulfilment of a Wheat Agreement with that country. All the quantity agreed to has already been shipped.

STATEMENT I

Average under sesamum, groundnut, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed in the reporting Provinces and States of Indian Union during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48 (000 acres.)

Province/State	Sesamum		Groundnut		Rape and Mustard		Linseed		Castorseed	
	1946-47	1947-48*	1946-47	1947-48*	1946-47	1947-48*	1946-47	1947-48*	1946-47	1947-48*
Assam					293	328				
Bihar					479	476				
Bombay	105	84			16	16	551	555	33	33
C. P. and Berar	143	152	1,518	1,622	59	58	59	58	41	46
East Punjab	385	393	559	561	59	58	913	907	32	31
Madras	58	61	74	69	343	406	27	25		
Orissa	673	671	4,121	4,135					229	230
United Provinces	73	74	22	30	25	26	9	6	23	22
West Bengal	1,244	1,183	217	240	2,821(a)	2,831(a)	859(a)	841(a)	11†	11†
Ajmer-Merwara	24	22			153	147	48	42		
Delhi	26	20								
Hyderabad	675	714	2,433	2,030	5	6*				
Bhopal (C. I.)	42	40			4	5	574	574	746	823
Mysore			195	214			51	68		
Baroda	26	30	107	116	21	20			94	91
Kotah (Rajputana)	32	22					71	112	45	52
Alwar					99	64				
Bombay States	221	238	1,021	957	3	6	5	5	91	123
E. A. States							92	85		
Total	3,727	3,704	10,267	9,974	4,321	4,389	3,259	3,338	1,345	1,403

* Final forecast figures are shown under these columns.

† Unmixed crop.

(a) Including estimates of pure and mixed crop.

NOTE.—Blank spaces indicate that the Province or State was non-reporting for the particular crop.

STATEMENT II

Yield of Sesamum, Groundnut, Rape and Mustard, Linseed and Castorseed in the reporting areas of the Indian Union during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48

(Thousand Tons)

Province/State	Sesamum		Groundnut (in shell)		Rape and Mustard		Linseed		Castorseed	
	1946-47	1947-48*	1946-47	1947-48*	1946-47	1947-48*	1946-47	1947-48*	1946-47	1947-48*
Assam					50	59				
Bihar					99	94				
Bombay	10	11			2	3	67	67	4	4
C. P. and Berar	14	16	508	596	12	11	5	6	5	6
East Punjab	30	20	133	139	47	53	48	48	4	4
Madras	6	6	18	21			2	2		
Orissa	79	79	1,608	1,608					19	22
United Provinces	8	9	13	13	4	5	1	1	2	4
West Bengal	92	95	117	117	534(a)	520(a)	145(a)	145(a)	3†	3†
Ajmer Merwara	5	4			28	26	8	7		
Delhi	1	1								
Hyderabad	45	52	735	609	(b)	(b)				
Bhopal (C. I.)	2	2			(b)	(b)	35	50	56	55
Mysore			57	39			3	6		
Baroda	2	2	24	25	4	3			6	7
Kotah (Rajputana)							10	9		
Alwar					11	7	(b)	(b)	12	20
Bombay States	27	24	322	287	1	1				
E. A. States										
Total	323	333	3,588	3,454	792	782	328	364	117	128

* Final forecast figures are shown under these columns.

† Unmixed crop.

(a) Including estimates of pure and mixed crop.

(b) Below 500 tons.

NOTE.—Blank spaces indicate that the Province or State was non-reporting for the particular crop.

STATEMENT III

Estimated production, utilisation and actual exports of oilseeds and oils during 1946-47 and 1947-48.

(1000 Tons)

	1946-47		1947-48							
	Sesamum	Linseed	Ground-nut (kernel)	Rape and Mustard	Castor-seed	Sesamum	Linseed	Ground-nut (kernel)	Rape and Mustard	Castor-seed.
1. Estimated Production	323.0	328.0	2,512.0	792.0	117.0	333.0	364.0	2,418.0	782.0	128.0
2. Estimated Utilisation (in terms of seed)—										
(a) For food purposes	272.5	140.0	1,850.0	900.0	Nil	286.0	140.0	1,780.0	800.0	Nil
(b) For non-food purposes.	40.0	100.0	100.0	Nil	68.0	40.0	100.0	100.0	Nil	68.0
Total	312.5	240.0	1,750.0	900.0	68.0	326.0	240.0	1,880.0	800.0	68.0
3. Exports*—										
(a) Seeds	2.4	51.9	Nil	Negligible	5.8	0.9	66.9	55.4	Nil	5.0
(b) Seed equivalent of oil	0.5	3.1	44.4	"	3.1	Negligible	34.3	74.6	0.3	65.4
Total	2.9	55.0	44.4	Negligible	8.9	0.9	101.2	130.0	0.3	70.4

* Figures do not take into account exports made through Maritime States of India and the stations adjacent to India's land frontiers.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STATEMENT IV

Quantity of various kinds of Vegetable Oil allowed to be exported during 1946-47 and 1947-48

(In tons)

Serial No.	1946-47	1947-48
1. Groundnut oil.	17,000*	56,648
2. Linseed oil	8,975	7,82,07,820
3. Sesamum seed oil	890†	Nil
4. Castor oil	902‡	Decontrolled

* Allowed as advanced quota to Burma against 1947-48 allocation.

† In addition exports were also allowed upto the level of basic period exports, which amount to 480 tons approximately.

‡ Exported to Australia, Middle East, Ceylon and Russia. In addition exports of castor oil to other destinations were also allowed upto 50 per cent. of the basic period exports which amount to 577 tons approximately.

STATEMENT V

Estimated exportable surplus

1. Sesamum	Nil.
2. Linseed	Overall position is likely to be net deficit of approx. 50,000 tons in terms of seed.
3. Groundnuts	Approx. about 25,000 tons to 30,000 tons in terms of oil.
4. Rape and Mustard	A provisional export quota of 60,000 tons in terms of oil has been declared to the I.E.F.C. for export during January—June 1949.
5. Castorseed	Nil.
	The estimated exportable surplus of castorseed oil is approx. 20,000 tons in the current year

MANUFACTURE, IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMMONIUM SULPHATE

*502. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of Ammonium Sulphate manufactured in the country and the quantity imported?

(b) How is this distributed to the various Provinces and States and on what basis is the distribution made?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). About 61,500 tons. The imports of Ammonium Sulphate vary from year to year as these depend upon the allotments by the International Emergency Food Council from various sources. A quantity of 1,18,000 tons was imported against the last fertiliser year from July 1947 to June 1948. A quantity of 1,60,500 tons of Ammonium Sulphate is likely to be imported during the current fertiliser year 1948-49. A statement showing imports from different sources is placed on the table of the House. The quantities of Ammonium Sulphate imported from abroad and the indigenous supplies are pooled together and distributed to the various Provinces and States on the basis of their requirements and in keeping with the available supplies. While fixing quotas of Ammonium Sulphate for various Provinces and States regard is also given to greater chances of increased food production.

STATEMENT

Quantities of sulphates of Ammonia Imported/likely to be imported against during 1947-48 and 1948-49 respectively

Source	Quantity L. tons	Source	Quantity L. tons
	1947-48		1948-49
(1) U. K.	56,800	(1) U.K.	37,312
(2) Canada.	1,740	(2) Canada	4,018
(3) Belgium	24,000	(3) Belgium	21,000
(4) U. S. A.	17,500	(4) U.S.A.	19,231
(5) U. S.S.R.	18,000	(5) U.S.S.R.	64,500
		(6) Italy	14,500
TOTAL	1,18,040 tons	TOTAL	1,60,461 tons

i. e. nearly 1,60,500 tons

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it permissible for India to import more of this ammonium sulphate than what is allotted by this International Organisation from any country if that country is willing to spare it to us?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is allowed, but again a percentage is fixed—round about 10 to 15 per cent. more than the allocation—beyond which we cannot import. We have to intimate to the I.E.F.C. that this extra quality has been imported.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are these imports to be brought in here by the State or private agencies or co-operative organisations?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There are private agencies which make an offer, but we try nowadays to secure directly from Government to Government.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether any preference is given to deficit areas in regard to allotment of ammonium sulphate?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Preference is given only if the area is in a position to increase food production and arrangements for the same are complete.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What steps have been taken to see that this manure placed at the disposal of provinces for food production is not diverted to non-food crops?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Ordinarily, we naturally expect that the provincial governments are taking full care and functioning efficiently. It may be that in view of all that has been said, the Centre may consider taking some steps in collaboration with the provinces to ensure that the fertilizers are used for the purpose for which they are allocated.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know what is the total demand for ammonium sulphate and to what extent it has been possible to meet the demand?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: This year, for instance, I think we shall be able to secure only something like 85 per cent. of what we need.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Is it a fact that in most cases ammonium sulphate is used where it is not required and instead of doing any good it does harm?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is a matter on which there is some difference of opinion and we have appointed a Committee specially to go into the question of manures. So far the experience of many a European country is that there is no harm done unless there is a mistake in

application to soils for which it is not meant, then preventive steps are being taken to prevent injury.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Is it a fact that India is going to get in exchange for certain commodities 5,000 tons of ammonia sulphate from Russia?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am not aware.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Would the Government of India consider the advisability of importing ammonium phosphate instead of ammonium sulphate.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It will be suggestion for action.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: I was not asking whether there was difference of opinion on whether it should be used at all or not. My question was whether it is not being used in a field where it is not required and that instead of doing good it does harm and whether any such cases have been brought to the notice of Government and if so, what steps have been taken to stop it?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The fertilizers are used in the individual cultivators' fields, I think, under some kind of guidance of the provincial officers and of course, if the provincial officers do not know their business and mistakes are being committed, if any such particular instance is brought to my notice, I shall go into the matter.

Ruling re Putting of Questions on Newspaper Reports

Shri H. V. Kamath: Before we proceed with the day's business, on a point of clarification of the ruling given by you earlier in the day, may I know...

Mr. Speaker: As I have said, all these clarifications can be had outside the House and then I will explain to the House whatever I think is necessary. In fact, I may make this general observation that, whosoever wants to raise any point in respect of these matters, instead of directly raising the point in the House, if he just comes and have a talk with me, it will clarify many of the issues and we shall be saving the time of the House. There will be better understanding also.

Shri H. V. Kamath: If that be your ruling, Sir, I have nothing more to say.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

PRODUCTION, IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF IRON AND STEEL

*503. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the total quantity of steel and iron imported into India during 1947-48 and the total quantity manufactured in India?

(b) What quantity has been distributed to:

(i) the Central Government;

(ii) Provincial Governments;

(iii) States;

(iv) Private industry; and

(v) Co-operative Societies?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The total quantity of steel imported into India and the quantity produced in India during the years 1947 and 1948 were as follows:

Year	Imports (Tons)	Production (Tons)
1947	53,000	893,000
1948	193,000	851,000

(b) A statement showing the distribution of steel during the years 1947 and 1948 is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Allotment of Steel 1947-48

Quota	Allotment in 1947.	Allotment in 1948
1. Defence		5,000
2. Railways.	376,802	217,295
3. Industrial Maintenance and Packing.	119,500	80,574
4. Steel Processing Industries.	211,750	204,514
5. Government Development Schemes.	93,186	83,411.5
6. Govt. Sponsored Housing Schemes.	...	10,511
7. Industrial Development Schemes.	57,150	59,981
8. Newspapers.	...	1,884
9. Provincial Quota.	1,61,000	92,940
10. States.	37,375	21,873
11. Housing of Refugees.	...	8,350
12. Exports.	8,700	23,500
13. Harijans	...	20
14. Emergency Reserve.	...	3,384.1
Total ...	1,065,463	813,237.6

NOTE—There is no separate quota for Co-operative Societies.

INCREASE IN YIELD OF SUGAR CANE AND PROTECTION TO SUGAR INDUSTRY

*504. Dr. V. Subramaniam: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that experiments have shown that the present yield of sugar cane per acre can be increased twofold?

(b) Have any methods been found out for growing sugar-canes which may mature early and late?

(c) Is it a fact that the Indian Sugar Industry is getting protection from the State, and if so, why and of what nature?

(d) Does that protection benefit the cultivator of sugar cane or the mills and how long will this protection be continued?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes, the yield per acre can be doubled provided adequate quantities of manures are applied and proper facilities of irrigation are afforded.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. This is because of the fact that the cost of production of Indian sugar is much higher than that of foreign sugar. The total import duty on foreign sugar works out to Rs. 8-9-6 per maund.

(d) The protection is at present for the benefit of both the cane grower and the Mills as the free import of cheap foreign sugar would not only adversely affect the economy of the mills alone, but of the cane cultivators as well, who depend upon the mills for the utilization of their cane. The question of the continuance of protection to the sugar industry which is due to expire on the 31st March, 1949, is under examination by the Tariff Board.

DESTRUCTION OF TOBACCO FOR NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES

*505. Shri B. N. Munavalli: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what quantity of tobacco was destroyed every year, during the period between the years 1942 and 1948, for non-payment of taxes?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: In accordance with the rules in the Excise Manual, duty is not levied on waste tobacco and tobacco unfit for consumption or manufacture. Tobacco which is destroyed is only such tobacco as is unfit for consumption or manufacture. During 1947-48 about 67,561 maunds were destroyed. The figures for earlier years for the Indian Dominion

are not available. Government proposes to advise the growers to improve the methods of cultivation and processing by which the proportion of unmarketable low grade tobacco would be reduced. Government also intends to advise the producers to use such tobacco as manure as it is unfit for consumption or manufacture.

STATE-OWNED FACTORY FOR MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL GOODS

*506. Shri B. N. Munavalli: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 680 asked on the 1st September, 1948 and state whether a final settlement has been arrived at between the Government of India and the representatives of certain foreign companies regarding heavy electrical machinery for the establishment of a state-owned factory in India for manufacturing electrical goods?

(b) If so, what are the names of those companies and to what countries do they belong?

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

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). The Government have entered into an agreement with Messrs. Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd. of the U. K. and Messrs. International General Electric Company Inc., of the U.S.A. for drawing up project reports which will, *inter alia*, deal with possible sites for the location of the factory, the capital cost involved, categories of plant to be manufactured, raw materials required, and cost of production, etc. The project reports, are expected to be ready within the next six months.

(c) Copies of the Agreements are laid on the table of the House.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR KAMARBANDHA STATION, ASSAM

*507. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of persons killed and the number injured in the accident in November 1948 near Kamarbandha Station on the Assam Railway?

(b) What steps are Government going to take to prevent the recurrence of such accidents?

(c) Who is responsible for the supervision of this part of the railway track?

(d) When did the officer concerned supervise it?

(e) Were the fish plates properly fixed?

(f) Did the officer report that there was something wrong with the line and if so, when?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) Fourteen persons were killed on the spot and three died subsequently. The number of injured was forty.

(b) The Government Inspector of Railways is conducting the Statutory Inquiry into the accident and the steps to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such accidents will be decided on receipt of his report and his recommendations.

(c) The Permanent Way Inspector, the Assistant Engineer and the Executive Engineer.

(d) Prior to the accident, the portion of the line where the accident occurred was inspected by the Permanent Way Inspector on the 9th November, 1948, and by the Assistant Engineer on the 18th October.

† Not printed in the day's Debate. A copy has been placed in the Library of the House.—
Ed. of D.

(e) and (f). The indication from the investigation so far made by the Government Inspector of Railways is that fish plates were properly fixed. There was no report that there was any thing wrong with the line.

OVER-BRIDGE AT MARIANI ON ASSAM RAILWAYS

*508. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that though the overhead bridge at Mariani on Assam Railways was constructed long ago the staircase has not been completed till now owing to want of wooden planks?

(b) Are Government aware that about two miles away from Mariani there is a Government Forest Reserve where planks are available in large quantities?

(c) What steps are Government going to take for completing the bridge?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes; an indent for the planks required for the overbridge has been placed on the Forest Department.

(c) Part supply of the planks has been received and has been utilised and the balance is expected shortly. The decking of the overbridge will be completed within three weeks from the receipt of timber at the site of work.

COUNTRY-BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY AND INLAND WATERWAYS

*509. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee or agency has been set up for exploring and investigating the possibilities of our inland waterways;

(b) whether any encouragement is being offered to the country-boat building industry;

(c) the total number of boats that are being used for inland waterway traffic; and

(d) whether Government contemplate any increase in the inland waterway traffic?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) No. Inland waterways and traffic thereon are provincial subjects. But the Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Commission undertakes investigations and surveys of rivers and canals in connection with the multi-purpose river valley development projects and advises Provincial Governments regarding their navigational problems when required.

(b) Yes.

(c) The information is not readily available.

(d) As navigation forms an essential and important feature of all multi-purpose river valley development projects, an increase in the inland waterway traffic is expected to result when such schemes are completed.

MOTOR BOATS FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON INLAND WATERWAYS

*510. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under the contemplation of Government to introduce motor-fitted boats for passenger traffic on inland waterways;

(b) whether any agency has been established or is proposed to be established to co-ordinate irrigation and transport in the navigable canals;

(c) whether Government propose to consider the advisability of diverting a portion of passenger traffic from railways to navigable rivers and canals; and

(d) whether Government propose to institute an Investigation Committee to find out the possibility of making navigation cheaper?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) No.

(b) An attempt at such co-ordination is being made in all new river valley projects under construction or investigation.

(c) No. Executive responsibility for "inland waterways and traffic thereon" rests with the Provincial Governments. Provision of steamer services for catering to passenger traffic on navigable rivers and canals is therefore primarily a matter for the Provinces to consider.

(d) There is no intention on the part of the Government of India to appoint an Investigation Committee at present.

MANUFACTURE OF VEGETABLE GHEE AND ITS EFFECT ON HEALTH

*511. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether any definite policy has been fixed by Government to encourage or discourage the manufacture of vegetable ghee now sold under different names?

(b) Was any research made as to its qualities and its action and reaction upon human beings?

(c) If not, do Government propose to create a body to test its qualities?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The present policy of the Government of India as explained by the Honourable Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the Council of State on the 11th March, 1947 is not to encourage the expansion of the Vanaspati Industry beyond what Government is already committed to. Government have reserved their decision about the future of the Vanaspati Industry till they are in possession of conclusive evidence about the nutritive qualities or drawbacks of Vanaspati which is under investigation by Scientists.

(b) and (c). Yes, but the research carried out in the past has not been conclusive and further research is being done.

TRAFFIC BOTTLENECK AND RESTRICTIONS ON INTER-PROVINCIAL MOVEMENTS OF FOODGRAINS

*512. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effects of the traffic bottleneck and restrictions on inter-provincial movements of foodgrains have been studied and if so, what is their magnitude; and

(b) what steps are being taken to see that greater rations are made possible with the available food stocks?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) There have been a few bottlenecks on railways making transport difficult but it has been possible on those occasions to make special arrangements in consultation with the Ministries of Transport and Railways for transporting controlled foodgrains under the basic plan and no serious inconvenience has been so far caused to recipient provinces. The movement of decontrolled foodgrains not falling under the basic plan is regulated by a special procedure under which consignments are registered at the despatching railway stations and special arrangements, when necessary, are made by the railway to move them as quickly as possible. A special study of the effects of traffic restrictions on inter provincial movement of decontrolled foodgrains has not been made.

(b) The scale of ration in each area depends on the food stocks available with them. Instructions have been issued to provinces and states to introduce maximum rationing, with a view to ensure equitable distribution of the available supplies, and the progress made in each area is being watched.

"WAR QUALITY" RAILWAY ENGINES RECEIVED FROM CANADA

*513. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that half a dozen railway engines were recently received from Canada, but they were of a condemned "war quality" and could not be put on rails without extensive repairs?

(b) Is it also a fact that to put these recently received engines in proper order a number of old engines had to be dismantled and parts thereof used to supplement the missing parts of these new engines?

(c) How many more such new engines are still to come from Canada?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Upto 15th January 1949, 19 new CWD locomotives ordered in 1947 were received from Canada. The reply to the remaining part is in the negative.

(b) No.

(c) As on 15th January, 1949, 131 more of such locos. were yet to be received from Canada.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS NOT ENTITLED TO GO BY AIR

*514. **Shri Satish Chandra:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many officers of the Ministry of Food and its subordinate offices who were not entitled to air-journey travelled by air during the year 1948, and that their travelling allowance bills had to be accorded *ex-post facto* sanction; and

(b) whether the practice of paying tonga-hire charges to class III servants for attending office on Sundays and other holidays or for sitting late due to pressure of work has been discontinued as a measure of anti-inflation drive?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) There was no such case in respect of officers stationed at headquarters. *Ex-post-facto* sanctions were, however, accorded in the case of certain officers in the subordinate offices but the distance covered was not short in any case and air journeys were undertaken at short notice to save public time or to avoid unsafe long rail journeys through Pakistan areas. A list of such cases is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Yes; this was done in pursuance of general instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance.

STATEMENT

'Ex post Facto' sanction to the Air Journeys issued in 1948

Serial No.	Name of the officer	Designation	Date of journey	Particulars of Journey	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	From (5)	To (6)
1.	Mr. U. Kumarayya	Dy. Regional Food Commissioner.	2-7-48	Madras	Vizagapatam
2.	Mr. S. M. Basur	Addl. Regional Food Commissioner.	4-7-48	Vizagapatam	Madras
				Bombay	Delhi
3.	Lt.-Col. P. L. Anand	Director (Grains)	28-4-48	Delhi	Bombay
			30-4-48	Bombay	Delhi

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	Lt. Col. P. L. Anand	Director (Grains)	12-6-48	Bombay	Delhi
			17-6-48	Delhi	Bombay
5.	Mr. M. G. Ghooi	Director (Grains)	16-5-48	Calcutta	Madras
			18-5-48	Madras	Coimbatore
				and back to Madras	
6.	Mr. B. Mukerji	Dy. Regional Food Commissioner.	20-5-48	Madras	Calcutta
			15-5-48	Calcutta	Gauhati
7.	Mr. B. Mukerji	Dy. Regional Food Commissioner	17-7-48	Gauhati	Calcutta
			18-7-48	Calcutta	Delhi
			25-7-48	Calcutta	Gauhati
8.	Capt. N. Sen Gupta	2nd Secretary Karachi.	10-2-48	Karachi	Delhi
				and back.	
9.	Mr. B. D. Verma	Movement Inspector	12-8-48	Karachi	Lahore
			15-9-48	Lahore	Karachi
10.	Mr. D. K. Jhangiani	Movement Inspector	4-9-48	Karachi	Lahore
11.	Mr. D. K. Jhangiani	Movement Inspector	21-10-48	Karachi	Lahore
			29-10-48	Lahore	Karachi
12.	Mr. A. P. Dube	Dy. Regional Food Commissioner	24-11-48	Jodhpur	Delhi
			25-11-48	Delhi	Calcutta
			28-11-48	Calcutta	Delhi
			1-12-48	Delhi	Jodhpur
13.	Mr. P. D. Tayal	Dy. Regional Food Commissioner	25-11-48	Delhi	Calcutta
			29-11-48	Calcutta	Benares
			1-12-48	Benares	Delhi

RESUMPTION OF TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN RATLAM AND AJMER

*515. **Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Railway administration proposes to resume the 31 Up and 32 Down trains between Ratlam and Ajmer?

(b) If not, will the administration consider extending these trains from Ratlam to Neemuch only?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) and (b). When power is available, the reintroduction of 31 Up and 32 Down trains between Ratlam and Ajmer, or between Ratlam and Neemuch, will be considered along with other trains, which were similarly cancelled during the war.

WATER SUPPLY IN SUMMER AT STATIONS BETWEEN AJMER AND KHANDWA

*516. **Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that in summer most of the water taps in the railway-stations on the meter-gauge railway between Ajmer and Khandwa are blocked?

(b) If so, what alternative arrangements for water supply are under consideration of Government?

The Honourable Shri K. Santharam: (a) The information available with Government is that these water taps are kept open at train times.

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

OVER-BRIDGES AT GWALIOR AND INDORE LEVEL CROSSINGS

*517. **Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what steps have been taken or are being taken to construct overbridges at Gwalior and Indore level-crossings?

(b) If no steps have been or are being taken, do Government propose to consider this question?

The Honourable Shri K. Santharam: (a) Negotiations for the construction of an overbridge at Gwalior are being finalized. The cost of the proposed overbridge is to be shared by the G. I. P. Railway and the Madhya Bharat Government, whose approval to the incidence of cost is awaited. In regard to the

overbridge at Indore, plans and estimate are under preparation by the B.B. and C.I. Railway.

(b) The question does not arise.

NATIONALISATION OF SHIP-BUILDING YARD AT VIZAGAPATAM

*518. **Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to nationalise the Ship Building Yard at Vizagapatam at an estimated cost of four crores of Rupees?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Government have approved the principle that the Vizagapatam shipyard should be acquired by the State, subject to satisfactory terms and conditions being agreed upon. The matter is now under examination and no final decision has yet been taken.

GAZETTED AND UPPER SUBORDINATE OFFICERS IN M. AND S. M. RAILWAY

*519. **Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Gazetted and Upper Subordinate Officers in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The numbers of Gazetted Officers and Upper Subordinates on the M. and S. M. Railway are 165 and 626 respectively.

IMPROVEMENTS OF STATIONS ON M. AND S. M. RAILWAY

*520. **Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any improvements have been made to any station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway during the last 15 years and has any station been remodelled?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: During the last fifteen years, eight stations have been remodelled and various improvements effected to 73 other stations.

HARDSHIPS TO PASSENGERS ON M. AND S. M. RAILWAY

*521. **Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Public Relations Officers have been advised to go on the line and examine the hardships caused to the passengers for want of proper facilities and if so, has any report been submitted by them?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: It is not his duty to go on the line and examine the alleged hardships caused to the passengers. His duty is to maintain liaison with public bodies newspapers and the likes. It is the duty of the Traffic Officers to enquire into such matters.

COMMODITIES UNDER CONTROL IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

*522. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the names or kinds of commodities consumed in the Centrally Administered Areas, the production, procurement or distribution of which is at present under control; and

(b) the nature of control exercised in respect of each such commodity?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). I place two statements on the table of the House.

STATEMENT I

List of commodities consumed in the Centrally Administered areas the production, procurement or distribution of which is under control

1. All food grains, viz., paddy, rice, bajra, jowar, maize, gram, barley and regi.*
2. Cotton, cloth and yarn.

3. Paper.
4. Newsprint.
5. Coal and Coke.
6. Iron and Steel (including scrap, defectives and cuttings).
7. Cement.
8. Kerosene oil and High Speed Diesel.
9. Petrol.
10. Salt.

* These items are generally controlled in the centrally administered areas except in the case of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands where rice and wheat which are supplied by the Food Ministry are controlled.

STATEMENT II

Nature of control exercised in respect of the commodities consumed in the Centrally Administered Areas

1. **Food Grains.**—(i) **Delhi.**—The export and import of all foodgrains into and out of Delhi are prohibited except under permits issued by the local authorities. Their purchase, sale and storage for sale in quantities exceeding 10 mds. are prohibited except under a permit. Wheat, rice, maize, barley and gram are rationed.

(ii) **Coorg.**—Coorg is surplus in paddy and exports are made on Government account under Central Basic Plan. The purchase of rice, paddy and ragi, sale and storage for sale in excess of ten maunds are prohibited. Export of these foodgrains as well as wheat and gram which are distributed from imports on Government account are prohibited.

(iii) **Ajmer-Merwara.**—The export of all foodgrains is prohibited and their purchase, sale or storage exceeding twenty maunds are subject to licensing by the Government. Rice, wheat, barley, gram and maize are rationed.

(iv) **Kutch.**—Detailed information is not available. Rice, wheat, bajra, milo and gram are under ration.

(v) **Himachal Pradesh.**—The purchase, sale and storage in quantities exceeding 10 mds. of wheat, rice, paddy, maize, gram and barley and their exports outside except under a license are prohibited.

(vi) **Andaman and Nicobar Islands.**—Rice and wheat are under ration.

2. **Cotton, Cloth and Yarn.**—(i) **Cotton.**—There is control over the prices of cotton wherein the floors and ceilings have been fixed. All the Centrally administered areas have been asked to fix up the floor and ceiling prices accordingly for the year 1948-49.

(ii) **Cloth and Yarn.**—There is control over prices, production and distribution of cotton textiles.

3. **Paper.**—Central control is exercised in regard to production, distribution, consumption and price.

4. **Newsprint.**—Under the Newsprint Control (No. 2) Order, 1947, which extends to all the provinces of the Dominion of India including the Centrally Administered Areas, the use of newsprint is restricted to the printing of newspapers. The said Order fixes the maximum number of pages and the minimum, maximum prices of daily newspapers and the maximum percentage of space for advertisement matter. Unrestricted use of newsprint is now allowed for purposes other than the printing of newspapers. Maximum retail prices at which newsprint can be sold in the country are also fixed. Import of newsprint from dollar area is subject to licensing. Imports from sterling and soft currency areas are covered by Open General Licence.

5. **Coal and Coke.**—The control over production and distribution is exercised under the Colliery Control Order, 1945 which was originally issued in 1944 under the Defence of India Rules but which now continues to be in force by virtue of the powers assumed by the Central Government under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946.

The present control broadly covers:

- (1) Regulation of production, despatches and distribution of coal/coke from collieries.
- (2) Fixation and revision of pit-head prices of coal/coke and the middlemen's commission.
- (3) Collection of statistics from colliery owners regarding raisings/despaches/stocks, etc.
- (4) Regulation and control over the fragmentation and opening and re-opening of mines.

The centrally administered areas have been delegated powers to make orders under section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 in the following matters in respect of coal/coke allocated to them each month by the Central Government :—

- (i) to fix the prices of coal/coke on the basis of the statutory prices fixed by the Central Government, for retail sale-domestic purposes, etc., in the local market;
- (ii) to regulate distribution and allocation of coal/coke supplies against the quota allotted by the Central Government;
- (iii) to requisition and acquire stocks of coal/coke lying with a consumer/stockist who received his quota out of local administration's allotments and supply the same to important consumers to avoid closure of essential services; and
- (iv) to requisition and acquire coal/coke stocks of consumers receiving supplies from Central Government quota with the permission of the Central Government.

6. *Iron and Steel.*—Control over production and distribution of steel and scrap is exercised under (i) the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941 and (ii) Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943. The main provisions of these control orders are the following :—

No steel or scrap can be acquired by consumers from producer or stockholders, and no steel or scrap can be disposed of by producers and stockholders, except under the authority of an order issued by competent authority.

The Iron and Steel Controller or an officer empowered in this behalf can direct the sale of any iron and steel or scrap, acquire without his permit, prohibit removal of any stock of steel and demand any information from any person holding stocks of steel or scrap for the purpose of enforcement of control.

Prices are different for different types of steel and scrap and are fixed by notification in the official Gazette. No person can sell or buy any iron or steel or scrap at prices exceeding those fixed by the Controller.

The iron and steel or scrap in respect of which the relevant control order is contravened can be confiscated.

The Controller regulates the production of steel in accordance with the country's demand. He also regulates the creation of new productive capacity.

7. *Cement.*—There is no Central Statutory control over cement. All Provincial Governments (except Assam) and Delhi Administration however, have enforced statutory control within their respective areas. This control relates to distribution and prices. Central Government also exercise informal control through an agreement with the producers whereby delivery of cement is made by them only against permits issued by officers appointed by Government for that purpose.

8. *Kerosene Oil and High Speed Diesel Oil.*—Distribution and price controls on kerosene are exercised by the Chief Commissioners in their respective areas under powers delegated to them by the Government of India under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946.

Distribution control in respect of High Speed Diesel Oil is exercised through Messrs. Burmah-Shell Oil Co. Limited, Standard Vacuum Oil Co., Caltex (India) Limited, Indo Burma Petroleum Co. and Burma Oil Co. (India Trading) Limited who have been directed to distribute the commodity in accordance with the priority list attached.

9. *Petrol.*—Only distribution is controlled i.e., civil consumption is restricted to the limit of sanctioned allocation.

10. *Salt.*—The production of salt in units of over 10 acres requires a license in centrally administered areas as in the case of Provinces. Price and distribution of salt is controlled in Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg.

ANNEXURE

REVISED HIGH SPEED DIESEL OIL CONTROL PRIORITY LIST

Priority I.—Defence Services, C. P. W. D. (Aviation Wing), Port Trusts (for dredging operations), Aircraft Manufacture (Hindustan Aircraft Limited), Oil Companies' own use, Bunkers to ships and Port Craft, Aeronautical Communication Services, Posts and Telegraphs Services.

Priority II.—Production of food by irrigation or ploughing and procurement of fish by Government or private parties, refrigeration for conservation of food sponsored by Government, Hydel projects, Railways, Water Works and Electric Supply Undertakings, Fertilizer Factories and Gold Mines.

Priority III.—Mining and quarrying, Sugar Mills, Public Transport Companies, Road Construction Works, Construction of new towns, Construction Works—factories, housing, etc., Steel Rolling Mills, Textile Mills & Oil Mills, Engineering Workshops, Glass Industries and Chemical Industries.

Priority IV.—Such users, as River Transport, Dairies, Ice Factories, Rice and Flour Mills, Distilleries, Universities and Institutions, Cinemas, Private Lighting Sets and other parties not covered by Priorities I, II and III.

Note.—Any *ad hoc* supply required for a special purpose not covered by the above list will be referred to Petroleum Officer for consideration and sanction, if necessary.

ALLOCATIONS

INITIAL ALLOTMENT :

Priority I.—All parties to be allotted their full estimated requirements during 1948.

Priority II.—All parties to be allotted upto 75 per cent. of their estimated requirements during 1948.

Priority III.—All parties to be allotted upto 50 per cent. of their estimated requirements during 1948.

Priority IV.—No allotment.

SECOND ALLOTMENT : (Provided any quantity is left over after the initial allotment has been made).

Priority II.—All parties to be allotted their full estimated requirements during 1948.

Priority III.—All parties to be allotted upto 75 per cent. of their estimated requirements during 1948.

Priority IV.—All parties to be allotted upto 50 per cent. of their estimated requirements during 1948.

THIRD ALLOTMENT : (Provided any quantity is left over after the initial and second allotments have been made).

Priorities III and IV.—All parties to be allotted their full estimated requirements during 1948 in order of priority.

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS AND RULES FOR GUIDANCE

1. Percentage allocations as given above are fixed on the assumption that supplies during 1948 will be available at a rate greater than the quantity consumed during 1947. Percentages may be revised, if necessary, on the basis of the total quantity available for distribution.

2. Estimated requirements during 1948 will be based normally on the Oil Companies' assessment of consumption except in respect of Defence Services. Any disagreement in this connection may be referred to Government (Petroleum Division) which will endeavour to settle the issue after consulting trade associations if any, or Government Departments concerned, such as the Textile Commissioner, Electrical Commissioner, Railway Board, Ministry of Agriculture, etc., etc.

3. Quarterly quotas will be allocated to individual consumers which should be uplifted in equal monthly instalments unless the oil companies find it convenient to make one single delivery to suit stock and transport availability. Any quota or part of a quota not drawn by any consumer at the end of the quarter for any reason whatsoever, will lapse and will be made available for other consumers in the agreed order of priority.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

FOODGRAINS IMPORTED INTO INDIA

28. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the quantities of different kinds of foodgrains that were annually imported into India for the last eight years?

(b) What are the countries from which the said foodgrains were imported?

(c) What are the amounts of money expended for the purchase of the said foodgrains and their transshipment, and on other charges, stating the amounts separately under each head?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) to (c). A statement showing the requisite information is placed on the table of the House. The details regarding sources of supply prior to September 1943 when imports began on Government account are not available.

Statement showing the quantities of food grains imported into India from 1941-42 to 1948-49 and their values

Quantities in '000 tons,
Values in lakhs of rupees

Commodity	1941-42				1942-43			
	Countries from which imported	Quantity	Cost	Freight	Countries from which imported	Quantity	Cost	Freight
Wheat	Not known	(-)-173*	Not known	Not known	Not known	(-)-11*	Not known	Not known
Wheat Flour	Do.	(-)-87*	Do.	Do.	Do.	(-)-14*	Do.	Do.
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	Not known	711*	Not known	Not known	Not known	(-)-212*	Not known	Not known
Millets	Do.	(-)-5*	Do.	Do.	Do.	(-)-6*	Do.	Do.
Barley	Do.	(-)-1*	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	445*	Not known	Not known	..	(-)-243*	Not known	Not known

*These figures represent private imports and have been taken from the Sea-borne Trade Statistics. Their value is not known.
Minus figures represent not exports.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

	1943-44				1944-45			
	Countries from which imported	Quantity	Cost	Freight	Countries from which imported	Quantity	Cost	Freight
Wheat	Not known Australia Canada	(-)-208* 171 5	Not known 199	Not known 135	Australia U. S. A./Canada Persia	515 148 1	943	493
		176				664		
Wheat Flour	Not known Australia	7* 18	Not known 22	Not known 14	Australia	62	89	51
		18				62		
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	Not known	(-)-24*	Not known	Not known	..	..	..	..
Millets	Do.	(-)-9*	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..
Barley	Do. Iraq	128* 128	Do. 412	Do. 52	..	..	..	..
		128						
Maize	South Africa	4	8	2	..	..	..	..
		4						
Milo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	(-)-106* 326	Not known 641	Not known 203	..	726	1,032	544

*These figures represent private imports and have been taken from the Sea-borne Trade Statistics. Their value is not known.
Minus figures represent not exports.

Commodity	1945-46				1946-47			
	Countries from which imported	Quantity	Cost	Freight	Countries from which imported	Quantity	Cost	Freight
Wheat	Australia U. S. A. Canada	36 394 426	1,818	572	Australia U. S. A. Canada Turkey	375 506 166 38	2,907	* 710
		856				1,085		
Wheat Flour					Australia U. S. A. U. K.	134 37 4	538	89
Semolina						175		
Rice	Burma	75	184	26	Burma Siam French Indo China Brazil Indonesia	270 26 11 73 36	1,362	216
		75						
Millets					Argentina Egypt Abyssinia Australia Iraq	416 20 40 2 1 8	216	40
						71		
Barley					Australia Turkey Argentina Egypt Iraq	18 99 18 7 123	821	146
						265		
Maize					U. S. A. Burma Argentina	116 5 258	994	279
						379		
Milo					U. S. A.	155	352	121
						155		
Oats					Canada	32	100	C.T.F.
						32		
Total		931	2,002	598		2,578	7,290	1,601

PRODUCTION OF SILK YARN AND SILK FABRICS

29. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the quantity of silk yarn and silk fabrics produced in India during the years 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39 and also 1942-43, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48?

(b) What were the prevailing prices of silk yarn and fabrics during the years referred to above?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). Statements (I and II) are placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT I

Production of Raw Silk and Sil Fabrics in India.

Financial Year.	Production of raw silk.	Production of silk Fabrics (in million yards)
	(in l a.)	
1936-37	1,226,000	30.6*
1937-38	1,500,000	34.1*
1938-39	1,000,000	23.2*
1942-43	1,724,000	10.5
1944-45	1,993,000	12.0
1945-46	2,050,000	12.4
1946-47	2,100,000	17.0
1947-48	2,155,000	17.5

* The production of silk fabrics during the pre-war years was more on account of larger imports of raw silk.

STATEMENT II

(i) *Prevailing Prices of Raw Silk per lb.*

1936-37	Rs. 3 15 to Rs. 5 12	} Prices for Charka raw silk. Those for Filature raw silk are not available.
1937-38	Rs. 4 2 to Rs. 5 11	
1938-39	Rs. 3 9 to Rs. 4 8	
1942-43	Rs. 15 to Rs. 16	} Prices for Filature raw silk. Those for Charka raw silk are not available.
1944-45	Rs. 25 to Rs. 30	
1945-46	Rs. 25 to Rs. 30	
1946-47	Rs. 37 8 to Rs. 42 8 Rs. 32 8 to Rs. 34	Filature raw silk. Charka raw silk.
1947-48	Rs. 25 6 to Rs. 32 3 Rs. 15 to Rs. 24	Filature raw silk. Charka raw silk.

(ii) *Prevailing prices of Silk Fabrics (per yard.)*

	Shirtings.	Suiting.
1936-37	Rs. 1 2 to Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 12
1937-38	Rs. 1 2 to Rs. 2 8	Do.
1938-39	Do.	Do.
1942-43	Rs. 2 1 to Rs. 4 8	Rs. 5 1 to Rs. 8 10
1944-45	Rs. 5 8 to Rs. 12	Rs. 13 8 to Rs. 23
1945-46	Rs. 7 to Rs. 11	Rs. 16 to Rs. 30
1946-47	Rs. 7 to Rs. 18	Rs. 14 to Rs. 25
1947-48	Rs. 6 to Rs. 18	Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

PERMITS FOR IMPORT OF FOOD FROM EAST PUNJAB INTO MADRAS

30. Master Nand Lal: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the amounts of permits for importing food from East Punjab to Madras granted in 1948 to each of the firms and individuals of the following categories together with their names:

(i) firms or the individuals dealing with import business before the partition of India;

(ii) firms or individuals dealing with import business of food after the partition of India;

(iii) firms or individuals who have started their business with these permits; and

(iv) firms or individuals who are refugees?

(b) On what basis have applications for permits been accepted or rejected?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). Export of cereals from one Province to another has been on Government account and no question of permits arises. The honourable member is presumably referring to permits for the export of gram which was moved on trade account. It was for the East Punjab Government and not the Central Government to issue these permits and I do not possess the information asked for.

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORT AND IMPORT OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN CLOTH

31. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total yardage of cloth—cotton and woollen of all varieties—produced in India during the year 1947-48;

(b) the total yardage exported to Pakistan and other foreign countries;

(c) the total yardage imported into India from foreign countries; and

(d) the total yardage of annual consumption of cotton and woollen cloth in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

	Quantity of cloth exported.		Quantity of cloth imported from foreign countries.	Quantity of annual consumption of cloth in India.
	Total quantity of cloth of all varieties produced in India during 1947-48 (In yards)	To Pakistan (In yards)	To other Foreign countries. (In yards)	(In yards)
1. Cotton	*5,077,827,000	†383,660,000	246,407,000	35,652,000
2. Woollen	5,000,000	11,719	779,844	3,363,000
* This includes a quantity of 1,200,000,000 yards of Handloom cloth.				
† In compliance with the standstill agreement with Pakistan the usual allocation of cloth quota to Provinces which comprise Pakistan was being continued, after partition till 31st December 1947. As a result of this continuance of making allocations after partition this quantity of cloth was allotted to Pakistan.				
‡ (Cloth produced + cloth imported) minus (cloth exported + defence offtake.)				
				7,600,000 (Approximately)

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS).

Monday, 21st February, 1949.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(A) ORAL ANSWERS

INTEGRATION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA* WITH UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

*523. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Indian proposals at the U.N.O. requesting the South African Government not to proceed with measures amounting to the integration of South West Africa into the Union of South Africa and also to send a commission of enquiry to study the conditions in the mandated territory were lost?

(b) *In favour.*—(i) Ecuador, Haiti, India, Iran, Liberia, Mexico, Paraguay, (ii) voted against, (iii) remained neutral and (iv) abstained from attending the meeting?

(c) Is the rejection of the Indian proposals in contravention of the fundamental provisions of the U.N.O. Charter and if so, what steps do Government intend to take in the matter?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Yes, an amendment that effect moved by India to a resolution sponsored by some other countries at a meeting of the Fourth Committee of the U. N. General Assembly was defeated.

(b) *In favour.*—(i) Ecuador, Haiti, India, Iran, Liberia, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(ii) *Against.*—Dominion Republic, El Salvador, France, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark.

(iii) *Neutral.*—Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Syria, Afghanistan, Bolivia.

(iv) *Absent from the meeting.*—Argentina, Guatemala, Yemen, Honduras.

(c) The first part of this question calls for an expression of opinion and a legal interpretation of the Charter. Government consider it inadvisable to do so at present in answer to a question. Government's view point will be stated at the right time. There is nothing that the Government of India can do at present in regard to this matter. They will consider in due course what instructions should be given to the Indian Delegation when the matter next comes before the General Assembly.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether Britain voted for or against?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Against.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the leader of the Indian Delegation Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit expressed great horror at this and at the same time stated that she was seriously considering what the next step that should be taken in the matter is, and whether the Government are considering the next step that should be taken?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: The Government are considering what steps should be taken next and will in due time, at the next Session of the Assembly express it publicly. At present it is not possible to state what form it will take.

Seth Govind Das: Did the Government consult Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit in this matter during her latest visit to this country and what is the latest position in South West Africa and whether the Government have heard anything about it?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: No.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that all the other countries of the so-called Commonwealth voted against India's proposal?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I have given the names of all the countries that voted for and against India's resolution. My Honourable friend is at liberty to draw his own conclusions from that information.

Shri H. V. Kamath: But it appears that all the other countries of the Commonwealth voted against India's proposal. I heard the answer given. With reference to that answer is there any proposal before the Government that India should not sever her connection with the Commonwealth?

Shri B. Shiva Rao: May I know whether the Government have any intention of placing the report of the last Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly on the table of the House, during this session?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: If it is the desire of honourable members that it should be placed on the table of the House, it will be done.

Shri S. Nagappa: Arising out of the answer to part (b), may I know the reasons given by those countries who voted against India's resolution?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Has the United Kingdom ever voted with us in the United Nations Assembly?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Has it come to the notice of the Government that the Union of South Africa has brought forward a Bill to annex South-West Africa, and if so, what action do the Government propose to take?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: The honourable member must be aware that we cannot take any action directly with regard to South Africa legislating in Parliament, before the thing comes up in the United Nations General Assembly.

Shri B. Das: Will Government ascertain the views of this House before they send out their next Delegation to the United Nations Assembly on this subject?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I do not think there is any need for it.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What are the reasons for the failure of the Government to gain the support of the sister countries of the Commonwealth?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: My honourable friend has asked a question which I do not think can be answered offhand.

Mr. Speaker: I am proceeding to the next question.

PROTECTION TO INDUSTRIES

*524. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the names of industries which receive protection from Government as far as protected duties are concerned?

(b) Is the Government's policy of anti-inflation borne in mind while granting protection to industries and if not, why not?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) A list of industries which are at present receiving 'protection' by means of protective duties is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

Names of industries receiving protection by means of protected duties

- (1) Preserved fruits.
- (2) Starch.
- (3) Sugar.
- (4) Cocoa and chocolate other than confectionery.
- (5) Glucose.
- (6) Magnesium Chloride.
- (7) Calcium chloride.
- (8) Phosphoric acid.
- (9) Bichromates.
- (10) Sodium phosphates.
- (11) Sodium sulphite, Sodium bisulphite and sodium thiosulphate.
- (12) Potassium permanganate.
- (13) Oleic and Stearic acids.
- (14) Abrasive papers, rolls, etc. } coated
Emery cloth and abrasive } abrasives.
rolls; etc. }
- (15) Matches.
- (16) Plywood including plywood panels for tea chests.
- (17) Battens for tea chests.
- (18) Silk and artificial silk.
- (19) Gold and silver thread.
- (20) Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting
- (21) Alloy, tool or special steel.
- (22) Iron or steel wood screws.
- (23) Steel baling hoops
- (24) Ferro-silicon.
- (25) Non-ferrous metals including anti mony.
- (26) Hurricane lanterns.
- (27) Grinding wheels.
- (28) Sewing machines.
- (29) Steel belt lacings.
- (30) Electric motors.
- (31) Dry batteries.
- (32) Motor vehicle batteries.
- (33) Cycles, cycle-frames, handle bars, parts and accessories.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether in the list placed before the House in answer to this question, protection to silk rearing industry is included?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Yes, that is one of the items.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Board has sent a report recently regarding this industry, and if so what the present position is?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Yes. The report is under consideration.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether there is a ban on the importation of raw silk into India and if so, what are the reasons for that ban?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I cannot add anything to the answer on this point pending the consideration of the Tariff Board Report.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether there is any ban on the importation of raw silk into India?

Mr. Speaker: I think that was dealt with in the House two or three days back.

Shri S. Nagappa: In addition to giving protection, may I ask whether the Government are going to give any State aid to industries that have not been well developed?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Well, not so far as the items in the list are concerned.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Is not the protection given to the sugar industry that is responsible for the artificial scarcity of sugar?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: How many of these industries received protection last year?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I would not be able to give the figure straightaway. But I may say that quite a number of them received protection. I have not got the industries tabulated year by year.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know whether the protection given to any industry has since been withdrawn or reduced?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: As far as I can see, no protection has yet been withdrawn from any industry. But in two cases out of the 33 listed in the statement placed on the table, the protection has been recommended for termination.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: In the case of the protected industries, may I know the profit has been fixed and controlled?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: No.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Which are those two industries?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: One is magnesium chloride and the other is gold and silver thread.

Shri S. Nagappa: In view of the answer that these industries have not been given State aid, will he consider the question of granting State aid?

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

INFRINGEMENT OF PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT AND HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT REGULATION ACT

*525. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many cases of infringement of the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and the Hours of Employment Regulation Act were brought to the notice of the Authorities during the years 1947 and 1948, and in how many cases was prosecution instituted and with what result?

(b) Are Government aware that women are employed in Dhanbad collieries throughout the night on loading work?

(c) Are Government aware that though the attention of the employers has been drawn to this fact, their reply is "the practice of such employment for the whole night is allowed"?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) The Payment of Wages Act is administered by the Provincial Governments except in regard to Federal Railways, Mines and Oilfields, for which the administering authority is the Central Government. In regard to the latter subject the Act has been operative so far only in the case of the Federal Railways and the figures of infringements of the provisions of the Act are 4224 and 4322 for the years ending the 31st March 1947 and the 31st March 1948 respectively. The irregularities noticed in all these cases were rectified by administrative action and the question of instituting prosecutions did not arise.

There is no Hours of Employment Regulation Act. Presumably the reference is to the Hours of Employment Regulations prescribed under the Indian Railways Act, 1870. There were 3439 and 2965 cases of infringements during the years ending the 31st March 1947 and 1948 respectively and all these were also rectified without recourse to prosecution.

(b) Women are not employed in the Dhanbad collieries throughout the night on loading work, but some women are put on night shift on employment such as wagon loading, picking belts etc. The number of such women is small and they volunteer for night work when they can work with their husbands and piece-rates, earning double the amount as compared to the day wages.

(c) We have no information. At present there is no ban on the employment of women on the surface at night.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Arising out of answer to (b), may I know, whether it is a fact that in the Tata collieries in Jamadoba, women are allowed to work the whole night?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have already answered that question.

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable Minister has already said that they voluntarily put in their work with their husbands.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Do Government accept the policy of allowing women to work at night despite with their husbands, I want to know, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That is an argument.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that the League of Nations has announced that women should not be employed during the night on collieries?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think my honourable friend is confusing the issue with the Factories Act, on other employment. In the Factories Act, we have made provision that no women should be allowed to work after 10 P.M. The number of women employed in coal fields on surface work during night time is very negligible and we are already examining whether we can entirely ban that. So far, we have felt that we may cause some trouble and hardship to the women concerned, who work along with their husbands during the night-time.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know, whether the subject of employment of women in collieries came up before the League of Nations Conference and whether it was seriously condemned. If that is so, what steps Government intend to take in this matter?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: They are not allowed to work underground. We have banned the working of females underground during night-time or day-time.

TRIAL OF C. P. W. D. OFFICERS ON CHARGES OF CORRUPTION

*526. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that several officers of the Central Public Works Department have been suspended and are being tried on charges of corruption?

(b) If so, what offences were committed by them?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes.

(b) The allegations against these Officers cover bribery, mis-appropriation of Government stores, criminal breach of trust cheating Government in collusion with contractors, theft, etc.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how many of such officers have been prosecuted for this corruption?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many trials have been concluded, if at all?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice, Sir.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know when they were prosecuted or whether the cases are under examination?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: If the honourable member wants it, I will place a statement on the table.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What steps have been taken by Government so far to wean and deter such officers from corrupt and immoral practices.

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: They are being prosecuted, suspended and departmental actions are being taken against them.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What steps are being taken in regard to officers 'in general'.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Shri S. Nagappa: May I know by whom are these officers tried. Is there any judicial body or is there a judge trying them?

Mr. Speaker: The word 'prosecution' implies a Court of Law.

Shri S. Nagappa: May I know whether these judges continue to be Government servants or are they retired judges?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: In the ordinary course.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether these cases were investigated directly by the Police or at the instance of the Ministry?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice for this also.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the Anti-corruption branch of the Home Ministry still functioning?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes. It is functioning.

DELEGATIONS AND GOODWILL MISSIONS ABROAD

*527. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the various delegations to international conferences and Goodwill Missions for commercial objects sent by the Government of India during the year 1948-49 and the expenses incurred on such delegations and Goodwill Missions?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I lay a statement on the table of the House, giving the information required, as far as available.

STATEMENT

Delegations sent to International Conferences and Goodwill Missions sent for commercial objects during the year 1948-49 and expenses incurred on such Delegations and Goodwill Missions.

Name of the Ministry by whom Delegations or Goodwill Mission has been sent.	Name of the International Conference in which the Delegations or Goodwill Mission participated.	Composition of the Delegation.	Total cost incurred.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Commerce.	(a) Second Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Executive Committee of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organisation held in Geneva from the 16th August 1948 to 15th September 1948.	(1) Mr. N.R. Pillai, I.C.S., the then Charge D'Affaires, Paris <i>Leader</i> . (2) <i>Members</i> —Mr. C. C. Desai, I.C.S., Secretary Commerce Ministry. (3) Mr. B. N. Adarkar, Deputy Economic Adviser to the Government of India. (4) Major H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, <i>Hon. Secretary</i> .	See column 4	The cost of sending delegates from Delhi was approximately Rs. 64,000/-.
	(b) Sub-committee of the joint Maritime Commission of the I.L.O. held at Geneva from the 29th November 1948 to 3rd December 1948.	(1) Dr. P. P. Pillai, Charge d'Affaires Indian Embassy, Paris. (2) Mr. C. P. Srivastava, officer on Special Duty, Commerce Ministry.	Do.	The cost of sending the Delegate from Delhi was approx. Rs. 3200/-.
	(c) The Second Session of the preparatory Committee of the International Maritime Consultative Organisation held at Lake Success on the 30th November, and 1st December 1948.	(1) Mr. R. R. Saksena, Consul General at New York. (2) Mr. H. M. Trivedi Representative of Scindia Steam Navigation Co. who is attached to the Indian Embassy in Washington.	Do.	As both Messrs. Saksena and Trivedi were available in New York, the expenditure incurred is negligible.
	(d) International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea held in London from the 23rd April 1948 to 10th June 1948.	(1) <i>Leader</i> —Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India in London. (2) <i>Alternate Leader</i> —Mr. N. R. Pillai, I.C.S., the then Charge D'Affaires, Paris. (3) <i>Deputy Leader</i> —Mr. M. A. Master, General Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Bombay.	Rs. 30,000/- approximately.	

2

3

4

5

Members

(4) Captain S. A. T. Bullock, Naval
tical Adviser to the Government of
India, Bombay.

(5) Lieut. Commander T. B. Bose,
Principal Engineer and Ship
Surveyor, M. M. Department,
Calcutta.

(6) Mr. R. S. Mani, I.C.S., Deputy
High Commissioner for India in
London.

Advisers

(7) Mr. T. Hunter, Naval Architect
to the Scindia Steam Navigation
Company, London.

(8) Mr. R. E. Kumana, Chairman,
Steam Navigation Company,
London.

(9) Mr. R. A. L. Gonet, Office of
the High Commissioner for India.

(1) Mr. S. K. Kripalani, I.C.S., Officer
on Special Duty, Commerce
Ministry.

(2) Mr. K. N. Kaul, Finance Rs. 3,100/- ap-
proximately.

(f) Delegations to Pakistan.

(i) In May 1948 a Delegation visited
Karachi and arrived at an Agree-
ment with Pakistan for the mutual
exchange of certain essential com-
modities.

(ii) On 31st July and 1st August
1948 a Delegation visited Karachi
to discuss with Pakistan the ques-
tion of implementing the Karachi
(May 1948) Agreement in respect
of raw jute to be supplied to India
by Pakistan.

Mr. C. C. Desai, I. C. S., Secretary Rs. 11,000/- ap-
Ministry of Commerce was the Lea-
der of Delegation which composed of
officials of the various Ministries
of the Government of India.

(1) Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary,
Ministry of Commerce, Leader.

(2) Mr. B. N. Banerji, Deputy Sec-
retary, Commerce Ministry.

(3) and (4) Mr. S. K. Chatterji and
Mr. B. Das Gupta representing
West Bengal Government.

(iii) In October 1948 a Delegation
visited Karachi to enter into an
Agreement with Pakistan for
proper fulfilment of Karachi (May
1948) Agreement.

(iv) In December 1948 Mr. B. N. Mr. B. N. Banerji, Deputy Secretary
Banerji, Deputy Secretary Com-
merce Ministry, visited Karachi
for discussing the question of
supply of raw cotton and raw jute
to India.

(1) Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary, Com-
merce Ministry.

(2) Mr. B. N. Banerji, Deputy Sec-
retary, Commerce Ministry.

(g) Delegation to Egypt, to nego-
tiate to purchase of long staple
cotton for India in exchange of
Indian Commodities such as jute,
tea, hides and skins, cotton
piecegoods and tobacco June 1948.

(1) Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Leader.

(2) Mr. J. P. Patel.

(3) Mr. Debes C. Ghose.

(4) Mr. N. L. Kanoria.

(5) Mr. T. P. Barai, Textile Commis-
sioner, Bombay. Rs. 12,500/- ap-
proximately.

(h) Delegation to Kampala (East
Africa), to finalise the arrange-
ments for the bulk purchase of
India's requirements of East
African Cotton 1948-49 crop, con-
jointly with the United Kingdom
Raw Cotton Commission, Decem-
ber 1948.

(1) Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Leader

(2) Mr. K. K. Chettur, Joint Secre-
tary, Ministry of Commerce.

(3) Mr. A. K. Roy, Finance Ministry
(I & C Division), Rs. 20,000/- ap-
proximately.

(4) Mr. T. P. Barai, Textile Com-
missioner, Bombay.

(i) Indian Trade Delegation to

Germany, Czechoslovakia and
France was sent to report on the
measures necessary for the
restoration and development
of trade between India and these
countries, June, 1948.

Leader
(1) Mr. L. K. Jha, I.C.S., Chief
Controller of Exports, Ministry
of Commerce.

Secretary,
(2) Dr. D. P. Antia, Ministry of
Industry and Supply

(3) Mr. K. S. Hiraieker.

(4) Sardar Ajai Singh.

(5) Mr. S. H. Bhagwati.

(6) Mr. V. Pandurangiah.

(7) Mr. B. N. Das Gupta.

Mr. M. J. Srinagash, I.C.S., Officers Rs. 18,000/-
on Special Duty, Ministry of approximately
Commerce.

(j) Delegation to Philippines to
explore the possibility of develop-
ment of commercial relations with
that country November 1948.

Rs. 5,000/-
approximately.

2	3	4	5
(2) Ministry of E.A. & Trade C.R.	(1) Mr. K. K. Chettur Joint Secretary, Commerce Ministry. (2) Mr. B. K. Kapoor, EA & CR Ministry. (3) Mr. A. N. Puri, Finance Ministry (Revenue Division). (4) Mr. T. P. Natesan. (5) Mr. C. P. Rao.	See column 4. While in Kabul an expenditure of approximately Rs. 15,500/- was incurred. Details of the expenditure at Tehran are not yet available.	
(3) Ministry of Food	(1) Mr. R. L. Gupta, Ministry of Food.	Rs. 15,400/- approximately.	
(4) Ministry of Communi- cations.	Mr. V. R. K. Menon Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of communications. <i>Government Delet.</i>	Rs. 7,430/- approximately.	
(5) Ministry of Labour	(1) Hon'ble Shri Sampurna Nand, Ministry for Labour Government of U.P., Lucknow. (2) Hon'ble Mr. S. Lal, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour. <i>Substitute Delegate—</i> (1) Hon'ble Shri Nityanand Kanunge, Ministry for Labour, Orissa, Cuttack. (2) Prof. N. G. Ranga, Member, Constituent Assembly of India, Nidubreli. <i>Advisers—</i> (1) Hon'ble Shri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour Government of Mysore, Bangalore. (2) Dr. N. Das, Director General, Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi. (3) Mr. K. G. Menon, Secy. to the Government of Madras, Department of Labour, Madras.	Rs. 1,47,000/- approximately.	
	(4) Mr. S. P. Saksena, Director, Labour Conferences, Ministry of Labour. <i>Employers Delegates—</i> Mr. Bhagwandas C. Mehta, Bombay Millowners Association, Bombay. <i>Advisers—</i> (1) Mr. D. M. Kothari, Madras. (2) Mr. A. C. Ramalingam, Secretary Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay. (3) Mr. Ravindra K. Rohatgi, Indian Manufacturers Associations Calcutta. (4) Mr. B. P. Agarwal, Colliery, Owners, Jharia. <i>Workers Delegates—</i> Mr. Hariharanath Shastri, President, INTUC, Gwaltoli, Kanpur. <i>Advisers—</i> (1) Mr. Abidali Jaffarbai, President, Bombay Branch of the INTUC, Bombay. (2) Mr. Devan Sen, Secretary Bengal Provincial, INTUC, Calcutta. (3) Mr. G. Mapara, Member, Central Executive, INTUC. (4) Mr. Ramnanda Das, President, Calcutta, Leather Workers, Union Calcutta. (5) Mr. S. P. Saksena also acted as Secretary of the Delegation. <i>Government Delegate—</i> Mr. N. S. Mankiker, Chief Adviser Factories, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.		Rs. 14,000/- approximately.
	(b) Technical - Tripartite Conference of the ILO. to examine Draft Model Code of Safety Regulations for Factories held in Sept. Oct. 1948 at Geneva.		
	<i>Employers Delegates—</i> Mr. Mohanlal L. Shah Mohini Mills, Ltd, Calcutta. <i>Workers Delegates—</i> Mr. N. H. Shaikh, Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.		

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Shri H. V. Kamath: On how many such delegations or missions were members of this House associated?

Mr. Speaker: He can study from the statement, I believe.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Does the list include the results achieved by these delegations?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: No, Sir. The honourable member did not ask for that information.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the importance of the matter, may I request you to see that copies of the statement are supplied to the members of the House?

Mr. Speaker: I will take that into consideration.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know what is the total expenditure incurred by Government?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: It is very difficult to give the exact total of the expenditure. I should like to explain the position. For instance, when a delegation is sent to a particular country, where there is an embassy of ours already functioning, some of the expenditure might be undertaken on account of the embassy. Some of the members of the delegation may belong to the embassy itself, and some officers may be sent from here. All the information indicating the expenditure directly incurred by the Government of India on account of officers, and others, who went straight from India, has been supplied as far as available. It is very difficult to get a picture of the total expenditure.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: In the matter of selection of members, is the Standing Committee for Commerce taken into confidence?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I do not think so, and I should like to tell the House that these delegations are in most cases in the nature of official delegations and the question of selection of officers to form the delegation in consultation with the Advisory Committee is somewhat inappropriate.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Does the Government intend to publish a report of the achievements of these delegations?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: If the honourable member were to put questions specifically with regard to the delegations in which he is interested, I shall endeavour to do so.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: My question is: Does the Government contemplate to publish the achievements obtained by these various delegations from time to time?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: As a matter of fact, I have today to answer some questions as regards the results achieved by some of the delegations. It is open to the honourable member to put questions like that.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I ask if at least the subject matter of those delegations discussed in the Commerce Ministry Standing Committee and briefs are supplied after taking the opinion of the members of the Standing Committees?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I suppose the Government will be given some liberty of action in this matter, and I am afraid I cannot give an assurance that in every such case the brief to be supplied to a delegation will have to be placed before the Advisory Committee and approved by it.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know, Sir, whether it is still necessary to send goodwill missions and delegations of this kind to countries where our embassies are already functioning, and whether it would be possible to carry on the

negotiations through our embassies and thus effect some kind of economy in the expenditure.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member is making clearly a suggestion.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: With regard to sending delegations to international conferences, is it the policy of the Government to send as far as possible the officials of their own Department?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: That depends on the nature of the questions that come up for discussion, and Government certainly would like to have a discretion in this matter.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: As far as the commercial delegations are concerned, may I know if they are initiated by the Ministry themselves or in pursuance of some request from the commercial community or initiated by the officers who go.

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I think in all these various ways.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Are there any prescribed rules or criteria by which the selection to these good will missions is made?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Ability and suitability.

*529. [POSTPONED TO BE ANSWERED ON 24TH FEBRUARY 1949.]

INDIA'S REQUIREMENTS OF COPRA

*529. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what is the total requirement of Copra for India?

(b) Is it a fact that Ceylon refused to accept the rates which it has given to the United Kingdom and Pakistan for its Copra?

(c) Is it a fact that the Government of India are contemplating to reopen negotiations on this matter with the Government of Ceylon?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) The total requirement of Copra for India is about 370,000 tons per year out of which approximately 200,000 tons are met from indigenous production and the rest from imports.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Seth Govind Das: Is any effort being made so that we may have all our requirements met from our country and not relying on imports?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I understand that there is a special committee dealing with the cocoanut industry. I take it that that Committee is engaged in examining this question.

Shri A. Karunakara Menon: May I know what steps are being taken to increase the indigenous production of copra?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am afraid that is a question which will have to be put to my honourable friend the Minister for Agriculture.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: May I know what are the countries from which copra is imported?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Mostly from Ceylon, also from Seychelles and Malaya and to some extent from Fiji.

REPORT OF TRADE DELEGATION TO MIDDLE EAST

*530. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether any report has been submitted by the Indian Trade Delegation that went to the Middle Eastern Countries recently?

(b) What are the chances of improving India's trade with the Middle East?

(c) What are the Indian goods that are most in demand in the Middle East and what are the goods which India can get from those countries without difficulty?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) The honourable member is presumably referring to the Trade Delegation which recently visited Afghanistan and Iran. If so, interim reports have already been submitted. More detailed reports are under preparation.

(b) India's trade with the Middle East has been largely affected by the shortage of exportable surpluses in India and, recently, in the case of Iran and Afghanistan, by difficulties with regard to transport following on Partition. Efforts are however being made to study these markets and to increase the quotas of such goods as textiles, tea, and jute goods which are largely consumed in these countries. It is hoped that in course of time transport difficulties via the land route between India and Iran and Afghanistan will also be removed, leading to the resumption and development of commercial relations with these countries.

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

STATEMENT

Indian goods which are most in demand in Afghanistan and Iran and the goods which India can import from these countries.

INDIAN GOODS MOST IN DEMAND—

Afghanistan.—Cotton textiles, tea and sugar.

Iran.—Cotton textiles and tea.

GOODS WHICH INDIA CAN OBTAIN FROM AFGHANISTAN AND IRAN WITHOUT ANY DIFFICULTY—

Afghanistan.—Fruits (and some quantity of long-staple cotton in future).

Iran.—Dry fruits like almonds, pistachos and dates; gums of various kinds, medicinal herb, hides and skins; raw wool. Minerals like iron, copper, lead, manganese and red oxide. Manufactured goods like felt carpets, shawls and silks.

Seth Govind Das: The Honourable Minister said that an interim report has been received. By what time is the final report expected to be received and will it be laid on the table of the House?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I shall consider this question when the report is received.

Seth Govind Das: By what time will they be received?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I hope they will be received in the near future.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any proposal before the Government to form a South Asian customs union with a view to stimulating trade and commerce in this region?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am afraid not.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EIRE

***531. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what is the result of Mr. Krishna Menon's visit to Eire to consider the ways and means of developing Indo-Eire trade?

(b) Has Mr. Krishna Menon submitted any report of his observations on his tour to Eire?

(c) What are the prospects of developing trade with Eire?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) The talks were exploratory in nature and Mr. Krishna Menon is still continuing negotiations with Eire.

(b) and (c). Government are awaiting his report on the subject.

Shri H. V. Kamath: When did Mr. Krishna Menon go to Eire?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: He went some time in December, 17th or so.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What are the commodities that could be exchanged between India and Eire to their mutual benefit?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: The exports from India to Eire are tea, gunny bags and gunny cloth, and so on. So far as imports are concerned, some articles of food like milk stuff.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Honourable Minister propose to send a trade delegation there or invite a trade delegation from Eire?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: That will depend on the report of our High Commissioner.

Shri B. Das: Will my honourable friend lay on the table of the House Mr. Krishna Menon's report when it is received?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Until I have seen the report, I am afraid, I am not in a position to give that promise.

Shri B. Das: What is the objection to laying it on the table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: That is hypothetical at this stage.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Was Eire one of the countries that participated in the Geneva talks and whether any international, multilateral trade agreements were entered into with Eire?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: How does that arise?

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: I want to know what is the need to enter into separate talks now if it is already a party?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am afraid my honourable friend is under a misapprehension as regards the scope of the Geneva talks. The Geneva talks related to matters of tariff. In the present instance we are concerned with the question of exchange of commodities. It has nothing to do with tariffs at all.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Was it a party to any tariff agreement with India?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: No, as far as I remember.

MR. SYDNEY COTTON'S FLIGHT OVER INDIAN TERRITORY

***532. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 22 asked on the 9th August, 1948 regarding Mr. Sydney Cotton's flight over Indian territory and state what further action the Government of India propose to take in this matter?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): Mr. Sydney Cotton is no longer in the Indian sub-continent. The question whether any further action against him is feasible is under consideration.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Is the Government aware that a case is pending against Mr. Sydney Cotton in England at the instance of the British Government? May I know at what stage that case is pending?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: We are not aware to what stage the case has reached. There is a case; that much we know.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Has the Government of India received any reply to their representation in this matter from the U. K. Government?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Yes.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is it not possible for the Government to institute any proceedings against a man who commits some offence in India and gets out of the country?

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow that. It is a matter of law and he can refer to the law.

Shri S. Nagappa: How could Mr. Sydney Cotton enter India when there was enough guard to guard the Indian territory?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Has the U.K. Government taken a serious view of the matter?

Mr. Speaker: He can ask what the reply is.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Thank you, Sir. May I know what is the purport of the reply?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I am unable to say anything further except that the matter is under active consideration.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that because India was inadequately equipped in squadrons and radar equipment Cotton could not be intercepted?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

RECOMMENDATIONS RE WORKING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

†*533. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what are the main recommendations of the Superintendent of Insurance upon the working of Insurance Companies, especially for protecting the policy holders minimising working expenses and profits and ensuring the safety of investments?

(b) What recommendations were made by the Insurance Advisory Committee?

(c) Which of them have been accepted by Government?

(d) Do Government propose to establish Control Boards as recommended by the Committee?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) No recommendations have been made by the Superintendent of Insurance on these points.

(b) The Insurance Advisory Committee has recommended that the Insurance Act should be amended generally on the lines contemplated in the Insurance (Amendment) Bill that was withdrawn in January 1948, and has suggested further tightening up of the details in some of those provisions. These provisions, as the honourable member is probably aware, prescribed restrictions on investments of the funds of the life insurance companies, prohibited interlocking of insurance companies and banks and aimed at preventing "cornering" of control over insurance companies and also laid down "maximum" limits for expenses. The cumulative effect of all these proposals would be to safeguard the policyholders' interest. In one important matter viz., limitation of the

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

expenses of insurers, this Committee has recommended that, instead of the provision in the Bill in this respect, there should be two statutory associations—one for life and the other for general insurance business, each with a Control Board on which there would be Government nominees also for the purpose, *inter alia* of determining, after the end of each year, what should be appropriate limits for the expenses of individual insurers having regard to all the circumstances in that year and recommending action to the Department of Insurance to be taken against insurers not complying with such determination. A provision for inspection by Government of an insurer's books at any time has also been recommended.

(c) The Government are accepting all these main recommendations.

(d) Government will be introducing in the course of this session the necessary legislation to implement the recommendations accepted by them. The question of these Boards being established does not arise until after the House has considered the measure.

EXPORT OF LINSEED, LINSEED OIL, CASTOR SEED AND CASTOR OIL

*534. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state as to what quantities of Linseed oil, Linseed, Castor oil and Castor seed have been exported out of India during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48?

(b) For what quantities of Linseed oil, Linseed, Castor oil and Castor seed, preliminary export quotas have already been granted during the year 1948-49 and for what quantities more final quotas are expected to be given?

(c) What is the total consumption in India of Linseed oil and what is the surplus available for export?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) I lay on the table a statement giving the requisite information. The Statistics furnished relate to exports from undivided India, but as exports took place mostly from the Indian Ports, they represent exports from Indian Dominion.

(b) 3,669 metric tons of Linseed Oil and 8,387 metric tons of Linseed have been licensed for export against the advance quotas for 1948-49. Castor oil is decontrolled and no licence is required for its export. The total quota of Castor Seed fixed for export during 1948 was 16,000 tons. In addition 975 tons of castor seed have been fixed for Germany and a further quota of 1,000 tons for Japan. The supplementary allocations for 1948-49 are 3,652 metric tons of Linseed Oil and 10,944 tons of Linseed respectively. Licences for these are being issued at present.

(c) The total annual consumption in India of Linseed Oil both for edible and industrial purposes is estimated at approximately 80,000 tons. The surplus available for export is about 30,000 tons in terms of oil per annum, provided the crop is normal.

STATEMENT

Export of Linseed Oil, Linseed Castor Oil and Castor Seed during 1946-47 and 1947-48

Commodities	Quantity in tons	
	1946-47	1947-48
Linseed Oil	1,213	13,270
Linseed	51,922	66,861
Castor Oil	1,068	22,563
Castor Seed	5,791	4,961

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: What is the exportable surplus of castor oil and castor seed?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I would not be able to give that figure off hand. But, I could give the figure of exports in 1947-48. It was 22,563 tons of castor oil and 4,961 tons of castor seed.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: In spite of the decontrol of castor oil and castor seed, how far has the export duty upon oils in general adversely affected the export of castor oil and castor seed?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: So far as castor oil is concerned, the export duty did affect our export trade and that is the reason why that duty was taken off.

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya: Is the Government doing anything to consume this oil in India in the paint industry and other industries connected with this oil?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: As a matter of fact one of the factors that have led to a reduction in the availability of these oils for export is that the internal consumption has increased. I would not be able to answer offhand the specific point raised by my honourable friend.

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya: May I know if Government are doing anything to develop these industries which are connected with oil?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I do not suppose that Government is sponsoring any industry for this particular purpose, but I take it that there are industries already engaged in the line to which my honourable friend refers.

DISABILITIES OF INDIAN EMPLOYEES OF ANGLO IRANIAN OIL COMPANY

†*535. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any representations have been received from Indians employed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company at Bahrein regarding their disabilities and if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): Complaints have been received from one or two individuals and some ex-employees of the Bahrein Petroleum Company. The question of taking adequate measures to safeguard the interests of Indians employed in the Oil Companies at Bahrein, has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time. Recently two of the members of the Indian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris, on their way back to India, were deputed to visit Bahrein and Kuwait and acquaint themselves with the conditions of the Indian employees there and their report is awaited. It is further proposed to appoint representatives of the Government of India to look after Indian interests in the Persian Gulf.

FUTURE OF GOA

†*536. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any representations have been made to or any discussions have taken place with Portugal regarding the future of Goa?

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

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): The honourable member's attention is drawn to my answer given to question No. 312 addressed to me by Seth Govind Das on the 11th February 1949.

HOUSING FACILITIES FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

†*537. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what progress has been made in the matter of providing housing facilities for industrial workers in Textiles, Coal-mining, Jute and Cement?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Very little, I regret to say, but the difficulties in regard to building materials have been overwhelming and we have been compelled, in this matter, to concede a higher priority to refugees.

IMPLEMENTATIONS OF PROVISIONS OF MINIMUM WAGES ACT IN DELHI AND AJMER MERWARA

*538. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Government of India or the Provincial Government of Ajmer-Merwara have received any proposals from the general public or the Labour Officer for the inclusion of Textile Industry in the Province within the purview of the Minimum Wages Act?

(b) If so, have Government taken any decision thereon?

(c) What steps have been taken in the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi for setting up a machinery for the fixation of Minimum Wages in respect of those industries which are already included in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, and by which time is it likely to come into existence in these areas?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) Yes. Such representations have been received by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) In Ajmer-Merwara a survey has just been completed and action is being taken to set up the required machinery, which is expected to come into existence by the end of April 1949.

In Delhi the preliminary work has been completed and the steps required to be taken to set up the required machinery are under examination. It is expected that the machinery will be established before December 1949.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: What is likely to be the composition of this Board?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am sorry I cannot tell you at the moment.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: When did these survey operations commence in Ajmer and Delhi?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I cannot give you the dates but the survey has been completed.

STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN LABOUR AND CAPITAL IN AJMER-MERWARA

*539. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the relations between labour and capital in the textile industry in Ajmer-Merwara are very strained, and that there have been a number of conflicts between them leading to strikes and notices of strike in Beawar, Bijainagar, etc.?

(b) What steps have so far been taken by the Local Government and the Government of India to improve their relations in these areas?

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

(c) What are the average basic wages and dearness allowance of a labourer in textile industry in Ajmer-Merwara?

(d) Have the Government of India any information as to what are the labour conditions existing in the textile industry in Ajmer-Merwara and have they set up any machinery to keep watch over and submit periodical reports on the same to the Local Government and the Government of India?

(e) Have the Local Government taken any steps or exerted any influence upon the mill-owners to improve the existing labour conditions?

(f) Do Government of India or the Local Government intend to set up any machinery to see that the various labour relief and reforms measures necessary under various enactments are given effect to in this Province?

(g) Is there any machinery existing in Ajmer-Merwara for compilation and publication of the Cost of Living Index in Ajmer-Merwara and if not, do Government contemplate setting up one at an early date and if not, why not?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) Until recently the relations between labour and capital in Ajmer-Merwara were far from satisfactory. The position has, however, improved in the last quarter during which there has been no strike or lockout in the textile industry. As against 77 strikes in 1947, there were 31 strikes in 1948 which were all of very short duration.

(b) Besides the Government conciliation machinery consisting of the Labour Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, Works Committees have been constituted in the textile mills with a view to bringing about amity and eradicating causes of friction in the day to day working of the mills. An Industrial Tribunal and a Provincial Labour Advisory Board have also been set up by the Local Government.

(c) Average wages and dearness allowance in the textile industry are as below:

	Average wages	Dearness allowance
Weaving and Spinning Department.	Rs. 18	Rs. 24
Blowroom and Mixing Department.	Rs. 11	Rs. 20

(d) The Labour Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, keeps a watch on the labour situation and submits weekly, fortnightly, monthly and quarterly reports, copies of which are forwarded by the Local Government to the Government of India.

(e) The answer is in the affirmative.

(f) To ensure better administration and stricter enforcement, the feasibility of having a separate Factory Inspectorate for Ajmer-Merwara is under consideration.

(g) Under the Cost of Living Index Scheme of the Government of India, a Family Budget Enquiry was conducted at Ajmer in 1943-44. Thereafter Weekly Retail Prices are collected and forwarded by the Local Government to the Director, Labour Bureau, for the compilation of cost of living index numbers which are published monthly in the Indian Labour Gazette.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Is the scale of dearness allowance and wages the lowest in India?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I cannot give a reply offhand. I have not compared the figures.

Shri S. Nagappa: In view of the strike mentality of the labourers, is there any scheme under the contemplation of the Government in order to see that the worker becomes ultimately the owner of the factory in course of time by making the share capital as and when they earn.

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Is it a fact that one of the mills in Ajmer Province that is at Bijainagar, has declared a lockout from the 1st of February?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have no information. I will ascertain that.

EXPENDITURE ON RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

540. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what total expenditure has been incurred on the officers staff, etc., of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, its attached offices and allied organisations established for the purpose of resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan during the financial years 1947-48 and 1948-49 (up-to-date)?

(b) What expenditure has been incurred during the period mentioned in part (a) above on the relief, welfare and resettlement of refugees under each of the following items:

- building houses and shops for refugees;
- granting loans for resettlement; and
- giving financial aid in any other form?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena: (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, etc., under various heads

(a) Expenditure incurred on the Officers Staff of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. Expenditure so far reported is:

1947-48	18 Lakhs 33 thousands.
1948-49 (Upto 31-12-48)	38 Lakhs 88 thousands.
Total.	57 Lakhs 21 thousands.

(b) Up-to-date figures of expenditure has not been received from all Provinces and States. Expenditure so far reported is given below:

(i) *Expenditure incurred on Building Houses and Shops for Refugees:*

1947-48	Nil
1948-49	1 Crore 52 lakhs
Upto (31-12-48)	44 thousands.

(ii) *Expenditure incurred on granting loans for Resettlement:*

1947-48	35 Lakhs 40 thousands.
1948-49 (Upto 31-12-48)	2 Crores 69 lakhs
	71 thousands.

Total. 3 Crores 5 lakhs 11 thousands.

In addition education loans to the extent of £12,022 per annum in U.K. and \$57,440 per annum in U.S.A. have been sanctioned.

(iii) *Expenditure incurred on giving Financial Aid:*

1947-48	27 thousands.
1948-49 (Upto 31-12-48)	1 Lakh 55 thousands.
Total.	1 Lakh 82 thousands.

A total grant of Rs. 6 lakhs 14 thousands has been sanctioned for educational institutions in which refugees students are studying and Rs. 1 lakhs 63 thousands have been sanctioned as a grant to refugee students in IX and X classes.

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

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

*541. { **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:**
Shri Jadubans Sahay:

(a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the South African Government as a measure of repatriation of the Indians in South Africa have resorted to the policy of deporting Indians convicted of certain offences?

(b) What steps, do Government propose to adopt in order to counteract the repatriation policy of South Africa?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Government are not aware that Indians in any number have been deported to India by the Union Government of South Africa as a matter of policy. During the last few months two Indians were deported to India. They were convicted of offences for which they were liable, under the existing law of the Union, to be deported to India.

(b) It is not in the public interest to say what Government may do if a certain contingency arises. It should be remembered that Indians in South Africa, except possibly for a small number, are South African nationals.

INDIANS EMPLOYED ON STAFF OF U. N. O.

*542. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(i) the number of Indians employed on the staff of the United Nations Organization;

(ii) the number of Indians who should be employed in the Secretariat of the United Nations Organization according to quota; and

(iii) the amount of money that is being annually paid to the United Nations Organization by the Government of India?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (i) The number of Indians employed in the United Nations Secretariat on the 15th of January 1949 was nineteen.

(ii) The number of Indians who should be employed in the United Nations Secretariat on the basis of the proportion of India's contribution is thirty-two.

(iii) Amounts payable by the member Nations to the United Nations are fixed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the basis of a percentage contribution for each Member Nation. For the year 1948, the contribution of India amounted to Rs. 37,31,000. This excludes about Rs. 8,04,000 paid on behalf of Pakistan, the recovery of which is now being effected.

In addition, an advance is also made to the Working Capital Fund of the United Nations. A sum of Rs. 26,15,000 was paid on this account in 1946 and this amount is being carried forward annually as India's advance to the Working Capital Fund.

India's share of contribution to the United Nations for the year 1949 is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 44,81,000.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: May I know why the full quota of employment of Indians has not been completed?

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

Dr. B. V. Keskar: The number of Indians to be employed has been the subject of negotiation between the U. N. Secretariat and the Government of India and we have pressed regularly our case that more and more Indians should be employed according to our quota.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: Is it not a fact that countries whose contribution to the United Nations is much smaller than that of India have far better representation on the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisation?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Yes, it is true.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Who makes these appointments to the staff of the U. N. O. Secretariat?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: There is a kind of Commission, which chooses or selects persons for appointment to the U. N. Secretariat.

Seth Govind Das: Is there any Indian already on that Selection Board for the selection of these Indians?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I am not aware.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Which are those countries that have been assigned or have got a larger representation as regards employment than the quota allotted to them on the basis of their contribution to the United Nations Organisation?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I have not got the figures of the persons employed according to different nationalities but if my honourable friend wants the information it can be procured.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Are the appointments made in consultation with the Government of India or at their instance; do we suggest the names for the staff? How exactly are the appointments made?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: The appointments are made directly by the United Nations Organisation but the names recommended by the Government of India are taken into consideration by them.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Will the Government of India take steps to have their representative on the Selection Commission?

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

Begum Aizaz Rasul: May I know if this appointment board is appointed by rotation every year or is it a permanent board?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: It is a board appointed by the U. N. Assembly.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: Is it appointed newly every year or is it a permanent board?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: It is a permanent body.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Have Government received any complaints from qualified Indians who sought employment in the United Nations but could not get it?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Yes. I might in this connection inform honourable members with regard to some future appointments to the United Nations. The Selection Board has asked the Government of India through its Federal Public Service Commission to select a number of Indians for appointment in the United Nations Secretariat.

*543. [WITHDRAWN.]

RETURN OF MUSLIMS FROM PAKISTAN TO INDIA

***544. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- (a) The average number of Muslims who are re-migrating from West Pakistan to India daily;
- (b) the total number of such migrants who have refused to be repatriated even when they were arrested;
- (c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such re-migration; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken to send these people back to Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Government have no definite information as to the number of Muslims who returned to India before 19th July, 1948, the date on which the Permit System was introduced. It is, however, estimated that during the three months ending June, 1948, nearly 52,000 Muslims returned to India by the Jodhpur Railway route alone. The number of Muslims who are coming from West Pakistan to India for permanent resettlement is estimated at eight per day. This figure represents the daily average of Permits issued between 19th July, 1948 and 31st January, 1949.

(b) The information is being called for.

(c) Permits for resettlement are granted only after the Provinces/States concerned agree to the permanent return of the Muslims concerned. Muslims who come on temporary permits are not allowed to settle down in India.

(d) The honourable member is referred to the 'Influx from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance, 1948 (No. XXIV of 1948)' and the Rules framed thereunder, which provide for the removal of such persons from India.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What restrictions are placed by Government on those Muslims who re-migrate from Pakistan to India, not for permanent settlement, but merely as birds of passage?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Muslims come here on the basis of temporary permits and they are required to report to the police officers of the districts to which they go. If they want to go to another district, they have to get another permit and after the requisite period they are required to go back to Pakistan.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know if this is the procedure also in the case of Hindus migrating to Pakistan from India?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I am not in a position to say but I know that many of the Indians are going on temporary permits.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that a large number of Muslims who migrated to Pakistan have come back and have resettled in Gurgaon and Ambala districts to the prejudice of those refugees who had been given lands and houses there?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I believe it is not so.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Since a large number of Hindus are migrating to Pakistan, may I know the approximate number?

Shri S. Nagappa: What are the conditions imposed by the Pakistan Government to the Hindu migrants who migrate to Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: No conditions are imposed when they apply for permits. Only temporary permits are granted.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Do these Hindus also include Sikhs?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I think so.

RECOVERY OF MOVABLE PROPERTY FROM PAKISTAN

***545. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many permits to enter Pakistan were issued to non-Muslims to enable them to collect their movables in Pakistan?

(b) What percentage of their movable property could they recover?

(c) How many of them returned without being able to recover their movable property?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Thirty-three permits were issued to non-Muslims by the Custodian of Evacuee Property, West Punjab, during the period 1st December, 1948 to 10th February 1949. No permits have been issued, by the Custodians of Evacuee Property, North West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan, and the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur which have acceded to Pakistan. There is no Custodian of Evacuee Property in Eastern Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Thirty-three permits were operated during the same period, twenty-nine for lockers and four for movables. In the case of lockers recovery was cent per cent. In the case of household effects recovery varied, depending on whether household effects were lying with friends and were intact or had been taken over by the rehabilitation authorities.

Sardar Hukam Singh: How many were taken by Sikhs and what happened to them there?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have no information on the subject. I would require notice of the question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that many Muslims have removed themselves from India to Pakistan along with their movable property, but yet continue to enjoy the income from their immovable property in India?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Yes, there are cases where Muslims have gone to Pakistan but so far they have had some members of their families here; or some of them are managers and some of them are remitting money derived from this property.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it Government's policy to allow such Muslims to make the best of both worlds?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The honourable member must be aware that any foreigner can own property in India but steps are being taken to see that this thing is not allowed.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: But not in Pakistan!

Shri Biswanath Das: Are similar facilities afforded by the Government of India to Hindus and Sikhs who have left Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: In the case of Eastern Pakistan, there is no such restriction and there are Hindus who are in India and they are getting revenue or income from their property in East Pakistan.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know whether similar facilities are given by the Provincial Governments of West Punjab, Sind and the Frontier?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: There may be some cases where money might have been remitted but generally, I think this is not being allowed.

DESECRATION OF A HINDU TEMPLE IN KARACHI

***546. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a famous Hindu temple in Karachi was desecrated and the idols broken soon after the signing of the Indo-Pakistan agreements there?

(b) If so, have Government lodged any protest with the Government of Pakistan and if so, what is the reply received?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar (Minister for Railways and Transport): (a) Presumably the honourable member is referring to the desecration of the Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple at Karachi on the 13th January, 1949. If so, the reply is in the affirmative.

(b) We sent a telegram of protest to the Pakistan Government and requested that steps be taken to punish the offenders, to restore the sanctity of the original temple, and to protect it from similar desecration in future. The Government of Pakistan have expressed their regret for the action of the culprits who were arrested immediately after the incident. After investigation four of these persons are now standing trial in the court of the City Magistrate, Karachi.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it alleged that any provocation was offered by this Temple?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: So far as our information goes, no provocation was offered by the temple.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Is it a fact that the Hindu witnesses in whose presence the idols were broken are now being threatened by the Government of Pakistan and they are being asked to leave the country?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We have had such an allegation made by one of the chaprassis in the High Commissioner's office, who was one of those who resided in the premises of the temple.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Was this outrage perpetrated when the Honourable Minister for Transport happened to be in Karachi?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Within a few hours after he took off from Karachi!

Seth Govind Das: May I know what happened to the temple where this image was broken, and is the Pakistan Government willing to restore the image and repair that temple?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: On that part of our protest we have not yet had a reply from the Pakistan Government. We certainly would press the matter with them.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know what is the time that had elapsed before they had given any kind of information on this point?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I think we sent our protest about the 17th January and as we did not get a reply till the 25th, we reminded them, and I think we got their reply very soon after.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that the propaganda carried on by the Pakistan papers against idol worship as such is responsible for such outrages?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am not quite so sure because our information is that this attack was not made by the general Muslim community but by persons who are connected with the Defence Guards, or what they call the Pakistan National Guards.

Shri H. V. Kamath: At the recent Inter-Dominion Conference did the question of religious and cultural rights of minorities come up for discussion?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: It did come up and there is a clause in the agreement which obliges the Governments to respect cultural and educational and other rights of minorities in each Dominion.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Not religious rights?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Religious rights too.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Will Government lay on the table the correspondence between the Government of India and the Pakistan Government on this subject?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I have practically given all the correspondence that has taken place. They were in the shape of telegrams and I have given you the whole of it.

OCCUPATION OF M. C. A. QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI BY NON-M. C. AS.

*547. **Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether M.C.A. Quarters in New Delhi are occupied by non-M.C.As.?

(b) If so, how many and since when?

(c) To whom were they originally allotted?

(d) What steps have been taken or are being taken by Government to eject the unauthorised occupants?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) Yes; a few of them.

(b) 16. It is not possible to give exact dates of occupation by non-M. C. A's.

(c) A statement containing the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(d) Eviction notices have been issued against all the non-entitled occupants.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Member.	Particulars of Bungalow originally allotted.	Whether entitled to attend the budget session.	Whether the Member is occupying the bungalow himself.	Remarks.
1	Acharya J.B. Kripalani.	1-Ferozshah Road.	Yes.	No.	The allotment of the bungalow has been cancelled as the Member was not staying in the house himself.
2	Shri Ram Chander Gupta and Thakur Chedi Lal.	12-C, Ferozshah Road.	No.	No.	The Bungalow is reported to be in occupation of refugee families.
3	Shri Bonnice Lakra.	16-Queensway.	No.	No.	The bungalow is in occupation of refugee Govt. Officer.
4	Shri Kamleshwari Pershad.	22-Queensway.	No.	No.	The bungalow is in occupation of some private person.
5	Shri Bhagwan Din & Shri Pragi Lal.	23-Queensway.	No.	No.	The bungalow is occupied by some Anglo-Indian Officer of U. K.
6	Shri Gopal Narain.	8-Windsor Place.	No.	No.	Occupied by refugee family.
7	H.E. Shri M. S. Aney.	27-Queensway.	No.	No.	Occupied by refugee family.
8	Shri Phool Singh.	12-Windsor Place.	No.	No.	Occupied by refugee family.
9	Shri Kamalapati Tiwari.	4-Windsor Place.	[No.]	No.	Occupied by refugee family.
10	Shri Feroz Gulthi.	20-Queen-way.	Yes.	No.	The allotment had been cancelled as he himself was not staying in the house.
41	Mr. Jaffar Imam.	32-Queensway.	Yes.	No.	The allotment was cancelled as the Member was not staying himself.

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Shri H.V. Kamath	5-Ferozshah Road.	Yes.	No.	The bungalow is in occupation of a refugee Government Officer.
13	Kanwar, Shamsheer Jung.	16-E, Ferozshah Road.		No.	In occupation of some refugee family.
14	Shri P. S. Deshmukh & Shri L.S. Bhatkar.	11-Electric Lane.	Yes.	No.	Some refugee and private families.
15	Shri Jagat Narain Lal.	9-Windsor Place	No.	Yes.	The allotment has been cancelled as the Member happens to be Provincial M.L.A.
16	Mrs. Dakshayani Velayudhan.	1-Windsor Place.	Yes.	Yes.	Part of the residence is occupied by a private person.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: Is it a fact that houses are still standing in the name of certain members though they have ceased to be members of the Assembly as for instance His Excellency Mr. M. S. Aney?

Mr. Speaker: He need not mention names.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: This information is contained in the statement laid on the table.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that some of these bungalows perhaps two—are occupied by the officials of the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: That information is also contained in the statement.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: What is the position of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province as regards the disputes about M. L. A's. quarters.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It does not arise out of this.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did the Honourable Minister some time late in 1947 or early in 1948 permit M. C. A's. to share accommodation with refugees?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is true.

Mr. Mohd. Tahir: Is it a fact that although a member of the House has surrendered the bungalow to the office, still Government is not taking possession of the bungalow?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Only one such case has occurred and steps are being taken to recover possession of the same. At the same time the House knows that it is the general desire of the Government that nobody should be thrown on the streets without alternative accommodation being given.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Will the Honourable Minister give the number of members who are not occupying their bungalows at the moment but still the bungalows continue to be in their names?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Sixteen. I have already given the number.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: In view of the reply given by the Honourable Minister that the Government had permitted M. L. A's. to share their bungalows with the refugees, may I know if they had also permitted the M. L. A's. to realise rents from the refugees and if so whether it is the full rent that is, what Government realize from them?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I do not think the House expects me to give a detailed reply to this question. (An Honourable Member: "Why not?") What the Government did was, in view of the acute accommodation situation then and the suffering of the refugees, Government allowed not only the members of the Constituent Assembly but also Government servants to share accommodation, and to the extent to which accommodation was shared it was expected that rent would be charged. But there are cases in which this concession has been abused.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: May I know the number of bungalows which are still continuing in the name of persons who were once M. L. A's. but who are no longer M. L. A's. or who have left Delhi?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is there in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: He has said it more than once.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: To protect the honour and self-respect of the M. C. A's. will the Honourable Minister please give the names of such M. C. A's. who have let out their bungalows, so that the aspersion may not be cast on all?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I am quite prepared to satisfy the curiosity of the honourable member outside the House.

Honourable Members: No, the House wants it.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I require notice of that question.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: Is it a fact that allotments to certain members have been cancelled but they are still occupying those houses?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I do not know the exact position but the allotment is made by the House Committee appointed by the Honourable the Speaker. The precise role of my Ministry is to put 108 bungalows at the disposal of this Committee. Whenever we get information that the allotment has been cancelled we go and take possession of the bungalow.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: Do Government execute the recommendations of the House Committee?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The House Committee does the allotment and Government has nothing to do with it. We put 108 houses at the disposal of the Committee.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it at the sole disposal of the House Committee to allot the houses?

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member knows about it.

ISSUING OF EXPORT TRADE LICENCES

***548. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to issue export-trade licences to persons who have not been income-tax payers for the last five years?

(b) Which authority issues export and import permits to the applicants, and on what conditions?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) No Sir.

Attention of the honourable member is invited to the Public Notice No. 1(2) ITC/49, dated the 8th January 1949, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports, a copy of which is laid on the table.

(b) (i) I lay on the table a statement giving the requisite information.

(ii) In regard to the policy for grant of licences, attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply to Starred Question No. 305 by Pandit Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava given by me on the 11th February, 1949, on the floor of the House.

STATEMENT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1949

No. 1(2)ITC/49

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Government of India have decided that with effect from the licensing period January-June, 1949 applications for import and export licences whether from quota holders, manufacturers, established importers or exporters or newcomers will not be considered unless the applicant has lodged certificates of Income-tax Verification in the prescribed form with such of the following licensing offices, to which they make their applications for import or export licences :

- (1) Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi,
- (2) Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi,
- (3) Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay,
- (4) Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta,
- (5) Import Trade Controller, Madras,
- (6) Export Trade Controller, Madras, and
- (7) Export Trade Controller, Amritsar.

(i) The certificates shall be in the form appended to this Notice. The applicant or his authorised agent should fill in the particulars as required in the form, on as many copies as are required, with one additional copy to be maintained by the Income-tax Office and present them to the Income-tax authority specified in (ii) below. The Income-tax authority will then verify the particulars from their record, subscribe the necessary verification certificates on all copies and return them to the applicant, leaving one copy for their record.

(ii) Except in the case of applicants assessed or assessable to tax in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi, the form after being filled in should be sent by the applicant or by his authorised agent for verification to the Income-tax Officer of the Circle, Ward or District where the applicant is assessed or assessable to income-tax. In the case of applicants from Bombay or Calcutta the form should be sent to the Headquarters Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax in those cities and in the case of those from Madras and Delhi to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

(iii) It will be noticed that the certificate calls for particulars of assessable incomes and taxes paid for a period of last five years including the income-tax year 1948-49. This certificate once produced, will be regarded as valid for all applications for import and export licences made by the applicant throughout the calendar year 1949.

(iv) For proprietary and partnership firms which have commenced business after 1st April, 1948, it will be necessary to lodge certificates of income-tax verification with the Import and Export licensing authorities for the proprietor or proprietors and for each of the partners, as the case may be.

(v) The certificate when obtained should be sent by the applicant or his authorised agent to the licensing authority concerned in a cover clearly superscribed "INCOME-TAX VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE". Each certificate after receipt in the Office of the Licensing Authority concerned will be registered and a registration number will be allotted in respect of it and communicated to the applicant who will quote the registration number prominently on all applications for import and export licences made thereafter.

2. The following classes of applicants will be specifically exempt from the necessity of producing the income-tax verification certificates :

- (a) Such Government and semi-Government institutions as are not liable to income-tax.
- (b) Firms, individuals or companies in Indian States where no income-tax is levied and who have no place of business in the Indian Provinces.
- (c) Companies, public or private, which are incorporated under the Indian Companies Act after the 1st April, 1948. Such companies should produce a certificate from the Registrar of Companies concerned showing the date of their incorporation.
- (d) Other types of persons who are not otherwise liable to income-tax, under section 4(3) of the Indian Income-tax Act.
- (e) Firms and individuals claiming to be exempt from income-tax should give particulars of their income and state fully the circumstances in which they claim to be exempted from the tax.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(f) Applicants claiming exemption from the production of income-tax verification certificate will also be allotted registration numbers in the same way as those who are required to produce the Income-tax Verification Certificate; but the allotment of registration numbers to them will be done at the Headquarters Office of the Chief Controller of Imports, instead of by the respective licensing authorities, and requests for registration by such applicants should be addressed to that office at New Delhi in a cover superscribed "Exemption from Income-tax Verification Certificate". After the registration number has been allotted and communicated to the applicant he should similarly quote that number on his applications for an import or export licence submitted to the proper licensing authority.

3. The Income-tax authorities concerned have made arrangements for the issue of these verification certificates from the 25th January, 1949. Arrangements have been made for the prompt issue of the verification certificates by the Income-tax authorities and for the registration of these certificates by the licensing authorities and for the communications of these registration numbers to all the licensing officers.

4. Nothing stated in this Public Notice applies to applicants for import and export licences for small values not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in c.i.f. and f.o.b. values, respectively.

5. Similarly in the case of persons, firms or companies who had their past import or export business or had been residing in what is now Pakistan and are therefore unable to comply with the requirement of this notice, application for import or export licences will be considered without the production of the income-tax verification certificate. They should, however, produce sufficient evidence to show that they had their place of business or had been resided in what is now Pakistan and are therefore unable to produce the verification certificate.

6. Should Government decide from time to time to exempt any other classes of individuals or firms from having to produce the certificate of income-tax verification, such decision will be duly announced.

G. R. KAMAT,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT TO BE PRODUCED BY AN APPLICANT FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES.

To be filled in by the applicant for import and/or export licences.

1. Name and business address of the applicant.
2. Year in which the business was established.
3. Name and address in which the applicant is assessed to income-tax.
4. Whether the applicant is assessed to income-tax as:
 - (a) Individual,
 - (b) Hindu Undivided Family,
 - (c) Company,
 - (d) Firm, or
 - (e) Association of persons.
5. The income Tax Circle/Ward/District in which the applicant is assessed to income-tax.
6. (a) Reference No. (or G.I.R. No.) of the assessment.
(b) Particulars of income-tax paid:

Year of assessment for purpose of Income-tax	Income as assessed by the Income-tax Authority concerned	Income-tax demanded by the Income-Tax Authority concerned	Income-tax paid.
1944-45	.	.	.
1945-46	.	.	.
1946-47	.	.	.
1947-48	.	.	.
1948-49	.	.	.

(NOTE:—Amounts of income-tax shown in Columns 3 and 4 above should include all forms of tax, viz., Income-Tax, Super Tax, (Capital Gains Tax), Surcharge, Excess Profit Tax, and Business Profit Tax).

- (c) If any income-tax as demanded remains unpaid, reason for it should be clearly stated.
- (d) Whether the Company or Firm or Hindu Undivided Family on which the assessment was made has been or is being liquidated, wound up, dissolved, partitioned or being declared in solvent as the case may be.
7. In case there has been no income tax assessment, whether returns submitted under Section 22(1) or (2) and 13A(3) of the Indian Income Tax Act and if so, the amount of income returned or tax paid for each of the five years mentioned in 6(b) above.
8. The name and address of Branch(es) of the applicant.
- I declare that the above information is correct and complete to the best of my information and belief.

Date

Signature of the Applicant
or his authorised agent

TO BE FILLED IN BY INCOME TAX OFFICER.

In my opinion, the applicant mentioned above has been doing everything possible to pay the tax demands promptly and regularly and to facilitate the completion of the pending or outstanding proceedings.

Signature of the Income tax Officer
Circle/Ward/District

Date

Seal

STATEMENT

Showing the authorities issuing export and import licences

EXPORT

- (1) Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi.
- (2) Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Calcutta.
- (3) Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay.
- (4) Export Trade Controller, Madras.
- (5) Export Trade Controller, Amritsar.
- (6) Export Trade Controllers at various State Ports.
- (7) Director General of Industry and Supply, New Delhi.
- (8) Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food, New Delhi.

IMPORTS

- (1) Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.
- (2) Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Calcutta.
- (3) Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay.
- (4) Import Trade Controller, Madras.
- (5) Import Trade Controllers at various State Ports.
- (6) The Steel Import Trade Controller, Calcutta.
- (7) The Development Officer (Tools), Directorate General of Industry and Supply, New Delhi.

RESTORATION OF AUTOMOBILES LEFT BY NON-MUSLIMS IN WEST PUNJAB

*549. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of motor cars and motor lorries left by Non-Muslims in the West Punjab or forcibly taken possession of by the Government of West Punjab?

(b) What is the total value of such vehicles?

(c) How many of these have been returned to the owners?

(d) Is it a fact that their return to the rightful owners has been refused in spite of the Inter Dominion Agreements?

(e) What steps do Government propose to take to bring these vehicles to the Indian Dominion and to return them to the rightful owners?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Sakseena: (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) Under the Karachi agreement the two Deputy High Commissioners (Jullundur and Lahore) have to plan the movement of movable property from one Dominion to the other. A procedure is being evolved and is expected to come into operation soon.

IMPORT OF COPRA AND COCOANUT OIL FROM CEYLON

*550. **Mr. K. A. Mohamed:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into any agreement with the Government of Ceylon for the import of Copra or Coconut Oil during the year 1949; and

(b) if so, the quantity of Copra and Coconut Oil to be imported and the cost thereof?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. K. A. Mohamed: May I know whether there were any negotiations going on in this connection.

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Yes.

Mr. K. A. Mohamed: May I know the result of the negotiations?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: We could not come to any settlement.

Mr. K. A. Mohamed: May I know the rate proposed by the Government and the rate demanded by the Ceylon Government?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: It is rather a complicated matter. It is not merely the rates but the periods of the agreement that are involved. If my honourable friend would give notice I would give a complete answer.

USE OF GOPALPUR PORT IN ORISSA

*551. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state to what use is the port of Gopalpur in Orissa put now by Government?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Gopalpur is a minor Port under the administrative control of the Government of Orissa. It is presumably used as a minor Port.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know what tonnage of ships can use the Port?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I require notice.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN FOR UNDER-GROUND WORK IN KOREA COAL MINES

*552. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the labourers in the coal-mines in Korea State (Central Provinces) are casual labourers who are used to work along with their families, and that due to the prohibition of the employment of women for under-ground work with effect from 1st January, 1949, there has been considerable dissatisfaction among them?

(b) Is it a fact that a representation has been made by the Chhattisgarh Colliery Workers' Federation of Manendragarh, Korea State (Central Provinces), to Government to provide alternate employment to the women labourers of Korea Coal Fields?

(c) If so, what steps have so far been taken by Government in the matter?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) This matter was brought to Government's notice last month by the honourable member himself.

(b) Yes. The honourable member during the course of the discussion suggested that some houses for miners might be constructed out of the Korea Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund so that employment may be found for the female labour.

(c) The suggestion will be considered only after the Government have taken over the administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund in Korea State.

Shri R. L. Malviya: How long will Government take to take over the administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund of Korea State?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: The matter is already being examined and as soon as all our Central Acts are enforced in the states which have merged with provinces we will take over the administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund of Korea State.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS**COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND**

*553. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the total amount collected towards the "Coal-Mines Labour Welfare Fund" up to December, 1948 and the expenditure under various heads viz., (i) housing; (ii) health, sanitation and anti-malaria measures; (iii) hospitalisation; (iv) education; (v) improvement of standard of living including recreational facilities and (vi) facility for work?

(b) What steps have so far been taken by Government to educate the coal-mine labourers and their children?

(c) What is the cost incurred towards the administration of the Labour Welfare Fund?

(d) What is the number of labour quarters constructed so far and what is the amount spent for the purpose?

(e) What is the scheme of Government for construction of labour quarters and will it be completed within the specified period?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) The following are the amounts collected during the years from 1944-45 to 1947-48:

	Rs.
1944-45	7,086
1945-46	57,62,570
1946-47	43,42,433
1947-48	48,23,759

The estimated income during 1948-49 is Rs. 75,00,000. Information regarding the actual amount collected during that year upto December, 1948 and the expenditure incurred under the various heads so far is being collected and it will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) As part of a scheme for the welfare of women and children in the coalfields, Demonstration Centres are being opened at different places in the coalfield areas as opportunity occurs and finances permit where craft education is being imparted to women and the alphabets are being taught to miners' children. Visual education is provided by the mobile cinema unit maintained by the Fund. The Fund's mobile shop vans and mobile canteens which visit the collieries periodically are provided with loud speakers and the Fund's officers give talks for the benefit of mining population. A scheme for providing adult education to miners is under examination and it is proposed to construct schools for miners' children in townships which are being built as part of a general scheme for housing the coal miners.

(c) The following is the expenditure incurred towards administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the years 1944-45 to 1946-47:

	Rs.
1944-45	22,555
1945-46	67,215
1946-47	88,255

(d) So far construction of 98 quarters for miners has been completed. 750 quarters are nearing completion. Information regarding actual expenditure incurred is not readily available. I may however mention that the estimated cost per house is Rs. 4,000.

(e) I would invite the attention of the honourable member to the reply given by me on 2nd April, 1948 to question No. 1177 on the subject asked by Shri V. C. Kesava Rao in which I had explained the scheme of the Government for construction of miners' quarters in coalfields. The execution of the scheme was to be completed in about 5 years. The period is likely to be prolonged in view of the anti-inflation measures now undertaken by Government.

LABOUR WELFARE FUND OF KOREA STATE IN C. P.

*554. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government to take over the Labour Welfare Fund of Korea State in the Central Provinces?

(b) What is the total amount of the fund collected, what was the expenditure incurred and what was the balance received by Government?

(c) Is it a fact that most of the fund is spent on anti-malaria measures and if so, what amount has been spent on this head?

(d) Is it a fact that anti-malaria activities in Korea were carried on by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Administration and if so, what was the total expenditure and what percentage has been contributed from the fund?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) The Government have asked the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner to visit Korea and to submit in consultation with the local authority concerned detailed proposals for collection and administration by the Central Government of the Welfare cess in Korea. Central Provinces Government have agreed.

(b) This does not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) of the question

(c) The expenditure incurred on anti-malaria measures in Korea during the years from 1944-45 to 1947-48 is as follows:

	Rs.
1944-45	72,126
1945-46	88,075
1946-47	74,477
1947-48	51,936

So far as information is available the total annual income of the Korea Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund is about Rs. 4 lakhs.

(d) Anti-malaria measures in Korea are carried out by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Administration. I have given the figures of total expenditure incurred in the reply to part (c). The entire expenditure is met out of the Korea Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

LABOUR WELFARE FUND ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF KOREA STATE IN C. P.

*555. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government propose to take any steps to include a representative of labour from Korea Coalfields in the Advisory Committee of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund to safeguard the interests of labour in this field and if so, when?

(b) Have Government any scheme for the welfare of labour in Korea coal-field, and if so, what?

(c) Is it a fact that the Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee of Korea represented to the Government of India through the Government of the Central Provinces for the sanction of Rs. 1,000 per month for the education of labour in Korea Coalfield and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) This point will be considered after the Government have taken over the administration of the Korea Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

(b) Government have arranged for the execution through the agency of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Administration of anti-malaria measures expenditure on which is being met from the Korea State Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Further Welfare Schemes will be considered after the administration has been taken over.

(c) No such representation has so far been received. Honourable member, however, mentioned this during discussion.

*556. [POSTPONED TO BE ANSWERED ON 24TH FEBRUARY, 1949.]

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.)

Tuesday, 22nd February, 1949.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DEFENCE SCIENCE ORGANISATION

*557. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a plan to establish a Defence Science organisation to conduct research in connection with the Army, Navy and Air Force?

(b) Is it contemplated under this scheme to manufacture all kinds of weapons in India instead of importing them?

(c) Has the service of any foreign scientist been requisitioned and if so, what are the details?

(d) How far has this plan progressed?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) No, this is not one of the functions of the Defence Science Organisation.

(c) Professor P. M. S. Blackett of the Manchester University was invited by the Government of India for a short stay in this country and discussions were held with him on the general principles relating to the scientific problem of defence in relation to the needs of the Indian Armed Forces.

(d) The Defence Science Organisation has just been started. A start has been made by appointing a Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence. Provision has also been made for the recruitment of about 40 senior scientists and 100 junior scientists. Funds have also been provided for the establishment of a laboratory for defence research.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In answer to (b) the Honourable Minister said that this is not one of the objects. May I know what is the object?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The object of this scientific organisation is not to manufacture arms and equipment. Its object is absolutely different.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is the object to carry out improvements in arms and ammunition?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Yes, to carry on research.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether Dr. Kothari, the Special Scientist in the Defence Ministry, has made any report in this matter?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Dr. Kothari has been appointed the Scientific Adviser and is the principal man in this organisation. His reports are submitted occasionally to the Department.

Shri S. Nagappa: In answer to (d) the Honourable Minister said that they have just begun the organisation. May I know when Government expect to have a complete scientific defence organisation?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are any foreign scientists proposed to be employed directly or as advisers?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: As I have already stated, we have not directly employed any foreign scientists. But the question is open; if it is found necessary, then we will employ them, otherwise not.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I know if Prof. Blackett was consulted over this matter when he came over here?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Yes, all these appointments and the scientific organisation that we have now established, has been done in consultation with Prof. Blackett.

Shri S. Nagappa: Sir, what I wanted to know was whether there was a plan—a five years' or ten years' scheme—in order to see that they complete the work in this respect as early as possible?

Mr. Speaker: Scientific progress can never be complete. Next question.

PRIVILEGE TICKET ORDER CONCESSION

*558. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned a concession, similar to the Privilege Ticket Order obtaining in the case of Railway employees, with retrospective effect from 1st January, 1948 to all civil Government employees?

(b) If so, is this concession extended to all low paid staff such as peons, havildars, sweepers, etc.?

(c) If not, do Government contemplate giving similar concessions to this class of employees?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes.

(b) The concession is admissible to all non-railway Central Government servants provided they have been in continuous service for one year and are full-time Government servants, and are not in receipt of any other concession of a similar nature. The concession is not at present admissible to sweepers who are paid from contingencies.

(c) This is under consideration.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Sir, am I to understand that the peons, havildars and sweepers are not entitled to this concession of passes?

Mr. Speaker: I think he excepted the sweepers.

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Those who are paid out of contingencies are not included. Others are.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the question of peons and havildars is being considered?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I said the other question was also under the consideration of the Government.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: But what is the object in excluding those classes of people? When Government have sanctioned it for all the employees, may I know why these peons and havildars are excluded?

Mr. Speaker: The matter is under consideration, and Government have not come to any conclusion yet.

Shri S. Nagappa: May I ask whether Government would consider the desirability of including those people that are paid from contingencies also?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said. It is under the consideration of Government. The honourable member does not listen to the answer carefully and is in a hurry to put a question.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: While giving this concession, Government have allowed it to everybody excepting these peons. Why did they exclude them at that time?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter which has been continuing from long past. But it is under consideration.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I understand it, but when they sanctioned the scheme why did they omit this class?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I do not know. I cannot answer that question.

USE OF CROWN EMBLEM BY HIGH COURTS

*559. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the High Courts in India still show the Crown Emblem on their publications and Gazettes?

(b) If so, do Government propose to issue instructions to substitute it by the Emblem of the Dominion of India?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes.

(b) Steps are being taken for the replacement of the Crown Emblem by the new State Emblem. In some cases legislation is necessary for the purpose.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to tell us whether he has any information of any High Court or High Courts in India who have already effected this change?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: They have been informed about it and all the High Courts are going to effect the change. Bombay and West Bengal may have to bring in some legislation because according to the Letters Patent Act that emblem is used in those Provinces; therefore, unless the Letters Patent Act is amended it cannot be done.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know if all the High Courts are not governed by one Letters Patent Act and why Bombay and West Bengal alone have to introduce legislation?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think this matter should be pursued because it is a matter of legislation.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Sir, why have our Temples of Justice lagged behind the times?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact, Sir, that besides the High Courts, in lower Courts and in many other places this emblem is still being used? Is Government giving instructions to remove this emblem from everywhere?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I think all possible steps are being taken in this direction. The High Courts have also been informed. I hope in the near future all these emblems will be replaced by the State Emblem.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Sir, with your permission I want to point out that here is some typographical mistake in Question No. 560. Instead of 'Delhi Cantonment station', it should be 'Delhi Cantonment Road'.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know how the mistake came in.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I myself cannot say just now whether it is my mistake or the mistake of the office, but the mistake is there.

Mr. Speaker: The original mentions 'station'.

THEFT OF TELEGRAPH WIRE FROM DELHI CANTONMENT

*560. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there has been continuous theft of Telegraph wires from Delhi Cantonment station?

(b) How many such cases have been recorded and how many cases were detected after investigation?

(c) What is the total loss of this article?

(d) Are these wires kept in the open or in godowns and what are the safety measures taken by Government to stop such thefts?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether on the Delhi Cantonment Road there have been many thefts of these wires and whether some arrests have been made?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: So far as the godowns in Delhi are concerned, no theft of copper wire has been reported because the stocks are generally kept in an enclosed space guarded by chowkidars.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Has Government's attention been drawn to thefts on the road side?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like notice of that.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR DELHI

*561. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any proposal for raising the Municipal Committee of Delhi to the status of a Corporation to have jurisdiction over the municipal areas of Delhi, New Delhi, Civil Lines and the suburban towns?

(b) Do Government intend to introduce legislation for this purpose and if so, when?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (b). As a result of the recommendations of the Delhi Municipal Organisation Enquiry Committee, the question of amalgamating all municipal bodies in the Delhi urban area and constituting a single Municipal administration is under the consideration of Government. In this connection I would invite the honourable member's attention to the reply I gave to starred question No. 445 on the 17th February, 1949.

EXTENSION OF LIFE OF DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

*562. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the population of Delhi has greatly increased owing to the influx of refugees from West Punjab, N. W. F. P. and Sind and that there is discontent and dissatisfaction for prolonging the life of the Municipal Committee inasmuch as a large section of the population remains unrepresented?

(b) For what reasons was extension granted to Delhi Municipality in July, 1948?

(c) What is the basis of Municipal franchise at present?

(d) Do Government propose to hold Municipal elections on the basis of adult franchise, and if so, what steps have been taken or are being taken to implement the same?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Government are aware of the large influx of refugees into Delhi. They have no information, however, that

there is any discontent or dissatisfaction because the life of the Delhi Municipal Committee has been extended. Of the eight members recently nominated by the Chief Commissioner to fill vacant seats four are refugees.

(b) General elections for the Delhi Municipal Committee were due to be held between March and July 1948. But the life of the Committee was extended for a period of one year from August 1948 because (i) owing to communal disturbances the preparation of electoral rolls could not be undertaken and (ii) the future of Municipal administration in the Delhi urban area was, at the time, under the consideration of Government as a result of the recommendations of the Delhi Municipal Organisation Enquiry Committee.

(c) The honourable member's attention is invited to Part II of the Delhi Municipal Committee Election Rules, 1944, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House.

(d) Government will naturally consider the question of the introduction of adult franchise in Municipal elections.

STATEMENT

DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE ELECTION RULES, 1944

PART II

Qualification of voters

2.1. No person shall be entitled to vote in an election unless he is enrolled and registered as a voter of the ward in which the election is to be held.

2.2. No person shall be enrolled in the electoral roll as a voter unless he has during the six months immediately preceding the first day of November next before the election been a resident of the municipality of Delhi and is an adult and—

(1) In the case of males—

(i) is on the first day of November preceding the election the owner of premises situated within the ward whereon house tax has been assessed to the extent of at least two rupees four annas a year; or

(ii) is on that date and has been during the whole of the then last preceding six months an adult, inhabiting as an occupier premises within municipal limits of which the monthly rent as taken for the purpose of the assessment of house tax is not less than three rupees; or

(iii) has passed the school leaving certificate or the matriculation or any higher examination of any British or Indian university recognised by their respective Governments, or is a Munshi, a Maulvi, Ratan, Parbhakar, Bhushan, Shastri, or Pragra or has passed any higher examination in Oriental languages of any recognised Indian university; or

(iv) has paid income-tax during the year preceding the election; or

(v) is in receipt of a regular pension from Government.

(2) In the case of females—

(i) is on the first day of November preceding the election the owner of premises situated within the ward whereon house tax has been assessed to the extent of at least two rupees four annas a year; or

(ii) is on that date and has been during the whole of the then last preceding six months an adult, inhabiting as an occupier premises within municipal limits of which the monthly rent as taken for the purposes of the assessment of house tax is not less than three rupees; or

(iii) has passed the middle school or any higher examination; or

(iv) has paid income-tax during the year preceding the election.

Explanation I.—For the purposes of this section, premises means a set of quarters for which a single rent is paid.

Explanation II.—In the case of joint ownership every amount of two rupees four annas per annum of house tax assessed shall entitle one adult joint owner to be a voter.

Explanation III.—Every three rupees per mensem of rent shall entitle one adult inhabitant of any premises being a member of the family of the principal occupier thereof to be a voter.

Explanation IV.—In case of firms, the names of the firm shall not be entered but the names of as many partners shall be registered as are qualified in respect of the premises occupied by the firm.

Explanation V.—A joint stock company shall be regarded as a person and entitled to vote provided the name of its representative duly authorised in this behalf by such joint stock company has been communicated to the Secretary by a registered notice before the fourteenth day of September:

Provided that in no case shall any person be entitled to exercise more than one vote in any constituency.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Will any legislation be necessary for holding elections on adult franchise?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Executive power vests under the present conditions. There is no question of legislation.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

*563. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government of India to counteract the menace of Tuberculosis in the Centrally Administered areas of Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi?

(b) When do Government expect to have the production of vaccine stepped up and have sufficient number of trained workers to undertake mass vaccination?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House. Attention is also invited to the reply given to part (b) of starred question No. 776 asked by Shri H. V. Kamath on the 16th March, 1948.

(b) The quantity of B.C.G. vaccine manufactured by the B.C.G. Laboratory, Guindy, Madras, is considered sufficient for the requirements of the country. Sufficient number of trained workers to undertake mass vaccination will be available after the six teams promised by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund have worked in India for one year. They are expected shortly and they will train Indian workers.

STATEMENT

Steps taken or proposed to be taken to counteract the menace of Tuberculosis in Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi

Ajmer-Merwara—

(1) Patients suffering from tuberculosis are examined twice a week i.e. on Mondays and Thursdays in the Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic started in 1944 in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer. Sputum, X-rays and Blood Sedimentations rates of suspected cases are carried out free of cost. X-ray diagrams of very doubtful cases are taken free of charge. The two Tuberculosis Wards—one for males and another for females comprising 10 beds each, attached to the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, afford some relief to the inhabitants of Ajmer-Merwara. The Hospital gives them shelter, food and medicine to alleviate their most urgent symptoms. Besides this a private sanatorium run by the Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church known as "Madar Union Sanatorium", is situated at Madar, five miles from Ajmer. It has got 125 beds (including 19 cottages) and affords full facilities for giving the most modern and up-to-date scientific treatment for the relief and cure of the tuberculosis patients.

(2) In the Ajmer-Merwara Medical and Public Health Post War Five Years Plan which is under consideration, there is a scheme for the establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer. This Clinic will work in close co-operation with the Madar Union Sanatorium. The Sanatorium authorities have agreed to allot 40 beds at their Sanatorium for the treatment of poor patients who will be sent there from the Victoria Hospital Tuberculosis Clinic or from other Health Centre in the District. All these patients will get free treatment including diet and the Government will pay a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 per annum to the Sanatorium for the purpose. In addition the Sanatorium authorities have also agreed to reserve 10 special beds for paying patients in addition to 40 beds. The scheme is under consideration.

(3) It is proposed to extend the scheme of B.C.G. Vaccination Programme to Ajmer-Merwara during the year 1949.

Delhi—

(1) The Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital had accommodation for 96 patients. Forty beds have been added recently to meet heavy demands from the general public of Delhi, and the refugees. In addition there are three Tuberculosis Clinics for out-door treatment. To these Clinics "Care and After Care Committees" have been attached, which provide for the treatment of patients in their respective wards of the city. The Provincial Tuberculosis Association, Delhi, spends a sum of Rs. 38,000 on these "Care and After Care Committees" on account of the pay and allowances of staff and also for the free supply of milk to the indigent patients. A Scheme for the expansion and reorganisation of Tuberculosis Hospital in Delhi is under consideration. A Scheme is also under preparation to have three additional Tuberculosis Clinics for Diagnosis and care and after-care treatment of patients.

(2) In consideration of the valuable work which the Ramakrishna Mission Tuberculosis Clinic is doing to the public, a non-recurring grant of Rs. 40,000 was paid to the Mission in 1946-47 towards the construction of the Clinic. Another non-recurring grant of Rs. 54,000 has been sanctioned to the Mission towards the cost of electrical and sanitary fittings, medical appliances and furniture.

(3) B.C.G. Vaccination was started in Delhi in October, 1948, with the co-operation of the World Health Organisation team and the Indian team is already trained and the work is proceeding satisfactorily. School children are being tested and vaccinated. Nearly over 8,000 tests and 2,000 vaccinations have been done so far. The vaccination is becoming increasingly popular and it is found that one team for vaccination is not enough for Delhi. Arrangements have been made to have a second team trained for extending the vaccination programme in the Province.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the recommendations of the Chopra Committee which have just been published, do Government propose to take steps in the direction of developing the Ayurvedic treatment of this disease?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That question will arise when the policy of Government in regard to the Chopra Committee recommendations has been announced.

Seth Govind Das: When is Government going to take the report into consideration and when are they going to come to a conclusion as far as the Chopra Committee is concerned?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The report, as honourable members are aware, has just come out. I think copies have been circulated.

Seth Govind Das: No, no.

Shri H. V. Kamath: We have just seen the report published in the newspapers.

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Well, then, it will be circulated. We have only just got it and the matter is under our consideration.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that this question has been under contemplation for a very long time and the Chopra Committee gave its report after a very long time? Under these circumstances, are Government, going to announce any policy with respect to Ayurved before the termination of this session of the Assembly?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Chopra Committee report was actually given in last August, but the appendices did not come in till October, so that printing could not be taken in hand till October and printing has only just been finished. Honourable members are aware as to why the delays took place in the actual submission of this report and honourable members are also aware that when reports come in they have to be circulated to the Provincial Governments for their opinion. All this takes time, but I can assure the House that I shall try to take a decision in this matter as early as possible.

Shri H. V. Kamath: As part of the treatment of tuberculosis—preventive, no less than curative—what steps do Government propose to take to provide nutritious diet to the people of this country?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

as possible. Besides, the establishment of a National Centre for the Blind in Dehra Dun, is making good progress.

(c) Trades, such as cane-weaving, basket-making, coir-matting, carpet-making, loom-weaving, elementary carpentry, elementary book-binding, broom-making, etc., are taught in almost every institution. From available information, approximately 1,000 blind men who have received training in the existing institutions are usefully employed.

TRAINING OF R. I. N. OFFICERS AND RATINGS

†*567: **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there is any arrangement with the United Kingdom to train R.I.N. Officers and ratings?

(b) What is the number of such personnel being trained and for how long have these facilities been offered?

(c) When is it expected that India would be able to train its own navy personnel?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) The total number is 313, comprising 93 officers and 220 ratings. Under existing arrangements, facilities will be available for the initial training of cadets up to 1951. Arrangements for the specialist training of officers and ratings are made as and when necessary.

(c) By 1954. Training of all ratings, except 1st class rates has already commenced in India and it is hoped that within the next three years training of all ratings will be possible in India.

NEW MINT AT ALIPORE

†*568. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state when the construction of the new Mint at Alipur will be completed?

(b) Is it proposed to amalgamate it with the existing mint at Calcutta?

(c) What are the special features of the Alipur Mint?

(d) What research is being done for the electro-refining of silver?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Completion in all respects particularly of the new silver refinery which has not yet begun may take another two to three years but the new Mint is expected to commence operation in certain departments in a few months.

(b) Yes; it will replace the existing Calcutta Mint which is no longer suitable for modern requirements.

(c) The special features of the new Alipur Mint are:

(i) The installation of special equipment for the processing of pure nickel and the production of pure nickel coins;

(ii) The installation of modern plant and equipment, enabling minting and the production of medals to be effected in the most economical manner;

(iii) The installation of a ventilation scheme which will appreciably improve the comfort conditions of the workmen;

(iv) The installation of Producer Gas Plant, which will enable the Mint to produce its own gas from coke for certain processes;

(v) The minting capacity of the new Mint will be larger than that of the existing Mint.

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

(vi) The installation of a Silver Refinery to recover pure silver from Quaternary Alloy coins.

(d) A large amount of research work on the electrolytic refining of Quaternary Alloy Silver has been undertaken during recent years by the Assay Department of the India Government Mints. This has resulted in the evolution of a practical process for such work, parts of which have since been patented and it is proposed to use them in the Silver Refinery of the new Alipore Mint.

EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN AJMER-MERWARA

*569. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the Government of India have received any schemes for the expansion of primary education within the Municipal limits of Ajmer and Beawar from these Municipalities and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

(b) Do Government intend to make any provision for recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the expansion of primary education in these areas in the next year's budget?

(c) Have Government taken any decision in the matter of taking over primary and secondary education into their own hands from the Municipalities and Local Boards in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara? If so, in what stages will it be done and by which time is the scheme likely to be completed, and if not, why not?

آزاد مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) سے (c) بیار کی میونسپل حد بندی کے اندر پرائمری ایجوکیشن کو پھیلانے کی ایک اسکیم گورنمنٹ کو ملی ہے جو لوکل میونسپل کمیٹی نے بھیجی تھی۔ اس پر غور کیا جا رہا ہے۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے تجویز کیا ہے کہ اپنے پوسٹ وار ڈیولوپمنٹ پلان کو کام میں لاتے ہوئے یونیورسل کمپلسری بیسک ایجوکیشن اجمیر-مروارا کے پورے پرائنٹ میں شروع کر دے۔ کام کا نقشہ بنایا جا رہا ہے اور امید کی جاتی ہے کہ نئے فائینشیل برس سے اس پر عمل شروع ہو جائیگا۔

یہ سوال کہ پرائمری اور سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن کو میونسپل کمیٹی اور لوکل بورڈ کے ہاتھوں سے لے لیا جائے گورنمنٹ کے سامنے آچکا ہے اور نئی اسکیم کے سلسلے میں اسے جانچا جا رہا ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam 'Azad: (a) to (c). A scheme for the expansion of primary education within the Municipal limits of Beawar was received from the local Municipal Committee and is under consideration. The Government of India propose to introduce universal compulsory basic education by stages throughout Ajmer-Merwara as part of their post-war educational development plan. Details are being worked out and it is expected that the scheme will come into operation from the beginning of the next financial year. The question of taking over primary and secondary education from the hands of the Municipalities and Local Boards is being examined in this connection and is still under consideration.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : क्या माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली, अजमेर भरवाड़ा और कुरु में निकट भविष्य में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को लाज्मी बनाने की योजना सरकार के सामने है ?

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [22ND FEB. 1949]

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister please state whether Government have under consideration any scheme for the introduction in the near future of compulsory primary education in the Provinces of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ہاں - کوشش کی جا رہی ہے - دہلی میں شروع ہو چکی ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Yes. Efforts are being made. This has already been started in Delhi.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : और अजमेर मेरवाड़ा और कुर्ग में ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: And what about Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نیئے فائنلش برس سے شروع کی جائے گی -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: This will be introduced with effect from the ensuing financial year.

INDIANS EMPLOYED IN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK

*570. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether India has become a member of the International Bank?

(b) Have any Indians been appointed on the staff of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank?

(c) If so, what are their names, their posts and the salaries drawn by them?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) I lay a statement on the table of the House showing the names of Indian officers, the posts held by them and the salaries drawn.

STATEMENT

Name of Officer	Post held	Pay
<i>International Monetary Fund</i>		
Dr. Gyan Chand	Chief of Finance Division. Resigned 15th September, 1948	Salary (net of taxes): \$9,700 p. a. (inclusive of allowances).
Prof. J. J. Anjaria	Assistant Chief, Far East Division. Resigned October 8, 1948	Salary (net of taxes): \$8,250 p. a. (inclusive of allowances.)
Dr. P. J. J. Pinto	Economist, Far Eastern Division. Resigned 24th November 1948	Salary (net of taxes): \$5,210 p. a. (inclusive of allowances).
Mr. B. R. Shenoy	Research Department Technical Representative in Far East. Joined in early January, 1949.	Salary (net of taxes): \$9700 p. a.
Miss N. K. Ambegolkar	Assistant. Joined early October 1948	Salary \$ 4,200 p. a. inclusive of allowances).
<i>International Bank</i>		
Mr. S. R. N. Badri Rao	Economist	Salary \$5,440 p. a. Allowance Nil.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Is the Government of India satisfied regarding the quota of appointments for India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not satisfied in this sense. I think the number of Indians now on the staff of the Monetary Fund is small, but I do not put the responsibility down to the Fund. I have seen no indication of any sort of unwillingness on the part of the Fund. The real difficulty is that they insist on the officers spending a period of five years on the staff and our officers have shown a general reluctance to stay so long. In the statement I have laid on the table, there are five officers on the staff of the International Monetary Fund. Out of the five, I think already three have left or have indicated their desire to come back.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Has wide publicity been given, so that people in India may apply for these posts?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: A great deal of publicity has been given.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Who appoints them?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: References come from the International Monetary Fund both to the Reserve Bank and to the Central Government and we make every effort to see that people with suitable experience of banking or work of an economic kind are contacted.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What kind of publicity is given, may I know? Do they advertise in the newspapers when these posts are to be filled?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: We do not advertise.

Shri S. Nagappa: May I know the general terms on which our country has become a member of this Fund and what is the borrowing capacity that is allowed?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question does not arise out of this.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Will Government be pleased to state steps to sufficiently advertise the vacancies, so that people may apply?

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

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Do I take it that some representative from the Finance Department is also put in there besides the representative from the Reserve Bank?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Put in where?

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: In the organisation of the International Monetary Fund.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As a matter of fact, the Indian officers who have been on the staff of the Monetary Fund have been partly Reserve Bank officers and partly economists and a few, I think, with experience of finance.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know how the selection is made?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The selection is made by the Reserve Bank and the Central Government in consultation with each other.

MACHINERY FOR SECURITY PRINTING PRESS, NASIK FOR PRINTING STAMPS

*571. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the present machinery at the Security Printing Press at Nasik is sufficient to print all the stamps of all denominations? If not, why not?

(b) Are any stamps at present being printed in foreign countries and if so, of what denomination and what is the cost per thousand stamps?

(c) In what country are they printed and were any contracts made and tenders invited for printing?

(d) Do Government intend to supplement their present machinery with new machines so as to cope with the demand?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Additional machinery is on order both to augment the printing capacity by the present process, and to equip the Press for printing by the photogravure process.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know, in view of the answers to (a), (b) and (c) which the Honourable Minister stated in the negative, why stamps of various denominations were printed in foreign countries, particularly that of the effigy of Mahatma Gandhi? I want to know that.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is the only case where stamps since 1925 have been printed abroad.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: If we have the complete machinery here, may I know why they were made outside India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I think this matter was explained in the last Session. But I am repeating the information given. It was thought necessary, and rightly, that stamps commemorating Mahatma Gandhi should be of the highest possible quality since it was expected that there would be demand all over the world for the stamps. We decided therefore to have the stamps printed by the most up-to-date and efficient process.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether new denominations expected to be out shortly will be printed in Nasik?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I know whether we are still printing stamps for the Pakistan Government?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: No.

SCHEDULED CASTE CANDIDATES RETURNED AFTER FOREIGN STUDIES

*572. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state how many Scheduled Castes candidates sent on Central Government scholarship have returned after completing their studies abroad?

(b) What were the subjects in which they were sent to specialise?

(c) How many of the candidates have been absorbed in the Government of India services?

(d) Is it a fact that these scholars were sent abroad to get technical training in subjects prescribed by the Government of India?

(e) Is it a fact that candidates who were sent for training in Public Health Engineering and who were sponsored by the Ministry of Health were told that there was no such line in the Health Ministry?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد (a) اکیس

(b) ایگریکلچر

ریسرچ ان ایڈمیل نیوٹریشن

میکانیکل انجینئرنگ

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

۲	ریڈیو انجینئرنگ
۱	پبلک ہیلتھ انجینئرنگ
۱	فیول تکنالوجی
۱	ٹیکسٹائل کیسٹری
۱	میٹیریلالاجی
۱	سوشل سائنس
۸	ٹیچرز ٹریننگ

۲۱

(c) ۳

(d) صرف سات اسکالر ایسے تھے جو گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی جنرل اسکیم کے اندر ٹیکنیکل ٹریننگ کے لئے بھیجے گئے تھے۔ باقی اُمیدواروں کو شیڈول کاسٹ اسکالرشپ اسکیم کے اندر اسکے سلکشن بورڈ نے چنا تھا اور ملک کی عام تعلیمی ضرورت دیکھتے ہوئے سبجیکٹ منظور کئے تھے۔

(e) نہیں۔ پبلک ہیلتھ انجینیری ان سبجیکٹ میں سے ہے جنکے لئے ہیلتھ منسٹری اسکالرشپ دیتی ہے اور اُسے اسکالرشپ دیا ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) Twenty-one.

(b) Agriculture	... 3
Research in Animal Nutrition	... 1
Mechanical Engineering	... 2
Radio Engineering	... 2
Public Health Engineering	... 1
Fuel Technology	... 1
Textile Chemistry	... 1
Meteorology	... 1
Social Science	... 1
Teachers' Training	... 8
Total	... 21

(c) Three.

(d) Only seven of these were sent abroad to get technical training in the lines prescribed by the Government of India. The remaining 14 were sent under the Scheduled Castes Scholarship Scheme for 1945-46 and the courses of studies were prescribed to suit the students in particular keeping in view the requirements of the country in general.

(e) No. Public Health Engineering is one of the subjects for which the scholarships are awarded by the Ministry of Health.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: I want the English translation of the answer.

(The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha read out the English translation of the answer.)

श्री एच० वी० कामत : यह हरिजन विद्यार्थी नाना प्रकार की तालीम पाने के लिये किन किन मुक्तों में भेजे गये थे ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: What are the countries in which these Harijan students were sent for receiving training in different subjects?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I would like to have notice for that.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: How many of the candidates who came back were sent to the provinces?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس کے لئے نوٹس چاہئے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I would like to have notice for that too.

श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन : क्या सरकार के पास इस किस्म का कोई रिकार्ड है कि बाहर के मुमालिक से जो तालीम पाकर आते हैं उन में से कितनों को यहाँ नौकरी मिल गई या काम पर लगा दिया गया और कितने खाली हैं।

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: Have Government any such record showing as how many candidates returned from abroad have been absorbed here; and how many are still out of employment?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں نے ابھی آنریبل ممبر کا جواب دیتے ہوئے بتلایا ہے کہ سات اسکالر ہیں جن کو براہ راست گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے بھیجا تھا - ان میں سے تین کو کام پر لیا دیا گیا ہے - ایک کو آفر کیا گیا ہے اور باقی کے لئے کوشش ہو رہی ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I have just stated in my reply to the honourable member that there are seven scholars who were sent on Central Government scholarship. Out of these, three have been absorbed, an offer has been made to another and efforts are being made for the remaining ones.

Shri S. Nagappa: May I ask what will happen to the other 14 that have returned from foreign countries after having the necessary qualifications?

Mr. Speaker: What will happen!

Shri S. Nagappa: Whether the Government are going to absorb them in the Centre or in the provinces?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ان کی ذمہ داری گورنمنٹ پر نہیں ہے - لیکن گورنمنٹ کے علم میں یہ بات آئی ہے کہ مختلف پوائنٹوں میں اور پرائیویٹ فرموں میں انکو کام مل گیا ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Government are not responsible for this. But this has come within the knowledge of Government that they have been able to secure employment in different provinces and private firms.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: How many out of these 21 are unemployed at present?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : سات اسکالر جنہیں گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے بھیجا تھا - ان میں سے تین کو کام پر لگایا جا چکا ہے - ایک کو کام کا آفر کیا گیا ہے - چودہ اسکالر وہ ہیں جنہیں پرائیویٹ فرموں میں کام مل گیا ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Out of the seven scholars sent by the Government of India, three have since been employed; and an offer has been made to one. The remaining fourteen scholars are those who have been employed by the various Provincial Governments and firms.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : मोटे हिसाब से क्या हरिजन विद्यार्थियों की तादाद गैर हरिजनों से कम से कम आधी है या नहीं ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know if roughly speaking the number of Scheduled Caste candidates is not at least the half of the Non-Harijans?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اسکا اس سوال سے کیا تعلق ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: How does it arise out of this question?

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Since how long have these three candidates been unemployed?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں ٹھیک ٹائم نہیں بتا سکتا - میرا خیال ہے کہ اس برس میں وہ لوگ کام پر لگ جائیں گے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I cannot specify the exact period. I think these people will be employed during the course of this very year.

RADIO STATIONS IN INDIA

*573. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

- the number of Radio Stations in the country;
- the places where they are located;
- the number of Radio Stations that are likely to be established in 1949;
- the places where they are likely to be established;
- the salary which has been fixed for Station Directors;
- how many Programme Assistants and Transmission Assistants have been appointed up till now; and
- what the salaries of these two posts are?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

- Fourteen.
- New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Tiruchirapalli, Patna, Cuttack, Shillong-Gauhati, Nagpur, Vijayawada, Baroda, Allahabad and Jullundur.
- Three.
- Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Calicut.
- Scale of pay: Rs. 760-40-1,000-1,000-E.B.-1,050-1,050-1,100-1,100-1,150-1,200.
- Selection Grade: Rs. 1,250-50-1,500.
- 135 Programme Assistants and 45 Transmission Assistants.
- Programme Assistant: Rs. 280-15-340-E.B.-20-400-E.B.-20-500.
Transmission Assistant: Rs. 250-15-340-E.B.-20-400.
Selection Grade: Rs. 400-20-500.

Seth Govind Das: With reference to parts (b), (c) and (d) of the question, may I ask whether the Government are aware that there are certain stations where the equipment is of such low power that the transmission does not go beyond 100 miles and if so, whether the Government contemplate to change the equipment?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: It does not arise, I suppose.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Does discretion lie with the Honourable Minister to lay on the table of the House only a few figures in answer to a question?

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable Minister is bound to give such information as he can and in such manner as he can. The best course will be for such questions to be treated as unstarred questions and put starred questions after studying the answer. Instead of that the question has been put as a starred question and this difficulty has arisen. Only the other day the House complained that the answers were too long, and today the complaint is that the answers are too short. I think it is better for honourable members to study the answers furnished.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know whether any steps have been taken to usher in television in our country?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Not yet.

LOANS FROM INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

*574. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what are the conditions on which loans from the International Monetary Fund have been obtained?

(b) How much money has been distributed province-wise and on what conditions?

(c) How much has the Province of Orissa got by now and have any special conditions been laid down?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The terms and conditions on which a member country may purchase currency from the International Monetary Fund are laid down in Article V of the Articles of Agreement copies of which will be found in the Library of the House. The main criteria are (i) that the purchase of the currency required is needed for making current payments and (ii) that the conditions which have led to the necessity for such purchase are of a temporary nature.

(b) Purchases from the International Monetary Fund are utilised to meet the deficit in India's balance of payments and the question of the currencies obtained being distributed province-wise does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: What is the amount of the loan outstanding at present?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: In the statement I made to the House early in the Session, I gave the figure of 80 million dollars. That figure has slightly increased.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know how the Government propose to liquidate this loan?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is a problem which I would like to place before the House in the course of my Budget statement.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Does food form the main item of purchase for which the money from this Fund is required?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The honourable gentleman may wait till the Budget discussion.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: What is the interest paid?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: In regard to purchases from the International Fund, it should be noted that the Fund does not really lend any money. It is really an exchange between one kind of currency and another. What we pay is in the nature of a service charge which varies with the period.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that the loan we have had from the organization is less than the money we have contributed towards it?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes.

EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

*575. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what is the total amount of money spent on construction of roads in the Jammu and Kashmir State?

(b) What are the arrangements with the State Government regarding the expenses?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 2,45,12,500 has been incurred on the construction of roads (including roads for defence purposes) in Jammu and Kashmir State.

(b) The expenditure incurred on that portion of the Jammu-Pathankot Road which is in State territory is recoverable from the State. The incidence of expenditure on roads for defence purposes is not yet settled.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: Is there a chance of realizing the money from the State?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Of course.

Shri S. Nagappa: What is the mileage of roads that have been constructed?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice of this question.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Are the roads constructed by the Government of India or by the Government of Kashmir?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: The roads were constructed by the Government of India, of course. They are being financed from Indian revenues and the cost of the portion which lies within the State is recoverable from the State.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Have the roads been constructed for civil purposes or for military purposes?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Both.

A. I. R. NEWS BULLETINS IN DOGRI AND KASHMIR

*576 **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state if it is a fact that two news-bulletins separately in Dogri and Kashmiri are broadcast daily for Kashmir?

(b) Is it further a fact that recently the All India Radio authorities have started broadcasting a third bulletin in Hindustani also for Kashmir?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) and (b). The reply to both the parts of the question is in the affirmative.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What is the extra staff engaged for broadcasting these bulletins and broadcasts?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I want notice for this question.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that the staff for this news bulletin was for the first time engaged temporarily for propaganda in the Hyderabad State?

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The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Usually such staff is temporarily engaged.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is there any difference between the languages used in this Kashmir bulletin and the bulletin issued here in Hindustani in India?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Does the honourable member require information about the Hindustani language or Kashmeri and Dogri languages?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Hindustani language.

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I think as regards Hyderabad, a slight difference in language is there.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: When we were already giving bulletins in two Kashmeri languages, why was the necessity felt for having another bulletin in Hindustani language for Kashmir?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: The Hindustani language bulletin is for Hyderabad and today it is being taken advantage of for Kashmir by relaying.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is the staff fully employed in this work?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I think so.

STAFF TRAINING SCHOOL OF ALL-INDIA RADIO

***577. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether there is a staff training school attached to the All India Radio?

(b) What are the qualifications of the Director of this staff Training School?

(c) Does he know any Indian language and if so, which?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) Yes.

(b) The director of the Staff Training School is a B.A. (Hons.) of the Madras University and a Ph.D. of the Edinburgh University. He has had extensive broadcasting experience at the B.B.C. and other broadcasting organisations in Europe. He has good knowledge of Indian and Western music and has several compositions to his credit.

(c) He knows Malayalam, Tamil and Hindi.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it the same gentleman, who was getting Rs. 625 in the State before he was employed here?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that his pay is more than Rs. 1,250 at present?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it may be, I do not propose to have any discussion about individual cases.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Was the post advertized before he was appointed?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Certainly.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that the Government sent only his papers before the Public Service Commission and they have objected to his appointment?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I would like to have notice of this question.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that for this training school, lecturers from Cuttack and other places are invited to deliver lectures for only an hour, at Government expense?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I think it is according to requirements.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact, Sir, that one Mr. K. Brown and Mr. Robert Stimson of the B.B.C.

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow questions on administrative details.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact, Sir, that some representatives of the B.B.C. who were doing propaganda during the Hyderabad Police action were invited to give lectures to the students of this Training School?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Which particular persons were invited? I would like to have notice of this question.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know what is the total amount of expenditure on this Training School and how are admissions made? Is it in proportion to the requirements of the broadcasting stations?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: It is according to requirements.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM re CONTROL OF PRODUCTION OF OPIUM

***578. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government have received any communication from the Government of Assam regarding the control of the production of opium?

(b) What steps have Government now taken or propose to take in order to control and, if need be, to stop cultivation of poppy in the State of Malwa and other States where poppy is cultivated?

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

(b) The Government of India have made a recommendation to the Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Unions, the States of Jammu and Kashmir and Tehri-Garhwal to effect a cut of 10 per cent. in the area under poppy cultivation in their jurisdictions, as an earnest of their endeavours to implement the common objective of the ultimate limitation of production of opium to medical and scientific needs. In order to consider the formulation of a long-term policy, the Government of India propose to convene a Conference of their own representatives and those of the Provincial and States Governments as soon as possible.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know what are the medicinal needs of India of opium?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: My honourable friend, I think, raised this matter with me in the course of the discussion I had with the Assam deputation.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jafoo: May I know if the Government of Madhya Bharat have been consulted in regard to this matter?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes.

CONSUMPTION OF Bhang, Charas AND Ganja IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

***579. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the total annual consumption of (i) Bhang; (ii) Charas; and (iii) Ganja in the Centrally Administered areas of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg?

(b) What is the average per capita consumption of each of these drugs in each of the above Centrally Administered Areas?

(c) Do Government propose to lay on the table of the House a comparative statement showing the consumption of each of these drugs for the last 10 years in the different provinces of India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FROM PUNJAB NOW SERVING UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

***580. Master Nand Lal:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent Government servants from the areas now under the West Punjab Government (Pakistan) whose services were loaned to the Government of India by the Government of the Undivided Punjab and were serving under the Government of India before the partition of the country took place and who have not completed five years continuous service in the grade of Assistant or in higher grade in the Secretariat on the 22nd October, 1948?

(b) the number of permanent employees of the Punjab Government who registered themselves with the Transfer Bureau for appointment under the various Ministries and were nominated as such by the Bureau to the various Ministries after the 15th August, 1947; and

(c) whether any enquiries have been made by the Government of India from the Government of East Punjab whether that Government was in a position to absorb permanently such persons after the term of their employment under the Government of India and if so, with what results?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(b) The responsibility for the resettlement of employees of the Government of Undivided Punjab who opted for service in the East Punjab is that of the Government of that Province. They are not eligible for registration at the Transfer Bureau. Before this decision was communicated to the Transfer Bureau, however, fifteen such employees had already been registered at the Bureau and two nominated to posts of Assistants.

(c) No.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST ON NAJAFGARH ROAD

***581. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether any land on the Najafgarh Road, Delhi, has been acquired for the Improvement Trust, Delhi?

(b) What are the public purposes for which it has been acquired?

(c) Is it a fact that the land so acquired is proposed to be given to the Delhi Cloth Mills?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Yes.

(b) For the execution of the Delhi Improvement Trust's Industrial Area Scheme.

(c) Most of the land acquired under the Scheme has been disposed of partly to the Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Ltd., and partly to other industrialists. The disposal of the remaining land is under the consideration of the Trust.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know which other firms have been given this land? Were any land on the Najafgarh Road, given to any others besides the Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Limited?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would like to have notice of that question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did any other firm apply for any part of this land?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would like to have notice of that question.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: What is the acreage of land still remaining for disposal?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I think the area still for disposal is 25.84 acres.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad: Is it a fact that the land was originally acquired for a large number of small industrialists?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not aware that it was acquired in the first instance for small industrialists.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is the land given to the Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Limited, for any public purpose?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No: it is for their purposes.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: May I know at what rate was this area sold?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I can give the rates: Rosli at Rs. 120 per *bigha*, Nehri at Rs. 217-8-0 per *bigha*, Ghair Mumkin at Rs. 100 per *bigha*, Banjar at Rs. 100 per *bigha* and Chahi at Rs. 150 per *bigha*.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether Government has received any representation from the people to whom this land belonged protesting against the acquisition?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would like to have notice of that question. I am not aware that we have had any complaints.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Will Government enquire into the matter whether the people whose land has been acquired have been very adversely affected?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Sir, it is up to anybody who has any complaints always to send them to Government.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the rates which were given by the Honourable Minister are in accordance with the prevailing market rates? I have not followed the rates.

Mr. Speaker: I presume the lands were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The amount of compensation is determined under the Land Acquisition Act as amended again by the Schedule to the United Provinces Town Improvement Act of 1919.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is going to be the fate of those small holders who want to put up small factories for themselves?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: They will have to make representations and the matter will be considered.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I enquire if the Delhi Cloth Mills approached the Government of India for the acquisition of this land for their purposes?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, naturally.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Do I take it that the acquisition said to be made exclusively for the Improvement Trust was made solely for the purpose of this industrialist concerned?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Certainly not for any particular industrialist.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Is that area reserved for industrial purposes?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have already given the answer in reply that this was given for the execution of the Delhi Improvement Trusts Industrial Area Scheme.

Mr. Speaker: I think we may proceed to the next question.

SALE OF LAND IN DELHI TO GOVERNMENT SERVANT'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

*582. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in 1940-41 or thereabout, the late Education, Health and Lands Department sanctioned a scheme for the sale of 400/500 plots of land near Purana Qilla to Government Servants Co-operative Societies and the scheme was postponed for the duration of war?

(b) Is it proposed to revive that scheme now and if not, why not?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (b). The honourable member's attention is invited to the answer I gave to part (b) of Starred Question No. 359 asked on the 14th February, 1949.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

*583. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have in contemplation any scheme for the introduction of compulsory primary education in (i) the Centrally Administered Areas, (ii) the Provinces; and (iii) the State Unions or single States of the Union of India, in the year 1950 or in the following year?

(b) If not, when are they likely to take this into consideration?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: (a) اور (b) کمپلسری پرائمری ایجوکیشن اسکیم کام میں لائی گئی ہے اور نقشہ کے مطابق کام ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کا پورا حال اس جواب سے معلوم ہو جائے گا جو ۱۷ فروری ۱۹۴۹ء کو شری وی. سی. کیشورائو کے سوال نمبری ۴۵۴ کا دیا جا چکا ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) and (b). The scheme of compulsory primary education is already in operation. For details the honourable member's attention is invited to the reply given on the 17th February, 1949 to starred question No. 454 by Shri V. C. Kesava Rao.

مسٹر تجمل حسین: کیا یہ کمپلسری پرائمری ایجوکیشن فری ہوگی؟

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Will this compulsory primary education be given free?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: یقیناً۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Surely.

مسٹر تجمل حسین: مکمل پروہیشن ہو جانے کے بعد کیا حکومت کے پاس

اتنا روپیہ دھیکا کہ وہ فری کمپلسری پرائمری ایجوکیشن دے سکے۔

Mr. Tajamul Husain: After total prohibition, will Government be able to meet the cost involved in imparting free compulsory primary education?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is all hypothetical at this stage.

REVISION OF DISTRICT AND STATE GAZETTEERS

*584. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have in contemplation or under consideration the revision of all District and State Gazetteers in the country?

(b) If not, do Government propose to consider the matter?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: This question has been referred to the Minister of Education and he will give the reply in due time.

Shri H. V. Kamath: When?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: میں آپ کی اجازت سے اس کا ابھی جواب دے سکتا ہوں۔
میں سپیکر: ہاں ٹیک باؤ:

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: (a) اور (b) - امپیریل گزیٹیر کا آخری ایڈیشن ۱۹۰۸ء میں نکلا تھا۔ دستبرد گزیٹیر بھی قریب قریب اس زمانے میں پراونشل گورنمنٹوں نے چھپوائے تھے۔ انہیں ریوائز کرنے کا سوال پچھلی گورنمنٹ کے سامنے کئی مرتبہ آیا۔ لیکن خرچ کے بچت کے خیال سے چھوڑ دیا گیا۔ اب گورنمنٹ دیکھے گی کہ جیسے ہی مناسب موقع آئے اس کام پر دھیان دیا جائے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: With your permission, Sir, I shall answer this question.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. The Honourable Minister may do so.

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) and (b). The last edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India was published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in 1908. The District Gazetteers were also published about that time by the Provincial Governments. Efforts to revise them seem to have been made from time to time but abandoned on grounds of economy. As soon as Government find an opportunity the matter will be considered.

شری ایچ. وی. کامت: کیا मौजूदा सरकार نے कभी इस पर विचार किया है?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have the present Government ever considered over this?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: نہیں۔ گورنمنٹ کو ابھی موقع نہیں ملا ہے کہ وچار کرے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: No. Government have had no time to consider it so far.

شری ایچ. وی. کامت: क्या विचार करने का गवर्नमेंट का इरादा है?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Do Government contemplate to consider over it.

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: جب مناسب موقع آویگا تب گورنمنٹ دیکھیگی۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: When the proper time comes, Government will see to it.

شری ایچ. وی. کامت: मुताबिक मौका कब आवेगा?

Shri H. V. Kamath: When will that proper time come?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

RETURN OF ROADS, BUILDINGS AND FORESTS TO HIMACHAL PRADESH

*585. **Dr. Y. S. Parmar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the roads, buildings and Bushahr (Himachal) Forests, belonging to Himachal Pradesh, have been returned to that Government?

(b) If not what steps have Government taken or propose to take to secure their early return?

(c) Are Government aware that stores are being removed from the Forest Department in Bushahr before handing over and if so, what steps are Government taking to stop the same?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). The Control over the Hindustan-Tibet road and the Simla-Tatapani road and ancillary buildings and over Bushahr Forests which are managed by the East Punjab Government under the provisions of a lease between the Provincial Government and the Ruler of Bushahr State has not yet been handed over to the Himachal Pradesh. The question is, however, under consideration and a decision is expected to be reached very soon.

(c) This question has also been brought to the notice of the Government of East Punjab and is being simultaneously taken up.

QUALIFYING TEST FOR STENOGRAPHERS

*586. **Shrimati G. Durgabai**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the stenographers now attached to the Government of India Secretariat and attached offices are required to qualify for confirmation in the Federal Public Service Commission test to be held in May 1949?

(b) If so, have any temporary stenographers been exempted from the above test?

(c) If so, for what reasons and what is their total number?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes, since 1st January 1948. This applies also to temporary stenographers who were in service before that date.

(b) and (c). Approximately 150 stenographers have been exempted from the test since they have already passed suitable proficiency tests and have continued to work as stenographers.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether it is a fact that stenographers attached to the Government of India Secretariat who have passed similar tests conducted by the Provincial Governments are also required to take this test?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Our policy has been not to recognise the tests conducted by the Provincial Governments. It is only the Federal Public Service Commission which conducts such tests and they are recognised by the Government of India.

Shri H. V. Kamath: With regard to the proficiency tests to which the Honourable Minister referred, is it a fact that the proficiency test was a mere periodical test and whether stenographers who passed in the first test, but failed in the second and thus had a final failure to their credit have also been exempted, but those who have passed, but were on probation are required to qualify in the test?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Is it a fact that some candidates who have passed the retention test and not any test for confirmation are also exempted?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes; they are also exempted.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Was any test in stenography conducted by the Central Government for the purpose of confirming all temporary stenographers after the posts were excluded from the purview of the Federal Public Service Commission?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes; a test is going to be held in May.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Will the Government review the whole position regarding the large number of stenographers which comes to 700, so that no injustice is done to people who are in service for a long time?

Mr. Speaker: It is only a suggestion.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: How many candidates above the age of 50 are asked to sit for the examination?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: Will the Honourable Minister give any reasons why they do not recognise the tests conducted by the Provincial Governments even if they conform to the standards of the test

Mr. Speaker: We are entering into an argument. I think we will proceed to the next question.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

*587. **Shri Biswanath Das**: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee on the Indigenous Systems of Medicine has submitted its report;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the action taken so far on the report?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Yes.

(b) In August 1948.

(c) The printing of the Report could not be completed till very recently and the Report was published on the 20th February 1949. The Report is now under the consideration of Government.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know whether the Government propose to make the report available to the members of this House after it is printed?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, Sir.

Seth Govind Das: Besides sending the report to the Provincial Governments as was just said by the Honourable Minister in reply to another question, is the Government going to send this report to accredited institutions like the All-India Ayurvedic Sammelan for their opinion also?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Government will follow the usual procedure in the matter of reports.

Seth Govind Das: The question is not that. There was a lot of criticism...

Mr. Speaker: He is making a suggestion that the report may be sent to such bodies.

Seth Govind Das: It may be a suggestion in another way; but I wanted to have information.

Mr. Speaker: It is enough that a suggestion is made.

Seth Govind Das: The information was required on account of criticism regarding the personnel appointed for that Committee.

Mr. Speaker: He is entering into an argument.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know when they would take up this report for consideration?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have already said that the report is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know whether they would think if placing this before the Standing Committee of the Department for their opinion?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The report will in due time be placed before the Standing Committee for Health.

Shri H. V. Kamath: When will it reach the stage of active consideration?

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know whether they would take the opinion of Universities on this report?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not think it will be necessary to call for the opinion of the Universities.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Will this report be sent to private Ayurvedic colleges also?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It will be sent to whoever wants to see it in addition to those to whom it has to be sent under Government regulations.

MERGER OF BIKANER, JAIPUR AND JODHPUR IN RAJASTHAN

***588. Maulana Hasrat Mohani:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government of India are aware that the people of Bikaner, Jaipur and Jodhpur are opposing the merger of the said States in Rajasthan and have been urging that a plebiscite be held on the issue of merger?

(b) Is it a fact that the Deputy Prime Minister refused to meet the deputation of Bikaner people who are opposed to merger?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister for State): (a) No.

(b) No.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani: Has any representation been received from Mr. Subhakaran Surane an ex-M.L.A. of the Bikaner States giving details of allegations referred to in my question?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

Mr. Speaker: He wants notice. Does the honourable member wish to put any further questions?

Maulana Hasrat Mohani: Is Government aware that Mr. Surane in his representation makes very serious allegations about some very high officials of the State?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am afraid the honourable member is giving information. What information does he want?

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya: Does the Government know that big popular organizations in Rajputana have unanimously passed resolutions in favour of merger?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Why is it that Maulana Hasrat Mohani is against the merger of States when he has declared himself to be a socialist?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Surely, a member can put a question under the rules?

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow this question.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. We shall proceed to the next question.

PRIVY PURSES OF PRINCES

†*589. Sreematty Annie Mascarene: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Indian rulers, who agree to the merger of the states with the Indian Dominion, are given a guaranteed annual amount from the Indian treasury?

(b) Is it a fact that the Indian princes whose states merge with the Indian Union are liable to direct taxation in India on their income and properties?

(c) What immunity, if any, or privileges are granted to such princes?

(d) Were the people of the Indian States, whose rulers have agreed to the merger with the Indian Union, been consulted?

(e) Are the Indian States regarded as the private estates of rulers?

(f) What are the names of States which have so far merged in the Indian Union; and what is the total liability of the Indian Union for the subsidies and pensions, guaranteed to the outgoing princes?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes, but the Privy Purse is paid from the treasury of the Province in which the State is merged and from the Central Government treasuries where the administration is directly taken over by the Central Government.

(b) Yes, except in cases where exemption is provided for either in the agreement or otherwise. Privy purses are exempted from all taxes.

(c) Attention of the honourable member is invited to my reply to Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi's question No. 206, dated 13th August, 1948.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) A statement showing the names of the States which have so far merged with the Indian Dominion and the total liability so far accepted in respect of the privy purse of the Rulers of those States is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

1. States merged with the Province of Madras—
Banganapalle.
Pudukkottai.
2. States merged with the Province of East Punjab—
Dujana.
Pataudi.
Loharu.
3. States merged with the Province of C. P. and Berar—
Nandgaon.
Baster.
Nanker.
Udaipur.
Sakti.
Chui khadan.
Raigarh.
Kawardha.
Sarangarh.

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

Korea.
Kairagarh.
Surguja.
Jashpur.
Changbnakar.
Makrai.

4. *States merged with the Province of Bihar—*

Seraikella.
Kharasawan.

5. *States merged with the Province of Orissa—*

Athgarh.
Athmallik.
Bamra.
Baramba.
Baudh.
Bonai.
Despalla.
Dhenkhenal.
Gangpur.
Hindol.
Kalabandi.
Kheonjhar.
Khandpara.
Narsinghpur.
Nayagarh.
Nilgiri.
Pal-lahara.
Patna.
Rairakhol.
Ranpur.
Sonepur.
Talchar.
Tigiria.
Mayurbhanj.

6. *States merged with the Province of Bombay—*
(a) *Deccan States—*

Kurundwad Junior.
Akalkot. °
Savanur.
Miraj (Senior).
Miraj (Junior).
Mudhol.
Phaltan.
Sangli.
Aundh.
Ramdurg.
Bhor.
Jamkhandi.
Jath.
Kurundwad (Senior).
Sawantwadi.
Wadi Jaghir.
Janjira.

(b) *Gujarat States—*

Rajpipla.
Jawhar.
Balasinor.
Cambay.
Dharampur.
Bansda.
Baria.
Sant.
Idar.
Radhanpur.
Chhota-Udaipur.
Lunawada.
Sachin.
Palanpur.
Danta.
Sirohi.
Jambhugoda.
Surguna.
Vijaynagar.
Tharad.
Mansa.
Sudasna.
Ghodasar.
Ambaliara.
Bhaderwa.
Malpur.
Khadal.
Mohanpur.
Wao.
Vasna.
Valasna.
Varsoda.
Ilol.
Vakhtapur.
Likhi.
Mandwa.
Dedhrota.
Hapa.
Katosan.
Ranasan.
Punadra.
Sathamba.
Umeta.
Sanjeli.
Tajpuri.
Maghodi.
Prempur.
Palaj.

7. *Chief Commissioner's area of Kutch.—Kutch.*

8. *Chief Commissioner's area of Bilaspur.—Bilaspur.*

9. Chief Commissioner's area called Himachal Pradesh—

Bhagal.
 Bagat.
 Balsan.
 Bashahr (including feudatories).
 Bhajji.
 Beja.
 Darkoti.
 Dharni.
 Jubbal (including feudatories).
 Keonthal (including feudatories).
 Kumarsain.
 Kunihar.
 Kuthar.
 Mahlog.
 Mangal.
 Sangri.
 Sirmur.
 Chamba.
 Mandi.
 Suket.
 Tharoch.

Liability on account of the privy purse of the merged States (so far accepted)

Province or centrally administered area with which States are merged.	Rs.
Orissa	15,78,400
Bihar	1,22,000
C. P. and Berar	16,41,650
East Punjab	1,32,000
Madras	3,20,400
Bombay	43,03,045
Central Government	15,15,450
Total	96,12,945

MERGER OF BHARATPUR STATE

*590. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor: Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of merger of the State of Bharatpur with the Union of Rajasthan or the United Provinces is under the consideration of Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a strong feeling among the people of Bharatpur State in favour of merger with the United Provinces; and

(c) whether, before taking final decision in the matter, the wishes of the people of Bharatpur will be ascertained?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) to (c). Bharatpur is at present a part of the Matsya Union. The question of the breaking up of Matsya Union and taking out Bharatpur for merger with another unit can be considered only after the formation of Rajasthan Union is finalised. If and when that stage is reached, the wishes of the people will be taken into account.

Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor: Will the wishes of the people be ascertained through the State Bharatpur Praja Mandal?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Oh, yes.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Has the Honourable the Deputy Minister received.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Will the Honourable Minister for State be pleased to inform the House whether he has received any representation from the people of Bharatpur expressing their desire to merge the State in the United Provinces?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: A statement to that effect has been received.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Is it a fact that the Congress organization, both Provincial and local functioning in the Matsya Union, passed resolutions asking the Government to merge Bharatpur with the United Provinces?

Mr. Speaker: That has been put and replied to.

Shri H. V. Kamath: As regards the shape, form and contour of the proposed Rajasthan Union is the matter under consideration?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that Ajmer-Merwara is to be excluded from this Union?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: The whole thing has not been finalized.

Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor: Is the Government aware of the fact that very strong cultural ties exist between the people of Bharatpur and those of Mathura and Agra districts in U. P.?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The honourable member is advancing arguments.

PERSONAL ESTATES OF NIZAM OF HYDERABAD

*591. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has voluntarily handed over his personal estate to the Government of the State?

(b) What is the total annual income from the said estate?

(c) What amount, if any, out of this income will be paid to His Exalted Highness the Nizam?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes. The Nizam has agreed to hand over the control of the Sarf-i-Khas to the Hyderabad Government to be administered as part of the Diwani.

(b) The total gross annual income from the Sarf-i-Khas is estimated to be about Rs. 2½ to 3 crores.

(c) No amount is payable to the Nizam out of Sarf-i-Khas revenues.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Since we have actually conquered Hyderabad...

Mr. Speaker: He need not go into the reasons!

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Why do Government propose to pay anything to the Nizam since we have conquered that country?

Mr. Speaker: This is not in the question at all!

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the entire income from the Sarf-i-Khas be expended for public purposes?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

Sri Ajit Prasad Jain: Is any sum to be paid to the Nizam in compensation for handing over the State?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have said no sum out of this is to be paid out.

Sri Ajit Prasad Jain: If any sum at all from whatsoever fund?

Mr. Speaker: That will be beyond the scope of the question.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad: What is the net income of this State? The gross income has been stated in the answer.

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice of the question.

Sri Raj Bahadur: May I know what is the total income by way of Privy Purse and otherwise, that is being drawn by the Nizam?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is outside the scope of the present question.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is the Nizam going to be appointed the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Sarimati G. Durgabai: May I know the total extent of this estate—whether it is the biggest of all the other personal estates?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

STATE POLICE FORCE IN HYDERABAD

***592. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what is the total number of State Police force in Hyderabad?

(b) What is the number therein of those who are not normal residents of the State?

(c) Was any communal bias exhibited by a section of the police during the recent disturbances?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Approximately 34,000.

(b) and (c). An enquiry has been made of the Government of Hyderabad whose reply is awaited.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Are Arab nationals among the Hyderabad troops?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: May be. I do not know.

Shri S. Nagappa: Is it a fact that one community of the people alone has manned the whole police department in Hyderabad?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would require notice of that.

RELEASE OF PROF. IBRAHIM OF HYDERABAD

***593. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that one Prof. Ibrahim of Hyderabad was released on his profession of change of heart, but after release he went to Pakistan whence he made a broadcast hostile to India?

(b) If it is a fact that he went to Pakistan, was he given the necessary permit by Government and if so, why?

(c) If he was not given any permit, how did he manage to leave India?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Permits for Pakistan are issued by the Pakistan High Commissioner in India and not by the Government of India.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Which was the authority that was satisfied that Prof. Ibrahim had undergone a change of heart?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Does it arise?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise, but can the Minister answer it?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Of course the application must have been made.

Mr. Speaker: If the Honourable Minister is in the know of it, he may answer, otherwise he may ask for notice.

Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor: Is there any method by which the migration of such persons can be checked from India to Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: The question is too general and hypothetical.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Does that professor possess any property in Hyderabad?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Does the Professor belong to the Razakar organization?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice. I do not know.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN KUTCH

***594. Shrimati Dakshayani Velavudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government are aware that people died of starvation in the newly-created Chief Commissioner's Province of Kutch in the month of December 1948?

(b) Is it a fact that the poorest sections of the people were living on wild grass and tree roots, as grain was not available?

(c) Is it a fact that no grain has been sent to many villages in Kutch for the last eleven months?

(d) What is the quantity of grain ration distributed now in the villages in Kutch and what was the quantity that was distributed per head in December 1948?

(e) What is the agency that distributes grains to the people of Kutch?

(f) Had the Chief Commissioner of Kutch given any assurance to the people that the grain distribution by the Grain Distribution Company would be abolished?

(g) If the answer to part (f) above be in the affirmative, why was that promise not carried out?

(h) Who are the controlling authorities of this Grain Distribution Company?

(i) Has the Chief Commissioner made any arrangements for relief work among the famine stricken people?

(j) Is famine a recurring phenomenon in Kutch, and if so, what steps are taken by Government to prevent the same?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). No.

(c) No.

(d) 12 ozs. per head of grain is distributed now. The same quantity was distributed in December, 1948.

(e) The distribution of foodgrains is done under the direct supervision and control of the Director of Food Supplies, Kutch.

(f) to (i). The Grain Distribution Company which functioned under the previous administration is no longer in-charge of the transport and stocking of foodgrains in Kutch.

(i) Yes.

(j) Yes. Urgent steps have already been taken and are being taken to construct more irrigation tanks and wells and deepen the existing ones so as to provide water for cultivation. Other long-term measures are also under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

(B) WRITTEN ANSWERS

EXTRA TEMPORARY NON-MUSLIM EMPLOYEES OPTED FOR PAKISTAN

*595. Shri S. Naganna: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total number of non-Muslim Extra Temporary Employees permanently living in the Indian Dominion who opted for service in Pakistan?

(b) How many of such personnel have withdrawn their option for service in Pakistan?

(c) Are they allowed the same privileges as they were enjoying before partition?

(d) If not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) No figures are available, as E.T.E. personnel were not required to opt for one Dominion or the other.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES IN BASTI THAN-SINGH NAGAR KAROL BAGH, DELHI

*596 Shri Damodar Swarup Seth: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plans for the building of houses in the area known as Basti Than-Singh-Nagar, near Anand Parbat, Karol Bagh, Delhi, are not being passed;

(b) whether the area referred to above has provision for streets, sanitation and roads in the existing sites; and

(c) whether Government propose to permit temporary constructions in the above-mentioned area to such of the legal holders of the building plots as are prepared either to pay to Government the costs of sanitary installations and other developments in the area or to demolish the temporary buildings without claiming for compensation when so required and if not, why not?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Yes.

(b) The area has at present no provision for sanitation, streets or other services.

(c) For the following reasons temporary buildings in this area cannot be permitted:

(1) A layout for the area has already been approved by the Delhi Improvement Trust and a Development Scheme is to be framed shortly.

(2) In the absence of proper arrangements for sanitation, roads and other services erection of temporary structures will create unhygienic conditions.

(3) If temporary structures are permitted it will not be easy to resume possession of the land with the result that the execution of the Trust's schemes will be delayed.

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

STATEMENT

	Immediately preceding partition.	Immediately succeeding partition.	On 1st January, 1949.
	Permanent Temporary.	Permanent Temporary.	Permanent Temporary.

(i) Number of permanent and temporary posts of Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers and Accountants (Auditors) attached to each circle of the Railway Audit Department.

Punjab Circle

Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers.	2	2	2	2
Accountants (Auditor)	27	2	16	16

Bengal Circle

Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers.	3	2	2	1	2	4
Accountants (Auditor)	37	7	31	4	31	11

Southern Circle

Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers.	3	1	3	1	3	1
Accountant (Auditor)	33	7	33	7	33	12

(ii) Number of permanent Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers, Accountants (Auditors) and subordinate Railway Audit Service Examination qualified clerks on the cadre of each of the circles of the Railway Audit Department.

Punjab Circle

Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers.	2	1	1	1
Accountants (Auditors)	*25	*25	*25	*25
Qualified Clerks	19	16	15	15
(5 were on deputation to other offices.) (8 were on deputation to other offices.) (11 are on deputation to other offices.)				

Bengal Circle.

Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers.	3	2	1	1
Accountants (Auditors)	*37	*37	*37	*37
Qualified Clerks	9	10	12	12

* (Permanent supernumerary posts are being created to protect the rights of permanent men who are without permanent posts on partition.)

FORMATION OF UNIONS AND MERGER OF STATES WITH PROVINCES

32. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:—

- the number of Indian States which have merged with Provinces;
- the number of States which have formed Unions; and
- the number of States which remain as separate units, and the names, extent and population of each of such States?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) to (c). The attention of the honourable member is invited to Appendix XIX of 'The White Paper on Indian States', a copy of which is in the Library.

Since the issue of 'The White Paper' the following changes have occurred:

- Mayurbhanj State has merged with Orissa.
- Bilaspur State has been constituted into a Chief Commissioner's Province.
- Kolhapur and Baroda are merging with the Bombay Province with effect from 1st March and 1st May 1949 respectively.
- Danta has merged with Bombay.
- The administration of Sirohi State has been taken over and entrusted to the Government of Bombay as agents of the Central Government.

PRIVY PURSES OF PRINCES

33. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:—

- the number of Princes whose States have merged with Provinces and the amounts of privy purses, fixed for them;
- the number of Princes whose States have formed into Unions and the amounts of privy purses fixed for them; and
- the number and names of Princes whose States remain as separate units and the amounts of privy purses that are being drawn by them annually?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) to (c). As regards the number of Princes whose States have merged, formed into Unions and remain as separate units, the attention of the honourable member is invited to my reply to his question No. 32.

As regards the privy purse of Rulers, I refer the honourable member to the reply given to question No. 34 by Shri R. K. Sidhva on the 10th August, 1948.

The Government of India have no information regarding privy purse amounts drawn by Rulers whose States remain as separate units.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTS OFFICERS, ACCOUNTANTS AND CLERKS IN RAILWAY
AUDIT DEPARTMENT

34. Shri Damodar Swarup Seth: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state: (i) the number of permanent and temporary posts of Assistant Accounts Officers and Accountants attached to; (ii) the number of permanent Assistant Accounts Officers and Accountants and Subordinate Railway Audit Service Examination qualified clerks borne on the cadre of; and (iii) the number of unqualified clerks holding the posts of Accountants in each of the circles of the Railway Audit Department on the dates immediately preceding and succeeding the date of partition of India and as on 1st January, 1949?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Southern Circle.

Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers.	3	3	3
Accountants (Auditors)	33	33	33
Qualified Clerks	15	15	17
	(4 were on deputation to other offices.)	(4 were on deputation to other offices.)	(4 are on deputation to other offices.)

(iii) Number of unqualified clerks holding posts of Accountants and Auditors in each of the circles of the Railway (Audit) Department.

Punjab Circle.

Unqualified Clerks	..	..	..
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Bengal Circle.

Unqualified Clerks	1	1	5
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Southern Circle

Unqualified Clerks	5	5	7
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DOMESTIC SCIENCE IN DELHI GIRL SCHOOLS

35. Shri Damodar Swarup Seth: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

- whether it is a fact that household science has been prescribed as one of the compulsory subjects for the sixth to the eighth classes in all the Girls' Schools at Delhi;
- the average number of periods per week provided for teaching household science in these schools;
- whether Government are aware that no arrangements have been made by any of the school authorities to provide the girl students with requisite articles such as coal, gaslight, utensils, etc., for the study of household science, and that the girl students are required to bring them from their homes; and
- if so, whether Government propose to see that the requisite articles are provided by the school authorities, at the cost of the girl students, if considered necessary?

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

(b) (i) Primary Schools—6 periods of about 35 minutes each.

(ii) Middle Schools—6 or 7 periods. (Class VI to VIII).

(iii) High or Higher Secondary Schools—6 or 7 periods.

(c) and (d). A circular was issued by the Education Department, Delhi Province, Delhi, in April, 1947, asking all Managements to provide Domestic Science equipment in Schools. Most of the schools have complied with these instructions, while the few that remain are purchasing the necessary equipment.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

HUNGER STRIKE BY SINDHI HARIJAN REFUGEES IN SABARMATI AND AHMEDABAD

Shri A. V. Thakkar: Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:—

- whether it is a fact that refugee Harijans from Sind living in Sabarmati and Ahmedabad have gone on hunger strike;
- if so, the number of men, women and children;
- when the strike was undertaken and whether it has now been abandoned;

- (d) the reason for the hunger strike;
- (e) what occupations have been provided for the employment of the working persons among the hunger strikers; and
- (f) how many persons have been provided with work and since how many months?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) to (d). 250 Harijans comprising of 130 males and 120 females went on hunger strike on the 11th February, 1949 and broke the fast on the 16th February, 1949, on the Commissioner's assurance that their case will be represented to Government for redress. The striker's demands were:

- (i) Free rations.
- (ii) Rent free accommodation.
- (iii) Constructional charges in Camp hutments.
- (iv) Relaxation of rules regarding security for rehabilitation loans.
- (e) A Weaving Centre has been started and yarn has been provided for weaving. Some of the refugees have been engaged on labour in local refugee camps.
- (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Shri S. Nagappa: May I know the duration of this hunger strike?

Several Honourable Members: 11th to the 16th.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

(Wednesday, 23rd February, 1949)

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

MEASURES TO CHECK ADULTERATION OF AGMARK GHEE

***597. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that at the Sixth Agmark Ghee Conference, which met in Delhi, a resolution was passed to the effect that the minimum punishment for perpetration of fraud upon the public by the sellers of Agmark Ghee should be three months' rigorous imprisonment?

(b) Is it a fact that this conference was presided over by the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture?

(c) What steps have been taken to implement the resolution referred to in part (a) above?

(d) Have Government taken any steps to bring down the price of Agmark Ghee?

(e) Have the Provincial Governments been taking effective steps to check adulteration?

(f) Was this point considered at the Conference and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) No such resolution was passed at the Conference. A misunderstanding has probably occurred due to the fact that a resolution was passed at this Conference recommending that all offences whereby the public is being defrauded by selling other ghee under the plea or guise that it is Agmark ghee should be punished with minimum of three months' rigorous imprisonment with or without fine. A copy of the resolution is placed on the table of the House. It draws attention to the unauthorised practice of selling ordinary ghee as Agmark ghee, by either imitating the method of marking and packing Agmark ghee or using counterfeit agmark labels or tampering with the contents of tins filled with genuine Agmark ghee.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Implementation of the resolution involves an amendment of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, and the matter is under consideration.

(d) The price of Agmark Ghee is ruled by the price of ordinary or non-Agmark ghee.

(e) It is difficult to generalise as the administration of the Pure Food Laws by the Provincial Governments is not uniform.

(f) Yes, a resolution was passed recommending that the Provincial and State Pure Food Laws should be rigorously enforced by (i) extending the provisions of these laws to all places in the Provinces/States, (ii) collecting and analysing a larger number of check and inspection samples, and (iii) awarding adequate punishment to the offenders.

STATEMENT

SIXTH AGMARK GHEE CONFERENCE, 1948 (RESOLUTIONS PASSED)

Resolution No. 1.—Extension of Agmark grading

This Conference recommends that grading of ghee under the Agmark should be expanded by:

- (i) intensive propaganda in favour of sale and consumption of graded ghee,
- (ii) banning of inter-provincial movement of ungraded ghee,
- (iii) fixing on a triennial basis a percentage of graded ghee for export to other areas, so that a reasonable proportion of the total Agmark ghee graded may remain within the producing area for local consumption,
- (iv) permitting liberal export of ghee graded by producers' co-operative societies, and
- (v) allowing special standards in the beginning, wherever necessary, *provided* the P. A. Test is made compulsory and that ghee packed under these special standards bears a distinguishable Agmark label.

Note.—Pandit Radhakant Malaviya and Mr. B. S. Deshpande opposed part (i) of the Resolution and desired that their opposition should be recorded on the ground that no further propaganda should be undertaken till we were thoroughly satisfied that the ghee we put on the market under the Agmark Scheme was absolutely pure and of the correct quality and approved by the public.

Part (ii) of the Resolution was also opposed by a few members including Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Deshpande.

Resolution No. 2.—Check on quality control of Agmark ghee

The Conference recommends that for checking the quality of Agmark ghee, measures should be taken to tighten up further, the quality control arrangements by—

- (i) check sampling at least 25 per cent. of the total number of melts instead of 15 per cent. at present,
- (ii) analysing completely 50 per cent. of the melt samples against 35 per cent. at present and all check samples and subjecting 5 per cent. of the total samples so analysed to P.A. test at the control laboratories. But the percentage for P.A. test may be raised to 10 after all the packers' laboratories have been fully equipped for performing that test,
- (iii) making arrangements for expeditious analysis of the samples by opening regional laboratories and strengthening the staff and other arrangements at the existing control laboratories,
- (iv) requesting the municipal and public health authorities effectively to assist in checking the quality of Agmark ghee, and
- (v) issuing Letters of Authority for collecting check samples to persons in responsible positions, such as members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures. Officers of public bodies like Go-Sewak Sangh, Wardha, and others.

Resolution No. 3.—Self-supporting basis for Agmark Scheme

This Conference recommends that with a view to strengthen quality control and make the Agmark Scheme self-supporting, steps should be taken to—

- (i) strengthen the staff and other arrangements at the control laboratories and to organise regional laboratories as early as possible, and
- (ii) increase the Agmark label charge to 10 annas per maund with effect from 1st October, 1948.

Resolution No. 4.—Heavy penalty for unlawful use of Agmark labels

Having regard to the fact that several cases have occurred in the past and are still occurring where public is being defrauded by selling ghee under the plea or guise that it is Agmark ghee, either by counterfeiting Agmark labels or by tampering with the contents of tins sealed with genuine Agmark labels or by using labels imitated in accordance with the Agmark design or by other means, this Conference is of emphatic opinion that all such

offences should be punished with a minimum of 3 months' rigorous imprisonment with or without fine and that informants of cases resulting in successful prosecution should be suitably rewarded.

Resolution No. 5.—Popularising Agmark ghee

This Conference recommends that with a view to promoting grading under the Agmark standards, the following steps should be taken for increasing the sale of Agmark ghee:

- (i) the Agmark packers should be requested to limit their margin of profit on Agmark ghee and aim at larger turnover and also pack greater quantities of Agmark ghee in small containers for the benefit of private household consumption,
- (ii) local bodies should be moved to charge octroi and other taxes on Agmark ghee at reduced rates and to issue licences for its sale more freely at concessional fees. They should also be moved to include propaganda on the benefits of Agmark ghee in their health campaigns, and
- (iii) the Defence Ministry, Railways, Jails, Hospitals, Government hostels, college hostels, hotels and public messes should be moved to give preference to Agmark ghee in the programme of their purchases.

Note.—Pandit Radhakant Malaviya and Mr. B. S. Deshpande opposed parts (ii) and (iii) of the Resolution.

Resolution No. 6.—Publicity for Agmark ghee

The general view of the packers was that having regard to the conditions brought about by the restrictions imposed by Provincial and State Governments on the free export of ghee, it would be premature to undertake publicity of Agmark ghee on behalf of or for ghee packers. This Conference recommends that no packers' publicity fund be opened at present in view of the restrictions imposed by the Provincial and State Governments on free movement of ghee. It is, however, of opinion that in view of the importance of promoting production and consumption of pure ghee in the country, the Government of India be moved to undertake extensive and sustained publicity for popularising production and consumption of ghee in accordance with Agmark standards.

Note.—Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Deshpande expressed the opinion that such publicity should be undertaken only after improving the existing machinery for grading of ghee.

Resolution No. 7.—Co-operative organisation of Producers

The Conference recommends that the Provincial and State Governments be requested to take steps to organise the primary producers of ghee into Co-operative Ghee Production and Sale societies which should be encouraged to take up grading of ghee under the Agmark system.

Resolution No. 8.—Improved Method of Manufacture

This Conference recommends that the Provincial and State Governments be requested to undertake intensive propaganda in the villages for adopting improved methods of manufacture and storage of ghee so as to improve its quantitative and qualitative output.

Note.—An opinion was also expressed by a section of the Conference that the present method of preparing ghee which leaves the *matha* for consumption by the producer and his family should be maintained as it provided an article of great nutritive value for the rural areas.

The experts who attended the Conference, however, did not hold the view that there would be any wastage of nutritive properties if improved methods, as opposed to indigenous, were introduced for producing ghee.

Resolution No. 9.—Research on Quality of ghee

The Conference recommends that in view of the extreme necessity for a comparatively easy and simple test for detection of adulteration in ghee, the Government institutions, scientific organisations, such as Indian Council of Agricultural Research, research laboratories and universities interested in research, be requested to take up research work on the quality and purity of ghee.

Resolution No. 10.—All India and Regional Specifications of Agmark ghee

The following Resolution recommended by the Sub-Committee was considered by the Conference:

The undermentioned specifications for grading of ghee under the Agmark may be adopted:

(a) All-India

	Winter. (October-March)	Summer. (April-September)
B.R. Value at 40°C.	40.0 to 42.0	41.0 to 43.0
R.M. Value.	Not less than 30	Not less than 29
Polenske Value	1.0 to 1.75	1.0 to 1.5
Moisture content	Not more than 0.5%	Not more than 0.5%
Percentage of free fatty acids calculated as oleic acid:—		
(a) Special Grade	Not more than 1.4	Not more than 1.4
(b) General Grade	Not more than 2.3	Not more than 2.4

(b) Kathiawar and cotton-tract areas of C. P. and Berar

	Winter (September-February)	Summer (March-August).
B.R. Value at 40°C.	Between 41.5—44.0	42.5—44.5
R.M. Value	Not less than 24	Not less than 21
Polenske Value	0.5—1.25	0.5—1.0
Moisture content	Not more than 0.5%	Not more than 0.5%
Percentage of free fatty acids calculated as oleic acid:—		
(a) Special Grade	Not more than 1.4	Not more than 1.4
(b) General Grade	Not more than 2.3	Not more than 2.4

"In case of all-India specifications these will apply to areas where ghee grading is in force at present. For new areas specifications may be prescribed whenever considered necessary after examination of control samples of ghee produced in them.

"Ghee possessing values different from those prescribed in the above specifications may also be allowed to be graded under the Agmark provided its purity is established after performing the Phytosteryl Acetate test and other tests for detecting presence of vegetable and animal fats other than milk fat. If the chemist at the grading station is satisfied about the purity of such ghee after performing the special tests, Agmark labels may be applied on it without waiting for approval from the Control Laboratory.

"Saponification value and unsaponifiable matter may also be determined by the chemist at his discretion for judging the purity or otherwise of the ghee."

The Conference recommended that the all-India and Regional specifications for Agmark ghee proposed in the draft Resolution be further examined by an expert Committee of scientists appointed by the Government of India which should give an opportunity to Provincial and State representatives and selected packers to express their views on the proposed specifications.

Resolution No. 11.—One uniform specification of ghee

(i) The Conference recommends that instead of separate specifications for cow, buffalo or mixed ghee, the Provincial Food Laws should prescribe one specification for ghee which should mean pure clarified milk fat prepared exclusively from the milk of cow, buffalo or both.

(ii) Such specifications should be, as far as possible, uniform throughout the country, making allowances for regional differences based on scientific findings.

(iii) The specifications should not be based merely on common presumptive tests, but should also have provision for performance of special tests for judging the purity of ghee.

Resolution No. 12.—Rigorous enforcement of Pure Food Laws

The Conference recommends that the Provincial/State Pure Food Laws should be rigorously enforced by—

- extending the provisions of these laws to all places in the Provinces/States,
- collecting and analysing a larger number of check and inspection samples, and
- awarding adequate punishment to the offenders.

Resolution No. 13.—Allowance for Regional Agmark Standards under Pure Food Laws

The Conference recommends that the Government of India should suggest to the Provincial Governments that for the operation of their Pure Food Laws due recognition may be given to the regional standards fixed by the Government of India for Agmark ghee, provided that such ghee is sold in properly sealed tins bearing genuine and distinctive Agmark labels.

Resolution No. 14.—Allotment of tin plate instead of containers

This Conference recommends that for packing Agmark ghee, tin plates should be allotted in place of fabricated containers. This allotment of tin plate would be made to the manufacturers of fabricated containers to be nominated by the packers out of the list of approved manufacturers kept by the office of the Director General, Industry and Supply. This allotment would be made on *pro rata* basis according to the total supply of tin plate for the quarter as compared to its demand and also taking into consideration the requirements of other industries. Each packer would be entitled to recommend 3 names of approved fabricators in order of preference and, as far as possible, his demand would be met from amongst that list. These recommendations would be sent by the packers to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, who would then forward them to the Director General, Industry and Supply, after the necessary co-ordination. The Director General, Industry and Supply should try to fix prices of different types of containers for the different regions in which the fabricators nominated by the packers are located, and, in doing so, would take into consideration the prices, if any, mutually agreed upon between the packers and the manufacturers of containers. Agmark ghee packers who have proper fabricating plants of their own should be allotted their quota of tin plate direct subject to their fabricating capacity.

Resolution No. 15.—Improvement of packers' laboratories

This Conference recommends that—

- packers should fully equip their laboratories for the performance of P.A. test before the end of 1948. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser should assist them in the matter by communicating the names of firms who have stock of the equipment required and by rendering such assistance as is possible by arranging imports from abroad,
- packers whose laboratories are already fully equipped should begin to examine as far as possible about 20 per cent. of their melts on the P.A. test from the beginning of the new season,
- packers grading over 6,000 maunds of ghee should employ one additional chemist during October-March for coping with the additional work required in the performance of P.A. test.

Resolution No. 16.—Action to be taken on receipt of misgrading report

The Conference recommends that packers should, on receipt of a misgrading report, take prompt and effective action for preventing sale of such misgraded ghee provided that the misgrading report reaches the packer in reasonable time.

Resolution No. 17.—Re-examination of rejected melts

This Conference recommends that requests for re-examination of rejected melts should be entertained by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser on the following conditions:

- A written request should be made by the packers within 3 days of the date of written intimation of rejection by the Chemist-in-Charge or 7 days of written intimation of rejection by the Control Laboratory,
- (a) in case of rejection by the Chemist-in-Charge, the unsealed stock of the rejected melt would be kept under the custody of the Chemist-in-Charge, pending receipt of results of re-examination,
- (b) in case of rejection by the Control laboratory, the sealed stock will not be disposed of until the results of re-examination are known;

Provided the packer would be free to dispose of the rejected stock as ungraded ghee meanwhile, if such disposal is justified by the fluctuations in prices.

(iii) the packer should give a written undertaking to the effect that he would pay a sum of Rs. 50 as fee for re-examination of a melt, in case the results of the second examination confirm the original report of either the Chemist-in-Charge or the control laboratory,

(iv) in future the Chemist-in-Charge should take samples from the melt in triplicate, one to be analysed by him; the duplicate to be sent to the control laboratory; and the third to be delivered, after proper sealing, to the packer;

(v) on receipt of the request for re-examination from the packer, the Agricultural Marketing Adviser would make arrangements for drawing check samples independently from the disputed lot and for further analysis.

Resolution No. 18.—Audit of advance deposit Accounts

This Conference approves the procedure adopted for the maintenance of accounts of advance deposits received from the packers and agrees to the auditing of such accounts at a cost to be approved annually by the Accountant General, Central Revenues.

Resolution No. 19.—Adoption of Standard Contract in case of bulk sales by the packers

This Conference recommends that the Agmark ghee packers may be requested to undertake the sale of Agmark ghee in bulk on the basis of the Standard contract form prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser as far as possible and with such modifications as may be considered desirable in the standard contract form so prepared.

Resolution No. 20.—Organisation of packers into Unions

The Conference is not in a position to express any opinion on the organisation of authorised packers into unions for having joint arrangements for grading ghee, as it was a matter entirely between the packers and the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. The Conference therefore, recommends that the question about organising joint Agmark laboratories for the Agmark ghee packers should be resolved after further discussion between the Agricultural Marketing Adviser on the one hand and the Agmark ghee packers on the other.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to adulterated ghee packed in tins with the bona fide Agmark and if so, what steps have Government taken in this direction?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The attention of Government has been drawn to this and this matter was discussed at the conference at which the above resolution was passed. All the resolutions have been sent to the members of the Standing Committee of the Legislature and their opinions are awaited with regard to what type of action is to be taken. The Conference recommended that the cooperation of local bodies should be taken and their officers authorised to collect samples and send them on to the laboratories. The number of laboratories is to be increased, because at present it is very insufficient. The Conference also suggested that members of both the Central and Provincial legislatures should be authorised to collect and send these samples for checking at the laboratories. All these steps are intended to be taken.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What are the provinces or states in which the Adulteration of Food Act exists?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not be able to say how many but I believe quite a number of provinces have got Pure Food Laws.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Do the provinces take steps to enforce these laws?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not be able to answer in detail. As I said in my reply the conference asked them to take certain measures and to enforce the pure food laws.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has it come to the notice of the Honourable Minister that this ghee bearing Agmark is adulterated with Vanaspati?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, we have received complaints.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many such adulterators of ghee have been arrested in Delhi within the last one year?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not be able to give you the number.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have any arrests been made at all?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not be able to say that.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What is the process by which it is made sure that this ghee is pure before it is sealed with the Agmark?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There is a certain agency in the laboratories attached to the place where the Agmark ghee is packed. An analysis is made before the ghee is packed.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Is analysis made of all the ghee which is sent to the market? Are samples taken from all the ghee for analysis? Or are there centres where this is done?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There are centres where the sampling takes place. As I said the number of laboratories is very limited. It is only when the number of laboratories is increased that proper checking can take place.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: How many such centres are there?

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is the Honourable Minister aware that some of the chemists working in these laboratories have worked out formulae by which they can produce adulterated ghee of the same specific gravity, etc., as the pure ghee?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is possibly so.

DELAY IN DISPOSAL OF APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS OF LICENCES BY AIR TRANSPORT LICENSING BOARD

***598. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state who is the Chairman of the Air Transport licensing Board and what his salary is?

(b) Does he attend all the meetings of the Board?

(c) Is it a fact that applications for the grant of licences are delayed in disposal?

(d) During the year 1948, how many applications for licences were received and what are the dates of receipt and disposal?

(e) Have there been complaints regarding delay?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) Shri K. S. Menon is the Chairman of the Air Transport Licensing Board. His salary is Rs. 3,500 per mensem.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There have been unfortunately some delay, which have been mainly due to the procedure laid down in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, for the disposal of applications of licences. The question of suitably amending the Rules is under consideration.

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

(e) There have been complaints of delay but these delays were due to the procedural Rules.

STATEMENT

Applications received during the Calendar year 1948

Serial No.	Name of applicant	Route for which applied for	Date of receipt in Civil Aviation Department	Date of disposal
1	2	3	4	5
1	Airways (India) Limited, Calcutta.	(1) Calcutta-Gorakhpur-Kat-mundu. (2) Calcutta-Ranchi-Patna. (3) Bangalore-Bombay (4) Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar (5) Gauhati-Silchar-Agartala (6) Madras-Trichinopoly-Madras-Trivandrum. (7) Calcutta-Bagdogra (8) Calcutta-Jubbulpore-Ahmedabad.	26-11-48 26-11-48 26-11-48 26-11-48 26-11-48 9-12-48 9-12-48 9-12-48	
2	Air-India Limited, Bombay.	(9) Ahmedabad-Karachi (10) Bombay-Karachi (Non-stop) (11) Ahmedabad-Bombay-Hyderabad-Madras-Colombo. (12) Ahmedabad-Bombay (13) Madras-Bombay (Non-stop) (14) Bombay-Delhi (Non-stop) (15) Bombay-Ahmedabad-Jaipur-Delhi. (16) Bombay-Calcutta. (17) Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Cochin-Trivandrum. (18) Delhi-Jaipur (Temporary Licence)	14-12-48 14-12-48 14-12-48 14-12-48 14-12-48 14-12-48 14-12-48 14-12-48 14-12-48 11-12-48	Disposed of on 13-12-48
3	Ambica Airlines, Ltd. Bombay.	(19) Bombay-Goa-Mangalore-Cochin	15-12-48	
4	Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay.	(20) Bombay-Indore-Ahmedabad (21) Bombay-Rajkot.	14-12-48 14-12-48	
Dates from the 15th March 1949 onwards have been fixed by the Air Transport Licensing Board for the consideration of the above applications.				
5	Bharat Airways Ltd. Calcutta.	(22) Bombay-Madras-Rangoon (23) Karachi-Delhi-Calcutta-Rangoon. (24) Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar (25) Calcutta-Gauhati-Dibrugarh (26) Delhi-Gwalior-Nagpur-Bezwada-Madras. (27) Delhi-Nainital-Lucknow (28) Delhi-Dehra Dun-Delhi (29) Delhi-Ambala-Kalka (30) Calcutta-Bhagalpur-Muzaffarpur-Gorakhpur-Benaras-Ranchi-Calcutta. (31) Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Jubbulpore-Bhopal-Indore-Ahmedabad-Karachi. (32) Calcutta-Bhagalpur-Bagdogra-Coochbihar-Gauhati-Mohanbari. (33) Calcutta-Allahabad-Kanpur-Delhi. (34) Delhi-Bikaner-Jodhpur-Ajmer-Jaipur-Delhi.	15-11-48 24-11-48 10-12-48 10-12-48 10-12-48 10-12-48 10-12-48 10-12-48 10-12-48 10-12-48 10-12-48 10-12-48 14-12-48 14-12-48	

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5
6	Deccan Airways, Ltd. Begumpet.	(35) Hyderabad-Bangalore-Mysore-Mangalore. (36) Hyderabad-Bezwada-Vizagapatam. (37) Hyderabad-Aurangabad-Ahmedabad. (37a) Madras-Bezwada-Madras	14-12-48 14-12-48 14-12-48 24-12-48	Provisional licence granted on 27-1-49. Temporary licence granted on 15-1-49.
7	Indian Overseas Airlines Limited, Bombay	(38) Bombay-Hyderabad-Madras. (39) Bhuj-Ahmedabad-Indore-Nagpur-Raipur-Calcutta. (40) Calcutta-Bhopal-Karachi (41) Madras-Trichinopoly-Madras-Mysore-Bangalore-Madras. (42) Bombay-Madras-Rangoon. (43) Madras-Nagpur-Delhi (44) Madras-Bezwada-Vizagapatam Nagpur Jubbulpore-Delhi. (45) Madras-Bangalore-Bombay-Baroda-Delhi. (46) Bombay-Madras-Rangoon-Singapore-Sourabaya-Darwin. (47) Bombay-Madras-Rangoon-Bangkok-Siagon-Hongkong. (48) Bombay-Aden-Nairobi (Port Louis or Lurenc)-Johannesburg. (49) Bombay-Khandwa-Agra-Delhi. (50) Bombay-Ahmedabad-Delhi-Kabul. (51) Bombay-Karachi-Zahidan-Tehran. (52) Bombay-Bhopal-Kanpur-Lucknow. (53) Bombay-Nagpur-Allahabad-Benaras. (54) Delhi-Nagpur-Madras-Colombo. (55) Bombay-Bangalore-Madras. (56) Bombay-Rajkot-Bhuj-Karachi. (57) Bombay-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum. (58) Bombay-Surat-Ahmedabad-Delhi. (59) Calcutta-Bangkok-Saigon-Hongkong-Shanghai. (60) Calcutta-Bangkok-Singapore-Batavia-Sourabaya-Darwin-Sydney. (61) Calcutta-Baghdogra-Gauhati-Mohanbari. (62) Bombay-Nasik-Indore-Delhi. (63) Delhi-Ajmer-Udaipur-Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Jamnagar. (64) Calcutta-Rangoon	6-11-48 6-11-48 6-11-48 6-11-48 6-11-48 8-11-48 8-11-48 6-11-48 8-11-48 11-11-48 7-12-48 7-12-48 7-12-48 7-12-48 7-12-48 7-12-48 7-12-48 7-12-48 9-12-48 9-12-48 15-12-48 15-12-48 15-12-48 15-12-48	

	1	2	3	4	5
8 Indian National Airways, Ltd., New Delhi.	(65)	Calcutta-Dacca-Agartala-Khumbigram.	15-12-48		
	(66)	Calcutta-Baghdogra-Gauhati-Mohanbari.	15-12-48		
	(67)	Delhi-Jaipur(Temporary Licence)	11-12-48	Disposed of on 13-12-48.	
	(68)	Delhi-Agra	15-12-48		
	(69)	Delhi-Dehra Dun	15-12-48		
	(70)	Delhi-Lahore-Kabul	15-12-48		
	(71)	Delhi-Amritsar-Jammu-Srinagar.	15-12-48		
	(72)	Calcutta-Chittagong	15-12-48		
	(73)	Delhi-Amritsar-Srinagar. (Freight Service)	15-12-48		
	(74)	Delhi-Madras	15.12.48		
9 Nelanda Airways, Ltd., Patna.	(75)	Patna-Mussafarpur-Darbhanga. (Temporary Licence)	8-11-48.		
10 Kalinga Airlines, Cuttack	(76)	Calcutta-Agartala-Khumbigram-Jorhat-Khumbigram-Agartala-Calcutta.		Received Direct.	
11 Air India International.	(77)	Bombay-Cairo-Geneva-London		Provisional licence on 25-5-48.	

Shri R. K. Sidhva: When are those rules likely to be amended?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I hope within a month the draft will be ready.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether any official of this Licensing Board has been prosecuted and if so, for what offence?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Does it really arise out of this question?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Very remotely or indirectly.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know if the Chairman is a whole-time or part-time officer and whether he has got enough work to do as the Chairman of the Board?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Mr. Menon is a whole time officer. We were aware that there is not sufficient work for a wholetime officer and recently we have decided upon a change in the constitution of the Board.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that the Pay Commission had suggested that the highest pay in this country should be Rs. 3,000, whereas this officer is getting a pay of Rs. 3,500? Is the pay of those officers who are getting more pay than Rs. 3,000 going to be reduced?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: A portion of the question can be answered.

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: What portion, Sir?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Why Rs. 3,500 is the salary of this officer and not Rs. 3,000

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: He has been under contract service before the Pay Commission's recommendation was announced.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know whether it is under the contemplation of the Government to abolish this post as held by a wholetime officer?

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

Lala Achint Ram: What is the term for which this Chairman was required to serve?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: He was appointed for three years.

RAILWAY PROJECTS TO CONNECT DEESA WITH KUNDLA AND RANLIWARA

***599. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have authorised a final location survey for construction of railway lines to connect Kundla in the Cutch State with Deesa on the Palanpur Deesa branch of the B.B. & C.I. Railway and Deesa with Raniwara on the Jodhpur Railway?

(b) If so, what is the total mileage of each line and what is the total estimated cost? When is the survey likely to be completed?

(c) Do Government intend to proceed with the construction of these railway lines after the survey is completed or hold it over?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) The approximate length of the line between Kundla and Deesa is 174 miles and that between Deesa and Raniwara 46 miles. Field work for the survey is expected to be completed in April and the Survey Reports are likely to be ready by October, 1949. The exact mileage and the total estimated cost of the Project will be available only after the surveys have been completed.

(c) After scrutiny of the Survey Reports, the matter will again be placed before the Central Board of Transport for a decision whether the construction of the lines could be proceeded with.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to help to construct a broad gauge line between Kundla and Jind as recommended by the West Coast Ports Committee in this regard?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I believe, Yes.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it under survey?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Yes.

CONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES AT KUNDLA

***600. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Government have taken steps to survey the construction of wharves at Kundla and if so, what are the details of such survey and when is the actual construction work likely to be started?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Arrangements for the survey of Kundla Creek are in hand and construction work will be started after the survey has been completed and the final location of the jetties settled.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: When is that likely to be settled?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I cannot give a firm date but I expect it would take a few months.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SHIP BUILDING YARD NEAR CALCUTTA

***601. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government of West Bengal has sent a report to the Government of India on the construction of a new ship-building yard near Calcutta?

(b) If so, what are the recommendations made in that report and have Government considered the same?

(c) What is the maximum tonnage capacity of vessels likely to be built in the proposed yard and what is the approximate cost of construction of the same?

(d) Does the report contemplate the yard and the vessels to be built by Government or by other agency?

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

(b) to (d): The Government of India intend to employ shortly a foreign expert naval engineering firm to advise them on the suitability of a site for the establishment of a new shipbuilding yard. The reports received from the Governments of West Bengal and Bombay and any other reports that may hereafter be received will be placed before the expert for consideration.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What will be the tonnage of the steamers in this yard that will be built?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Nothing has yet been decided. Several proposals have been made which will have to be considered.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Will it be an entirely government yard or will it be partly government and partly private?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: As I said, we have only received certain proposals and the whole matter will be considered and decided after we have the expert report.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the intention of the Government? Do they want themselves to take the construction work?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The intention is to have another shipbuilding yard if possible.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I refer to intention in the sense whether Government want to construct it.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The intention is that Government should organize it and own it.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: From what country is the foreign expert coming?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: France.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: When was the proposal received?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: It was received about two or three months ago.

Shri Satis Chandra Samanta: What is the proposed location of the shipbuilding yard?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Various locations have been proposed.

Shri Satis Chandra Samanta: Is Gewaukhali one of the locations?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Yes, it is one of the locations suggested.

IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE BREED

*602. **Shri Uppendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what efforts Government are making to improve plough cattle and milch cattle in India?

(b) What steps are being taken to supply breeding bulls to undeveloped areas?

(c) How much have Government spent for the above purpose in 1948 and what is their plan for 1949?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The efforts made by Government to improve cattle relate (i) breeding (ii) disease control (iii) feeding (iv) Scientific management (v) education in Dairying. A brief note giving

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

Further information is placed on the table of the House, also a list of specific schemes for improvement of cattle in different provinces.

(b) Help in the procurement of breeding bulls is rendered to whenever required. According to information so far received about 3,700 bulls have been issued by the various Governments during the last five years.

(c) Apart from research stations, a sum of Rs. 3,10,000 was spent by Central Government in 1948-49 on work directly related to improvement of cattle and Rs. 2,46,000 are proposed to be spent in 1949-50. Information as amounts spent by Provincial Governments are not available.

STATEMENT

Steps taken to improve cattle

The improvement of cattle requires attention of a number of complicated details which may be classified into details connected with (a) feeding, (b) disease control, (c) breeding and (d) management, apart from education, propaganda, etc. The Animal Husbandry Departments of provinces are constituted for giving attention to all these matters.

Breeding.—In regard to breeding, farms are established for the production of bulls which are distributed in the villages on some sort of premium system. Bulls are also purchased from approved breeders and distributed. The total number distributed is however very small and inadequate for the requirements. On the average only one approved bull is available where 250 are needed. A small proportion of scrubs is castrated every year.

Disease Control.—In regard to disease control preventive inoculation is carried out as a matter of routine. Inoculations are also carried out in the face of outbreaks and quarantine arrangements are made. Here also the size of the undertaking (number of hospitals and veterinary surgeons) is far short of requirements.

Feeding.—About feeding propaganda is carried on about the necessity for the preservation of surplus fodder as silage and demonstrations are given on this work in the established farms.

Management.—Scientific methods of management are demonstrated in Government Farms, which breeders are free to visit.

Education.—Hyderabad and all provinces except Orissa have Veterinary Colleges of their own, though some of them were started only recently. Training in cattle improvement is given in these as well as in Agricultural Colleges. Advanced and post-graduate training and training in dairying are provided in Central Institutes.

Propaganda.—A number of Cattle Shows are held every year and prizes are given to encourage the breeding and rearing of 1st Class cattle. At every opportunity like Cattle Fairs and Shows, propaganda lectures with help of magic lantern slides are delivered by the staff of Animal Husbandry Departments in order to educate farmers on scientific methods of breeding, feeding, management and disease control.

General.—As instances of general steps taken for cattle improvement, special mention may be made of two. These are Cattle Improvement Acts which empower livestock officers to castrate bulls which are not approved. Another is Control of Contagious Diseases Acts which enable the Veterinary Departments to take proper measures for prevention and spread of contagious diseases. A third item of interest is the introduction of co-operative societies for the marketing of animals and animals produce like Co-operative Milk Societies, Ghee Societies, etc.

Contribution from the Centre.—The Centre helps provinces by carrying out fundamental research and by providing general co-ordination and guidance. The Central Institutes carry out research on animal disease, animal nutrition, animal breeding and dairying. The Veterinary Institute at Izatnagar also produces and distributes biological products required for treatment of contagious diseases. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is the organisation for the promotion and co-ordination of research and development. On this body, all provinces and States are represented and joint action is taken on problems of common interest to All India or to more than one province.

Schemes which the Provincial Governments are implementing to improve plough and milch cattle

Bihar.—(i) Scheme for improving village cattle by Tharparkar Bulls.

(ii) Scheme for distribution of 400 bulls in key villages.

- (iii) Scheme for opening Bachauer Breeding Cattle Farm in Pusa.
- (iv) Scheme for opening Haryana Breed cattle farm in Shahabad District.
- (v) Scheme for opening two artificial insemination centres in Province.
- Orissa.—(i) Expansion of Provincial Livestock Breeding Farms.
- (ii) District livestock Breeding Farms.
- (iii) Contribution of Utkal Gomangal Samiti for supplying Breeding Bulls, etc.
- (iv) Improvement of Gaushalas.
- (v) Supply of milk to Cuttack town.

Madras.—(i) Premium Scheme :

- Approved bulls at stud maintained by ryots and institutions are admitted into premium scheme for a period of three years in the first instance under certain conditions. A premium of Rs. 200 (Rs. 220 in the case of Ongole and buffalo bulls) is paid per annum per each bull.

(ii) Livestock Research Station at Hosur and Guntur.

These stations maintained milch and draught breeds like Sindhi and Ongole for milk, Hallikar and Kangayam for draught and research work and to improve both these qualities by selective breeding and proper feeding.

(iii) The scheme for the improvement of Kangayam breed of cattle.

U. P.—(i) Distribution of (a) pure bred bulls of dual purpose breed for example Haryana, Kenkatha and Sindhi, (b) purely draught and milch breeds, i.e., Kherigarh, Ponwar and Sahiwal according to the requirements of various areas of province for upgrading local cattle.

(ii) Development of cattle in key villages in Meerut District.

(iii) Supply of pure bred cows and bulls to Gowshalas at subsidised rates for cattle breeding and dairy purposes.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AERODROMES

*603. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of aerodromes that existed in India at the end of the last World War in 1945?

(b) How many of these aerodromes have been closed down?

(c) What is the number of aerodromes still existing and which of them are used for civil aviation purposes?

(d) Have Government taken any decision to construct new aerodromes in connection with the Civil Aviation development programme?

(e) If so, which are they, and by what time and in what order are they likely to be set up?

(f) Is Ajmer included in the list of such aerodromes and if so, by what time is the aerodrome likely to be constructed there, and if not, why not?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) 421 aerodromes including Fair Weather Landing Grounds existed in the Indian Dominion (including Pakistan) at the end of the last World War.

(b) About 200 aerodromes and Fair Weather Landing Grounds have since been abandoned. This figure also refers to pre-partition India.

(c) The number of aerodromes and landing grounds at present in India used for civil aviation purposes is 136. The remainder belong to the Defence Services.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A statement of new aerodromes proposed to be constructed is laid on the table of the House. It was originally proposed to complete the construction programme within a period of ten years. In view of the anti-inflation policy of the Government, the position is being reviewed and the construction programme may have to be slowed down. It is not possible to determine the order of priority for the construction of aerodromes as it depends on the need

of air-transport in the area as determined by applications by Air Transport Companies for the operation of air services.

(f) Yes, Sir. Ajmer is included in the list of new aerodromes to be constructed. It is expected that the aerodrome will be erected within the next two years. Preliminary work in connection with the selection of a site has already been carried out.

STATEMENT

New Aerodromes proposed to be constructed

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Ajmer. | (8) Mangalore. |
| (2) Aligarh. | (9) Nellore. |
| (3) Berhampur (Orissa). | (10) Ootacamund. |
| (4) Calicut. | (11) Salem. |
| (5) Cuddalore. | (12) Ratnagiri. |
| (6) Dehra Dun | (13) Saugor. |
| (7) Hubli. | (14) Surat. |

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did the British destroy or dismantle any aerodromes before quitting India?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I require notice for that.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: May I know where the site is being located for the aerodrome at Ajmer—at what distance from Ajmer?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I require notice. I have not got the information on the file before me. I can supply the information to the honourable member later.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: What was the cost involved of the two hundred aerodromes that have been abandoned?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I will require notice for that question also.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any proposal before Government to construct at least landing grounds where pucca aerodromes cannot be built?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: As I have said, wherever any company wants to start a service and we think it is necessary we take the necessary measures.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: With regard to part (b) of the question, may I ask when the decision to close down two hundred aerodromes was taken and what was the procedure adopted in deciding which of the aerodromes should be closed?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: That decision was taken some time in 1946.

Shri B. N. Munavalli: Do Government propose to have an aerodrome for civil aviation in Hubli?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: The suggestion was made and it is under consideration, but there is no prospect of constructing a landing ground immediately.

Shri S. Nagappa: Is there any scheme under contemplation of Government to open an aerodrome in Guntakkal in the Madras Presidency?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: If that is the suggestion then I will consider that.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: How many years will the programme now take? The original programme was ten years.

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: The programme is being re-examined and I think after some time I will be able to supply this information.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know whether this Government has re-ascertained whether the aerodromes which were closed in 1946 were correctly closed down?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I may inform the honourable member that recently we have asked the Department to see if we can take back some of the aerodromes that were abandoned.

Srijut Kuladhar Chalhha: What has become of the 200 aerodromes that have been closed down—have the materials been taken away and the aerodromes dismantled altogether?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I cannot say, but as I have already said, whenever we receive any information that any aerodrome is serviceable then we examine it.

Shri Radhavallabh Vijaivergiya: In the list of the new aerodromes proposed to be constructed are any to be constructed in Madhya Bharat?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: No, there is none.

MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF NEEDLES AND CYCLES

*604. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether there are any factories in India manufacturing needles and cycles?

(b) If so, what is their annual output and if not, are Government taking any steps or do they intend to take any steps to start such factories at an early date?

(c) What quantity of needles and how many cycles are imported annually into India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) There are two factories manufacturing complete bicycles and two others manufacturing spare parts for bicycles. As regards needles, I presume the honourable member refers to sewing needles, sewing machines needles or latch needles for hosiery machinery. If so, there are no factories at present manufacturing them.

(b) Annual output of bicycles for the years 1947 and 1948 is 48,827 numbers and 64,740 numbers respectively. Government do not intend to start any factory for the manufacture of needles.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

I. Cycles.—Value of cycles, parts of cycles and accessories excluding rubber tyres imported in India.

1945-46.	Rs. 1,08,71,442.
1946-47.	Rs. 2,78,08,970.
1947-48.	Rs. 4,44,36,792.

* Only value of imports are available.

II. Needles.—These are not separately recorded in the Sea Borne Trades Returns. It is therefore not possible to furnish the import figures.

Seth Govind Das: May I know how many cycles are still imported into this country every year from foreign countries?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: In 1945-46 we imported 76,145 bicycles; in 1946-47 2,12,554; in 1947-48 2,61,358.

Seth Govind Das: What is Government doing with respect to the production of cycles here so that there may not be any need to import cycles into this country?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Our annual demand is about three lakhs and we are now producing about 60,000. We are giving all possible facilities so that production in India may increase, but meanwhile we have allowed free import of cycles into this country.

Seth Govind Das: Have Government received any application from any private party who wants to establish more cycle factories in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Whenever applications are received we consider them. In fact we are giving all possible assistance to existing factories also.

Seth Govind Das: I was asking whether any fresh applications are pending before Government for importing machinery for starting cycle factories?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have received an application from a Calcutta firm which intends to set up a factory for the manufacture of cycles in collaboration with another foreign firm on a big scale. That is under examination.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Is it a fact that the existing factories are not manufacturing cycle wheels, chains and spokes but are only importing them and assembling them here?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Certain parts are being imported, but we are trying to help them to manufacture those parts as well in India. So far as chains are concerned there is a proposal to have a factory for the manufacture of chains here.

Shri Khandubhai K. Desai: Have Government taken steps to certify the quality of the indigenous production?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We leave it to the riders.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What special facilities are being afforded for the manufacture of cycles?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We are releasing steel regularly, we are assisting them in obtaining import licences for components which are not being manufactured here. So far as the manufacture of chains is concerned, we are trying to encourage a particular factory to start manufacture.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: Do Government exercise any form of control in the matter of fixation of prices of cycles manufactured in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: It is not necessary because the price of a cycle manufactured in India is about Rs. 130 and the price of the imported ones varies from Rs. 180 to Rs. 240.

Mr. Frank Anthony: In the absence of Government control to see that uniform standards are maintained, is it a fact that many of these cycles are regarded as dangerous to life and limb?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have not received any formal complaints.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that certain parties could not go ahead with their scheme of cycle production because sufficient steel quota would not be given to them at a certain period?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I do not think so. We have tried to assist as far as possible.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad: In view of the entire absence of cycle lamps and bells in New Delhi, is it desired to manufacture them in the factories?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Apart from the assembling of the parts which are imported and assembled here in those factories, what are the main parts which are actually being manufactured in the cycle factories here and what is their value when compared to the parts which are imported from the foreign countries?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There are about five main parts which are not manufactured here or manufactured in limited quantity. They are: (i) Cold-drawn strips, (ii) solid-drawn steel tubes, (iii) Steel balls, (iv) Chains and free wheels and (v) Spokes. The rest are manufactured here.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any proposal before the Honourable Minister to encourage the use of cycle rickshaws?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is a subject for the Transport Ministry to consider.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: May I know the approximate amount of money spent every year in the import of needles?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have not got the figures. But so far as the imported value of cycles is concerned, that has gone up tremendously. In 1945-46 it was.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The honourable member wants to know about needles.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No, Sir. I have not got that information.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Are Government considering any steps to increase the number of cycle factories?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That question has already been answered.

LAND RECLAMATION SCHEME

*605. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what amount the Government of India are likely to spend on land reclamation scheme in the year 1949-50 and how much time will be necessary for the finalisation and implementation of the scheme?

(b) Will the amount be spent from the Centre or from Provincial revenues or partly from the Centre and partly from the Provinces and if so, in what proportion and on what terms?

(c) Will this reclamation scheme include the waste, uncultivable lands in the Centrally Administered Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

(d) If so, what will be the extent of the area from each of these Provinces and the amount to be spent by the Central Government thereon?

(e) If not, why have these Provinces not been included in the scheme?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) to (e). A tentative scheme for reclamation of about 62 lakhs acres of land during the next seven years has been prepared. This scheme involves expenditure in dollar currency areas on purchase of machinery and it is proposed to approach the International Bank for a loan for that purpose. The scheme will be discussed with the Bank's delegation and finalised in the light of those discussions and the honourable member would appreciate that a state has not yet been reached when the details of the scheme which is in a formative stage could be published. If the administrative authorities of any area wish its waste lands to be included in the scheme, the

proposal will be considered on its merits. The amount of expenditure to be incurred on the scheme during 1949-50 will be known when the Scheme is finalised.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know on what basis this figure of 62 lakhs of acres has been arrived at?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: On the basis of reports we have received from various Provinces and States.

Shri S. Nagappa: On what basis will this land be reclaimed, that is, on the basis of collective farming, or on co-operative basis or on some other basis?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is a matter which will have to be discussed with the Provinces. Probably co-operative basis may be a common basis, but that is a matter which the Provinces will have to decide in the light of local circumstances.

Shri S. Nagappa: I want to know on what basis it has been brought under cultivation. Has it been done on co-operative basis or on the basis of collective farming or some other basis?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: This deals with a scheme which has yet to come into operation.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: May I know whether the scheme includes any lands from Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Not at present.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Why, Sir, may I know? Why have uncultivated and waste lands from this area not been included?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There are about six crores of acres of such land in this country which need reclamation. We cannot take up the entire area at once; a certain amount of selection has to be made. There are details about this proposal which may not be discussed. We have placed the whole scheme in detail before the Standing Committee of the Legislature; they have approved of the scheme. We have been discussing this question continuously with Finance and the advice we received is that in view of the fact that it is yet tentative, and that the matter has yet to be discussed with the Bank and details finalised, it would not be in the public interests to discuss it at present.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Is it not the direct responsibility of the Centre to improve agricultural conditions in Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, but as I have said, it depends upon various considerations, as to how the various Provinces and States are to be served. It is not possible to select the entire area which at present exceeds six crores of acres. But it does not mean that Ajmer may not be included. If any area wishes to be included, the matter can be discussed and considered.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Have any surveys been made in this area so far?

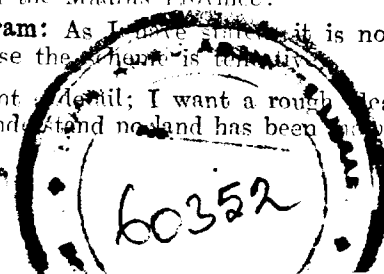
The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not think so.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: May I know what is the total acreage of land included under the proposed scheme in the Madras Province?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: As I have said, it is not in the public interests to discuss details because the scheme is tentative.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: It is not a detail; I want a rough idea as to whether any land is included at all. I understand no land has been included.

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Shri Radhavallabh Vijaivergiya: What is the total area reclaimed last year and what is the target figure fixed for the next year, Sir?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Honourable Minister has said that it is not in the public interests to discuss it. I will proceed to the next question.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS

***606. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the number of Tractors imported into India during the last three years from foreign countries?

(b) What is the number of Tractors which the Government of India now intend to import and what are the countries from which such tractors are proposed to be imported?

(c) What are the names of the Provinces to which the Tractors so far imported have been sent, together with the number of Tractors allotted to each Province?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The number of tractors imported or purchased by Government during the last three years was 569.

(b) The Government of India have under consideration a large scale land reclamation scheme for which a considerable number of tractors would have to be imported. Decisions regarding number of tractors and countries of import will be finalised by next month.

(c) A statement showing the distribution of the 569 tractors is placed on the table

STATEMENT

Tractors imported and distributed by Ministry of Agriculture during 1946, 1947 and 1948

<i>Party to whom supplied</i>	<i>Number supplied</i>
Bombay Government	30
U. P. Government	136
Bihar Government	27
Madras Government	4
Sind Government	6
Punjab Government	8
N. W. F. P. Government	3
Bergol Government	20
Assam Government	13
C. P. Government	20
Rampur State	4
Baroda State	4
Hyderabad State	5
Mysore State	20
Kashmir State	2
Faridkot State	3
Patiala State	6
Central Tractor Organisation for	
(1) Mechanical Cultivation in Matsya Union	126
(2) Mechanical Cultivation in East Punjab	125
(3) Mechanical cultivation in Delhi	3
(4) Test Purposes	2
Unallocated	2*
TOTAL	569

*These two tractors have been received against an Indent from the undivided Punjab Government and supply is being withheld pending Partition Secretariat's decision regarding allocation of machinery ordered by the undivided Punjab Government before partition.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Have any tractors been sent to Ajmer and Delhi Provinces out of these?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No tractors have been sent to Ajmer.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: When are tractors likely to be manufactured in this country?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is not a question for my Ministry, but I understand that there is a scheme for the eventual manufacture of tractors—but it is at a preliminary stage.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: How many of these tractors have been sent to Indian States?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The figures are given in the statement laid on the table.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: Is it a fact that some of the States did not take the allotted quota?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There are some States which did not receive the full quota which they demanded; nor have the Provinces received the full quota which they demanded because the number available is not sufficient.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: What I want to know is, are there any States which did not accept the allotted quota of tractors?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There is no State which has not accepted the quota allotted to it.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have the Government taken into consideration the fact that by introducing a large number of tractors, a very large number of agricultural labour will be thrown out of employment?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: As a matter of fact, tractors are being used in areas where there is no hand-labour and tractors are doing the work which ordinary hand-labour cannot do.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What, Sir, is the basis of allotment of these tractors?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The needs of the provinces.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has every province or State been called upon to reclaim land and also experiment in collective farming?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We wrote to all the provinces asking them what area has to be reclaimed. After getting replies we made the allocation.

Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya: How many Fordson tractors were used?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not be able to give the number of each particular make, but if the honourable member wants information, I will supply.

Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya: Were they (Fordson tractors) found useless?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No.

Shri B. P. Jhuniunwala: May I know whether Government have had time to ascertain the working of these tractors?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: They are being tested continuously.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know if the tractors have brought ruinous results in some cases in certain places?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am not aware of that.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: Is he aware that in Assam the use of tractors has ruined about 10,000 acres?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not be able to speak of Assam. All that I can say is that there are about twenty tractors there which are out of repair.

Shri Biswanath Das: Have Government seen the views expressed by that famous scientist of international reputation, Prof. Einstein, against the use of tractors, and have they examined the truth or otherwise of his statement?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not think that he has expressed himself in those definite terms, but whatever may be his view, we are finding some need for the use of tractors and in many areas there is no hand-labour and without the use of tractors we would not be able to plough that land.

OUTSTANDING CLAIMS ON VARIOUS RAILWAYS

*607. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many claims are outstanding for more than six months on various Railways?

(b) What is the total amount involved?

(c) What steps are being taken to expedite the disposal of such claims?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) 64,755 claims were outstanding for over six months on 1st January, 1949 on all the Indian Government Railways.

(b) The total amount involved in these cases is approximately Rs. 3,34,27,000.

(c) In addition to constant endeavours to improve the position on railways in regard to disposal of claims cases, exceptional measures have recently been sanctioned and introduced as from 1st January, 1949 for the early liquidation of all arrears and the speedier settlement of current claims. These measures include the summary disposal of claims over three months old where *prima facie* evidence of railway's responsibility exists; arrangements for the almost immediate disposal of new claims not exceeding Rs. 200 and powers to Station Masters and other supervising staff at the more important stations to settle at the time of delivery certain claims not exceeding Rs. 50.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What about the settlement of claims for compensation for goods lost or damaged in respect of railway consignments prior to partition of India?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: My statement includes the claims arising before partition of India.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that most of these claims which are outstanding are of the time when India was not partitioned?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how many claims have been disposed of after the introduction of the new system?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The new system was introduced on 1st January, 1949 and it is too early to give figures. I shall be able to supply figures if a question is put at a later date.

Seth Govind Das: How many claims are of the period when India was not partitioned and how many after India was partitioned?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I require notice.

Lala Achint Ram: What is the maximum time-limit for the disposal of applications for claims?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: It depends on the merits of each case. Some cases may take a longer time; others could be disposed of quickly. We are trying to dispose of all claims as quickly as possible.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What is the total amount of compensation paid by Government during the last year against claims?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I require notice.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: What is the average time taken for the settlement of these claims?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I have not got the figures worked out. If the honourable member would put a separate question, I shall try to answer it.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Arising out of the answer to part (b) of the question, can the Honourable Minister give us the total amount involved for the corresponding period last year?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I require notice.

Seth Govind Das: Is there a general complaint from the public and have Government been receiving it regularly, that the Department is taking too much time for disposing of these claims?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: As a result of these complaints, we have taken the new measures. These measures have come into operation from 1st January 1949. Honourable members will do well to watch the result of these measures.

NEW BUSES FOR DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

*608 **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state how many new buses have been introduced in Delhi since the nationalisation of the Delhi Transport Service?

(b) What are the plans on hand to improve the Delhi Transport Service?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) In addition to sixteen new vehicles included in the fleet taken over from the G.N.I.T. Company though not brought on to the road by that company, sixty-six new vehicles have already been brought on to the road and deliveries of sixty more are expected by 31st March, 1949.

(b) The more important immediate measures that are now on hand for improving the Delhi Transport Service are: (i) construction of shelters and queue rails at bus stops; (ii) rationalisation of bus fares; (iii) provision of facilities for regular cleaning of vehicles; (iv) better workshop facilities for maintenance of vehicles; (v) prevention of overcrowding in vehicles; and (vi) opening up of new routes connecting refugee colonies and suburban areas.

It is also proposed to vest the administration of the D.T.S. in a Statutory Corporation to be called the Delhi Road Transport Authority, and steps are being taken to initiate necessary legislation to this end.

Seth Govind Das: Have Government fixed the date by which they expect to replace most of the old buses, because they are not in a proper condition?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: All the old buses are being replaced steadily and by 31st March, 1949, we expect that the service will be in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Honourable Minister at any time travelled *incognito* in one of these buses during the rush hours to see what a delightful joy ride it can be?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I have inspected these buses during rush hours and steps have been and are being taken to relieve the rush by putting in more buses during those hours.

Seth Govind Das: Are Government aware that most of these accidents that are taking place are on account of the bad condition of buses which are still running?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: It is not correct, Sir.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether these new buses which have been introduced are running on petrol or diesel oil?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: On petrol, so far as I am aware.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Have Government considered the desirability of constructing some waiting sheds for the passengers?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Decisions to that effect have already been taken.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether Government have taken into consideration the economical condition of running buses by petrol and diesel oil, and has Government's attention been drawn to the fact that in Bombay all the buses are run on diesel oil?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: All these matters are being taken into consideration.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Does the Improvement Plan include the improvement of the lighting conditions on the roads and bus stands?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The attention of the Delhi Municipal Committee will be called to that matter.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is Government aware that drivers of these Government buses are among the most reckless of drivers and that they drive without any regard for road manners?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I do not accept that allegation.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: May I know what is the total amount of expenditure involved in the nationalisation of this Bus Service?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I require notice.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether there are any seats reserved for ladies in the new buses?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I think some seats are reserved. If the honourable member will put a question I will give him the accurate information.

MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF LOCOMOTIVES

*809. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many locomotives have so far been received from Canada and the U.S.A.?

(b) What is the output of locomotives in Kanchanpara Factory in India?

(c) What are the expected imports from Canada and the United States of America in the near future and their value?

(d) Do Government propose to increase the production of locomotives in India and if so, what steps are being taken in this respect?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Since partition, sixty-two locomotives have been received from Canada and U.S.A. upto 31st

December, 1948. Of these thirteen have been received from Canada and forty-nine from U.S.A.

(b) The Locomotive Building Workshop which was originally proposed to be constructed at Kanchanpara will now be located at Chittaranjan near Asansol. The workshop is designed for the manufacture of 120 Steam Locos and 50 spare boilers per year. The workshop is still in the stage of construction and is expected to start work in January, 1950 in the manufacture of locomotive parts.

(c) 337 more locomotives are expected to be received from Canada after 31st December, 1948 and their value will be approximately Rs. 15.25 crores. As regards the United States of America, 270 locomotives are expected to be received and their total value will be approximately Rs. 12.55 crores.

(d) Yes. A Government workshop for the manufacture of locos is under construction at Chittaranjan. The East Indian Railway's Singhbhum Workshop at Tatanagar has also been sold to Messrs. Tatas for development as a Loco Building Shop.

Seth Govind Das: By what year the Government expect that the import of locomotives can be stopped and we shall have our own locomotives in this country?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I think in about five years' time we shall be able to stop the import of locomotives altogether.

Seth Govind Das: May I take it that every year the import of locomotives will be reduced so that within five years we shall have our entire requirements manufactured here?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: That is so. As soon as we begin to manufacture our own locomotives which will be in the year 1951, the number of locomotives to be imported will be reduced year after year.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: May I know how many are meant for the metre gauge?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: For the metre gauge there will be 203 in this programme.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: I am asking about the 62 locomotives imported already.

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I have told the House that we have imported some and that we are going to import others. This programme will be completed in 1950-51. Out of the number we shall be importing, 203 are for the metre gauge.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: My question is, whether out of the 62 imported, are there any for the metre gauge?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I have not got the exact number here. There are some for the metre gauge.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Pending the construction of locomotives in our own country, do the Government propose to divert their attention a little more from Canada and the United States to Czechoslovakia and France so far as those imports are concerned?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We have no preferences in these matters as between countries. If we placed our orders with the United States and Canada last year, it was because of prices and of early delivery dates. Those were the two main considerations which decided us in placing those orders in those two countries.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are the engines ordered from America, bar-framed engines and not plate-framed engines? May I know whether the engines are of a design which did not exist in India before?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: All I can say is that, even if they did not exist in India, these designs worked well in the conditions of India. It was after consultation with our experts and our consulting engineers in London that these orders were finalised.

Seth Govind Das: For future imports, will Government see that the orders are placed with countries from which we can get the cheapest locomotives?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I can assure honourable members that orders will be placed in future with full regard to our own interests.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know if there are workshops here in India at which repairs to the bar-frame engines could be carried out?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: They are, I believe, repairable in our own workshops.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it not a fact that the mechanical engineers were not consulted before these engines were ordered for?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: That statement is not based upon any foundation. I am here to contradict it. The mechanical engineers did say something about some of these engines. Whatever they said was examined by experts both here and in London and if we decided on the present set of engines it is because of expert advice both here and abroad.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know whether the mechanical engineers objected to these designs and said that they were not suitable for India?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: There was a conference at which certain mechanical engineers aired certain opinions and those opinions were taken into account by the Railway Board and referred to experts. It was then that the matter was settled.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it not a fact that those designs were first made by an engineer who is not a mechanical engineer, but a bridge-expert, a civil engineer?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I think they were designed by mechanical engineers. Probably the honourable member has got at the back of his mind the fact that the Engineer member of the Railway Board is supposed to be a civil engineer. I can tell him that he possesses high mechanical engineering qualification.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Is it a fact that some engines are lying idle because of defective design and construction?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not think so.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know whether the engines obtained from the United States have been put on the track?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Yes, about 15 of them are on the lines.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: On what railways, please?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Some of them are on the G.I.P.R. and others on the E.I.R.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: I shall take my chance at the time of the passing of the Demands for Grants.

IMPORT OF FIFTY-TON BORING MACHINES

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

(a) for what purposes the 50-ton boring machine which is manufactured by a Yorkshire Factory for India would be used;

(b) how many more such machines have been ordered for and at what cost;

(c) when they are expected to be received in India; and

(d) by whom they are to be utilised?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Government have no information.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(d) By the Government Locomotive Workshop, Chittaranjan.

STATEMENT

Number of boring machines for which orders have been placed with Messrs. Craven Bros., U. K., and George Richards, U. K., for the Government Locomotive Workshop, Mihijam (Chittaranjan)

	Description	Quantity	Delivery date	Contract	Rate
(a) M/s Craven Bros.	Boring machines	3	Jul.Sep./49	£ 25,914	F.O.B.
	Tyre Borers and motors.	2	Oct.Dec./49	£ 22,500	F.O.B.
(b) George Richards.	Boring machines with spares.	2	Sep.Oct./49	£ 6,335	F.O.B.
	Cylinder boring machine with spares	4	Aug./49-Jan. 50	£ 32,638	F.O.B.
	Boring machines	2	Oct.Nov./49	£ 12,354	F.O.B.

MANUFACTURE OF PLASTIC GOODS

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

(a) the ascertained demand of India for plastic goods as indicated by imports, etc.;

(b) whether there is any local manufacture of plastic goods;

(c) whether the proposed Bangalore factory for plastics with Rs. 8 lakhs worth of new machinery, which is being manufactured by a Berkshire factory, is to receive any State help and if so, what; and

(d) whether Government have any plans for the construction of any more factories for manufacture of plastic goods and if so, where?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir; including electric accessories, telephone and radio components, toilet goods, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. Assistance will be given for acquiring of construction materials and for importation of raw materials.

(d) No, Sir.

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

Periods	STATEMENT	Value of imports	Remarks
		Rs.	
Three years preceding the World War II		5,000,000	Figures for the years 1946-49 relate to imports made at Bombay and Calcutta. The import figures at the port of Madras are not available.
1943-46		50,000,000	
1946-47	Raw materials	82,000	
	Manufactured goods	2,110,000	
1947-48	Raw materials	95,000	
	Manufactured goods	3,153,000	
1948-49	Raw Materials	*59,000	
	Manufactured goods	†512,000	

*Bombay Nil upto November 1948.

Calcutta 59,000 upto January 1949.

†Bombay 398,000 upto November 1948.

Calcutta 114,000 upto January 1949.

MANUFACTURE OF BISCUITS

†*612. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state how many biscuit making factories are installed in various provinces, what is their present capacity and what is the total amount invested thereon?

(b) How many new plants have been sanctioned and for which provinces?

(c) Has the installation of new biscuit making plants been prohibited and if so, in which provinces?

(d) Is the country self-sufficient in biscuits?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) 89 factories (including seven in the State Unions). Their production capacity is about 25,000 tons per annum.

Total investment is between 1½ to 2 crores of rupees.

(b) No sanction of the Government of India is necessary for establishing new plants. Licences for the import of new plants were granted to seven firms during 1945-48 for installation in the following Provinces and States:

Bombay	1
Patiala	1
Bhopal	1
Kapurthala	1
West Bengal	1
Delhi	1
Jaipur	1

(c) No, Sir. As, however, India's requirements will be adequately covered by the existing factories and the new factories for which licences for import of plant have been issued, Government have decided that no fresh licences for import of biscuit making plants for setting up new factories should be granted upto October, 1949. Apart from this there is at present an acute shortage of flour due to our current deficit in food grain supplies.

(d) The installed capacity is sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

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

EXPORT AND HIGH PRICES OF SUGAR

†*613. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the reasons for the high prices of sugar in India?

(b) What steps do Government propose to take to increase India's export trade in sugar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The high price of sugar in India is mainly due to (i) low yield of cane per acre, (ii) low yield of sugar by maund of cane, (iii) the high price of sugarcane which is the main item of the cost, (iv) increased cost of labour, and (v) higher manufacturing expenses.

(b) India did not have much of an export trade in sugar in the past. Before the war India was deficit in sugar and during the war period only about 15,000 tons was being exported every year to some of the Persian Gulf and of the Middle East Countries. The price of sugarcane being the major item in the price of sugar, unless the yield and sucrose content are increased and the cost of production reduced substantially, it is not possible to produce sugar at competitive rates. The cost of manufacturing sugar has also to be lowered by increasing manufacturing efficiency and utilisation of bye-products. These matters are being considered by Government and the Indian Sugarcane Committee.

MANUFACTURE OF MACHINE TOOLS

†*614. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken by (i) Government and (ii) private industry, for the manufacture of machine-tools?

(b) What help do Government propose to give to new entrants in this industry?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). Attention of the honourable member is invited to the information furnished in reply to Question No. 59 by Prof. N. G. Ranga on the 2nd February, 1949.

NATIONALISATION OF PRIVATE TELEPHONE COMPANIES

†*615. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of private telephone companies working in India?

(b) What is the total investments made in these companies and when is it expected to nationalise all these companies?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) None in India; but two in Indian States—one at Jamnagar (Saurashtra) and the other at Madanganj (Kishanganj).

(b) Exact investments are not known. Approximate figure for the former is Rs. 1,50,000 while for the latter it is Rs. 15,000.

The question of taking over these systems is engaging the attention of the Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MARKETING OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

†*616. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the main recommendations of the Marketing Officers' Conference held on the 18th and 19th October, 1948?

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

(b) What action has been taken regarding the establishment of licensed warehouses?

(c) How many warehouses licensed and State owned are there in the country?

(d) How far has the work of standardisation of contract terms progressed?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) A copy of the main resolutions passed at the Marketing Officers Conference held in October, 1948, is placed on the table.

(b) Regulation of licensed warehouses is a Provincial subject and so Provincial Governments have been requested to undertake Legislation regarding licensed warehouses and enforce its provisions. Bombay, Central Provinces, and Berar and Travancore have already the necessary legislation. It is expected that Madras and Gwalior will shortly be undertaking such legislation. The question of adequate inspection and grading machinery has been discussed with Bombay Government.

(c) There are two warehouses in India, both licensed one in Travancore.

(d) The question of undertaking legislation on standard contract terms on an All India basis was considered in the year 1946, but the Central Government were advised that they were not competent to undertake such legislation. The Provincial Governments were therefore, requested to take it up. The matter is still under consideration of the Provincial Governments.

Standard contracts have, however been laid down for trading in wheat, linseed and groundnuts. These have been informally adopted only by a few trade associations and shippers purely on voluntary basis.

STATEMENT

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE CONFERENCE

Item No. 2(a) of the Agenda.—Marketing Surveys

Resolution.—This Conference recommends that having regard to the necessity of devoting more time and energy for undertaking and executing the actual marketing improvement work, the work on preparing marketing survey reports should be slowed down and the following programme is recommended for adoption:—

I. Publication of survey reports for the Indian Union before the end of 1949:—(i) Maize. (ii) Millets, (iii) Chillies, (iv) Pulses, (v) Mangoes, (vi) Meat, (vii) Poultry, (viii) Fibres, (ix) Sesamum and Niger Seed, (x) Agricultural Produce Exchanges, (xi) Rice, (xii) Milk, (xiii) Groundnuts, (xiv) Fish, and (xv) Fish Guide.

II. The all-India survey reports are exhaustive and detailed and as such they tend to be bulky. The Conference, therefore, recommends that it is very essential to prepare summaries of these reports with charts, maps, diagrams and statistical tables for the use of those who cannot afford to spend time for studying the main reports. These summaries should be prepared simultaneously, with the main reports and published expeditiously even by making special arrangements for printing, as for instance through the survey of India Press. It is also recommended that these summaries should be published in all regional languages.

III. The Conference further recommends that the Provincial and State Marketing Officers should prepare and publish for their respective areas reports on the following before the end of 1949:—(i) Rice, (ii) Milk, (iii) Groundnuts, and (iv) Fish.

These reports should be as detailed as possible for the Province or State concerned containing all aspects of marketing phenomena in respect of the commodity or subject concerned.

Along with the publication of the Provincial reports, summaries of the reports on each of the above commodities should also be simultaneously published for the information of those who cannot afford to spend time to study the full detailed report of the province or State. These summaries should also be simultaneously published in the regional languages of the provinces.

IV. The Conference also recommends that the Provincial and State Marketing Officers should complete and supply to the Centre reports on the following subjects before the end of 1949:—(i) Co-operative Marketing, (ii) Hides, and (iii) Linseed.

V. The Conference requests Central, Provincial and State Governments to strengthen their Marketing Staff in order to fulfil the programme recommended above.

Item No. 2(b)(i) of the Agenda.—Grading and Control of Quality of agricultural produce entering export trade

Resolution.—Having regard to the complains frequently received from the Indian Government Trade Commissioners about uncertain and indifferent qualities of products exported from India to foreign countries and with a view to build up and enhance the reputation of Indian products abroad, the Conference recommends that steps should be taken by legislation to regulate the quality of exports in accordance with the Agmark standards prescribed under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act. It is further resolved that pending the passing of such a legislation Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, under which tobacco and Sann Hemp are compulsorily required to be graded before export, should be extended to as many agriculture and animal husbandry products as possible, giving the first preference to oilseeds and vegetable oils.

Item No. 2(b) (ii) and (iii) of the Agenda.—Grading and Control of Quality of produce entering intra and inter-provincial trade

Resolution.

Improvement of Agmark Machinery.—This Conference recommends that the machinery for Agmark grading and check control should be improved by more frequent inspection of grading premises and collecting and analysing a larger number of check samples. The Conference further considers that as large a part as possible of the responsibility of correct Agmark grading should be entrusted to the Provincial and State Governments in commodities like ghee and edible oils in which there have been several complaints about adulterated produce having been packed under the Agmark standards. It is, however, understood that the Central Government should continue to function as a co-ordinating and check control agency over the work which may be entrusted to Provincial and State Governments under this recommendation.

Compulsory Grading of Vegetable Oils and setting up Government Laboratories at Ports.—The Conference also resolves that as recommended by the Indian Oilseeds Committee, (i) early steps should be taken to compel all power mills crushing oilseeds to grade and mark their edible oils in accordance with the Agmark standards and (ii) the Government of India be moved to set up laboratories at port towns to issue certificates of quality of oils sold in the port markets and exported abroad.

Extension of Agmark Grading.—The Conference recommends that having regard to the importance of grading in seeing that the primary producer gets a price for the type and quality of his produce in his market on parity with rates prevailing for the same type and quality in a terminal or key market like Bombay or Calcutta, the Provincial and State Marketing Officers should make special efforts for increasing the activities of Agmark grading in all agricultural products for which Agmark specifications have been notified in the *Gazette of India*.

Item No. 2(c) of the Agenda.—Regulation of Markets

Resolution.—The Conference recommends that with a view to protect the interests of farmers in their markets, and to promote orderly marketing in the interest of all, the Provincial and State Governments be moved to—

- (i) Enact necessary legislation where one does not exist,
- (ii) Arrange for the regulation of all the important assembling markets as soon as possible,
- (iii) Entrust the administration of the regulated markets to the Provincial and State Marketing Officers or to other officers with requisite marketing experience in Provinces and States where there are no Marketing Officers, and
- (iv) Employ only persons with adequate qualifications and experience in marketing as Secretaries or Superintendents of Market Committees.

2. The Conference also recommends that the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India should undertake a special survey on the working of regulated markets in different Provinces and States and prepare a further revised model bill and rules for the regulation of markets. It is emphasised in this connection that the Provincial and State Marketing Officers should fully co-operate in this work by supplying such information and data as may be required for their Provinces and States.

Item No. 2(d) of the Agenda.—Co-operative Marketing

Resolution.—The Conference recommends that with a view to securing a better return to the cultivator for his produce and saving undue profits made by the middlemen, Governments in Provinces and States be moved—

- (i) to encourage organisation of producers' co-operative societies for the pooling, grading, processing, if necessary, storage, transport and marketing of their produce,
- (ii) To encourage the organisation of consumers' co-operative stores and to link them up with producers' marketing societies, and
- (iii) to authorise the Provincial and State Marketing Officers to exercise the powers of the Joint Registrars of Co-operative Societies in so far as producers' Marketing co-operatives are concerned; or in the alternative to attached officers of the Co-operative Departmental experienced in Agricultural Marketing to the Provincial or State Marketing Staff for undertaking on a more extensive scale the work of organising marketing co-operatives.
- (iv) To utilise the services of marketing co-operatives and consumers' co-operative stores for the distribution of controlled commodities to as large an extent as possible.

Item No. 2(e) of the Agenda.—Regulation of Produce Exchanges

Resolution.—The Conference recommends that with a view to provide proper facilities for genuine hedging and to eliminate speculation in commodities,

- (a) enactment of a Central legislation is necessary for controlling and regulating the operations of Produce Exchanges on a uniform basis throughout the Indian Union, and
- (b) Central Government may be moved to expedite the enactment of the necessary legislation, if necessary under Section 103 or Section 104 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Item 2(f) of the Agenda.—Establishment of licensed Warehouses

Resolution.—The Conference recommends that—

- (i) the Provincial and State Governments be moved to enact legislation on the lines of the Licensed Warehouse Bill (Model) and make arrangements to enforce its provisions, and
- (ii) the Central Government be moved to organise, under the guidance of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, an expert advisory and co-ordinating service for assisting the Provinces and States in organising licensed warehouses on lines similar to those existing in foreign countries like U. S. A.

Item No. 2(g) of the Agenda.—Weights and Measures

Resolution.—(a) With a view to protect the interests of farmers and facilitate trading and pending recommendations of the Indian Standards Institution concerning the general reorientation of Government of India's policy on Weights and Measures, this Conference recommends that Provincial and State Governments be moved—

- (i) to undertake necessary legislation, if one does not already exist, on the lines of the Government of India Act of 1939, for enforcing standard weights and measures,
- (ii) to draw out a definite plan to enforce the standard weights and measures in all parts of the Province or State within as short a period as possible and not exceeding five years,
- (iii) to arrange for the expeditious manufacture and distribution of weights and measures; and supply of iron for manufacturing weights and material for manufacturing measures,
- (iv) to restrict the use of capacity and volume measures for trading only in liquids and semi-liquids,
- (v) to permit the use of only the Indian system of weights, i.e. standard maund, seer, chatak, etc., for trading in internal markets and to restrict the use of *avoirdupois* weights, i.e. ton, cwt., and lb., for trading in port towns only in commodities entering the export trade,
- (vi) to lay down that all prices shall be quoted on the basis of prescribed units of weights or measures, and
- (vii) to entrust the administration of the Weights and Measures Act to the Provincial and State Marketing Officers, where this has not been already done.

(b) The Conference further recommends that the Government of India be moved to expedite the work of the Indian Standards Institution, concerned with the prescription of standards of weights and measures and to arrange for their effective adoption on all India basis.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Item 2(h) of the Agenda.—Standardisation of contract terms for both internal trade and export

Resolution.—The Conference recommends that with a view to securing improvement in quality of agricultural produce, eliminating trade disputes and smoothing the operation of trade between distant markets steps be taken—

- (i) to prescribe standard contracts on an all-India basis for important staple commodities, the contract terms being on a pure basis,
- (ii) to convene a conference of important trade associations interested in agricultural produce for—
 - (a) considering the possibilities of a general adoption of standard contract terms by the trade as associations on a voluntary basis, and
 - (b) discussing difficulties, if any, in enforcing all India standard contracts in any particular region or regions,
- (iii) to enforce the use of standard contract terms by legislation, if it is not found feasible to secure a general acceptance of all-India standard contracts on a voluntary basis as in (ii) above, and
- (iv) to secure the adoption of Indian standard contract terms for the export trade.

Item No. 2(i) of the Agenda.—Containers and Storage

Resolution.—The Conference recommends that—

- (i) the Provincial and State Governments be moved to initiate research for evolving suitable containers for different types of perishable products like fruits and vegetables dairy products and fish and that the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection should also undertake such research on an all-India basis in co-operation with the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun and other Central or Provincial Research Institutes and co-ordinate researches undertaken by the Provincial and State Governments with the object of evolving new types of suitable containers which would reduce the damage to the contents to a minimum,
- (ii) the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection should organise, in co-operation with the Storage Directorate of the Ministry of Food, an expert Advisory service for constructing improved warehouses or improving the existing ones with the object of reducing the storage loss to the minimum and to assist the smooth operation of the licensed warehouses in the Provinces and States,
- (iii) the Provincial and State Governments be moved to encourage and assist the producers' and consumers' co-operative to construct their own warehouses on modern lines, and
- (iv) the Central, Provincial and State Governments be moved to organise a chain of cold stores for storing perishable produce and also cold storage facilities at the important consuming and distributing railway stations like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, etc.

Item 2(ii) of the Agenda.—Containers and Storage

Resolution.—The Conference recommends that—

- (i) The Provincial and State Governments through their Marketing Officers or others where there are no Marketing Officers should arrange to collect and disseminate through the local radio stations, daily information on prices, arrivals, dispatches and stocks at the principal assembling and distributing markets, taking due care to see that the data on prices are related to Agmark standards or other known and accepted standards of quality,
- (ii) The Provincial and State Governments be moved to arrange to provide radio sets at least in such of the groups of villages which are important for the production of principal staple and marketable crops, and,
- (iii) The Central Government should organise an elaborate Market Intelligence Service for the country as a whole.

Item 3 of the Agenda.—Arrangements for propaganda and publicity for Agmark products and promoting improved methods of marketing

Resolution.—The Conference recommends that the Central, Provincial and State Governments be moved to undertake propaganda and publicity in English, Hindi and regional languages in the following manner—

- (1) Preparing and exhibiting clay models showing the improved methods of marketing *vis-a-vis* the existing practices, e.g. regulated markets, co-operative marketing, standards of weights and measures, Agmark grading, adulteration, etc.,
- (2) Descriptive and pictorial handbills, posters and leaflets regarding Agmark and other improved methods,
- (3) Periodical lectures and broadcast talks on Agmark commodities and improved methods of marketing,
- (4) Cinema slides and short films on Agmark products, regulated markets and co-operative marketing,
- (5) Publicity vans for popularising the improved methods in villages,
- (6) Participation in shows and exhibitions,
- (7) Samples of Agmark graded products for exhibition in foreign countries, and
- (8) A sustained publicity in the press.

Item 4 of the Agenda.—Rail and road transport—present difficulties and suggestions for improvements

Resolution.—The Conference recommends that the Provincial and State Governments be moved to (i) give the highest possible priority for the construction of all weather feeder roads in agricultural areas for facilitating the movement of agricultural produce to assembling markets or despatching stations, and (ii) popularise and assist in the use of pneumatic tyres for bullock carts and to assist in the manufacture and utilisation of country craft intended for transporting agricultural produce.

The Conference also recommends that the Rail Transport and Steamship Authorities be moved to (i) introduce a unified rates policy for different classes of goods for the whole country, having due regard to the intrinsic value of the different agricultural products and the need for moving these products over longer distances with the object of securing a more competitive price to the primary producer, and (ii) provide adequate number of ventilated and insulated wagons and space and refrigerated transport for perishable products like fruits, vegetables, eggs, fish, milk, butter, etc.

The Conference also recommends that the Central Government be moved to examine the possibility of making it obligatory for all transport agencies to provide for suitable and covered accommodation for agricultural and animal husbandry products at despatching and receiving ends and during transit.

Item 5 of the Agenda.—Organisation of Central and Provincial Marketing Staff on a permanent basis

Resolution.—The Conference recommends that having regard to the fact that duties of Marketing Officers at the Centre and in the Provinces and States are of a permanent nature, the Central, Provincial and State Governments be moved to make their marketing organisations permanent without any further delay.

The Conference also recommends that adequate Marketing staff should be immediately appointed in those Provinces and States where either no staff or inadequate staff is maintained at present.

The Conference also recommends that the Government of India be moved to take early decision on the recommendations made by the Vijayaraghavacharya Marketing Sub-Committee and in particular to constitute the all-India Agricultural Marketing Board as recommended by that Sub-Committee without any further delay.

Item 5 of the Agenda.—Arrangements for training candidates for marketing work

Resolution.—The Conference recommends that having regard to the frequent and repeated requests from Provincial and State Governments for facilities for training their officers in Agricultural Marketing, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection should set up a special organisation for training marketing officers for Provinces and States.

PRODUCTION OF GRAM

†*617. Prof. N. G. Ranga: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of gram produced in different provinces in the year 1948?

(b) How much of it was marketed?

(c) How much gram was imported in the year 1948?

(d) What was the price of gram prevailing in different provinces?

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

(e) Why is there such a great disparity in controlled prices of gram in East Punjab?

(f) Have Government allowed free movements of East Punjab gram to other parts of the Country?

(g) Are adequate transport facilities being provided for such movements?

(h) Are any efforts being made to organise Cooperative Societies to procure as well as market the gram?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) A Statement (I) showing the required information for 1947-48 is placed on the table of the House.

(b) No information is available as to how much of last year production was brought into the market.

(c) No gram was imported on Government account during 1948.

(d) A Statement (II) showing the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(e) Maximum controlled prices of gram have been fixed for different districts and areas in the East Punjab after taking into consideration their respective distances from the main gram producing areas. The difference in prices so fixed is mainly intended to cover the transport and incidental charges involved in the movement of stocks from the producing areas to the non-producing or deficit areas. In fixing such differentials, discretion is left to the local authorities as they are in a better position to fix these according to prevailing local conditions.

(f) From 1st October, 1948 gram has been brought under the Basic Plan and inter-Provincial/State movement can now take place only on a Government to Government basis. Prior to that date the question of exercising control over inter-Provincial/State movements of gram was left entirely to the discretion of local Governments and the East Punjab Government permitted exports of gram only on Government account.

(g) Movements of gram under the Basic Plan fall in Class I (B) of Railway Priority and in this class adequate transport facilities are provided by Railways.

(h) As gram is now under the Basic Plan, the responsibility for selecting the channel of its procurement and distribution rests with Provincial/State Governments. It is understood that in United Provinces efforts are already being made to utilise Co-operative Societies for such purposes.

STATEMENT I

Estimated production of Gram in the Different Provinces of the Indian Union, 1947-48

(‘000 tons).

Provinces	Production
Ajmer-Merwara	11
West Bengal	53
Bihar	425
Bombay	78
C. P. and Berar	227
Delhi	4
Madras	17
Orissa	4
East Punjab	802
United Provinces	1,724
Total Indian Union Provinces	3,345

STATEMENT II
Wholesale prices of Gram during 1948 in the Penchant Areas
(Last Week of each Month).

Province.	Centre.	January 1948	February 1948	March 1948	April 1948	May 1948	June 1948	July 1948	August 1948	September 1948	October 1948	November 1948	December 1948
East Punjab	Amritsar	7/10/-	11/-/-	10/10/-	7/4/-	7/7/-	8/3/-	9/6/-	7/2/-	8/10/-	8/8/-	8/10/-	8/12/-
	Moga	7/10/-	11/14/-	11/4/-	..	7/12/-	8/5/9-	9/9/-	8/7/-	9/5/-	7/10/-	7/10/-	8/8/-
	Rohitak	7/10/-	10/12/-	10/4/-	..	7/8/-	8/4/-	8/12/-	8/6/-	9/-/-	8/8/-	8/-/-	8/-/-
U. P.	Hapur	..	14/4/-	12/4/-	11/12/-	12/-/-	12/12/-	13/8/-	13/10/-	14/8/-	14/4/-	13/14/-	14/4/-
	Agra	14/-/-	14/-/-	10/-/-	9/12/-	11/12/-	11/4/-	13/-/-	12/-/-	14/-/-	14/-/-	13/-/-	..
	Jhansi	12/-/-	10/8/-	9/-/-	8/8/-	9/8/-	10/8/-	12/8/-	..	13/5/-	13/5/-	14/8/-	13/-/-
C. P. and Berar	Kanpur	11/13/8	11/13/8	..	12/2/6	9/13/5	12/-/4	12/9/9	13/12/1	13/14/7	13/9/10	12/4/11	..
	Raipur	14/8/-	16/-/-	11/6/-	11/10/-	12/2/-	14/10/-	14/-/-	14/8/-	15/-/-	14/8/-	16/-/-	10/-/-*
	Bilaspur	15/-/-	14/-/-	10/-/-	10/-/-	12/8/-	13/-/-	15/4/-	15/-/-	14/8/-	14/8/-	15/-/-	15/-/-*
	Jubbulpore	11/2/-	9/8/-	8/6/-	9/8/-	11/-/-	12/-/-	13/-/-	12/8/-	13/5/-	13/5/-	14/8/-	16/4/-*

(*) Relate to the third week of December 1948.

DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE FORESTS

*618. **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to develop village forests so as to provide the villagers with adequate fuel supplies in those areas, where fuel is not available?

(b) What area of the Province of Bihar has been selected for such development?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of advancing adequate funds to the Provincial Government and entrusting this work to them?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The development of village forests is within the administrative charge of Provincial Governments. The Government of India have, however, frequently impressed on the Provinces, the need to develop such forests.

(b) The information required has been called for from Bihar Government and will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) The work of developing village forests has already been entrusted to the Provincial Governments and it is not held up for lack of grants from the Central Government.

WAGONS FOR TRANSPORT OF RAW MATERIALS FOR PAPER MANUFACTURE

*619. **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the decline in paper production since the partition of the country?

(b) If so, do Government propose to give more wagons for transporting raw materials for paper manufacture on a higher priority?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) There was a slight decline in paper production since the partition, on account mainly of shortage of bamboos, grass, etc., which previously used to come from areas now in Pakistan. From January, 1948, however, there was some improvement in production due to an improvement in the labour situation. The total production during 1948, therefore, shows an overall increase over the 1947 figure.

(b) Yes. The question is under consideration.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO CARRY MAIL AND PASSENGERS BETWEEN
HOWRAH AND SILIGURI

*620. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware that letters from Calcutta take about eight days to reach Assam?

(b) If so, do Government propose to arrange to run an express train from Howrah to Siliguri to carry mails and passengers to Assam within a reasonable time?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) No, Sir. Letters posted at Calcutta for transmission by the surface route ordinarily reach Gauhati on the fourth day of their despatch from Calcutta and Dibrugarh on the fifth day. Air Mails posted in Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay are delivered at Gauhati and Shillong next day.

(b) No, but it may be stated that the timings of the train-cum-steamer service via Manihari Ghat to Naksalbari by train No. 53 Up and 336 Fast Passenger have been revised so as to provide a through connecting service between Howrah and Siliguri, taking only about 30 hours. The possibility of

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

utilising these trains for mails is being examined. The question of reducing the transit time of mails for Assam and North Bengal by forwarding them over the direct E.B. Railway route through East Pakistan is also being reconsidered.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have there not been some instances where this very reasonable record of eight days has been beaten hollow and paled into insignificance?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Honourable Minister is unable to understand its hollowness.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I state that I received certain letters which were lying with the postal authorities for more than eight days?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I accept that. I have myself sent letters posted in Delhi to be delivered in Delhi. They have taken three days.

RICE PRODUCTION IN ASSAM

***621. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what quantity of rice is expected to be available in Assam in 1949-50 and the quantity that it will be necessary to import to Assam from outside the Province?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is not possible now to forecast the production for 1949-50. Even the final forecast for 1948-49 is not yet available. Normally Assam is surplus in rice and not deficit.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know if there was scarcity of rice in August last year?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There was no particular scarcity, but there was difficulty of securing for particular areas and the Centre gave them a small amount of 5,000 tons, but just before that Assam gave us 3,000 tons.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What is the surplus of rice in Assam?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not be able to give the exact figure, but Assam has rarely needed any help from the Centre. Usually it is able to send out something but for the difficulty of communications.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What has been the population increase in Assam over what it was in 1941?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact, Sir, that a big businessman who wanted to import rice from Nepal was refused the license to import rice into India?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Not that I know of.

Shri Raj Bahadur: What is the average annual surplus of rice from Assam?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I cannot give the exact figure. They rarely needed help from the Centre.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: I would like to know why the businessman was refused the license to import—It was not rice; it was paddy?

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: May I ask if there are lots of cultivable lands lying fallow in Assam, and if so, what steps have been taken by the Provincial Government to cultivate these lands?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The question would have to be replied to by the Provincial Government. It would not be correct for me to try and explain why the Provincial Government did or did not take particular steps.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE IN INDIA

***622. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Czechoslovakia is contemplating to set up a Consulting Engineer's Office in India?

(b) What are the advantages that the Government of India and the various Provincial and State Governments got from the visit of a Technical Mission from Czechoslovakia?

(c) What are the benefits India is going to get from Czechoslovakia in the technical field?

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

(b) The Government of India and Provincial Governments had had discussions with the members of the Mission on electrification schemes, problems of utilisation of low-grade Indian coals, the manufacture of synthetic fuel oils and chemicals, and the extent of availability of machinery and technical skill from Czechoslovakia for Indian Industries.

(c) Czech technicians have offered their assistance in repairing and reconditioning surplus and reparation machine tools for use in the proposed machine tool factory and in the establishment of such factory. Their offer is under examination.

Seth Govind Das: Has the gist of all these opinions from Czechoslovakian Engineers been circulated to various Provinces?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: They are available to the provinces.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know what are the terms and conditions on which these technicians have offered assistance to India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That matter is still under examination and I would not like to discuss the matter here.

ROAD LINK BETWEEN SILIGURI AND ASSAM via COOCH BIHAR

***623. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether the road link from Siliguri to Assam via Cooch Bihar has been completed?

(b) If not, when is it going to be completed?

(c) What is the length of this road?

(d) Have bridges been constructed and ferry arrangements been made across the rivers on the road?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a), (b) and (d). The honourable member may kindly refer to the reply given to his starred question No. 436 on the 24th August, 1948. Temporary bridges for use in the dry season have since been put up at the unbridged crossings over the three major rivers (Kaljani, Gadadhar and Raidak).

(c) About one hundred and sixty-four miles from Siliguri to Golakganj.

SUPPLY OF COAL TO TOBACCO GROWERS OF GUNTUR AND KRISHNA DISTRICTS BY RAIL

***624. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government will continue to supply all the coal needed by the tobacco-growers and barn owners (of Guntur and Krishna Districts) by rail alone?

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

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The question assumes that the Tobacco Growers and Barn Owners of Guntur and Krishna Districts are now getting their entire coal supplies by the all rail-route. The fact, however, is that a portion of their total coal allotment is now being sent by sea and a portion by the all-rail-route. Supplies by rail will be continued for so long as the rail transport position permits of this being done. If it deteriorates at any time later, more coal will have to be sent to these consumers by the sea route.

LATE ARRIVAL OF FRONTIER MAIL AT RATLAM

***625. Shri V. S. Sarwate:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Frontier Mail running from Delhi reaches as a rule late at Ratlam, with the result that passengers for stations both ways on the Khandwa-Ajmer line miss the connecting trains and are detained at Ratlam for several hours?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) No. During the first half of February, it arrived before time on one day, at the right time for five days and within 20 minutes of right time on seven days. It was late by 31 minutes for one day and 1 hour 15 minutes on one day.

(b) Does not arise.

BOOKING CLERKS AND TICKET COLLECTORS AT PANIPAT AND KARNAL RAILWAY STATIONS

***626. Master Nand Lal:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what was the average number of tickets sold and collected monthly at Panipat and Karnal Railway Stations respectively in the years 1947 and 1948?

(b) How many booking clerks and how many ticket collectors are working at each of these stations?

(c) Is it a fact that the accounts of the booking offices of these stations are not completed daily and if so, accounts of how many months remain to be completed at each of these stations?

(d) Do Government propose to consider the question of increasing the number of booking clerks and ticket collectors at these stations?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(b) There are three booking clerks at each station. The number of ticket collectors at Panipat is four and at Karnal one.

(c) Booking office accounts at these stations are closed daily and there are no arrears.

(d) This is already being considered by the Railway Administration.

STATEMENT

Average number of tickets sold and collected monthly at Panipat and Karnal railway stations in the years 1947 and 1948

	Average number of tickets sold per month		Average number of tickets collected per month	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Panipat	27,446	1,15,188	32,147	1,62,852
Karnal	19,012	41,704	19,282	40,754

SOCIAL GUIDES AT RAILWAY STATIONS

***627. Master Nand Lal:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- the names of Railway stations where social guides are working;
- the number of social guides appointed so far; and
- how far this scheme is successful?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) and (b). A statement giving the information asked for by the honourable member is placed on the table of the House.

(c) It is too early to pass a judgment on the experiment. The services of the social guides have, however, been appreciated in many places, especially the women passengers.

STATEMENT

Number of social guides appointed on Railways and names of stations where they are working

1. Assam Railway	9	Badarpur. Amingaon. Pandu. Golokganj.
2. Bengal Nagpur Railway	6	Khargpur. Khurda Road. Adra. Chakradharpur. Nainpur. Bilaspur.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	5	Bombay Central. Ajmer.
East Indian Railway	37	Howrah. Burdwan. Sealdah. Bongaon. Ranaghat. Baidyanathdham. Asansol. Benares.

5. Great Indian Peninsula Railway	28	Bombay V. T. Dadar. Kalyan. Poona. Dhond Jn. Manmad. Itarsi Jn. Jhansi. Mutra. Bhusaval. Khandwa. Agra Cantt.
6. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	30	Madras Central. Arkonam. Renigunta. Jalarpet. Katpadi. Bezawada. Gudur. Guntakal. Hubli.
7. South Indian Railway	17	Madras Egmore. Villupuram. Tanjore. Trichinopoly. Madura. Erode. Coimbatore. Samastipur. Darbhanga. Muzaffarpur. Lucknow Jn. Allahabad city. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Sonapur. Benares City. Bareilly.
8. Oudh Tirhut Railway	17	Delhi Main. Ambala Cantt. Bhatinda. Saharanpur. Ferozepur Cantt. Jullundur City. Amritsar. Ludhiana.
9. Eastern Punjab Railway	89	

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is this job of social guides a whole-time or a part-time occupation?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: It is a whole-time occupation.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know what kind of work they are performing?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: They are expected to help women passengers and other poor passengers at the booking offices, to see that they get their seats in the railway trains and do such other service as may be necessary for them.

Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor: Are there any lady social guides to help the lady passengers?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Many of the social guides are ladies.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: May I know the pay of the social guides?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I shall require notice for that question.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know, Sir, whether these guides have been recruited from the services or from the Social Service Organizations?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: They have been recruited on the advice of the Social Service Organizations.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know what is the total number of these lady guides and whether they are working in all the stations?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The total number is 89 so far.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that most of these social guides are not trained and are not conversant with the rules and regulations governing different railways and are unable to help the passengers?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The suggestion will be considered, Sir.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Does the service of social guides include also purchasing the tickets for the ladies?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Yes, Sir. I am sorry I made a mistake. The total number is not here, but the number for the Eastern Punjab Railway is 89 and various other railways have got different numbers.

श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट : क्या हर जंक्शन स्टेशनों में ये सोसियल गाइड्स रहते हैं।

Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt: Are social guides available at every Junction Station?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Not yet.

श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट : मैं नें जवाब सुना नहीं। क्या जवाब नहीं है ?

Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt: I have not heard the reply. Is there no answer?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Social guides are not available at every station, but only at some important stations.

श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट : क्या मारवाड़ स्टेशन में सोसियल हैं या नहीं ?

Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt: Are there any social guides posted at Marwar Junction?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I do not know whether there is a social guide in the Marwar Station, but if the honourable member will put a question, I am prepared to find out and give the information.

Lala Achint Ram: Do the Social guide inspectors report cases of corruption also?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Yes, Sir.

श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट : स्टेशन के साथ सोसियल गाइड्स का मेल-मिलाप है या नहीं ?

Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt: Does the station Staff Co-operate with the social guides or not?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: They are expected to work in close co-operation with the other staff.

श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट : क्या स्टेशन स्टाफ उनको मदद दे रहे हैं।

Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt: Are they being assisted by the station staff?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Generally, they do, but there may be differences between them as in the case of other staff.

श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट : क्या आप समझते हैं कि अजमेर में जो एक सोसियल गाइड है वा सारे दिन भर काम चलाता है।

Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt: Do you think that the one social guide at Ajmer station has got to work for the whole day?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Sir, I cannot say anything about what happened at the Ajmer Station.

श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट : मैं आमतौर से कह रहा हूँ कि जहाँ-जहाँ सोसियल गाइड्स हैं वहाँ कितने हैं और कितने घण्टे उनको काम करना पड़ता है। सारे स्टेशनों का काम वह अच्छी तरह से कर लेते हैं ?

Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt: I am asking a general question as to how many guides are employed at different stations, and for how many hours they have to work there? Are they in a position to look after the work at all the stations efficiently?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: If the honourable member will ask a particular question about any particular place, I shall be glad to get the information.

(B) WRITTEN ANSWERS

REFUGEE MATRICULATES APPOINTED AS POSTMEN IN DELHI

***628. Master Nand Lal:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many refugee matriculates have been appointed as postmen in Delhi since partition?

(b) After how many years service can a postman sit for an examination to qualify himself for the post of postal clerk?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) Fifty-four.

(b) Permanent postmen with five years' continuous service can sit for the examination for promotion to clerical cadre as departmental candidates.

FLIGHT OF AEROPLANES FROM CALCUTTA TO GAUHATI OVER PAKISTAN TERRITORY

***629. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the planes carrying passengers, mails, etc., from Calcutta to Gauhati halt at Bagdogra only for three days in the week?

(b) Are the planes flying to Gauhati and Mohonbari (Dibrugarh) on other days allowed to fly over Pakistan territory?

(c) Is it a fact that the flying distance between Bagdogra and Gauhati would be very much curtailed if the planes were allowed to fly over Pakistan territory?

(d) Is it a fact that the hours of journey and fares for passengers could be substantially reduced if a straight flight was allowed from Calcutta to Gauhati over Pakistan territory?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) No, Sir. The Calcutta-Baghdogra-Gauhati-Mohanbari service halts at Baghdogra on all seven days of the week.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The direct route between Baghdogra and Gauhati does not cross Pakistan territory.

(d) Yes, Sir. The flying time between Calcutta and Gauhati would be reduced by one hour and twenty minutes and the passenger fare by Rs. 49 if the service were to operate direct from Calcutta to Gauhati over flying Pakistan territory.

SURCHARGE ON AIR MAIL LETTERS FROM CALCUTTA TO GAUHATI

***630. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a letter for which no air surcharge is paid, takes four days to go from Calcutta to Gauhati nowadays, whereas it took only two days before partition?

(b) If so, do Government propose to restore the system of carrying letters by air without charging air surcharge as in the year 1948?

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

(b) Government are examining the possibilities of giving air conveyance to unsurcharged letters.

CONVERSION OF COCHIN HARBOUR INTO NAVAL BASE

***631. Mr. K. A. Mohamed:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Harbour is to be converted into a naval base;

(b) whether it is a fact that the preliminary work for this conversion has now been undertaken; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to open any other port on the West Coast to take the place of this harbour?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) There is a proposal to develop a Naval Base at Cochin Harbour.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Cochin Port will continue to be available for commercial purposes. Government are however, considering on other grounds the possibility of establishing an additional major port between Mormugao and Cochin.

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

***632. Mr. K. A. Mohamed:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct National Highways;

(b) if so the details of the proposed Highways;

(c) the estimated cost of this work;

(d) whether it is a fact that different provinces and states have been directed to survey and prepare preliminary estimates for their portions of these Highways; and

(e) whether any portion of any Highway has been completed?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) The Central Government accepted with effect from the 1st of April, 1947, and as explained further in the answer to part (d) of this question, provisional financial responsibility for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of a system of roads designated as National Highways. Whether and the extent to which this responsibility will continue will depend on the provisions of the New Constitution.

(b) A list of roads at present included in the National Highway system is placed on the table of the House

(c) Rs. 25.5 crores for construction and development during the five years ending 31st March, 1952, but actual expenditure will depend on availability of funds.

(d) The answer is in the affirmative so far as Provinces are concerned. The Central Government have not assumed financial liability for National Highways passing through Indian States, save to the extent to which they were already liable under agreements entered into with individual States before the 1st April, 1947.

(e) Except for certain gaps where no roads exist and for the absence of bridges over some rivers, the National Highway system is complete. The following are the important works on National Highways which have been completed, since the Government of India assumed Financial liability for this class of roads:

(i) Construction of a through road-link between Assam and the rest of India.

(ii) Construction of a bridge over the Poonpoo river on the Grand Trunk Road in Bihar.

STATEMENT

List of National Highways [As on 26th January, 1949]

1. *Grand Trunk Road North*.—Delhi-Amritsar-Pakistan border (312 miles).
2. *A. Jullundur to Kashmir Border*.—94 miles.
2. *Grand Trunk Road East*.—Delhi-Agra-Kanpur-Calcutta (941 miles).
3. *Bombay-Agra Road*.—741 miles.
4. *Bombay-Madras Road*.—Via Poona-Belgaum-Bangalore (840 miles) and Chittoor.
5. *Calcutta-Madras Road*.—Via Balasore and Vizagapatam. From junction with No. 6 at the Subarnarekha river on boundary between Bihar and Mayurghanj State (954 miles).
6. *Bombay-Calcutta Road*.—Dhulia (on No. 3) Nagpur-Raipur-Sambalpur to junction with No. 2 at Sepahigachi near Arambagh (1,010 miles).
7. *Benares-Cape Comorin Road*.—Moghal Serai-Mangawan-Rewa-Jubbulpore-Lakhnadon-Nagpur-Hyderabad-Bangalore-Krishnagiri Salem-Dindigul-Madura-Cape Comorin (1,554 miles).
8. *Delhi-Rajputana-Gujrat-Bombay Road*.—Via Jaipur-Ajmer-Udaipur-Modassa, and Baroda (1,001 miles).
9. *Poona-Sholapur-Hyderabad-Berwada*.—504 miles.
10. *Delhi-Rohatak-Hansi-Hissar-Fatahbad-Sirsa-Fazilka*.—278 miles.
- 11 to 21. —(omitted—being in Pakistan).
22. *Ambala-Kalka-Simla-Tibet Border*.—293 miles.
23. *Rajputana to Sind Border*.—Shown on map as from junction with No. 8 South of Pali to Pakistan Border (alignment not decided; to be reconsidered).
24. *Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow*.—320 miles.
25. *Lucknow-Kanpur-Jhansi-Shivpuri* (on No. 3).—236 miles.
26. *Jhansi-Saugor-Lakhnadon* (on No. 7).—250 miles.
27. *Allahabad-Mangawan* (on No. 7).—64 miles.
28. *Aradh-Tirhat Road*.—Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Muzaffarpur-Monghyr Ghat Ganges left bank (site of Gandak bridge not settled) (389 miles).
- 28-A. *Branch of No. 28 to Razul for Nepal*.—50 miles.
29. *Gorakhpur-Ghaziipur-Benares*.—128 miles.
30. *MOHANIA*. (on No. 2).—Bikramganj-ARAH-Sone Bridge. Patna-Bakhtyarpur-junction with National Highway No. 31 (160 miles).
31. *BARHI-RAJAULI-Nawadah-Bakhtyarpur-Mokameh Road Rail Bridge across GANGA*.—Junction with National Highway No. 28—Monghyr-Khagana-Narayanpur-Purnea-Siliguri-Cooch Behar-Jogigopa or other site of Brahmaputra Bridge (595 miles).
- 31-A. *Siliguri-Rangpo-Gangtok* (to Sikkim).—58 miles.
32. Blank.
33. *Barhi* (on No. 2).—*Ranchi-Bundu-South of Chahdil-South of Jamshedpur-Swaspur*.—Junction with No. 6 at Subarnarekha river (234 miles).
34. *North Bengal Highway*.—Burdwan-Tildinga—on to Siliguri avoiding Pakistan territory (211 miles).

35. *Calcutta-Jessore-Pakistan* (low priority for development) (47 miles).
36. From No. 25 to Agypa on No. 37 (low priority for development).
37. *Assam Trunk Road*.—Golpara (or other site of Brahmaputra bridge)—Gauhati-Jorhat-Dibugarh-Saikhoa Ghat (429 miles).
38. *Makum-Dibgoi-Ledo-Lekapani* (three miles from Ledo).—34 miles.
39. *Assam Burma Road*.—Bauduar (on No. 39) Dimapur-Imphal (279 miles).
40. *Shillong to Dawki*.—104 miles.
41. Blank.
42. *Sambalpur-Cuttack*.—170 miles.
43. *Raipur-Vizianagram* (junction with No. 5).—335 miles.
44. Blank.
45. *Madras-Trichinopoly-Dindigul*.—258 miles.
46. *Ranipet* (on No. 4) to *Krishnagiri* (on No. 7).—84 miles.
47. *Salem* (on No. 7) *Cochin*.—225 miles.
48. Blank.
49. *Madura* (on No. 7).—Danushkodi.—101 miles.
50. *Poona-Nasik*.—123 miles.

Note.—The detailed alignments of many of these roads have not yet been finalized. Some changes in the National Highway system may also be necessary following the initiation of development plans now contemplated, the merging of States with Provinces, and other causes.

SUBSIDIES TO AIRWAY COMPANIES

*633. **Mr. K. A. Mohamed:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the different companies conducting air services in India are given subsidies by Government;

(b) if so, the names of such companies receiving subsidies and the amounts thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Air India Service operating between Madras and Trivandrum is demanding contribution from the Travancore Government for the loss incurred by them in that service?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) Air Transport Companies operating internal air services in India are not given any subsidies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under an agreement reached in 1946 between Air-India on the one side and the States of Mysore, Cochin and Trivandrum on the other, the Governments of the three States have agreed to bear the losses arising from the operation of the Madras-Bangalore-Cochin-Trivandrum service for a period of five years, in an appropriate proportion.

AMALGAMATION OF LOCAL POSTAL SYSTEMS IN STATES WITH INDIAN POSTAL DEPARTMENT

*634. **Mr. K. A. Mohamed:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the acceding States which have local postal systems of their own; and

(b) whether it is the intention of Government to amalgamate these postal services with the Government of India Postal Department?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) Gwalior, Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Chamba, Travancore, Cochin, Jaipur, Udaipur (Mewar), Kishangarh, Charkhari, Shahpura, Orehha, Morvi, Barwani, Rajkot and Bundi.

(b) The question is under consideration.

REVIEW OF INDIA'S FOOD POSITION IN THE LIGHT OF WORLD FOOD PRODUCTION

***635. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item circulated by Reuter published in the Delhi papers on the 7th February, 1949 that world production of rice for 1948-49 harvest, as reported by the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America has reached the prewar level of 7470 million Bushels compared with the 7060 million Bushels last year and is almost identical with the four years average of prewar years and that India with her expected harvest of 1550.4 million Bushels—the largest for several years—is an exception in Asia along with Pakistan in having a good crop;

(b) whether the facts mentioned in part (a) above are substantially correct;

(c) whether Government are aware that there was a bumper crop of other cereals in most American countries;

(d) the prices per maund of eighty pounds or forty seers of wheat, rice, maize and barley at which these commodities were purchased from each of the American and Asiatic Countries and Australia during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48 and the duty paid in each case, showing separately the prices charged by countries connected with the United Nations Organisation and by those not connected with the United Nations Organisation; and

(e) whether Government propose to review the food position in the light of these facts?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes.

(b) The Government have at present no detailed information to check up the reports about total world production of rice. Final rice forecast reports for 1948-49 have not yet been received from Provinces and States but the available information shows that the outturn of rice in the Indian Union would be about the same as last year. The crop has suffered in Madras due to deficient winter rains while in Bombay, C.P. and West Bengal the crop is reported to have suffered on account of untimely rains in November. It might be added that in 1947-48 also our rice crop was below average.

(c) The available information shows that U.S.A. harvested during 1948 a record crop of maize as well as the second largest wheat crop in its agricultural history. The production of oats in the U.S.A. in 1948 was also high. In Canada too production of other cereals during 1948 showed an appreciable increase as compared with the previous year.

(d) Statement showing the required information in respect of 1946-47 is placed on the table of the House.

As regards 1947-48 it is regretted the information cannot be disclosed at this stage in the public interest.

(e) The food position is continually reviewed from time to time in the light of all available information.

STATEMENT

Average price (c.i.f.) paid per maund of wheat, rice, maize and barley during April 1946 to March 1947 to countries which are connected/not connected with U. N. O.

Commodity	Price
	Rs. A. P.
<i>I.—Countries connected with U. N. O.</i>	
<i>Wheat—</i>	
Australia	9 4 0
U. S. A.	13 12 0
Canada	13 11 0
Turkey	18 7 0
<i>Wheat Flour—</i>	
Australia	12 5 0
U. S. A.	18 10 0
U. K.	18 0 0
<i>Rice—</i>	
Siam	9 8 0
Brazil	17 1 0
<i>Barley—</i>	
Australia	12 6 0
Turkey	14 6 0
Argentina	14 8 0
Egypt	14 1 0
Iraq	13 0 0
<i>Maize—</i>	
U. S. A.	9 9 0
Argentina	13 2 0
<i>II.—Countries not connected with U. N. O.</i>	
<i>Rice—</i>	
Burma	14 10 0
Indo-China	16 11 0
Indonesia	5 12 0
<i>Maize—</i>	
Burma	9 8 0

NOTE.—There is no duty levied on imports of Foodgrains into India.

CONSERVATION OF STEEL

***636. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what measures Government have taken to relieve the acuteness of the steel shortage situation in India?

(b) What measures have the Government of India taken to enforce steel conserving methods calculated to prevent misuse and waste?

(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the report of the Committee of Experts appointed by the British Parliamentary and Scientific Committee to go into the question of conserving steel resources in the United Kingdom and if so, have they considered the recommendations contained in that report aimed at utilising the available quantity of steel in the most economical way?

(d) Do Government propose to consider taking similar or other steps to secure the same end in this country?

(e) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the reports of a process stated to have been evolved by a German engineer in India which is credited with resulting in 50 per cent. saving in steel for structures and the total elimination of steel in reinforced concreting by the use of specially designed steelless concrete slabs?

(f) Do Government propose to examine the possibility of utilising this device to relieve steel shortage?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Government are trying to increase the indigenous production of steel and also to get as much steel as possible from imports.

(b) Government have taken the following steps:

(i) Use of steel for any purpose other than that for which it is released has been made an offence under the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order.

(ii) Steel is released only for essential uses and after careful scrutiny of the demands.

(iii) The field officers of the Directorate General of Industries and Supplies make periodical inspections of steel Processing factories to check that steel is not being misused.

(c) Government have not received a copy of the Report, but have asked for it.

(d) Government will, after examination of the suggestions made in the Report, adopt such of them as are found to be practicable.

(e) and (f). Government are aware of the process evolved for producing light weight steel structurals and are examining their suitability.

CONTRACTS FOR RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS

***637. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the name or names of the firms or Companies who are working as contractors for the bookstalls on the station premises of the following Railways:

East Indian Railway, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Oudh-Tirhut Railway, Bengal and Assam Railway, M. S. M. Railway and South Indian Railway?

(b) On which of the State Railways are Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company of Allahabad working as bookstall contractors?

(c) What licence fee are this company paying as bookstall contractors on different Railways?

(d) Is it a fact that Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company are paying as royalty $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the sale proceeds in the stalls?

(e) Is it a fact that recently a new policy has been adopted by the Railway authorities not to invite tenders for Railway bookstalls but to renew the contracts to Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company?

(f) If the answer to part (e) above be in the affirmative; what are the reasons for it?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the table.

STATEMENT

(a) The names of the bookstall contractors on the different railways as asked for by the honourable member are given below:

E. I.	}	Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company.
B. B. & C. I.		
G. I. P.		
B. N.		
O. T.		
Assam	}	Messrs. Kulkarni Bros.
M. & S. M.		
	}	Messrs. Higginbothams.
S. I.	}	Messrs. Swadesamitram.
	}	Messrs. Matrubhumi Printing and Publishing Co., and
	}	Messrs. Mangalavilasam.

(b) Assam, B., B. & C. I., B. N., E. I., G. I. P. and O. T. Railways.

(c) and (d). The licence fee is in the form of a royalty not exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of gross turnover of each bookstall.

(e) The policy as recommended by the Central Advisory Council for Railways and accepted by the Railway Board is not to invite tenders but to license bookstalls to experienced contractors preference being given to those who have rendered satisfactory service in the past, the licensing fee being fixed on the experience of the past five years. The contracts of Messrs. Wheeler and Company on certain railways have been renewed in pursuance of this policy.

(f) As the sale of newspapers, books, periodicals, etc., is in the nature of a necessary amenity to the travelling public, it is considered that in giving contracts, service should be the main consideration.

BHUBANESHWAR AS HALTING STATION FOR CALCUTTA—MADRAS AIR MAIL SERVICE

***638. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is under the contemplation of the Government of India to make the airport of Bhubaneswar (Orissa) a halting station for the air mail planes now operating daily between Calcutta and Madras?

(b) If not, what are the reasons for it?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) and (b). Bhubaneswar is already a scheduled halt on the Calcutta-Madras Bangalore service. If the honourable member is referring to the night air mail service which recently commenced operation, I might explain that the service from Calcutta does not operate direct to Madras, but operates to Nagpur where the mails intended for Madras are loaded in the aircraft going to Madras. The conveyance of air mails by night between the cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras via Nagpur works as one scheme and it is not possible to introduce Bhubaneswar or any other place into it.

NEW RAILWAY LINES FOR ORISSA AND ORISSA STATES

***639. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many new railway lines have been constructed in Orissa and Orissa States during the year 1948?

(b) How many will be taken up this year?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The honourable member's attention is invited to the reply given by me on 2nd February, 1949 to part (a) of starred question No. 46.

(b) No provision has been made in the Budget for 1949-50 for construction of any new railway lines in Orissa or Orissa States.

NEW POST OFFICES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN ORISSA AND ORISSA STATES

***640. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many new post offices have been opened in Orissa and Orissa States during the year 1948?

(b) How many telephone exchanges and how many telegraph offices have been opened in Orissa and Orissa States during the year 1948?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) 109.

(b) One Telegraph Office at Asokapatnam was opened but no Telephone Exchange.

IMPORT AND SALE OF FOREIGN CLOTH

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

(a) the quantity of cloth imported into India from each of the countries abroad during the period from 1st January, 1948 to 30th June, 1948, 1st July, 1948 to 31st December, 1948, and 1st January, 1949 to 15th February, 1949 and the cost thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware that foreign cloth has replaced Indian cloth practically in all varieties in the retail shops;

(c) whether no prices per yard for sale are sealed by Government on foreign cloth; and

(d) whether Government propose to mark the ceiling prices of foreign cloth before it is allowed to be marketed and if not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The desired information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Foreign cloth is not controlled and prices are not stamped on such cloth.

(d) The quantity of foreign cloth imported into this country is less than one per cent. of Indian production and is generally specialised production. In view of this, it is not considered necessary to price mark it.

FIXATION OF PRICES OF CLOTH

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

(a) the criteria prescribed for fixing the prices per yard of cloth; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the prices now being marked after the introduction of the rationing of cloth are in many cases 20 to 30 per cent. more than those at which the corresponding varieties were available in the market before rationing was introduced.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The question of fair prices for Cotton Textiles has recently been considered by the Tariff Board and the controlled prices which are in force with effect from 1st January, 1949 are based on the formula recommended by that Board. These prices have been calculated on (i) average return per lb. of yarn at 4 pies per spindle shift and (ii) return at Rs. 1/4/- per loom shift of yarn woven.

(b) No. The present controlled prices are much lower than the prices which prevailed during the period of decontrol.

BLACK MARKETING IN KEROSENE OIL

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

(a) whether Government are aware that whereas kerosene oil is not available on ration cards for weeks together, it can at all times be procured from 10 annas to 14 annas per bottle; and

(b) whether Government propose to freeze forthwith all stocks of kerosene oil and take up its entire distribution from the existing agents to put a stop to its black marketing and if not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for 1st March, 1949 when the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power will answer it.

FIXATION OF PRICES OF IMPORTED BICYCLES

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

(a) the average ceiling price per cycle of different makes in November, 1948, December, 1948 and January, 1949;

(b) the reasons for the increase in prices, if any, of imported cycles; and

(c) whether Government propose to mark the ceiling prices of all imported bicycles and if not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) There is no control over selling prices but they ranged from Rs. 185 to Rs. 325 for foreign cycles and Rs. 127 to Rs. 130 for Indian makes.

(b) There has been no increase. On the other hand there has been a slight decrease from the prices prevailing in November, 1948.

(c) No, Sir. Since cycles have been placed under Open General Licence from soft currency areas, it is expected that the prices will still go down appreciably and soon find their level.

PRICES OF COAL IN DIFFERENT COLLIERIES

***645. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the quality of coal raised in Korea Collieries is superior to that raised in the Central Provinces and better in some respects than Bengal and Bihar Coal and used to fetch a higher price than that of the selected 'A' grade Coal of Bengal and Bihar?

(b) Do Government propose to lay a statement on the table of the House showing the comparative pre-award and post-award prices of coal in Korea, Bengal, Bihar and Central Provinces?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The Korea coals do not come up to the standards of selected grades from Bengal-Bihar fields but along with C.P. coals are known to approximate to grade II of Jharia coals.

The prices of Korea coals as fixed by the Korea Durbar in 1945 were higher than the price of selected grade 'A' coal from Bengal/Bihar coal fields as fixed by Government of India.

(b) A statement is laid on the table.

STATEMENT

Pre-award and post award prices of coal in Korea, C. P., Berar and Orissa and Bengal/Bihar

PRICES BEFORE THE AWARD

	Korea	C. P., Berar and Orissa	Bengal/Bihar
Steam coal, Rubble and Smithy nuts	Rs. 14/1/-	*Rs. 12/1/- to Rs. 14/1/-	†Rs. 10/5/- to Rs. 13/5/-
Run of Mine, dust coal and slack	Rs. 13/1/-	*Rs. 10/1/- to Rs. 13/1/-	†Rs. 9/5/- to Rs. 12/5/-

PRESENT PRICES

	Korea	C. P., Berar and Orissa	Bengal/Bihar
Steam coal, Rubble and Smithy nuts	Rs. 15/3/-	*Rs. 15/6/- to Rs. 17/8/-	†Rs. 13/13/- to Rs. 16/13/-
Run of Mine, dust coal and slack	Rs. 14/3/-	*Rs. 14/6/- to Rs. 16/8/-	†Rs. 12/13/- to Rs. 15/13/-

NOTE.—Copies of relevant price notifications are attached.

Explanation.—

*There are different prices for different groups of collieries in C. P., Berar and Orissa.

†The prices in case of Bengal and Bihar differ by grades.

NOTIFICATION

Dated the 31st March, 1945

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause 1 of clause 4 of the Korea State Colliery Control Order, 1944 and in supersession of the notification dated the 31st January, 1945 published in the State Gazette Extraordinary of the same date, the Korea Durbar are pleased to fix as follows the prices at which coal may be sold by colliery owners:—

Run of mine, Dust Coal and Slack—per ton.	Steam Coal, Rubble and Smithy nuts—per ton.
Rs. 13-1-0	Rs. 14-1-0

Note.—The prices given above are delivery free of rail at or at the loading point nearest to the colliery, or free of tramway at the colliery or free of road vehicles at the colliery.

2. The Prices do not apply to retail sales of less than one ton on any one day for delivery by road.

Explanation.—The prices given above are—

(a) per ton of 2,240 lbs.;

(b) exclusive of stowing Excise Duty, soft coke cess excise duty and any other additional excise duty, cess or import which the Korea Durbar may hereafter declare to be payable by consumers of coal but are inclusive of all other cesses or imports; and

(c) exclusive of middleman's commission.

(2) When delivery is free on rail, the weight charged for shall be the weight ascertained at a railway weigh bridge and when delivery is free on tramway or road vehicle the weight shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed in British India.

By order,
SOHAN LAL SRIVASTAVA,
Devan, Korea State.

No. 4-CD (1)/46

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

New Delhi, the 9th January 1946.

NOTIFICATION

No. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply, No. 953, dated the 14th July 1944, as subsequently amended, the Central Government is pleased to fix as follows the prices at which coal may be sold by colliery owners:—

I. Collieries in Bengal and Bihar.

(a) Coal—

Grade of coal	Price	
	Run-of-mine, Dust Coal and Slack	Steam Coal, Rubble and Smithy Nuts
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Selected Grade A	12 5 0	13 5 0
Selected Grade B	11 5 0	12 5 0
Grade I	10 7 0	11 7 0
Grade II	10 1 0	11 1 0
Grade III-A	9 11 0	10 11 0
Grade III-B	9 5 0	10 5 0

Note 1.—For the purposes of the above table the grade of any coal will be determined as follows:—

Coal from Seams of the Raniganj Series.

If the ash and moisture content thereof—

- (i) does not exceed 17.5 per cent Selected Grade A.
- (ii) exceeds 17.5 per cent; but does not exceed 19 per cent. Selected Grade B.
- (iii) exceeds 19 per cent; but does not exceed 24 per cent. Grade I.

Coal from any other Seams.

If the ash content thereof—

- (i) does not exceed 15 per cent. Selected Grade A.
- (ii) exceeds 15 per cent but does not exceed 17 per cent. Selected Grade B.
- (iii) exceeds 17 per cent; but does not exceed 20 per cent Grade I.
- (iv) exceeds 20 per cent; but does not exceed 24 per cent Grade II.
- (v) exceeds 24 per cent; but does not exceed 28 per cent Grade III-A.
- (vi) exceeds 28 per cent; but does not exceed 35 per cent Grade III-B.

Mineral having an ash content in excess of 35 per cent. shall not be vendible as coal.

Note 2.—The price at which all coal produced in the Bagrakote Colliery may be sold shall be Rs. 30 per ton f. o. r. Bagrakote.

(b) Coke—

Grade of Coke	Price	
	Rs. A. P.	
Soft Coke—not exceeding 45 per cent ash content		
Hard Coke—from Bye-product, Beehive and country ovens, and from Kulti Coke Ovens of Messrs. Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.	Large Rubble or Smithy over ½"	17 0 0
(i) if the ash content exceeds 24 per cent but does not exceed 30 per cent		24 0 0
(ii) If the ash content does not exceed 24 per cent		30 0 0
Coke Breeze Under ½"		4 0 0

Note (i).—The prices given under (a) and (b) are for delivery free on rail at, or at the loading point nearest to the colliery, or free on tramway at the colliery, or free on road vehicle at the colliery.

(ii) The prices do not apply to retail sales of less than one ton on any one day for delivery by road.

II. Collieries in Baluchistan.

Area in which colliery situated	Lease holder of colliery	No. of Lease	Price for		Station at which prices apply
			Slack coal	Large coal	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Quetta	R. S. Tikamdas	58	29 12 0	..	Quetta.
Do.	Do.	59	29 12 0	..	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	126	29 12 0	..	Ditto.
Do.	Mr. Sorabji	128	29 12 0	..	Ditto.
Do.	Mr. Wilayat Hussain	73	29 12 0	..	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	77	29 12 0	..	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	92	29 12 0	..	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	98	29 12 0	..	Ditto.
Mach	All leases	..	24 8 0	26 8 0	Mach.
Sharigh	R. S. Tikamdas	61	18 4 0	20 4 0	Sharigh
Do.	Do.	56	19 4 0	21 4 0	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	103	24 4 0	26 4 0	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	154	18 12 0	20 12 0	Ditto.
Do.	Mr. Nanak Chand Chooni	116	20 4 0	22 4 0	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	145	17 12 0	19 12 0	Ditto.
Do.	Mr. Wilayat Hussain	150	20 4 0	22 4 0	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	152	19 12 0	21 12 0	Ditto.
Do.	Minck Colliery	76	20 4 0	22 4 0	Ditto.
Do.	Mr. F. B. Patel	94	22 4 0	24 4 0	Ditto.
Do.	Mr. Paind Khan	137	23 4 0	25 4 0	Ditto.
Do.	Mr. K. A. Marker	138	24 4 0	26 4 0	Ditto.
Khost	Associated Cement Co.	104	18 12 0	20 12 0	Khost.
Do.	Do.	105	19 4 0	21 4 0	Ditto.
Do.	Do.	153	20 12 0	22 12 0	Ditto.
Do.	Mr. Ram Narain Satyapal	162	20 12 0	22 12 0	Ditto.
Zardalu	R. S. Tikamdas	133	18 12 0	20 12 0	Zardalu.
Do.	Mr. K. A. Marker	134	17 12 0	19 12 0	Ditto.
Do.	Mr. Jalad Khan	135	19 4 0	21 4 0	Ditto.
Spezand	All leases	..	26 4 0	28 4 0	Spezand.
Harnai	Do.	..	23 8 0	25 8 0	Harnai.
Sharigh	R. S. Tikamdas	160	27 4 0	29 4 0	Sharigh.
Sor Range	All leases	..	29 12 0	..	Quetta Cantt.
Do.	R. S. Tikamdas	18	29 12 0	..	Spezand.
Nakus	Administration	156	24 4 0	26 4 0	Nakus.

Coal Briquettes— from the Briquetting Plant at Rs. 55 per ton F. O. R. Briquetting Plant Siding Quetta.

NOTE.—The prices given above are for delivery at the stations named.

III. Collieries in the Punjab.

Grade of Coal	Price
Slack	Rs. A. P. 20 0 0
Run-of-mine	20 0 0
Large coal	22 0 0

NOTE.—The prices given above are pithead prices and do not include transport and handling charges, except in the case of Makerwal Coy's.

IV. Collieries in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Orissa.

Name of colliery and name of proprietor	Price	
	Run-of-mine, dust coal and slack	Steam coal, rubble and smithy nuts
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Kolhia Hirdagarh Co. Ltd., Kolhia Colliery		
2. Messrs. Budhoolal Jagannath, Proprietors, South Panara Colliery.		
3. The C. P. Syndicate Ltd., Receivers Junnordeo No. 2 Colliery.		
4. R. S. Mathuraprasad Motilal & Co., Proprietors, Jamai-Datla Colliery.		
5. H. N. Ojha & Co., Ltd., Proprietors Ambara and Palachauri Collieries.		
6. M/s. R. S. P. S. Sial & Sons, Proprietors, Sial Ghogri Colliery.		
7. M/s. Seth Misrilal Megraj & Bros., Proprietors Ambara Colliery.		
8. Walji Bhimji & Sons, Proprietors, Ghogri-Barkuhi Colliery.		
9. Kishenchand & Co., Dhao Colliery		
10. K. S. M. Hassonji & Sons, Proprietors, East Barkuhi Colliery.	12 1 0	13 1 0
11. Amritlal P. Trivedi, Proprietor, West Barkuhi Colliery		
12. M/s. Karamchand Thaper & Bros., Ltd., Proprietors, Raw-nwara Khas Colliery.		
13. Nand Lal, Esq., Narsinghpur Road, Chhindwara, Proprietor, Haranghatta Colliery.		
14. M/s. Newton Chickli Collieries Ltd., Proprietors, Newton Chickli Colliery.		
15. Shree Mahakali Coal Mines Ltd., Proprietors, Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd.		
16. Hindustan Lalpeth Colliery, Proprietors, Diwan Bahadur Seth Ballabhdass Mannoolal Kanhaiyalal Zamindar & Rais, Jubbulpore.		
17. Majri Colliery, Proprietors, Rai Sahib Peshora Singh Sial & Sons.		
18. M/s. Shiavax C. Cambata & Co., Ltd., Proprietors, Rakhi-kel, Collieries.		
19. The C.P. Syndicate Ltd., Proprietors, Kalichhapar Collieries		
20. The C. P. Syndicate Ltd., Damua Collieries		
21. M/s. Budhoolal Jagannath, Proprietors, East Nandora Collieries.	13 1 0	14 1 0
22. I. T. Warde, Esq., Proprietors, Ghorawari-Kalan Collieries		
23. M/s. The Hirdagarh Collieries, Ltd., Hirdagarh Colliery		
24. Any other colliery	10 1 0	11 1 0

NOTE.—(i) The prices given above are for delivery free on rail at, or at the loading point nearest to the colliery, or free on road vehicle at the colliery and are inclusive of all tramway charges.

(ii) The prices do not apply to retail sales of less than one ton on any one day for delivery by road.

V. Collieries in Assam.

Name of colliery	Grade of coal or coke	Price
		Rs. A. P.
The Assam Railways and Trading Co. Ltd.'s Margherita Collieries.	Run-of-mine	20 0 0
	Dust Coal	20 0 0
	Hand picked coal	30 0 0
	Hard coke	75 0 0

Name of Colliery	Grade of Coal or Coke	Price
Nazira Coal Co. Ltd's Borgen Colliery	Run-of-mine	30 0 0
Dilli Colliery Company's Dilli Colliery	Run-of-mine	35 0 0
Cherra-Chattak Ropeway Co.'s Cherapunji Colliery	Run-of-mine	22 0 0
Messrs. A. K. Bhattacharjya & Md. Haniff Ltd.'s Dogring Colliery (Garo Hills).	Run-of-mine	21 0 0
Messrs. Assam Bengal Cement Coy.'s Bershora Colliery	Run-of-mine	25 0 0

NOTE.—The prices given above are for delivery free on rail at the colliery, except that the price in the case of the Dilli Colliery Company's coal is free on road vehicles at the colliery and the price in the case of the Cherra-Chattak Ropeway Company's coal is free on ropeway at the colliery. The price in case of Dogring Colliery (Garo Hills) is for delivery ex-stocks at Rangrisah Ghat. The price in case of Bershora colliery is ex-Borshora Ghat.

Explanations. (i) The prices given in the above tables are—

- per ton of 2,240 lbs.;
 - exclusive of Stowing Excise duty, Rescue Station Excise duty, Soft Coke Cess Excise duty, and any other additional Excise duty, cess or impost which the Central Government may hereafter declare to be payable by consumers of coal, but are inclusive of all other cesses or imports; and
 - exclusive of middleman's commission.
- (ii) When delivery is free on rail, the weight charged for shall be the weight ascertained at a railway weighbridge, and when delivery is free on tramway or road vehicle the weight shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the Coal Commissioner.

C. L. COATES,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

No. 4-CD (8)/46

New Delhi the 5th July 1946

NOTIFICATION

No. 887.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 19, dated the 9th January 1946, namely:—

In the said notification, in the table in item IV, collieries in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Orissa, entry 24 shall be renumbered as entry 27 and before the entry as so renumbered the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
24. Ballarpur Colliery, Proprietors Messrs. Ballarpur Collieries Co.						
25. Rajur Colliery, Proprietors Messrs. Ballarpur Collieries Co.	11	11	0	12	11	0
26. Ghugus Colliery, Proprietors Messrs. Ballarpur Collieries Co.						

W. G. LAMARQUE,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

No. 4-CI(2)/47

New Delhi, the 2nd July, 1947

NOTIFICATION

No. 547.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by section 17 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act,

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 19, dated the 9th January, 1946, namely:—

In the said notification, in the table set forth in item IV "Collieries in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Orissa"

(1) For entry 24, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
"24. Any other colliery	11	11	0	12	11	0

(2) Entries 25, 26 and 27 shall be omitted.

P. R. NAYAK,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES (INDIA)

No. 4-CI(2)/47

New Delhi, the 14th August, 1947

NOTIFICATION

No. 611.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by section 17 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 19, dated the 9th January, 1946, namely:—

In the said notification, in the table set forth under item 'IV' Collieries in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Orissa"

For entry 24, the following shall be substituted:—

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
"24. Any other colliery in the Central Provinces and Berar	11	11	0	12	11	0
25. Any colliery in Orissa	10	1	0	11	1	0

P. R. NAYAK,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

New Delhi, the 9th July 1947.

NOTIFICATION

No. 557.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by Section 17 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 19, dated the 9th January 1946, namely:—

In the said notification, the table set forth under item "I. Collieries in Bengal and Bihar (a) Coal" shall be deleted and the following table substituted in its place, namely:—

Grade of Coal	1		2	
	Prices			
	Run-of-mine, Dust Coal and Slack		Rubble and Smithy Nuts	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Selected Grade A	15	13 0	16	13 0
Selected Grade B	14	13 0	15	13 0
Grade I	13	15 0	14	15 0
Grade II	13	9 0	14	9 0
Grade IIIA	13	3 0	14	3 0
Grade IIIB	12	13 0	13	13 0

P. R. NAYAK,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY
NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 10th October, 1947

No. 669.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by section 17 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 19, dated the 9th January, 1946, namely :—

In the said notification, in the table set forth in item IV "Collieries in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Orissa" shall be deleted and the following table substituted in its place, namely :—

Name of colliery and name of proprietor	Price	
	Run-of-mine, Dust Coal and Slack	Steam coal, Rubble and Smithy Nuts
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Kolhia Hirdagarh Co. Ltd., Kolhia Colliery		
2. Messrs. Budhoolal Jagannath, Proprietors, South Panara Colliery.		
3. Messrs. Dalmia Jain & Co. Ltd., Proprietors, Junnordoo Collieries.		
4. R. S. Mathuraprasad Motilal & Co., Proprietors, Jamai-Datla Colliery.		
5. N. H. Ojha & Co. Ltd., Proprietors, Ambara & Palachauri Collieries.		
6. Messrs. R. S. P. S. Sial & Sons, Proprietors, Sial Ghogri Colliery.		
7. Rai Sahib P. S. Sial & Sons, Proprietors, Ambara Colliery.		
8. N. H. Ojha & Co. Ltd., Proprietors, Ghogri-Barkuhi Colliery.		
9. Kishenchand & Co., Dhao Colliery		
10. K. S. M. Hassonji & Sons, Proprietors, East Barkuhi Colliery.		
11. Amritlal P. Trivedi, Proprietor, West Barkuhi Colliery.	15 1 0	16 1 0
12. Messrs. Karamchand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., Proprietors, Rawanwara Khas Colliery.		
13. Nandlal, Esq., Narsinghpur Road, Chhindwara, Proprietor, Haranbhatta Colliery.		
14. Messrs. Newton Chickli Collieries Ltd., Proprietors, Newton Chickli Colliery.		
15. Shree Mahakali Coal Mines Ltd., Proprietors, Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd.		
16. Hindustan Lalpeth Colliery, Proprietors, Diwan Bahadur Seth Ballabhdas Mannoolal Kanhaiyalal, Zamindar and Rais, Jabulpore.		
17. Majri Colliery, Proprietors, Rai Sahib Peshora Singh Sial & Sons.		
18. Ballarpur Colliery, Proprietors, Messrs. Ballarpur Collieries Co.		
19. Rajur Colliery, Proprietors, Messrs. Ballarpur Collieries Co.		
20. Ghughus Colliery, Proprietors, Messrs. Ballarpur Collieries Co.		
21. Messrs. Shaviah C. Cambata & Co. Ltd., Proprietors, Rakhikol Collieries.		
22. The C. P. Syndicate Ltd., Proprietors Kalichhapar Collieries.		
23. The C. P. Syndicate Ltd., Damua Collieries		
24. Messrs. Budhoolal Jagannath, Proprietors, East Nandora Collieries.	16 8 0	17 8 0
25. I. T. Warde, Esq., Proprietor, Ghorawari-Kalan Collieries.		

26. Messrs. The Hirdagarh Collieries Ltd., Hirdagarh Colliery.	16 8 0	17 8 0
27. Any other colliery in the Central Provinces and Berar.	14 8 0	15 8 0
28. Any colliery in Orissa	13 1 0	14 1 0

P. R. NAYAK,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY
NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1948

No. 112.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by section 17 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 19, dated the 9th January, 1946, namely :—

In the said notification, in the table set forth under item IV—"Collieries in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Orissa" for the existing entry against 28, the following entry shall be substituted :—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
"28. Any Colliery in Orissa	14 6 0	15 6 0

P. R. NAYAK,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY
NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 31st January, 1948

No. 30.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947) read with sub-clause (1) of clause 4 of the Korea State Colliery Control Order, 1944 and in supersession of the Korea State's notification dated the 15th November, 1947 the Central Government is pleased to fix as follows the prices per ton at which coal may be sold by colliery owners in Korea :—

	Rs. A. P.
Run of Mine, Dust Coal and Slack	14 3 0
Steam coal, Rubble and Smithy Nuts	15 3 0

Note.—I. The above prices are for delivery free on rail at, or at the loading point nearest to the colliery, or free on road vehicles at the colliery.

II. The prices do not apply to retail sales of less than one ton on any one day for delivery by road.

Explanations—

I. The above prices are :—

(a) per ton of 2,240 lbs. ;

(b) exclusive of stowing Excise duty, soft coke cess duty and any other Additional Excise Duty, Cess or Impost which may hereafter be declared to be payable by consumers of coal but are inclusive of all other cesses or imposts ; and

(c) exclusive of Middleman's Commission.

II. When delivery is free on rail, the weight charged for shall be the weight ascertained at a railway weigh-bridge, and when delivery is free on tramway or road vehicle the weight shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the Coal Commissioner.

P. R. NAYAK,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

FIXATION OF PRICE OF KOREA COAL

*646. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Korea State had increased the wages of employees in their coal mines and the selling price of coal by Rs. 3/5/- per ton?

(b) Are Government aware that this selling price of coal was increased by the State by Rs. 3/5/- per ton after consultation with the representatives of the colliery owners and one of the members of the Central Provinces Fact Finding Committee?

(c) Is it a fact that the Government of India confirmed the selling price of coal thus increased by the Korea State but after the merger of Korea State with the Central Provinces on the 18th January, 1948 the Government of India reduced this increased selling price of coal by Rs. 2/3/- per ton?

(d) If so, why were the prices so reduced?

(e) Do Government propose to re-examine the question?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) In 1947 Korea State notified increased wages and other concessions for their colliery labour having regard to increased wages and other concessions allowed at that time by Government of India to colliery workers in Bengal, Bihar, C.P. and Berar and other coalfields. That State also simultaneously notified an increase in price of Korea coals by Rs. 3/5/- per ton.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The increased prices notified by Korea were allowed by Government of India to remain in force till a revision could be effected after an investigation into the production cost of Korea coal was completed by their Cost Accounts Officer.

(d) On an examination the prices as revised by Korea State in November, 1947 proved in-ordinately high. It was, therefore, found necessary to reduce the prices on the accepted basis of actual cost of production per ton plus a reasonable element for profit as was done in the case of other coal fields in India.

(e) Yes, if factual evidence is furnished by collieries to justify a revision.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF PORTS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

*647. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relative economics of transport by sea and by rail was investigated as recommended by the Ports (Technical) Committee;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to place their findings on the table of the House;

(c) what are the schemes of improvement of minor ports of Orissa framed by the Provincial Government and what are the criticisms of the Ports Technical Committee on such schemes as per Recommendation number 13 at page 40 of their Report of 1946;

(d) the extent to which the schemes referred to in part (d) above have been put into operation; and

(e) the action taken by Government on para. 64, pages, 29 and 30, of the Report on the question of sand movement in the coast and also accumulation of silt brought down to the coast by big rivers like the Mahanady and Godavary?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) and (b). As a preliminary to the investigation of the relative economies of transport by sea and by rail, an examination is now in hand regarding the reasonableness of the freight charged on coastal shipping in respect of certain selected commodities.

(c) to (e). The improvement of minor ports is a matter for the Provincial Government and the Government of India have no information of the schemes framed by the Provincial Government. Para. 73 of the Ports (Technical) Committee Report mentioned a scheme of the Orissa Government for the improvement of the Port of Chandbali only near Cuttack. The Ports (Technical) Committee was of the view that the Port cannot be developed except at crippling expense in view of the littoral sand drift. At the instance of the Provincial Government however the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission are now examining the practicability of developing a minor port on the Dhamra River in substitution for Chandbali.

MANUFACTURE OF RADIOS

*648. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Official Committee have recommended the manufacture of fifty thousand cheap and twenty thousand expensive radios?

(b) If so, what action do Government intend to take in this matter?

(c) What arrangements do Government intend to make to provide cheap radios for villages?

(d) Have Government got any scheme for popularising radio news and songs among village folks?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The Development Committee for Radio Transmitters and Receivers Industry constituted by this Ministry has made this recommendation.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

(d) Yes, Sir. This matter is being examined by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry.

ASSAM RAIL LINK IN JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

*649. **Shri Upendranath Barman:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Assam Railway link will pass through a good part of the tea planted area in the District of Jalpaiguri?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Out of forty-five miles length of the Assam Rail Link Project lying in the District of Jalpaiguri, less than three miles will lie in the tea planted area.

DISPARITY IN PRICES OF GRAM IN ROHTAK AND DELHI

{ **Ch. Ranbir Singh:**
*650. { **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:**

(a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether Government are aware that gram is being sold in Rohtak Mandi at Rs. 8/- a maund?

(b) Are Government also aware that in Delhi gram is being sold to the consumer at Rs. 14/- per maund?

(c) If the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what step do Government propose to take to do away with the disparity of the level of the prices of gram at various places?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). Yes, there is disparity in the prevailing market prices of gram in Rohtak and Delhi.

(c) Gram now forms part of cereal ration in Delhi and is issued at Rs. 10/8/- per maund retail. In non-rationed areas also supply of gram is being made through relief quota shops. It has been decided to ban free trading of all rationed grains including gram, as also its import into Delhi. These measures, it is hoped, will bring down the prices of gram in Delhi.

REDUCTION OF EXCISE DUTY ON POWER ALCOHOL

***651. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India are considering a proposal for the reduction of excise duty on power alcohol or the grant of a subsidy to the industry?

(b) Is it a fact that Government are contemplating to enforce compulsory admixture of power alcohol in suitable areas in the country.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) With a view to developing the power alcohol industry, Government are examining the necessity of granting relief, if any required to this industry. As a preliminary, they deputed a Cost Accounts Officer to investigate into the cost of production of power alcohol in U.P. distilleries. He has submitted a report which is under examination.

(b) Yes.

UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

PAY SCALES OF EMPLOYEES OF SHAHDARA-SAHARANPUR LIGHT RAILWAY

36. Lala Achint Ram: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement showing the current salary grades of different categories of employees in Traffic, Engineering, Loco, Medical and Carriage Departments of the Shahdara-Saharanpur Railway and the corresponding grades on State Railways?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The Railway Ministry have no information regarding the scales of pay of staff of the Saharanpur Shahdara Light Railway as that Railway is owned and managed by a Private Company.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

REPORTED STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER ON 'WHITE AUSTRALIA' POLICY

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press Trust of India—Reuter report appearing in the *Hindustan Times*, dated the 10th February, 1949 (Page 1, Column 4), to the effect that "in the view of Dr. Evatt, External Affairs Minister of Australia, the Prime Minister of India supported the 'White Australia' policy"; and

(b) if so, how far is it correct?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) Yes.

(b) It is not quite clear what Dr. Evatt meant by the report attributed to him. Presumably this is based on some newspaper report which appeared in Australia. In the course of an interview with an Australian newspaper correspondent some time ago I stated that I could understand an emigration policy based on economic considerations with a view to maintain certain standards and ways of living but that I thought a racial policy was wrong and to be deprecated.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Was this matter of the "White Australia" policy discussed or raised at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference held in October last and did India make a suggestion to the effect that Australia should abandon the policy before she agreed not to quit the Commonwealth?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; the subject was not raised at all.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have there been any diplomatic exchanges between India and Australia before or after Dr. Evatt's statement was made on this subject?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We enquired into this matter and we found that Dr. Evatt expressed to our representative that he regretted that he has not been quite understood.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How long, Sir, does India propose to remain in the Commonwealth along with member States like Australia and South Africa dominated by this neo-imperialist and megalomania and racist balderdash?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That question does not arise.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, the 24th February, 1949.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ORAL ANSWERS

DEDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TRADE UNIONS DIRECTLY FROM SALARIES
OF EMPLOYEES

*652. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the names of companies, corporations and concerns which deduct subscriptions to the Unions registered and recognised under the Trade Union Act directly from the salaries of the employees and pass the amounts on to the Union authorities?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have no information. Under the Payment of Wages Act the employers cannot deduct such subscriptions from wages of the employees.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know if such a system prevails in the Labour Unions in England?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I doubt very much.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Are the Government opposed to the subscriptions being deducted from the salaries of the members of the Unions?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Vehemently.

MIGRATION OF NON-MUSLIMS FROM SIND

*653. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of non-Muslims still remaining in Sind and whether they desire to come to India?

(b) What arrangement has been made for their transport to India?

(c) At what places are they mostly living?

(d) How many refugees have migrated during the year 1948?

(e) What is the transport facility existing at present for their migration?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) to (c). There are about 2.5 lakh non-Muslims still remaining in Sind, mostly in the Upper Sind, Hyderabad and Tharparkar districts. It is understood that a substantial proportion of them desire to evacuate to India. Evacuation is at present possible only by sea and arrangements are made from time to time for the necessary shipping to carry the displaced persons from Karachi to Indian ports. I may inform the

House that the Government of India have decided not to use the word 'refugees'; and in its place to use the words 'displaced persons' or *Sharanarthi*.

(d) About seven Lakhs.

(e) Normal railway transport to reach Karachi from where they are evacuated to India by sea.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether representation has been made by these displaced persons that they would like to go to Cutch from the Mirpur side, which the Honourable Minister has referred to and required certain arrangements to be made, and may I know whether the Government contemplate considering this question favourably?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact, the Government have been considering this question. Because of the water famine, it is not possible and it is not thought desirable to evacuate them to Cutch.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that many of them are desirous of leaving Pakistan for India and the Pakistan Government is standing in their way and they are being kept there under duress more or less?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is not correct to say so. Most of them, who want to evacuate, own cattle. The Pakistan Government has prohibited cattle being taken out, and that may act as a force standing in their way. That is the only consideration. There is no other law by which they are prohibited.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: If they migrate, will their cattle which is their only wealth be allowed to be taken?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact, under the present conditions, the Pakistan Government is prohibiting the export of any cattle.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know whether the Hindus remaining in Sind are of the poorest section of society, mostly Harijans, who deserve much larger assistance than what is being provided by the Government of India?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is true most of these persons are Harijans. It is not correct to say that they want to come out and they are not given assistance. If they want to come out without the cattle, they can be taken out.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Is it a fact that a large number of Hindus left behind in Sind are being forcibly converted to Islam?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is not so. My submission is that about 400 persons have been converted and from enquiries made, I think, that is the normal conversion.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many of them?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: 453.

Sardar Hukam Singh: We have been told that the Pakistan Government is prohibiting the Hindus remaining in Sind from taking out their cattle. May I know what is the policy of our Government regarding this: whether our Government will allow Muslims to take away their cattle?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: No Muslims are going out with their cattle.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many of the two and a half lakhs are urban people and how many rural?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: About one lakh are urban and about one and a half rural.

Sardar Hukam Singh: My question has not been answered. I enquired what was the policy of our Government if the Muslims wanted to go to Pakistan with their cattle.

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Is it not a hypothetical question, Sir?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is a hypothetical question.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the intention of our Government, as the Government of Pakistan is not making it convenient for them to bring their cattle?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact, we can negotiate with the Pakistan Government. Their contention is this: a large number of cattle have been slaughtered and therefore on account of shortage of cattle, they are not allowing cattle to be taken out.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: Were the 453 persons converted by force?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have no information.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: With regard to this matter of conversion, will the Honourable Minister enquire what was the reason, what was the occasion of this conversion at this moment.

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact, it is not possible to make enquiries like that. But we gather from the reports and we have been informed by the High Commissioner there, that in a large number of cases, the conversion has not been forcible.

Seth Govind Das: Has our High Commissioner there got some figures of the conversion before partition and after partition? The Honourable Minister said that it is normal conversion. How do we know that that is normal conversion?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: That is an impression.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Is it a fact that directly or indirectly restrictions are placed on Hindus in the practice and profession of their religion?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That does not arise from this question. Next question.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF CENTRAL BOARD OF IRRIGATION

*654. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation was held at Delhi in 1947 and also in 1948?

(b) What were the proposals discussed in the 1947 conference and how many of them were executed?

(c) Are these conferences of engineers from all over India convened only to exchange views on various irrigation problems or for specific purposes?

(d) What is the cumulative result of such meetings?

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

(b) and (c). The Central Board of Irrigation is not entrusted with the execution of works. The Board comprises Chief Engineers Irrigation and Hydro-electric from all over India and they meet once a year to discuss the results of research carried out in the Central and Provincial Irrigation Research Stations and other developments in technique that have taken place during the year. They also lay down the research programme for the following year. The recommendations of the Board are purely advisory.

(d) The cumulative result of these meetings has been the extensive development in India of research connected with irrigation and river control problems and a general development in the technique connected with irrigation.

engineering. The personal contacts established by these meetings which have been a regular feature for the last nineteen years have brought together irrigation engineers from different parts of the country and it is often that problems that arise in one part of the country are solved as a result of the experience already gained on similar problems in other parts of the country.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Central Board of Irrigation has recommended that factories be set up for the manufacture of power plants in India, so that their production may be stepped up by not later than 1951? If that is so, what steps have been taken and whether the target of 1951 will be fulfilled?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: That is one of the recommendations which is being considered.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The point is whether the target will be borne in mind. I want to know whether by 1951 it will be completed.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It will be borne in mind; but whether it will be possible is another question.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I want to know whether the Government consider this a serious matter and whether the Government have taken any steps. That is the question.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I have already replied: The Government is considering.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: With what results? When the Government themselves consider the position serious, I want to know what steps have been taken, when this recommendation was made last year.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Honourable Minister has already said that all possible steps are being taken. Next question.

INDIAN NATIONALS IN WAR ZONE IN CHINA

*655. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Indian nationals in the fighting area in China?

(b) How many are in Shanghai, Hongkong, Nanking and Canton?

(c) Are our nationals affected in any way on account of the war in China?

(d) Have Government made sufficient arrangements for their safety and evacuation, if necessary, in the event of emergency?

(e) If so, what are the details of the arrangements made?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The number of Indian Nationals in areas where there have been fighting are as follows:

	Peking	18
	Tientsin	42
	Tsingtao	53
(b)	Shanghai	592
	Hongkong	2,500
	Nanking	98
	Canton	12

(c) Our nationals have not suffered any special disabilities but inevitably some of the consequences of the war affect them also.

(d) and (e). The question was answered by the Prime Minister on the 8th of this month in reply to a short notice question by Shri H. V. Kamath.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have any Indians lost their lives in these riots and disturbances that have swept over large tracts of China recently?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Not to our knowledge.

METAL DEPOSITS IN STATES

*656. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a letter to the Editor in the *Hindustan Times* dated 6th December, 1948 regarding precious and rare metal deposits in various states?

(b) If so, what is the information of the Geological Department on such deposits?

(c) Do Government propose to instruct the Geological Department to conduct inquiries and undertake a preliminary survey of such States?

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

(b) A list of the published and unpublished reports of the Geological Survey of India containing the geological information on the deposits referred to is laid on the table.

(c) The Geological Survey of India is conducting investigations systematically all over India, including the States referred to in the letter. In the current Field Programme (1948-49), the Department is taking up the following investigations in the States referred to:

(i) Daribo Copper Mines, Alwar.

(ii) Investigation of Limestone deposits in Kotah State (and in Jhalawar State) for cement making.

(iii) Investigations for oil, limestone and salt in Kangra District, Mandi and Suket States.

(iv) Examination of lead-zinc-silver mines at Zawar, Udaipur State.

STATEMENT

List of Published and Unpublished Reports

1. *Alwar State*.—(a) Manganiferous iron-ore in Alwar State. Mem. Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVII, p. 1157.

(b) Barytes, Alwar State. Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LIV, p. 238.

(c) Marble, production—1924-28, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXIV, p. 408.

(d) Slate, production—1924-28, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXIV, p. 430.

(e) Barytes, production—1924-28, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXIV, p. 325.

(f) Report on Daribo Copper Mines, Alwar State, by Dr. H. Crookshank (unpublished).

(g) Recent visit to Daribo Copper Mines, Alwar, by Dr. H. Crookshank (unpublished).

(h) A short note on his recent visit to Daribo Copper Mines, Alwar, by Dr. H. Crookshank (unpublished).

2. *Bijawar State*.—Steatite, Bijawar State, production for 1924-28, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXIV, p. 439.

3. *Orchha State*.—(a) Barytes, Orchha State, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LX, p. 431.

(b) Barytes, production for 1924-28, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXIV, p. 326.

4. *Suket State*.—Preliminary note on coal in Duhar, Suket State, and the proposed mineral survey of the State, by Dr. Sahni (unpublished).

5. *Udaipur State*.—(a) Copper ore, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LX, p. 28.

(b) Garnet, production for 1909-13, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. XLVI, p. 271.

(c) Iron ore, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXV, p. 51.

- (d) Lead ore, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXV, p. 55.
- (e) Marble, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXII, p. 32.
- (f) Steatite, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXV, p. 67.
- (g) Zinc mines, Zawar, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXIII, p. 79.
- (h) Report on the lead-zinc mines at Zawar, by J. B. Auden (unpublished).
- (i) Report on ancient lead-zinc ore mines near Zawar by V. Hodgson (unpublished).
- (j) Report on the mineral Resources of Udaipur State, by H. Nandi (unpublished).
- (k) Note on Zawar zinc-lead mine, Udaipur State, by E. L. G. Clegg and P. Cowen (unpublished).
- (l) A short note on his visit to Zawar mines by Dr. Crookshank (unpublished).

Seth Govind Das: Are Government aware that as far as Vindhya Pradesh is concerned, and as far as Bastar State is concerned which has just been merged in the Central Provinces, there are big deposits, and that in Bastar State there are oil deposits too? Are Government making any particular efforts to have investigations made in Vindhya Pradesh and Bastar State?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: So far as these areas are concerned, they will be taken up for investigation in due course.

Seth Govind Das: When will be the "due course" because the Honourable Minister has just given information about certain States which are now under investigation? When will these particular areas be taken in hand?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I cannot say just now. It may be possible within a period of five years.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that in some of these States the Rulers, before accession, merger or integration, converted some of these precious and rare metal deposits into private property?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I require notice of that.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the number of Geologists in the Government of India?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: There are 120.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Is the Honourable Minister aware that substantial deposits of mica and copper ore are obtainable in Bharatpur State?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It may be so. I cannot say.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Would Government consider this number of 120 sufficient for survey purposes?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: As a matter of fact an extension programme has been put up before the Government and it is being considered.

† ENFORCEMENT OF PROVISIONS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ACT.

†*657. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what action Government have taken to enforce the provisions of the Electricity Supply Act, 1948?

(b) What progress has been made by the Provincial Governments in the regulation of rates and acquisition of power houses?

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

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) In October 1948, the Provincial Governments were requested to take immediate action to implement the provisions of sections 1, 3, 4, 57, 58 and 77, the VI Schedule and the Table appended to the VII Schedule of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, which came into force from 10th September 1948. In addition, the Government of India are actively considering the question of the constitution of the Central Electricity Authority under section 3 of the Act.

(b) The financial provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, which govern private undertakings, come into force only from the commencement of the accounting year of the Licensee following the passing of the Act. Consequently, Provincial Governments will not be in a position to take steps to regulate the rates of private undertakings till a period of one year is over following the application of the Act.

The Act does not empower Provincial Governments to acquire Power Houses except under certain conditions.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO MAHATMA GANDHI AT RAJGHAT

*658. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether Government of India have taken any decision to erect a suitable National Memorial to Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, at Rajghat, the place where his remains were cremated?

(b) If so, has any scheme been evolved, and if not do Government propose to consider the advisability of taking suitable action in the matter?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) Yes. It has been decided to lay out a park and erect a memorial on the site at Rajghat where Mahatma Gandhi's body was cremated.

(b) Government have recently sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 4,55,000 for protecting an area of about 12 acres at Rajghat against inundation by means of bunds. The area so enclosed will be raised by 3' by earth filling. Two terraces will be made inside the plot by raising the central 2 acres by another 4' and the inner-most 1/5th acre by a further 3'. The terraces so formed will be grassed and hedges and shrubs grown around them. Flowers and trees will also be planted. The platform for the Samadhi will be surfaced with marble with a railing all round and 20' away from it. Water supply and staff quarters will also be provided.

The form of the memorial itself has not yet been decided.

Seth Govind Das: Have the Government received various designs of the memorial and has any of them been approved so far?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Various designs are still with the Government of India and invitations will be issued for many more designs.

Seth Govind Das: By what time is it expected that this work will begin?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It will take some time. I cannot give any idea because we want to have the best possible memorial. Naturally it will entail some time.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: What will be the estimated cost of raising the area so enclosed by 3' by earth filling?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I have already said Rs. 4,55,000.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi devoted his whole life to the service of *Daridra Narayan*, will this national park be

open to the poorest, the lowliest and the lost, freely, and without let or hindrance?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Obviously!

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say a word or two about this matter of the memorial at Rajghat? Some of us are of the opinion that it would be far more fitting that this memorial should be as little of a memorial as possible—of the usual type of memorials. What I mean is that it should retain the simplicity and ruggedness that exists there today, and not be converted into a pleasure garden with marble and the rest of it. What exactly the final form should be is a matter for very careful consideration. But there is that to be considered; whether it should retain its present form subject to certain changes or whether we should put up something ornate. For my part I am entirely against ornateness.

Seth Govind Das: Are Government considering putting the kind of exhibition which is now being shown as the Gandhi Mandap Exhibition on a permanent basis?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As regards a real exhibition of all things pertaining to Gandhiji, I suppose the Gandhi Memorial Fund will consider that matter. It may have to be a big exhibition but our little experience of the present small exhibition has led us to certain conclusions. First of all, that the way this exhibition has been organised—I mean to say the structure that has been built and the internal organisation—has been so good and so much in keeping with, if I may say so, Gandhiji's own idea on the subject, that we should like to give some permanent habitation to it. We cannot keep this present structure there, partly because it is on low-lying ground and partly because it is not strong enough to resist rain and tempests, etc. It was built hurriedly. It is a very beautiful structure but it is very weak and cannot withstand any strong winds. So the idea is that that structure should be removed to a place just across the road not far from it on the higher ground, and erected in a more permanent way, but having the same external appearance as it has got now, but more permanent.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the educative and edifying value of the Gandhi Mandap Exhibition, is it proposed to make it a moving one and take it around the country?

EFFORTS BY HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA IN LONDON FOR SECURING LODGING FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

*659. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what has been or is being done by the High Commissioner for India in London, to get lodging for Indian students in boarding houses and hostels?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): The High Commissioner for India in London affords every possible assistance in arranging accommodation for Indian students in the United Kingdom. A Welfare Officer has been specially appointed in his office for this purpose. Hostels have been started for Indian students in London and Edinburgh and it is proposed to establish another hostel in London to serve as a Reception and Transit Camp. A hostel for Indian women students has also been taken over on lease.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have any instances come recently to the notice of Government where Indian students have been refused admission into British boarding houses by landladies there?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I am not aware of any.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Are there any cases of students going abroad for further studies without having secured reservations in institutions and colleges?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Yes, there have been many such cases and probably this is one of the reasons why we have to cope with these difficulties and there are complaints that students do not receive admission. Generally it happens that students go without making prior arrangements or writing to the High Commissioner's Office and afterwards they complain that they have not got admission in the institution they wanted to join.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is not the Minister aware of any homes which are open to Whites and closed to coloured peoples?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: It does in connection with boarding houses.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know whether there are any Indian students in London without any accommodation or with inadequate accommodation and if so, what is their number?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: London at present is a very crowded place and it is possible that not only Indian students but other Indians also like the British people suffer for want of accommodation.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: Is it a fact that when some students succeeded in gaining admission to a university or college through their own efforts, the Indian Embassy asks the institution concerned why they granted admission without previous reference to them?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: We do not know of any such instance. If it is brought to our notice we will look into it.

PROVISION FOR WORKERS' QUARTERS IN CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACTORIES

†*660. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is the policy of Government to insist upon the construction of workers' houses or quarters with the necessary sanitary and other public conveniences as a condition to be fulfilled simultaneously with the construction of new factories?

(b) How many new factories have been constructed and licensed since 1945?

(c) How many of them are provided with the complement of workers' quarters?

(d) What progress has so far been made in general, in the implementation of Government's policy in ensuring construction of workers' houses wherever new factories are constructed?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) Not at present.

(b) There is no provision in the Factories Act, 1934 for the licensing of factories but the information collected from the annual Provincial reports on the working of the Act, shows that the numbers of factories brought on the registers during the years 1945, 1946 and 1947 were 1387, 1463, and 1583 respectively.

(c) We have no information.

(d) Government are preparing a scheme for the construction of industrial housing, the details of which will be announced after they have been fully worked out.

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

EVACUEE'S PROPERTY IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

†*661. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what is the total extent of property left by non-Muslims in Pakistan who have migrated to India?

(b) What arrangements have been made to manage that property or to dispose it of?

(c) What is the corresponding extent of property left behind by Muslims who migrated to Pakistan from India?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) The information is not available.

(b) Both the Dominions have appointed Custodians of Evacuee Property to look after the interests of evacuee owners. Evacuee Property, both movable and immovable, situated within the jurisdiction of a Custodian vests in him for the purposes of management.

At the Inter-Dominion Conference held in Karachi in January, 1949 both the Governments have agreed to: (i) allow sales and exchanges of urban immovable property belonging to evacuees, and (ii) the restoration of movable property in all cases where the property has not been requisitioned or acquired for a public purpose, or the export of which has not been banned under the general orders of the Dominion Government. For any property which is acquired or requisitioned for a public purpose, the evacuee owners are entitled to the payment of fair compensation. When export is forbidden the property has to be sold inside the Dominion concerned.

As regards Eastern Pakistan, Evacuee Property Management Boards are to be set up in Districts or areas from where a substantial exodus has taken place. These Boards will assume management of properties only on the definite request of the owners. Their functions will be of a managerial character.

(c) A statement giving the information so far received is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Extent of Property left behind by Muslims who have migrated to Pakistan from India

East Punjab	Houses—1,10,732, Shops—17,542, Factories—1,495. 43 L khs acres of land.
Bihar	Houses—958 and 1,214 bighas of land.
U. P.	Houses and Shops—3,950, Factory—1, Land 14,221 Acres and one te est te
Orissa	2 Motor vehicles, 2 Rice Mills.
Assam	Nil
C.P.	406 Houses.
Madras	Nil
Bombay	} Information is being collected.
West Bengal	
Delhi	
Ajmer	Houses—26,000, Agricultural lands—17,800 acres. Buildings—43,000, Industrial concerns—41, Agricultural Land—4,800 bighas.
Patiala	Agricultural land 7,10,038 acres. Houses—50,786 (Rural areas) Houses—30,431 (Urban areas). Shops—2,831 (Urban areas).
Alwar	421 khs acres of land.
Jodhpur	Property worth Rs. 35,000
Jaipur	Houses—823.
Bikaner	} Information is being collected.
Rajkot	

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner (Mr. Deputy Speaker) being in the Chair.

LABOUR INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON TANNING INDUSTRY

†*662. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what is the report of the Labour Investigation Committee regarding the Tanning Industry?

(b) What are the steps taken to rectify the defects in the industry?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) A copy of the report is available in the Library of the House. The main defects in the tanning industry mentioned in the report are: (i) the low level of, and lack of uniformity in, basic wages and dearness allowance, and (ii) unsatisfactory working conditions, inadequacy of protective equipment and absence of welfare and medical facilities.

The defects mentioned in part (2) above are mostly confined to the small unregulated factories which were not covered by the Factories Act, 1934.

(b) Under clause (a) of sub-section (i) of section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the appropriate Governments are required to fix before the 15th March, 1950, minimum rates of wages in respect of employments mentioned in Part I of the Schedule which include employment in tanneries and leather goods manufactories. Appropriate wages will, therefore, be fixed by the prescribed date. Apart from these statutory measures, Government have recently set up a Tripartite Committee on Tanneries and Leather Goods Manufactories. The Committee at its first meeting held on the 10th and 11th December, 1948, recommended a uniform scale of wages, bonus and dearness allowance to workers in the organised sector of the industry until their fixation on a statutory basis under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. These recommendations have been forwarded to the employers covered by the recommendations. The constitution of two separate Sub-Committees of the aforesaid Industrial Committee for the un-organised sector of the industry for dealing with (i) Tanneries and (ii) Leather Goods Manufactories is under consideration at present. As regards unsatisfactory working conditions the Factories Act, 1948, provides for proper standards in regard to health, safety and welfare.

USE OF ELECTRICITY IN INDIA

†*663. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what percentage of the population in India are having the benefit of electricity?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: According to recent estimate the percentage of population in Indian Dominion enjoying the amenities of electric supply is about 1.4.

ENQUIRY INTO CONDITIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

*664. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government have appointed a special officer to enquire into the agricultural labour conditions in this country?

(b) Has he submitted any report?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) No. An officer of the Labour Ministry will be in general charge of the enquiry.

(b) The enquiry will commence within the next few months and is expected to be completed within a year.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: With reference to part (a) of the question, was there any informal conference of certain individuals recently on this subject?

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

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: No.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: What is going to be the scope of this enquiry?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: To investigate into the rates of earnings of the agricultural labourers in the villages.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Was any resolution passed at a conference held recently of the labour ministers to the effect that they will conduct an enquiry regarding agricultural labour?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: The decision was made long ago and that is why we are going to have the enquiry.

Shri B. Das: In view of the inflation in the wages of agricultural labour, has the Honourable Minister included in the terms of reference that this enquiry should be province-wise and not as an all-India matter?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Obviously the provincial governments will be associated with the enquiry.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the number of landless agricultural labourers shown a tendency to increase or decrease during the last three years?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is very difficult to say for the last three years but I will refer my honourable friend to the two past censuses. If he will compare the figures of the Census of 1931 with that of 1941 he will come to the inference that the number of agricultural labourers is on the increase.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: Do the Government propose to introduce any Bill to improve the conditions of the agricultural labourers?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: That will be decided only after we receive the report of this enquiry.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: May I know if any officer has been deputed by the Labour Minister to inquire into the question of forced labour (Begar) in India and if so, what is the name of the officer and when is he going to submit his report?

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

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is the Honourable Minister aware that these agricultural labourers who reside in the villages have no proprietary rights on their houses in which they have been living for centuries? I wanted to know if the Government is aware that these agricultural labourers have no houses of their own.

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is true that a very large percentage of them do not possess their own lands but it cannot be characterised that they do not have their own houses.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know if the Honourable Minister has fixed any programme for this special officer and whether he thinks that one special officer will be able to carry on the work?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have already replied that no special officer is going to be appointed but someone from the Ministry will be in general charge of the investigation. If I am permitted I may explain the scheme. The scheme is that in every province he will take the assistance of one or two well known persons. There will also be one supervisor, four investigators and eight deputy investigators who will investigate into the earnings or wages of the agricultural labourers in collaboration with the officers of the provincial governments.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Dr. Ambedkar had proposed the appointment of a Committee some years ago. I would like to know whether the Honourable Minister has considered about that.

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think that question may be put to Dr. Ambedkar and not to me.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Why should I ask Dr. Ambedkar when the Honourable Minister is in charge of Labour?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have said that we are going to have an enquiry. I am not very much enamoured of a committee or commission.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: When will the work of investigation begin and when is it expected to be completed?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have already answered that question.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Under the new Constitution which we are going to frame only those can become voters who reside in a house. Most of these agricultural labourers do not reside in houses. I want to know whether they can become voters.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE CONTRACTS

***665. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that large contracts in respect of Indo-Japanese trade have been entered into already?

(b) What are the goods India is going to get from Japan?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Yes.

(b) I lay on the table a statement containing the requisite information.

STATEMENT

REVISED TRADE PLAN

Imports from Japan

(1) Raw silk	500,000
(2) Silk manufactures	250,000
(3) Cotton manufactures—Yarn	3,000,000
Fabrics	2,000,000
(4) Rayon manufactures—Yarn	1,000,000
Fabrics	250,000
(5) Wool manufactures	500,000
(6) Industrial leather goods	500,000
(7) Ferro alloys	200,000
(8) Industrial machinery and parts	11,229,586
(9) Bicycles and parts	110,000
(10) Electrical appliances and mfgs.	253,150
(11) Sewing machines	270,000
(12) Instruments, surgical and scientific, apparatus and appliances.	150,000
(13) Drugs and medicines	300,000
(14) Dyes and pigments	125,000
(15) Paper and paper products	250,000
(16) Rubber manufactures	300,000
(17) Hardwood and Mfgs. (including plywood)	100,000
(18) Pottery and porcelain	100,000
(19) Glass ware and glass products	200,000
(20) All other items included in the Open General Licence No. XIII	5,000,000
TOTAL	26,587,736

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the SCAP organisation take a hand in the fixation of the export prices?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Yes. The SCAP actually fixes the price, but I understand a variation is under consideration at least in regard to certain categories of goods.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How far are the export prices different from the home market prices?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am afraid I am not in a position to answer that question straightaway.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are these contracts entered into between Government and government or by private parties?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: The agreement is between the Government of India as one of the five sterling countries and the SCAP authorities, but the actual implementation of the agreement is to be left to private merchants.

Shri B. Das: Has the Honourable Minister laid down a policy about the import of essential goods or luxury goods from Japan?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I do not know what my friend means by a 'policy'. As a matter of fact it is a specific agreement between the two countries, in which different categories of articles have been specified and the value also of each such article has been specified by both sides.

Seth Govind Das: What is the value of the essential articles and what is the value of the luxury articles or such articles which are not very necessary for our country?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: It is very difficult to categorise articles into those two classes. For instance I find that industrial machinery and parts count for the largest share so far as our imports from Japan are concerned. Similarly there are instruments and other like things. Then there are drugs and medicines and industrial leather goods. I should take it that so far as essential commodities are concerned they represent a very large bulk of the whole thing.

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya: What is the value of the money involved in the total goods coming?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I have said I am placing a statement on the table: This is given there and I suggest that the honourable member studies the statement.

Seth Govind Das: Cannot the Honourable Minister give the sum total value?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Surely, but not according to the classification that my honourable friend suggested. The sum total is this: Exports to Japan are expected to value about Rs. 5 and odd crores and imports from Japan would be to the approximate value of Rs. 9 crores.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Does this contract require the previous sanction of General MacArthur?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: The SCAP authorities are parties to this agreement.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Have Government taken sufficient care to see that such imports are not allowed as would be prejudicial to our own industry?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Definitely. As a matter of fact the agreement is based upon an inter-Ministerial report as regards the needs of this country, and the Ministry of Industry and Supply definitely played a

very important part in deciding upon the commodities that we need from Japan and the quantities of each such category of articles.

Seth Govind Das: May I know why the value of the export is so little and why the value of the import is so much? Is it because we require more goods from there while we have not much to export to Japan?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I take it my honourable friend is interested in the question of the balance of payment. For the information of the House I might say that India has a credit balance in her favour from Japan to the extent of £ 5½ million (sterling) on account of certain previous transactions which were entered into before the SCAP negotiated this agreement.

Shri Ramnath Goenka: What about Question No. 661, Sir?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The honourable member was not in his seat.

An Honourable Member: It was your own question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I am not particular about my question. It will be printed in the Proceedings.

Shri Ramnath Goenka: What about supplementaries?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Supplementaries are ruled out. The question has been passed over. The honourable member was not alert.

POLICY RE PARTICIPATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

*666. **Shri Satish Chandra:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement explaining the policy of Government regarding the participation by political parties in the Trade Union movement and more particularly the steps Government propose to take to meet the growing communist challenge to industrial truce?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I lay on the table of the House a statement showing Government's policy in the matter.

STATEMENT

Government have repeatedly made it clear that any challenge to the authority of the State will be strongly and promptly dealt with. Legitimate trade union activity is permitted and encouraged but any attempt to sabotage the national interest will not be tolerated.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: As the question pertains to a very important topic of the day may I request the Honourable Minister to read out the statement if it is small?

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know whether under the present Trade Unions Act it is open to an employer to recognize more than one Union?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: The Trade Unions Act does not provide for recognition: it provides only for registration and it is open to the employers to recognize more than one Union at present.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: Is it also a fact that some of the employers are playing one Union against another and thus creating chaos amongst labour?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is a fact to a certain extent.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the Honourable Minister in a position to give us figures separately for workers in Unions affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C., the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the A.I.T.U.C.?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I fail to see how it arises out of this question. But there is another question and I am supplying the figures in respect of that question.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY

†*667. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what encouragement is being given by Government to encourage ship-building industry in India?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: This question relates to a matter that pertains to the portfolio of my Honourable Colleague, the Industry and Supply Minister, and may please be addressed to him.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO COASTAL TRAFFIC

†*668. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether Government have proposals to encourage companies to take up coastal traffic; and

(b) whether Government have already undertaken (if so, with what result), or propose to undertake any investigation regarding the possibilities of using coastal traffic for carrying commodities at cheaper cost?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) It is Government's declared policy to secure a progressive increase in the share which Indian Shipping enjoys in the coastal trade, and ultimately to reserve that trade exclusively for Indian shipping. The initiative for acquiring tonnage, however, rests with Indian Shipping Companies, and Government have announced that they would not only freely license such Indian-owned ships for the coastal trade but would also render all assistance possible, in the acquisition of additional tonnage by providing exchange facilities and the assistance of India's trade and diplomatic representatives abroad.

(b) The possibility of the development of sailing vessels' traffic with a view to an increased use of such vessels for purposes of coastal movement is the subject of an investigation by a special committee set up by the Government.

An investigation is now being undertaken as to whether there is any scope for reduction in the prevailing freight rates of coastal steamers, notwithstanding the present high cost of operation.

INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER INCIDENTS

*669. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what were the terms of the agreement reached between the Deputy Commissioners of Amritsar and Lahore at Khalra on the 20th December 1948 as regards border incidents?

(b) How many border incidents have taken place since that date?

(c) What is the number of casualties in the incident which occurred on the 31st January, 1949 on the Indo-Pakistan border linking the Districts of Amritsar and Lahore?

(d) Has any representation or protest been made to the Government of Pakistan and if so, with what result?

(e) Do Government propose to award any compensation to the victims of this raid?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) to (e). We have asked for exact information from the Government of the East Punjab and are still waiting for it. It will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

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

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES FROM EAST BENGAL

*670. **Lala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the exact number of refugees who have come from East Bengal up to 31st December 1948 per month since the exodus began?

(b) How have these refugees been settled province-wise in the country?

(c) Has any agreement been arrived at between the Governments of India and Pakistan for the protection and management of the property left by these refugees in East Bengal?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) About eighteen Lakhs. Monthly figures of exodus from East Bengal are not available.

(b) The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 7 by Shri Arun Chandra Guha on the 11th February, 1949.

(c) At the Inter-Dominion Conference held in Calcutta in April 1948, and in Delhi in December 1948, it was decided that the Governments of East and West Bengal should enact legislation for the setting up of Evacuee Property Management Boards in districts or areas from where a substantial exodus had taken place. These Boards will assume management of evacuee property only on the definite request of the owners who declare their intention to return to their original homes as soon as normal conditions have been restored to the satisfaction of both the Governments. Their function will be of a managerial character and they will not have the power to alienate the property entrusted to them. These Boards are to consist of members of the minority community. The East and West Bengal Governments were required to legislate by the 31st January, 1949 and the Boards were to be set up as soon thereafter as possible. It is understood that the matter is under the active consideration of both the Governments and that the Boards will be set up after the necessary legislation has been passed.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: Out of the eighteen lakhs what is the number of the refugees who are residing in Calcutta?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I could not give the exact number of refugees residing in Calcutta. If the honourable member wants the total number of refugees in West Bengal I can give him.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: Can he give us some figure as to the number of people who have been repatriated from Calcutta?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have no definite information except what I gave on the last occasion that about 5,000, as I had been informed, had left Calcutta.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: May I know what steps are being taken by Government to remove the congestion in the City of Calcutta?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I would require notice of this question.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: May I ask whether the people who have migrated from East Bengal to India are mostly *vakil's*, merchants, doctors or whether are mostly villagers?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact those who have come belong to what may be called the middle classes and they generally are from amongst the lawyers, government servants and other such persons.

RETURNING FACILITIES TO KASHMIR REFUGEES BELONGING TO PAKISTAN
CONTROLLED TERRITORIES

*671. **Lala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of Pakistan is providing adequate facilities to those refugees who want to return from India to the "Pakistan-controlled territory" of Jammu and Kashmir State before the plebiscite is held?

(b) Have Government taken any steps to provide free transport facilities for return to their homes of such refugees who had to leave their hearth and home under compulsion?

(c) Do Government propose to grant scholarships to the children of such refugees who want to make provision for their education in India?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) Details of arrangements for the return of refugees from Jammu and Kashmir State to their homes in the part of the State which is not under the control of the Government of India or the State Government have not yet been worked out. A condition precedent to such return is that refugees returning to this area should have the requisite measure of security. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India and the U. N. Commission.

(b) The matter primarily concerns the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Government of India will give whatever assistance they can.

(c) Government have no scheme for the purpose. If refugees are to be encouraged to return to their home, the need for the grant of scholarship for study in India will hardly be necessary. In cases when necessity arises Government will be prepared to consider the question then.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the Honourable the Prime Minister in a position to assure the House that no plebiscite whatever will be held in Kashmir unless and until all the Kashmiri refugees in India have returned home, all outsiders expelled, and all other terms and conditions of the cease fire agreement have been implemented by Pakistan in letter as well as in spirit?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Prime Minister can only draw the attention of the honourable member to documents that have appeared. He will give no other assurances.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: May I know what is the total number of these refugees and whether they are willing to go back to the raider-held territory?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is rather a guesswork—one can have one's guess; I imagine that the total number of refugees from all parts of Kashmir State will be about half a million or so.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: May I know whether they are willing to go back in the present conditions?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously, I cannot give a definite answer. The answer to that is, I suppose, that they will be willing to go back when they are assured that proper security will be provided for them. Now, the test of that security will be for us and for them to judge. We have laid the greatest stress on this fact that there must be adequate security to induce the people to go back. We cannot drive them back; they can only go back when they can feel that they can go back in security.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is the Honourable the Prime Minister in a position to give the number of muslim refugees who had left Kashmir and gone over to Pakistan and have since returned to Kashmir?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir, I cannot give that. There are, I take it, two types of refugees: one is the type that went and stayed in Pakistan; the others were those who temporarily went and came back. Large numbers went and came back within a few weeks of their going. It is very difficult to have their figures, I am afraid.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Since the cease fire?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I rather doubt if any major migrations have taken place since then.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that quite a number of tribal people have left Kashmir? May we have some idea of the number?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Tribal people, from the information received by us, are leaving and some have left, I do not know about the numbers involved.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know if the Government have in their view some steps to encourage these refugees to reach Kashmir before votes are taken?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Honourable members must remember that there are any number of preliminaries to be attended to before that question really arises. Obviously, we are interested in these refugees returning and giving them facilities for returning and the creation of conditions which make it easy for them to return there and settle down before the question of a plebiscite arises.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Can their votes not be taken here in India in that case?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It does not arise. Next question.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: I have got some very important question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: You may go on.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: As I understand from the answer of the Prime Minister, the refugees can return if they are assured of security. May I know who can give this assurance, Sir?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Perhaps the honourable member might help in the task.

DISCHARGE OF INDIANS FROM BURMA GOVERNMENT SERVICE

*672. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the *Reuters* news published in Delhi papers dated 7th February 1949 that about 2,500 Indians are going to be discharged from Burma Government Service forthwith being non-Burman nationals;

(b) the steps taken in this regard to safeguard their rights for compensation as also for their safe transport to India.

(c) whether the Government of Burma had intimated this to the Government of India before; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to place the correspondence on the table of the House?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Yes, Sir. The press report, however, is not correct. The Government of Burma have announced their intention of reducing their ministerial establishment substantially, as a measure of economy and non-Burman nationals, particularly those holding higher posts, form one of the

categories that are to come under retrenchment. There is no possibility of immediate retrenchment of non-Burmans.

(b) Employees whose services are terminated on grounds of alien nationality are granted proportionate pension and certain other concessions, including leave and leave salary under the general orders issued by the Government of Burma. The question of making arrangements for their safe transport to India does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know the result of such concessions that have been offered or promised? Just now the Honourable the Deputy Minister spoke of certain concessions. Would he kindly give us some idea as to the sum total of those concessions?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Sir, I have not understood the question. I have detailed the concessions given; I cannot give any figures as to how much it amounts to. The concessions given, as I have already said, are that these men are given proportionate pension and concessions probably with regard to leave, that is they get long leave prior to retirement as officers are given here also. But it is not possible to give any figures as to how much it amounts to—it depends on the posts they hold.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: Are there any Indians who still remain in the service of the Government of Burma after the discharge of these 2,500?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: As I have just said, very few are being discharged immediately. Certain proposals have been announced by the Government of Burma that they propose to discharge non-Burmans from Government service, but immediately there is no prospect of a larger number of them being discharged.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Can Indians qualify for Burmese citizenship?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That does not arise here.

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, the way the question has been put rather confuses the issue. Any person, I suppose, qualifies under the terms of the appropriate nationality law for the citizenship of that country. The question is whether people of Indian origin living in Burma can, under the new law, become Burmese citizens. At the present moment there is no specific Indian nationality law. People of Indian origin in Burma can, under the law, if they fulfil certain qualifications become Burmese citizens. Up till recently there was no such thing as a Burmese citizen or an Indian citizen, technically or legally speaking; they were British subjects—all of them. Now, since Burma became an independent country and the rules have been made by the Burmese Parliament on this issue, no doubt those who fulfil those rules can become Burmese citizens.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Is there any Burmese in the service of the Government of India or in the service of any Provincial Government?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think it is rather unlikely; there might be perhaps a few persons, but very, very few.

May I just say one word, Sir, in regard to all these questions about Burma? Honourable members must realise that all these questions and all these matters are hardly in keeping with the existing situation. Very serious things are happening in Burma and we can hardly discuss at length petty matters affecting individual services etc., when the whole future of the State is in a ferment. The House will no doubt extend its fullest sympathy to the troubles of the Burmese people at the present moment. This is no time for us to enlarge on petty difficulties.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether the Honourable the Prime Minister is in a position to give us some information as to the extent to which the life and property of Indians living in Burma is involved in the present outbreak of Karens trouble there?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It does not arise. I will call the next question.

MUSLIM HOUSES SEALED BY CUSTODIAN OF EVACUEES PROPERTY, DELHI

***673. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses belonging to Muslims lying vacant and sealed by the Custodian of Evacuees Property, Delhi, in the Pul Bangash and other areas separately as on 1st October, 1947, 1st January, 1948, 1st July, 1948 and 1st January, 1949;

(b) the reasons, for not allocating these houses to those in need of them;

(c) the probable time for which they are still proposed to be kept vacant; and

(d) the order and manner in which the allotment of houses, if any, will be carried out?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena: (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). Houses available for allotment are allotted to displaced persons in need of them. Of the 138 houses which were found vacant and sealed by the Custodian of Evacuees Property, 124 have been allotted and occupied by the allottees; the remaining number are subject to claims of restoration. These claims are being determined. As soon as other claims have been decided, the available number will be allotted.

(d) Fresh allotments of houses are made to:

(i) those displaced persons in whose favour previous allotments did not prove effective and who are still in need of accommodation;

(ii) those displaced persons from Provinces other than West Punjab who were registered as refugees upto 29th February 1948 and according to the prescribed Provincial percentages;

(iii) displaced persons from West Punjab registered upto 10th December 1947;

(iv) a number of shelterless widows, a few of the men of the Armed Forces posted on active duty, and persons displaced due to fire in the Kingsway Camp are given special priorities.

Houses of low category rejected by the allottees and those in villages are allotted to shelterless, poor displaced persons irrespective of fixed priorities and provincial percentages. The orders of allotment are given effect to in the order in which they are made by the small Enforcement Police Squad attached to the Custodian's Office.

STATEMENT

Number of houses belonging to Muslims lying vacant and sealed by C.E.P., Delhi in the Pul Bangash and other areas on different dates.

	Pul Bangash Area.	Other Areas.	Total.
(i) On 1st October, 1947	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(ii) On 1st January, 1948	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(iii) On 1st July, 1948	62	46	108
(iv) On 1st January, 1949	26	4	30

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that a large number of the priorities given by the Custodian of Evacuee's Property last year in the matter of allotment to refugees have not yet been respected and there is a long outstanding list of refugees who have got no possession in spite of high priorities?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I do not think it is correct to say that. The fact is that those persons who were allotted according to these priorities could not get possession because the houses were already occupied by others and in view of the recent decision by the Committee of the Cabinet that these persons should not be disturbed until alternative accommodation is provided to them, effect has not been given to the order in which these persons had been allotted houses.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: What is the number of allotments made during every month or say during the last three months?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I am answering a similar question later on, but my information is that the remaining houses, which are about 6,000 in number, will be allotted within six weeks.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have the houses left behind by Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan been commandeered or forcibly occupied by the authorities there or are they still vacant? Have Government any information on the subject?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: May I know how it arises from this question?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Because they are houses of non-Muslims—whether there is reciprocity at all?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It does not arise.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that the Advisory Committees appointed to advise the Custodian of Evacuee's Property have been dissolved?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Some of the Advisory Committees have been dissolved, but I do not know to which particular one the honourable member is referring.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: All the Advisory Committees—I mean the Central Advisory Committee and the Sector Advisory Committees.

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I would like to have notice of the question.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Could they be dissolved without reference to the Honourable Minister?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact, I do not know whether that particular Committee has been dissolved because there was one Advisory Committee which was appointed at the very start and that was functioning for some time. I do not know whether it is functioning now.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: The Honourable Minister may take it that all Advisory Committees including the Central Advisory Committee which was appointed from the very start have been dissolved long ago.

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The honourable member is giving information. I thought he was seeking information.

Shri B. L. Sondhi: And you are denying it!

APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES REGISTERED WITH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

†*674. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether any preference in giving appointments is shown by various

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

Departments to candidates who register themselves at the Labour Exchanges and who are recommended by such Exchanges;

(b) for what appointments and up to what salaries the Exchanges register applicants for employment in Government service;

(c) whether any new Exchanges are being opened; and

(d) how many new Exchanges were opened in 1948 and in which provinces were they opened?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) No preference is given, but the various Departments of the Government of India are required to notify their vacancies, other than those recruited through the Federal Public Service Commission, first to the Transfer Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs and then to the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour. Persons registered at the Transfer Bureau have the first claim on vacancies under the Central Government and those registered at the Employment Exchanges are considered only when the Transfer Bureau is unable to nominate or recommend suitable candidates.

(b) The Employment Exchanges register all categories of employment-seekers for all jobs, without limit as to salaries.

(c) No new Exchanges are being opened, except a District Employment Office at Mercara (Coorg) and twenty District Employment Offices in U.P. These latter are being opened by the Government of the United Provinces.

(d) In 1948, two new Employment Offices were opened (i) the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange at Kidderpore in West Bengal; and (ii) the District Employment Office in Karnal in East Punjab.

ARREST OF INDIAN NATIONALS IN JOHORE, MALAYA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian nationals have been recently arrested in Johore by the Malayan police under emergency regulations;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the grounds on which the arrests have been made?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twenty two Indians were arrested, of whom eight have subsequently been released.

(c) They were arrested under the Emergency Regulations for the alleged payment of protection money to terrorists.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: How do Government propose to secure their release?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: We are enquiring into the matter, but the honourable member must be aware that action taken by foreign governments for their own security purposes cannot be dealt with as we would in any other circumstances.

Seth Govind Das: Has our representative there sent some report about these arrests?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Yes. He has met most of the arrested persons and has had a talk with them, and he is trying his best to secure their release.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Any information as to whether those who are still in jail are going to be tried or repatriated?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: These arrests are under emergency regulations; so I think they are being detained and not being tried.

REFUGEES IN DELHI AND ALLOTMENT TO OTHER PROVINCES

†*676. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of refugees allotted to the different provinces; and
- (b) the number of refugees that have settled down in Delhi?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) According to the census of refugees held in October, 1948, there were 3,82,224 refugees living in Delhi.

STATEMENT

Number of Refugees allotted to different Provinces

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Number of Refugees Allotted.</i>
East Punjab	13 Lakhs urban <i>Plus</i> the entire rural population of West Punjab and rural population of Punjab extraction from other parts of Western Pakistan.
U. P.	4 Lakhs.
Bombay	5 Lakhs.
C. P.	3 Lakhs.
Bihar	50,000.
Orissa	25,000.
Assam	2.5 Lakhs.
Delhi	2.5 Lakhs.
Ajmer-Merwara	0.5 Lakhs.

EXPENDITURE ON CAMPS AND EMPLOYMENT OF REFUGEES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

†*677. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- (a) the monthly expenditure incurred on each Refugee camp run by Government;
- (b) the number of refugees for whom employment in Government service has been found so far; and
- (c) whether these posts were created for the refugees or whether they were normal posts under Government?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) The average expenditure per head is approximately Re. 1 per day. The information for individual camp is not available.

(b) Reports so far received show that about 15,804 persons have been absorbed in Central and Provincial Governments.

(c) The vacancies were out of normal posts under Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CONCILIATION BOARD AND FACT FINDING COMMITTEE RE COAL MINE LABOUR UNREST

*678. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in view of the growing discontent prevailing among the coal-mine labourers, the Government of India set up a Board of Conciliation for Bengal and Bihar and a Fact Finding Committee

for the Central Provinces to investigate into the causes of labour unrest there and suggest remedies therefor?

(b) Were the reports of the Board and the Committee referred to in part (a) above accepted and the recommendations implemented *in tota*?

(c) Were the wages of coal-mine employees increased in terms of these recommendations and was the selling price of coal also increased by Rs. 3/8/- per ton in the case of Bengal and Bihar and by Rs. 3/-/- per ton in the case of the Central Provinces?

(d) Is it a fact that the increase in the wages of employees and the selling price of coal was effected with the consent of the mine owners and the representatives of labour?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations of the Board of Conciliation for the Bengal and Bihar and the Fact Finding Committee for Central Provinces and Berar were accepted by the Government and the Industry. In this connection the attention of the honourable member is invited to the Government Resolutions No. LR. 2 (103) dated the 12th May 1947 and No. LR. 2(111) dated the 10th October 1947. The collieries have generally implemented the recommendations made by the Conciliation Board and the Committee. Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery look into cases where colliery owners are not implementing any of the recommendations and take steps to rectify them.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative except that in respect of Central Provinces and Berar the increases in coal prices ranged from Rs. 2/13/- to Rs. 3/7/-.

(d) The answer is in the negative so far as revision of the selling prices of coal is concerned. As regards wages, the increase was agreed to by the representatives of the employers and the workers on the Conciliation Board.

POSTPONED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Postponed from 21st February, 1949)

PRIME MINISTER'S VIEWS ON NATIONAL LANGUAGE

*528. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the views expressed by him on the question of National language at the Usmania University were his own personal views or the considered views of the Government of India on the subject?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not clear to what part of my speech the honourable member refers. The views expressed by me were certainly my own. The question has not been considered by the Government of India in any detail, but the broad approach of the Government is as indicated by me.

Seth Govind Das: Is the Honourable Minister aware that whenever he expresses his views, it is very difficult for the public to understand whether he expressed them as Prime Minister or as an individual?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is sometimes difficult for me to make that out either.

Seth Govind Das: May I know whether this matter has been under the consideration of the Cabinet and whether the Cabinet has come to certain conclusions as far as the national language is concerned?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just said in reply to this question that the Cabinet has not considered this specific question in any detail.

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

Seth Govind Das: Is the Honourable Minister aware that whenever this question was raised in the Constituent Assembly, he himself said that this matter would be left to the Constituent Assembly and the Government or the Legislature would not decide this matter until it is fully dealt with in the Constituent Assembly?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. I am not aware of that. I never said any such thing. What I said was, so far as the Constitution is concerned, the provisions in it will naturally be dealt with by the Constituent Assembly, which is a very different thing from other aspects of the question.

Seth Govind Das: Is the Honourable Minister aware that certain amendments to article 99 which deals with the question of language have been sent in to be moved in the Constitution which will decide the question of national language?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not understood the question.

Seth Govind Das: I want to explain my question. [Interruption]

Seth Govind Das: I wanted to know from the Prime Minister [Interruption]

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order.

Seth Govind Das: I wanted to know from the Prime Minister whether he is aware of the fact that certain amendments to article 99 of the Constitution have been sent by the members of the Constituent Assembly which relate to the question of national language and that the question is to be decided by the Constituent Assembly as a whole?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. I am fully aware of that fact.

PAKISTAN'S REFUSAL TO INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR LAYING WREATH ON MAHATMA GANDHI'S STATUE IN KARACHI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan declined permission to the Indian High Commissioner in Karachi to lay a wreath at the foot of Mahatma Gandhi's Statue there on Sarvodaya day, the 30th January 1949; and

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan, and with what result?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) Yes. Our High Commissioner informed the Foreign Secretary of the Pakistan Government on January 24th that he would like to lay flowers at the foot of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi and a garland round the neck on the evening of January 30th. On the night of January 29th, he was informed that this would not be appreciated.

(b) No formal communication was sent on behalf of the Government of India to the Government of Pakistan. The High Commissioner, however, informed us that he would himself write to the Pakistan authorities on this subject.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that on an earlier occasion permission was refused by the Pakistan Government for the immersion of Gandhiji's ashes in the Sindhu river?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question hour is over.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Sir, I rise on a point of order. When once a question has been put and supplementaries are being asked, I think the practice has been to have them answered even if the question hour is over.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The practice unfortunately has been otherwise. Exactly at 11-45 A.M. the question hour will be over, whether it is in the middle of a question or otherwise.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EXPENDITURE ON REFUGEE CAMPS, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND LOAN ADVANCES

37. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Government of India, both recurring and non-recurring on refugee camps still maintained by them;

(b) the number of institutions started by Government for the education of refugee boys and girls and the amount spent thereon, both recurring and non-recurring;

(c) the amount spent in advancing loans to refugees in the various parts of the country;

(d) the number of Hindu and Sikh Government servants who opted for India and the number who have already been absorbed in Central and Provincial services; and

(e) the approximate number of refugees who still remain to be rehabilitated either in service or in businesses?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena: (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(c) 3 crores 5 lakhs and 11 thousand.

(d) 1 lakh 38 thousand one hundred and seventy one. Hindu and Sikh Government servants had opted out for India. Nearly all of them have since been absorbed in Central and Provincial services.

(e) The information is not available.

TRADE UNIONS AND ALL INDIA TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

38. **Shri Satish Chandra:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state according to the latest available figures:

(a) the total number of registered Trade Unions in the country;

(b) the total membership of all these unions;

(c) the number of All-India Trade Union Federations along with their names, and the names of various political parties which influence, dominate or exercise their control on these Federations in each case; and

(d) the total membership of the Trade Unions affiliated to each of these Federations?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) According to the latest available information, the total number of registered trade unions in India is 2,278. The information relates to the financial year 1947-48 except in the case of West Bengal the information for which relates to 1946-47. The figures do not include the number of registered trade unions in the East Punjab as no information is available for this Province.

(b) Information regarding membership is available only in respect of registered unions which have submitted returns. A detailed statement showing the number of registered unions, the number of unions which have submitted returns and the membership reported is placed on the table.

(c) At present there are three All India Organisations of workers which are invited to the various labour conferences and committees, namely (i) the Indian National Trade Union Congress, (ii) the All India Trade Union Congress and (iii) the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. In regard to their party affiliation I would leave it to the member to draw his own conclusions from the speeches delivered by the Labour leaders belonging to these organisations.

(d) Early in 1948, the Government of India conducted an enquiry to ascertain whether the All India Trade Union Congress or the Indian National Trade Union Congress was the most representative organisation of organised workers in India for the purpose of the selection of workers' representatives for the International Labour Conference. This enquiry showed the membership of the All India Trade Union Congress to be 8,15,011 and that of the Indian National Trade Union Congress 9,73,179. Since then the Hind Mazdoor Sabha has come into existence. Government have no information regarding the present membership of these three organisations.

STATEMENT.

Registered Trade Unions in the Dominion of India on the 31st March, 1948.

Province.	No. of unions on the register on 31-3-48.	No. of unions submitting returns.	Total membership of the unions submitting returns.
Ajmer-Merwara	11	10	4,881
Assam	80	43	46,706
West Bengal*	601	259	488,697
Bihar	238	104	123,137
Bombay	327	261	383,794
Central Provinces and Berar	95	56	55,679
Delhi	50	35	25,114
Madras	529	360	312,084
Orissa	54	25	5,633
United Provinces†	293	109	68,465
TOTAL	2,278	1,262	1,514,190

R.G.—Figures are not available for East Punjab.

*Information relates to 1946-47.

†The figures are based on the interim report and the information is not complete. In 1946-47 the Province had 210 unions out of which 121 submitted returns showing a total membership of 139,115.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Friday, 25th February, 1949

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

USE OF THE WORD "GENTLEMEN" WHILE ANNOUNCING THE SPEAKER TO THE HOUSE

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to draw your attention to an omission on the part of your Marshall. While announcing your arrival here, he addresses only the "gentlemen" here and not the "ladies".

Shri H. V. Kamath: "Gentlemen" includes "ladies", Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I will ask him to correct.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

BUILDINGS REQUISITIONED FOR USE OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

*679. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many buildings have been requisitioned and de-requisitioned from 1st September, 1948 to date at Bombay, Deolali, Lonavla, Poona, Madras, Ranchi, Patna and Calcutta?

(b) How much rent has been paid by Government as rent to landlords for all the buildings so far requisitioned in the above places and how much has been recovered from tenants?

(c) Have Government ascertained whether all buildings so far requisitioned are occupied by military officials only?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) No building has been either requisitioned or de-requisitioned during this period at Deolali, Lonavla, Madras, Ranchi and Patna. Two buildings have been de-requisitioned in Bombay and Calcutta and one requisitioned in Poona.

(b) It is regretted that the information is not readily available, but I should mention that rent is not recoverable in respect of all requisitioned buildings. For example, rent is not recovered when such buildings are allotted to personnel entitled to rent-free accommodation or are used for storage of Defence Stores.

(c) It is not strictly correct to say that requisitioned buildings can be occupied only by military officials, for there are also civilians among those

entitled to a share of the accommodation requisitioned for the Defence Ministry. It is however known that in a few cases in the Bombay area some ex-service-men are still occupying accommodation which was allotted to them before their release. Action is in hand to de-requisition these buildings.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Arising out of the answer to (b), may I know what are the difficulties in supplying the information called for?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: As I said, it will take a long time to collect and give the information required by the honourable member.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In the last session, a similar question was put and a similar answer was given. May I know at what time I would be given the information? It is a very important matter, and probably the information is intentionally avoided. May I repeat the answer given on the last occasion, which was:

"It is regretted that the information is not readily available." Today also the same answer is given. May I know, if at some stage I shall be given this information?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: If the honourable member wants information for a particular station, I will be able to get it, but if information is required for buildings in all the towns of this country, it is a difficult job.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: But don't the military authorities keep account of the buildings?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: If the honourable member is interested, I can put that information at his disposal, but it will be wasting the time of the House to give such a long reply here. I can supply him if he wants that information.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The point is: may I know how much loss is occurring to the State by having certain buildings kept vacant and paying rent to the landlords? I want to know whether landlords are paid rent when the houses are kept vacant. To that extent, may I know whether Government have considered the loss incurred by the State and what steps are they taking to avoid it?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Does the honourable member require the amount?

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Yes.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I will require notice.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In Bombay, Sir, has a hotel called the "Grand View Hotel" in Reclamation Area been requisitioned by Government for the accommodation of Government servants?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Not to my knowledge, so far as the Defence Ministry is concerned. I do not think we are having anything to do with the buildings; I think it is in charge of Works, Mines and Power.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that in several Cantonments, a large number of buildings are lying vacant and are not being made use of?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Certainly, because a large number of troops are in Jammu and Kashmir.

TRANSACTION OF GOVERNMENT FINANCES BY IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

*680. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government finances are transacted by the Imperial Bank where no branches of the Reserve Bank exist?

(b) If so, what are the names of such places?

(c) Do Government receive any interest on their deposits with these Banks?

(d) How much Government money is in deposit with the Imperial Bank?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Yes. The Imperial Bank of India act as agents of the Reserve Bank for the conduct of Government business at all centres in the Provinces of India where the Imperial Bank have a branch and there is no office of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank.

(b) I place on the table of the House a list containing the information required by the honourable member.

(c) Since the inception of the Reserve Bank in 1935, no Government balances are kept with the Imperial Bank, and the net effect of the Government transactions (payment and receipts) at their branches is adjusted daily with the Reserve Bank. The question of the Government receiving any interest on deposits with the Imperial Bank of India does not, therefore, arise. No interest is also received from the Reserve Bank as the Government are required to deposit free of interest all their cash balances with the Reserve Bank under the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(d) This question does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of branches of the Imperial Bank of India where Government business is transacted.
BENGAL CIRCLE

Office/Branch 1	Sub-offices 2
Asansol	Bardwan
Berhampore	..
Bhagalpur	..
Chapra	..
Cuttack	..
Darbhanga	..
Darjeeling	..
Dhanbad	..
Dibrugarh	..
Gaya	..
Howrah	Midnapore
Jalpaiguri	..
Jamshedpur	..
Monghyr	..
Mazuffarpur	Bettiah
Patna	Alipore (Calcutta)
Purnea	Arrah
Ramgarh	..
Ranchi	..
Shillong	..
Agra	..
Aligarh	..
Allahabad	Pratapgarh
Bareilly	..
Banaras	Azamgarh
Bulandshahr	..
Kanpur	..
Dehra Dun	..

1	2
Etawah	..
Farukhabad	..
Faizabad	..
Gorakhpur	Bahraich
	Gonda
Hapur	..
Hathras	..
Jhansi	..
Lucknow	..
Meerut	..
Moradabad	..
Mussoorie	..
Mathura	..
Mazaffarnagar	..
Naini Tal	..
New Delhi	..
Saharanpur	Roorkee
Sitapur	..
Abohar	Fazilka
Amhala City	..
Anritsar	..
Ferozepur	..
Hissar	Rohtak
Jammu	..
Jullundur	Hoshiarpur
Ludhiana	..
Simla	..
Ahmedabad	..
Ahmednagar	..
Ajmer	..
Akola	..
Amraoti	..
Belgaum	..
Broach	..
	Thana (Bombay)
Deolali	..
Dhulia	..
Godhra	..
Hubli	Gadag
Indore	..
Jaigaon	..
Jubbulpore	..
Katni	..
Khamgaon	..
Khandwa	..
Nadlad	..
Nagpur	..
Nasik	..
Poona	..

1	2
Raigarh	..
Raipur	Bilaspur
Rajkot	..
Sambhar (Sub-branch under Jaipur)	..
Sholapur	..
Surat	..
Wardha	Chanda
Yectmal	..
Adoni	..
Anantapur	..
Bangalore	..
Bellary	..
Vijayawada	..
Bhimavaram	..
Calicut	..
Cannanore	..
Chittoor	..
Kakinada	..
Cochin	..
Coimbatore	..
Cuddalore	..
Cuddapah	..
Eluru	..
Erode	..
Gudivada	..
Guntur	..
Kumbakonam	..
Madura	..
Mangalore	..
Masulipatam	..
Nandyal	Kurnool
Negapatam	..
Nellore	..
Ootacamund	..
Pollachi	..
Rajahmundry	..
Salem	..
Tanjore	..
Tellicherry	..
Tirunelveli	..
Tirupur	..
Tiruchirapalli	..
Trichur	..
Trivandrum	..
Tuticorin	..
Vellore	..
Vizagapatam	..
Vizianagram	..

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Arising out of answer to (c), where the Honourable Minister stated that the Government money is not deposited with the Imperial Bank, may I know whether the money is not deposited at even those branches of the Imperial Bank where there are no offices of the Reserve Bank.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: What is happening is that payments and receipts are adjusted each day, and whatever balance is left is adjusted with the Reserve Bank with reference to the balances held by the Imperial Bank with the Reserve Bank. It is a book transfer.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I take it that these branches of the Imperial Bank have no cash deposits of the State?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Government keep no balance with the Imperial Bank.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I mean, how much surplus, the highest amount, which is in all these Branches? May I have some idea of it?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Government are not keeping their balances with the Imperial Bank; they are keeping them with the Reserve Bank.

Shri B. Das: May I know if the various reserve funds of the Government of India and the Railway and the municipalities are kept in the Reserve Bank of India or they are kept in the Imperial Bank of India on Reserve Bank account?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: With the Reserve Bank.

An Honourable Member: Has the Reserve Bank certain branches where it keeps the cash balances and does ordinary monetary transactions?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Under the Reserve Bank of India Act, we are expected to keep all our cash balances with the Reserve Bank free of interest.

An Honourable Member: May I know whether the Government is dealing direct with the Imperial Bank or the Imperial Bank as the agent of the Reserve Bank?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Imperial Bank as the agent of the Reserve Bank.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Why has this agency not been given to any other bank which is Indian and why preference has been given to the Imperial Bank of India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is an arrangement under the Reserve Bank of India Act, for which I am not responsible.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how much money is kept for the day to day monetary transactions at those branches?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: No money is kept direct. The Honourable Minister has already answered.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: My point is: is it not a fact that lakhs of rupees are kept with those branches over which no interest is derived, whether you call it cash balances or any balance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is under the statute, as has already been said by the Minister.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Have the Government a proposal under their consideration to change the Reserve Bank with regard to its relationship with the Imperial Bank of India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As I told the House during the debate on the Banking Bill, I am having the position of the Imperial Bank under the Imperial Bank of India Act examined.

NEW SCHEME FOR AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES ABROAD

*681. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 404 asked on the 23rd August, 1948 regarding scholarships awarded for studies abroad and state whether the new scheme for award of scholarships has since been formulated?

(b) Have any new students been sent in 1948 overseas under the Overseas Scholarship Scheme and if so, how many?

(c) How many of the students who have returned after theoretical education in foreign countries have been absorbed either in service or in business?

(d) Has any effort been made to give practical education to these students after they passed out from Colleges and Universities?

آریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) ہاں - اورسٹیز اسکالرشپ اسکیم اب سنہ ۱۹۴۹ء

سے جس قہنگ پر چلائی جائے گی اس کا فیصلہ ہو گیا ہے اور نئے سرے سے امیدواروں کے چناؤ کا انتظام کیا جا رہا ہے -

(b) ہیں - کوئی نیا اسکالرشپ نہیں چنا گیا اور نہ بھیجا گیا - ہاں جو اسکالرشپس برسوں میں چنے جا چکے تھے اور انٹیمیشن کا یا پیسیج کا انتظام نہ ہو سکے کی وجہ سے نہیں جا سکے تھے ان کے بھیجنے کا انتظام کیا گیا - ان کی تعداد باؤن تھی -

(c) دو سو بیس سنٹرل اسکالرز اس وقت تک واپس آ چکے ہیں - ان میں سے ایک سو تو کام پورہ لگ گئے ہیں - باقی کے لئے کوشش کی جا رہی ہے - ایک سو تیس پراونشیل اسکالرز واپس ہوئے - ان میں سے چونسٹھ کام پر لگا دیئے گئے -

(d) پریکٹیکل ٹریننگ اورسٹیز تعلیم کا ایک ضروری حصہ ہے جو حالت اور ضرورت کے مطابق ویدیارتھیوں کو دی جاتی ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) Yes; the lines on which the Overseas Scholarships Scheme is to run in its revised form from 1949 onwards have been decided. Arrangements for fresh selections for 1949 are already in progress.

(b) No; except 52 scholars who had already been selected in previous years but could not be sent earlier for want of admission or passage facilities.

(c) Out of 220 Central Scholars so far returned from abroad, 109 have been employed; out of 133 returned Provincial scholars, 64 have been employed.

(d) Practical training forms generally an integral part of the overseas studies and is imparted to the students, wherever necessary and available, according to the recommendations of the sponsoring authorities.

نوی آر - کے - سدھوا : میں جناب وزیر صاحب سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ

انہوں نے جو یہ کہا کہ نئی اسکیم منظور ہو چکی ہے اس کے لئے ایپلیکیشنس کب منگوائی جا رہیگی -

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I want to enquire from the Honourable Minister that as he has stated that the new scheme has been approved, so, when the applications for this will be invited?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ شاہد دوخواستیں اکتوبر میں منگوائی جائیں گی۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I think that probably the applications will be invited in the month of October.

شری آر۔ کے۔ سدھوا : کوشچن قی۔ کے جواب میں جناب وزیر صاحب نے یہ کہ پریکٹیکل ایجوکیشن کی بہت ضرورت ہے۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے لئے هندوستان میں کچھ انتظام کیا گیا ہے۔

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In answer to part (d) of the question, the Honourable Minister has stated that there is a great necessity of practical education. I wish to ascertain if any arrangements for this have been made in India?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اب جو نئی اسکیم چلائی جائیگی اس میں یہ بات رکھی گئی ہے کہ جو سکالر چنے گئے جنہیں ان کو کچھ دنوں تک بھجولے گا یہ ایک خاص طرح کی ٹریننگ دی جائے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: In the new scheme that will be introduced it has been decided that the scholars who may be selected may be given a special training for some time before being sent.

شری موہنلال گوتام : یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ 220 میں سے صرف 109 لگایے گئے ہیں۔ واپس آئے ہوں میں جو 111 باقی ہیں انکے بارے میں گورنمنٹ کا ارادہ کیا رہا ہے۔

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: It is alleged that out of 220 students only 109 have been employed. Out of those who have returned 111 are still unemployed. What thought the Government is giving to them?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ان میں سے 50 کو جگہیں آفر کی گئی ہیں۔ اور انٹرویو کے لئے بلایا گیا ہے۔ باقی کے لئے کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔ لیکن آنریبل ممبر کے سامنے یہ بات رہنی چاہئے کہ یہ اسکیم اس تھنگ پر پچھلی گورنمنٹ نے چلائی تھی۔ اور اس میں کوئی شبہ نہیں کہ بہتر پلاننگ کے ساتھ نہیں چلائی تھی جس کی وجہ سے مشکلیں پیش آ رہی ہیں۔ لیکن موجودہ گورنمنٹ پوری کوشش کر رہی ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Fifty have been offered posts and called for interview. Efforts are being made for the rest. But the honourable member must bear this in mind that the scheme was launched by the previous Government and there is no doubt that it was not launched with better planning, with the result that difficulties are cropping up. But the present Government is making fullest efforts.

شری دیپن بندھو گپتا : کیا یہ امر واقعہ نہیں ہے کہ جو یہ 111 ریڈیارتھوں کو واپسی کے بعد کم دیا گیا ہے وہ کم نہیں ہے جس کے لئے وہ موزوں تھے یا جس کے لئے وہ باور بھجے گئے تھے ؟

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it not a fact that after their return these 111 students have not been given the same work for which they were best suited or for which they were sent abroad?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نہیں۔ میرے خیال میں ایسی بات نہیں ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: No, it is not so, so far as I am aware.

شری دیپن بندھو گپتا : کیا اس کے برعکس ہے۔

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Anything contrary to this?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نہیں جہاں تک ایجوکیشن منسٹری کے علم میں ہے انہیں زیادہ تر انہیں کاموں پر لگایا گیا ہے جس کے لئے وہ بھیجے گئے تھے۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ کچھ لوگوں کو اس کم پر نہ لگایا جاسکا ہو اور مجبوری کی وجہ سے دوسرے کم پر لگایا ہو۔ ایسا ہو سکتا ہے۔ لیکن یہ میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ بڑی تعداد کو انہیں کاموں پر لگایا گیا ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: No. As far as Ministry of Education is aware they have been mostly employed on the duties for which they were sent. It is just possible that some of them may not have been appointed at their proper posts but appointed on other work. It is just possible it may be so, but this I can say that a majority of them have been appointed at their proper places.

شری महावीर त्यागी : क्या इनको सरकारी कामों पर लगाया गया है या प्राइवेट फर्मों में लगाया गया है ?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Have they been appointed on Government posts or in private firms?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : صرف 17 ایسے ہیں جو پرائیویٹ فرموں میں لگائے گئے ہیں۔ باقی سرکاری کاموں پر لگائے گئے ہیں۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Only 17 have been employed in private firms, the rest have been given Government service.

شری महावीर त्यागी : जितने लोग बाहर तालीम के लिये भेजे गये थे क्या गवर्नमेंट ने उन पर उनकी तालीम में जो सरफा हुआ है वह पूरा अपने खजाने से दिया है।

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Have the Government met from its treasury all the expenses incurred on their education by the students sent abroad?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یقیناً۔ یہ اسکیم اس انتظام سے چلائی گئی تھی۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Certainly. This scheme was introduced with this very arrangement.

شری महावीर त्यागी : जो लोग कि उस तालीम के बाद सरकारी काम पर नहीं लगाये गये, क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम किया है कि जहां पर वह

کام करें या तो उन फर्स से वह सरफा वापिस लिया जाय या वह अपने काम की तनखाह में से वापिस करें ?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Have the Government made any arrangement that those students who after receiving education have not been appointed on Government posts be made to refund the money spent on their education from their pay or the firms where they are employed be asked to refund the money?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نہیں - اس اسکیم میں کوئی ایسی بات نہیں رکھی گئی -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: No, there was nothing like this in the scheme.

श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन : क्या आनरेबल वजीर यह बतलाने की मेहरबानी करेंगे कि नयी स्कीम में क्या क्या खास तजवीज हैं और पुरानी स्कीम से वह किस तरह मुक्तलिफ हैं ?

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to mention the salient features of the new scheme and how far these differ from the old one?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یہ میں پوری تفصیل تو ابھی نہیں بتا سکتا - اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I cannot give the full details just now. I require notice for this.

श्री राज बहादुर : क्या माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्रि यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन २२० में गियासती विद्यार्थी कितने हैं ?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state that out of these 220 students how many come from States?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Notice is required for this.

شری دیش بندھو گپتا : کیا نئی اسکیم میں اس بات کا اظام کیا گیا ہے کہ جو واپس آتے ہیں باہر بھیجے جاویں گے ان سب کو کام پر لگایا جاسکے اور ایسا نہ ہو جیسا کہ پچھلی گورنمنٹ کے وقت میں ہوا -

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Has a provision been made in this new scheme that all the students who will be sent abroad will be employed, lest it may come out to be as happened in the time of the previous Government?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : پچھلی اسکیم میں جو خرابیاں رہ گئی تھیں اس کی بڑی وجہ یہ تھی کہ تھیک طرح کا نقشہ نہیں بنایا گیا تھا - اس لئے جو لوگ اب وہاں سے واپس آتے ہیں ان کو کام پر لگانے میں مشکل پیش آ رہی ہے - اب نئی اسکیم میں یہ بات سامنے رکھی گئی ہے کہ صرف اتنے ہی آدمی باہر بھیجے جائیں جن کو واپس آنے پر فوراً کام پر لگایا جاسکے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: The defects that cropped up in the previous scheme were mainly due to the fact that a proper plan had not been drawn up. So difficulty is being felt in providing suitable work to the persons who return from there after finishing their studies. Now in this new scheme this fact has been taken into consideration that only as many persons be sent abroad as could be employed immediately after their return.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसा कोई समय बतला सकते हैं जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा बन्दोबस्त हो जाय कि यहां से विद्यार्थियों को बाहर जाने की जरूरत न रहे बल्कि बाहर के विद्यार्थी यहां पर पढ़ने के लिये आवें ;

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Can the Honourable Minister foretell the time when India may have such facilities that our students may not be obliged to go abroad but students from other countries may come here instead to get their education?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نئی اسکیم جو اب چلائی گئی ہے اسی بنیاد پر چلائی گئی ہے جو روپیہ پہلے پرانی اسکیم پر خرچ کیا جا رہا تھا اس کا ایک بہت بڑا حصہ ملک کے اندر کے انیسٹی ٹیوشنوں پر خرچ کیا جائیگا تاکہ انکی طاقت بڑھے اور بہت جلد وہ وقت آجائے کہ باہر بھیجنے کی ضرورت ہی باقی نہ رہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: The new scheme that has been introduced is based on this very principle. A major portion of the money that was being spent on the previous scheme will now be spent on the institutions in this country, so that they may be strengthened and a time may soon come when there may not be any necessity of sending students abroad.

شری آر - کے - سدھوا : کیا جناب وزیر صاحب یہ بتاویں گے کہ یہ صحیح ہے کہ اسکاٹ لینڈ میں ہندوستان کے لوگوں کی ایک میٹنگ ہوئی تھی جس میں ان کے پریسیڈنٹ مسٹر جے - سی گپتا نے یہ کہا تھا :

"We have received 15 letters from returned State Scholars who are walking on streets of New Delhi and seeking for jobs."

اور اگر یہ بات صحیح ہے تو گورنمنٹ ان لوگوں کے لئے کیا کوشش کر رہی ہے -

Shri R. K. Sidhwa: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state that is it a fact that the Indian students in Scotland held a meeting in which the President Mr. J. C. Gupta stated as follows:

"We have received 15 letters from returned State Scholars who are walking on streets of New Delhi and seeking for jobs"

If this fact is correct, then what efforts the Government are making for these students?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں نے ابھی آپ سے عرض کیا کہ پچھلی اسکیم کی غلطیوں کے لئے ہم ذمہ دار نہیں ہو سکتے - ہم جو کچھ کر سکتے تھے کر رہے ہیں ہم نے اس کے لئے ایک خاص بورڈ بنایا ہے اور خاص طور سے کوشش کی جا رہی ہے کہ ایک اسکالر بھی بیکار نہ رہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I have just stated that we cannot be held responsible for the shortcomings of the previous scheme. Whatever we could do is being done. We have formed a Special Board for this and special efforts are being made so that not a single scholar may remain unemployed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have heard for the past two days similar letters read out by Mr. Sidhva. It will be better, as we have popular Government functioning, if he writes to the Government with regard to these details and avoids questions here on the matters. There are many questions on the Order Paper to be gone through during the question hour.

श्री मोहनलाल गौतम : क्या गवर्नमेंट अपनी नयी स्कीम में इस बात का ख्याल रखेगी कि जिन तुलबा को बाहर भेजा जाय वह हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी तालीम यहां हासिल कर सकते हैं उसको हासिल कर लें ?

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: Will the Government make a provision in the new scheme that the students who are sent abroad may receive all the education that they can get here in India?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس بات کا پورا خیال رکھا گیا ہے ۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Fullest attention has been paid to this.

BASIC EDUCATION SCHEME IN DELHI PROVINCE

*682. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have started a Basic Education Scheme in Delhi Province and if so, how many schools under this scheme have been opened and how many boys have been admitted?

(b) Is the scheme confined to rural areas only or to urban areas also and if it is confined to rural areas, what is Government's plan for its extension to urban areas?

(c) What is the number of children in the Delhi Province of the ages of 6 to 11 in rural and urban areas respectively?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) ہاں دہلی پراونس کی دیہاتی آبادیوں میں بیسک ایجوکیشن اسکیم کا کام شروع کر دیا گیا ہے ۔ ایک سو اسکول کھولے جا چکے ہیں اور پچاس اسکول اب کھولنے والے ہیں ۔ ان اسکولوں میں بچوں کی تعداد چار ہزار کے لگ بھگ ہے ۔

(b) ہاں اس وقت اسکیم صرف دیہاتی آبادی کے اندر چلائی گئی ہے ۔ کیوں کہ یہ کام ٹمک کے بعد ایک قدم اٹھا کر ہی پورا کیا جا سکتا ہے ۔ ایک مرتبہ میں نہیں کیا جا سکتا ۔ سردست گورنمنٹ کے سامنے دہلی شہر کے لئے کوئی خاص پلان نہیں ہے ۔ البتہ دہلی میونسپل کمیٹی ٹمک پلان بنا چکی ہے اور دس اسکول شہر میں کھولے جا چکے ہیں ۔

(c) آخری سانس ۱۹۴۱ میں لیا گیا تھا اس کے بعد سے آبادی کی حالت بہت کچھ بدل چکی ہے ۔ اس لئے تھیک تھیک تعداد بتانا مشکل ہے ۔ البتہ ایسا

اندازہ کیا جاتا ہے کہ دہلی پراونس میں ۱ سے ۱۱ برس کی عمر کے بچوں کی تعداد ایک لاکھ پچاس ہزار کے قریب قریب ہوگی ۔ ان میں سے چالیس ہزار کے قریب دیہاتی آبادیوں کی تعداد سمجھنی چاہیے ۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) The Basic Education Scheme has been introduced in the rural area of the Delhi Province. About 100 schools have been opened already and 50 more will be opened in April, 1949.

The number of pupils (boys and girls) in these schools is 4,000 approximately.

(b) Yes. At present the scheme is confined to rural area only. Facilities for Basic Education are being expanded by stages and at present the Government have no plan for introducing Basic Education in the urban area of Delhi. It may be added for information that the Delhi Municipal Committee has 10 Basic Schools.

(c) As the last Census was taken in 1941 and many changes have taken place since then, only approximate figures can be given. The number of children inclusive of refugees in the Delhi Province of the ages of 6—11 is in the neighbourhood of 1,25,000 of which about 40,000 are in rural area.

श्री एच० वि० कामत : इन बेसिक एजुकेशन की शाखाओं में छात्रों और छात्राओं की संख्या कितनी है ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the number of boy and girl students in these schools for basic education?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں نے ابھی آپکو جواب دیتے ہوئے تعداد بتائی ہے کہ ان اسکولوں میں بچوں کی تعداد چار ہزار کے لگ بھگ ہے جس میں کہ بچے اور بچیاں دونوں شامل ہیں ۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I have just stated the number in replying to you. The number of children in these schools is about four thousand, which includes both boys and girls.

श्री एच० वि० कामत : उनमें से छात्रों और छात्राओं की तादाद कितनी है ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: What out of them are the numbers respectively for boy and girl students?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے یہ نگر میں ابھی نہیں بتا سکتا ۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Notice is required for this. I cannot give figures just now.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Paker.

Several Honourable Members rose—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I cannot allow all the members to stand at the same time, and any honourable member putting a question before he is asked to do so. There must be some amount of order maintained in the House. I have called Mr. Paker.

Mr. B. Paker: May I just suggest that in view of the importance of this question, you may be pleased to ask the honourable Minister for Education to give the substance of his answer in English, if he is so pleased, or otherwise to make arrangements to have it interpreted?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is nothing new. The honourable member was not here when such an arrangement was agreed to. Every time the honourable member comes, he puts forward this claim. I know that whenever an honourable member wants an answer, the Honourable Minister has made arrangements for translating his answers in English and if the honourable member had only asked me, I would have asked the honourable minister to read the translation.

Mr. B. Paker: I did ask you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He must have done so earlier.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: We wanted to put supplementary questions, but the honourable member raised a point of order, therefore we did not stand up.

श्रीमती जी० दुर्गाबाई : जनाब, आपने अभी बी० के जवाब में कहा कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर्स की कानفرنस हुई थी। इसके बारे में जो रिक्मंडेशन्स हुई उनके बारे में क्या मैं जान सकती हूँ कि अरबन एरिया में भी स्कीम लगाने की कोई रिक्मंडेशन दी गयी या नहीं ?

Shrimati G. Durgabai: Sir, you have just stated in reply to (b) that there was a conference of the Education Ministry. As regards its recommendations may I know if any recommendation was made for the extension of the scheme to the urban area or not?

अनुरूपल मल्ला अलकलम आद : मैंने अभी आप से कहा कि यह काम ऐसा नहीं है जो एक महीने में पूरा किया जा सके - एक के बाद एक प्रस्तावित जा सकता है - अभी एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने यह महसूस किया कि सब से ज्यादा ضروری काम दीहानी आबादी का है - असे शुरुआत किया गया है - देहली शहर के लिये कोणी खास नक्शा अभी हमारे सामने नहीं है - देहली म्युनिसिपल्टी ने काम शुरुआत कर चुकी है और 10 स्कूल शहर में खोले जा चुके हैं - हमें कुछ दिनों का इंतजार करना पड़ेगा -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I have just told you that this is not the kind of job that could be accomplished at once. We can go step by step. The Ministry of Education felt that for the present work among the rural population was the most important. So, it has been taken up. We have no special plan for Delhi city before us yet. The Delhi Municipality has started this work and 10 schools have already been opened in the city. We should have to wait for some days.

श्रीमती जी० दुर्गाबाई : मैं क्या यह भी जान सकती हूँ कि जो देहात में यह बेसिक स्कूल खोले जाते हैं उनके लिये सरकारी तौर से कुछ ग्रांट मिलेगी ?

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I also know if any Government grant will be available for these basic schools which are being started in the villages?

अनुरूपल मल्ला अलकलम आद : क्वेश्चन का जवाब मैंने अभी दे दिया है - बिल्कुल एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री की पूरी ज़िम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट पर है - गवर्नमेंट ही यह स्कूल खोल रही है और उनका खर्च भी वह ही करेगी -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: The question of grant does not arise. The entire responsibility for the basic education scheme rests upon the Government. It is the Government that is opening these schools and bearing the entire expenditure.

श्री देशबन्धु गुप्ता : क्या मैं यह دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ اس اسکیم کی عین میں داخلت ایجوکیشن کے لئے بھی کوئی انتظام کیا گیا ہے ؟

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I enquire if any arrangements have also been made for adult education under this basic education (scheme)?

अनुरूपल मल्ला अलकलम आद : ضرूर - ایسا ہی نقشہ سامنے رکھ کر سکیم چلائی گئی ہے - لیکن ابھی وہ صورت پیدا نہیں ہوئی ہے کہ داخلت ایجوکیشن پوری طرح سے دی جا سکے - کچھ حلقوں میں ہم شروع کر چکے ہیں اور روز بروز اسے پھیلا رہے ہیں -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Certainly. The scheme has been started with just such a plan in view, but things have not taken that shape yet when adult education could be imparted to a full extent. We have made a beginning in some areas and are extending it day by day.

श्री महावीर त्यागी : इस बुनियादी तालीम में किन किन दस्तकारियों की तालीम दी जाती है ?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What industries are taught under this basic education?

अनुरूपल मल्ला अलकलम आद : असे लूँ नोट्स की ضرूरत है -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: This requires notice.

श्री महावीर त्यागी : क्या मैं यह दरियाफत कर सकता हूँ कि इस स्कीम में इस बात का लिहाज रखा गया है, जैसा कि महात्मा गांधी जी चाहते थे कि यह स्कूल अपना खर्च खुद इन दस्तकारियों की आमदनी से बदाश्त कर सकें ?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I enquire whether this scheme has any regard for the fact, as desired by Mahatma Gandhiji, that these schools should be in a position to pay their own way with the help of the income from these industries?

अनुरूपल मल्ला अलकलम आद : नहीं - गवर्नमेंट ने असे स्कیم की पूरी तरह ध्यान रखा है - असे इस तथ्य पर ध्यान रखा है कि ये दस्तकारियाँ तालीम के लिये बहुत مفید हैं - लेकिन असे ये आस नहीं करनी चाहते कि ये अपना सारा खर्च पूरा कर सकें -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: No. The Government gave their full consideration to this scheme. It came to the conclusion that these industries are very useful for education but it should not be expected of them that they should be able to meet their entire expenditure.

मस्तर तज्जिल हसन : क्या मैं यह पूछ सकता हूँ कि जब कि असे स्कیم की चलावे के लिये महात्मा गांधी जी की ये इच्छा थी कि दस्तकारों से जो रकम मिले

اس میں لگایا جائے۔ تو ان اسکولوں کا جو سالانہ خرچہ ہوگا اس میں حکومت کو کتنا خرچ کرنا پویگا۔

Mr. Tajamul Husain: May I enquire, in view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhiji's advice with regard to the bringing into operation of this scheme was that the income obtained from the industry should be expended thereon, how much of the annual expenditure on these schools will have to be borne by the Government?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: میں اس وقت تعداد تو نہیں بتا سکتا۔ لیکن بہت خرچ ہوگا؟

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I cannot give the amount just now, but the expenditure would be considerable.

EVACUATION OF NON-MUSLIMS OF SKARDU, KASHMIR

*683. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of non-Muslims who were residents of Skardu after the fall of Skardu (Kashmir Frontier)?

(b) Is it a fact that they are confined in a Fort without being provided with sufficient food and cloth?

(c) Have Government made any enquiries about their whereabouts and safety?

(d) Have Government explored means to evacuate them?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) According to the information available with us the number of non-Muslim residents of Skardu after its fall was 173.

(b) It is understood that these non-Muslims are still being kept in Fort Skardu but no definite information regarding their food and cloth situation is available.

(c) On receiving reports that these non-Muslims were being ill-treated, a protest was made to the Government of Pakistan.

(d) The matter was raised at the Inter-Dominion C-in-C.'s Conference and it was stated by the Pakistan representative that owing to climatic conditions and the distance involved it would not be possible to repatriate the persons before Spring 1949.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know if there has been any fatality in the number of these persons who are kept in Fort Skardu?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: We have got no definite information but it is reliably reported that after the fall of Fort Skardu, the hostiles killed most of the male Sikhs, but the exact number is not known.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know, Sir, whether the names of these 173 are available for the information of the relatives?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: No, Sir. Not at present.

Shri H. V. Kamath: As regards these people who have been confined within the Skardu Fort, were they not released even after the Cease Fire agreement was signed?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: As I stated, arrangements are being made to repatriate them to India.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: May I know, Sir, whether Col. Thapa, who was in charge of the Skardu Garrison, when it fell to the Pakistan armies, has been released from Pakistan?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I have not got any definite information, but arrangements are being made for the release of all the military personnel that were in possession of the Pakistan Armies.

REPORT re MILITARY ADMINISTRATION OF HYDERABAD

*684. **Prof. N. G. Raṅga:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether any half-yearly report of the Military administration of Hyderabad is proposed to be published;

(b) whether the enquiries into the financial dealings in India and abroad of the Laik Ali administration have been completed;

(c) if so, what the main findings are;

(d) what happened to the sums in London transferred by the Hyderabad envoy to United Nation Organisation to the account of a Pakistan Official; and

(e) whether the Hyderabad funds deposited in the Reserve Bank etc. in Pakistan by Hyderabad representatives have been recovered by the State?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Appropriate steps are being taken to safeguard the interests of the State in all these matters.

OPIMUM SEIZED IN COURSE OF SMUGGLING

*685. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total quantity of opium seized while being smuggled from India into (i) Ceylon, (ii) Burma and (iii) China?

(b) What has become of the opium so seized and what is the value thereof?

(c) What were the steps taken against the smugglers?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The total quantity of opium seized in the course of smuggling from India to Burma and China during the year 1948 was 3 maunds 36 seers and 25 maunds 5 seers respectively. No case of attempted smuggling of opium from India to Ceylon was detected during that year.

(b) The seized opium was sent to the Government of India's Opium Factory at Ghazipur, except in one case in which, under the orders of the Magistrate, the drug was delivered to the Provincial Excise authorities. The value of the seized opium during 1948 was Rs. 5,03,205.

(c) The smugglers were ordinarily handed over to the Police and prosecuted. In cases where ownership could not be established or in very minor cases the seized opium was confiscated and penalties imposed by the Customs authorities under the Sea Customs Act.

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

PRIVILEGE TICKET-ORDER CONCESSION TO NON-RAILWAY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

†*686. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Privilege Ticket-Order Concession for Civil Government employees has come into force?

(b) Is it a fact that payments are made after the journeys are performed?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the question of issuing concession vouchers instead of paying in cash?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes. The P.T.O. Concession for non-railway Central Government servants has been introduced with effect from 1st January, 1948.

(b) Yes.

(c) Payment in cash is only an interim arrangement. The P.T.O. forms (or concession vouchers, as referred to by the honourable member) are being printed. They will be issued shortly.

*687. [WITHDRAWN.]

ANTI-ILLITERACY DRIVE IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

*688. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps the Government of India have taken so far, or intend to take now to wipe out illiteracy in the rural areas of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) Do Government intend to make any arrangements for primary education of illiterate adults—male and female—in the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

(c) If so, what are the details of the scheme and when is it likely to be implemented and if not, why not?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: (a) سے (c) جہان تک ایسے بچوں کی پڑھائی کا تعلق ہے جو اسکول جانے کی عمر کے ہیں آنریبل ممبر اس جواب کو دیکھ لیں جو خود انہی کے ایک سوال نمبری ۴۵۶ کے جواب میں ۱۷ فروری ۱۹۴۹ کو دیا جا چکا ہے۔ کونسل آف انڈیا نے دہلی اور اجمیر میروارہ کے لئے ایک اسکیم سوشل ایجوکیشن کی بنائی ہے جس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ ۲۵ - برس تک کی عمر کے آدمیوں کی پڑھائی تک کا انتظام کیا جائے اور پانچ برس کے اندر کم سے کم پچاس فیصدی آدمیوں کو لکھنا پڑھنا اور اپنے دیس کی باتوں کو سمجھنا بوجھنا سکھا دیا جائے دہلی پراونس میں یہ کام شروع ہو چکا ہے اور اجمیر میروارہ میں نئے فنانسنگل برس سے شروع ہو جائے گا۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) to (c). So far as children of school going age are concerned, the attention of the honourable member is drawn to answers given to parts (c), (d) and (e) of his own Starred Question No. 456, dated the 17th February, 1949. The Government have also prepared a scheme of Social Education for Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, which aims at achieving the target of 50 per cent. literacy for adults between the ages of 12

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

to 45, in the course of the next five years. The scheme has already been introduced in Delhi and will be started in Ajmer-Merwara from the next financial year.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The answer may be translated now.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Nobody asked for it, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Paker already asked last time. I do not want any honourable member not to understand what the Honourable Minister says.

(The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha read out the English translation of the Answer.)

श्री एच. वि. कामत : क्या जनाब मोहतरिम वजीर तालीम यह बतलाने की मेहरबानी करेंगे कि दिल्ली और अजमेर मेरवाड़ा में देहाती और शहरी इलाकों में फी सदी कितने लोग निरक्षर हैं ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state what is the percentage of the illiteracy in the rural as well as urban areas of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں یہ فکر اسوقت تو نہیں بتلا سکتا۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I cannot give these figures just now.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: May I know, Sir, what was the reason that the other Centrally Administered areas were not included in this adult education scheme?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اب صرف تیسرا ایریا رہ جاتا ہے کرگ کا - وہاں سے پانچ اسکالرز باد کے ٹریننگ کالج میں داخل کئے گئے ہیں اور یہ امید کی جاتی ہے کہ بہت جلد وہ اپنی تعلیم وہاں پوری کرلیں گے اور اس کے بعد کرگ میں کام شروع کیا جا سکے گا۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Now there remains only the third area of Coorg. Five scholars from there have been admitted into the training college at Allahabad. It is expected that they would soon complete their education there, after which it will be possible to start work in Coorg.

श्री सीता राम एस. जाजू : क्या पन्त पिपलोदा इसमें शामिल नहीं होगा ?

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: Will Pant Piploda not be included therein?

STATES NOT YET REPRESENTED IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

*689. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any States that have not sent their representatives to the Constituent Assembly after acceding to the Indian Union;

(b) the names of those States; and

(c) the reasons for their not sending representatives to the Constituent Assembly?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Bhopal and Jammu and Kashmir States have not sent representatives to the Constituent Assembly.

(c) Generally speaking it is for the States to decide whether they should send their representatives to the Constituent Assembly.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: What about Hyderabad?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: The Nizam has not yet formally signed the Instrument of Accession.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the Minister aware that Vindhya Pradesh and Patiala and East Punjab States Union have also not sent representatives to the Constituent Assembly?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have said that Bhopal, Jammu and Kashmir have not sent representatives.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What about Patiala, and East Punjab States Union and Vindhya Pradesh?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The honourable member has said that Patiala has sent representatives.

An Honourable Member: No, no.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Government propose to call upon Bhopal, Jammu and Kashmir to send representatives to the Constituent Assembly in time for the next session?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What about Vindhya Pradesh?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Reference has been made to Kashmir, Hyderabad and Bhopal. The House will realise that each of these cases stands on a particular footing. While we welcome their representatives here, we cannot request them to send representatives because the conditions are special in each case and have to be dealt with in a special manner.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Not even Bhopal, Sir?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry. In Bhopal certain changes have taken place and are taking place and I am not in a position to say at what stage that particular matter is.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Mani: Is it a fact that Faridkot, Nabha, Kapurthala and other States which have integrated with Patiala had one representative here before their integration and that too has been taken away by the Rialapramukh of Patiala?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice.

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid my colleague and I are not in a position to answer this question. We have not got sufficient data before us.

PAKISTAN'S COMPLAINT IN SECURITY COUNCIL *re* HYDERABAD

***690. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava**: Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what policy the Government of India have so far pursued and intend to follow in future, in connection with the complaint lodged by Sir Mohammed Zafrullah, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, in the U.N.O. regarding Hyderabad State?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): The Government of India have throughout taken the stand that the United Nations Organisation has no jurisdiction to deal with the matter and that after the complaint has been withdrawn by the Nizam it is not necessary for India to be represented at the Security Council proceedings. The Government of India adheres to this view.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has Mr. Zafrullah Khan's application or complaint lodged by him in the U.N.O. been kept alive by the U.N.O.?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as we know, the U.N.O. never lets anything go out; they remain in their files for ever and ever. Whether it is alive or not is for the U.N.O. to say.

RE TRANSFER OF BANK BALANCES OF HYDERABAD IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

***691. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava**: Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government have taken any steps to secure the re-transfer of Hyderabad State Treasury Bank balances in foreign countries which were illegally transferred to the personal accounts of various officials of the late Government of the Nizam?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): Yes.

RECOGNITION OF INDIAN UNION FLAG BY STATES

***692. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the States that have joined the Indian Union are expected to replace the State flags by the Union flag?

(b) If not, are they allowed to hoist their State flags along with the flag of the Indian Union?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Acceding States are now part of the Union of India and the National Flag of India is also their National Flag. There is no intention however that within a State the National Flag should supplant the distinctive flag of the Ruler of that State.

FORMATION OF HOUSE CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

***693. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the Government of India have taken any decision to form a House Construction Corporation on commercial lines, and if so, by what time is it likely to come into existence and what will be the total capital required therefor?

(b) What will be the extent of Government's investment in it or will the shares of the said Corporation be open to the public or will it be wholly a Government concern?

(c) Do Government intend to bring any legislation for the purpose and if so, by which date are they likely to introduce the same in the Parliament?

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

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

STUDENTS TO BE SENT ABROAD FOR TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

***694. Srijiit Kuladhar Chaliha**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of students going to be sent abroad for technological education in the year 1949-50 from different provinces of the Indian Union?

(b) What is the number allotted to each province?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) اور (b) ایسے ویدیا رتھوں کا نمبر ابھی نہیں بتلایا جا سکتا۔ ابھی یہ بات معلوم کی جارہی ہے کہ پراونشیل گورنمنٹوں کو تقریظ آدمیوں کی کیسی اور کتنی ضرورت ہو گی۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی منسٹریوں یونیورسٹیوں اور ٹیکنالوجیکل انسٹیٹیوشنوں سے بھی اس بارے میں بات چیت چل رہی ہے جب یہ بات معلوم ہو جائیگی کہ کس جگہ کتنی مانگ ہے اور کتنے آدمیوں کو اس برس بھیجتا ہے۔ تو پھر اس بات کا فیصلہ ہوگا کہ پراونٹوں کا کیا کوٹا ہونا چاہئے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) and (b). Requirements of Provincial Governments in regard to trained personnel are being ascertained. Ministries of the Government of India, Universities and Technological Institutions, etc., are also being consulted. As soon as the various demands are received, quota to be allocated to the different provinces will be determined.

شری سیتا رام एस. जाजू : क्या प्रांतीय सरकारों के साथ रियासतों का सवाल भी सोचा गया ?

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: Was the question of the States also taken into consideration along with the Provinces?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ہاں ریاستیں بھی اس لائن میں آجاتی ہیں۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Yes, the States also come in this category.

شری एच. वि. कामत : क्या माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि किस बिना पर हर एक प्रान्त का कोटा तय किया जाता है ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state on what basis the provincial quota is fixed?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس لئے کوئی ایک اصول نہیں بتایا جا سکتا۔ یہ دیکھا جائیگا کہ کس پراونٹ کو کتنی ضرورت ہے اور آئیڈیل پانچ برس کے اندر کن کن کاموں کو آگے بڑھانا ہے اور اس کے لئے کتنے آدمی چاہیں ان باتوں کو دیکھ کر تعداد مقرر کی جائیگی۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: For this, no definite principle can be quoted. The number would be fixed after taking into consideration the needs of the Provinces and in the next five years which works are to be carried forward and for them how many people would be required.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know what is the sum allotted for each province at least?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں نے ابھی کہا کہ اس بارے میں کوئی کوٹا مقرر نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ اب دیکھا جائیگا کہ کونسے سبیکٹس ایسے ہیں کہ جن کے لئے ہم کو آگے پانچ برس میں تقریظ آدمیوں کی ضرورت ہے اور کس جگہ کی مانگ کتنی ہے اس کو دیکھ کر کوٹا مقرر کیا جائیگا۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I have just stated that no quota in this respect has been fixed. Now it will be seen for what subjects we stand in need of trained personnel in the next five years, and what are the demands of the various places. The quota will be fixed after taking this into consideration.

شری देश بندھو گپتا : کیا دہلی اور اجمیر بھی اس فہرست میں شامل ہیں۔
Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Are Delhi and Ajmer also included in the list?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یقیناً۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Certainly.

شری रामचन्द्र उपाध्याय : क्या रियासतों से, जैसे सूबों से, पूछा गया है, पूछा जायगा ?

Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya: Like the Provinces will the States also be asked their opinion?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : تمام ریاستوں سے نہیں لیکن بعض ریاستوں جو اب شامل ہو چکی ہیں وہ پراونٹوں کی صف میں آ جاتی ہیں۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Not from all the States but from some of those states which have merged and so these come in the category of the Provinces.

شری रामचन्द्र उपाध्याय : मेरा सवाल यह है कि उनसे पूछ लिया गया है या नहीं ?

Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya: My question is whether they have been consulted or not?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : کارروائی ہو رہی ہے اور جس طرح صوبوں سے پوچھا گیا ہے ان ریاستوں سے بھی پوچھا جا رہا ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Action is being taken and the States are also being consulted on the same lines as were the Provinces.

شری एच. वि. कामत : कोटा एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री मकरर करती है या कोई खास सेलेशन बोर्ड है ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the quota fixed by the Education Ministry or is there any special Selection Board?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : کوٹہ (quota) ایجوکیشن منسٹری نہیں تقسیم کریگی بلکہ کوٹہ کمیٹی (quota committee) تقسیم کریگی جس میں سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کی شریک ہونے والی سبھی منسٹریاں اور فنانس (Finance) منسٹری کا ایک نمائندہ شامل ہونگے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: The quota will be distributed not by the Education Ministry but by a Quota Committee on which all participating Ministries of the Central Government and a representative of the Ministry of Finance will work.

CASES OF CORRUPTION IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

*695. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many cases of corruption in Central Government Services were brought to the notice of Government in 1948?

+ A revised by the Honourable Minister of Education.—Ed. of D.

- (b) How many of these cases were tried?
 (c) In how many cases were the accused found guilty?
 (d) What punishments were meted out to the offenders?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) 476.

(b) 106 cases were sent up for trial; 19 cases were decided, 11 ending in conviction and 8 in acquittal. The remaining 87 cases are still under trial.

(c) Thirteen.

(d) In the cases ending in judicial conviction, sentences ranging from surety for good behaviour for a sum of Rs. 100 to rigorous imprisonment for one year in addition to a fine of Rs. 500 were passed. In the two cases decided departmentally one public servant was removed from service and another punished by being made to pay additional house rent as he had sublet the house allotted to him by Government.

DEPUTATION TO RUSSIA TO STUDY METHOD OF TACKLING MULTI-LINGUAL PROBLEM

*696. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government of India to send a deputation to U. S. S. R. to study the ways in which Russia has tackled her multi-lingual problems?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, do Government propose to consider this matter?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) and (b). No. But the Government are examining a proposal to send to U.S.S.R. and several other countries a small deputation of educationists to study their methods of Social Education. Should such a deputation be sent, it will be asked to study the question mentioned by the honourable member.

PERSONS EMPLOYED THROUGH TRANSFER BUREAU

*697. **Shri R. K. Sidhva**: Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many applications were received in the Transfer Bureau and how many persons have secured employment during the year 1948.

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): During the calendar year 1948, the number of persons registered at the Transfer Bureau was 6,683. Of these 4,331 are definitely known to have been absorbed in various Departments of the Government of India. 1,373 other candidates were also nominated during this period but reports about their absorption or otherwise have not so far been received from the appointing authorities.

FINANCIAL AID TO REFUGEES BY REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

*698. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava**: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what financial aid in the form of grants or loans has been given by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration so far to the refugees and what the basis and objects, and the terms and conditions of such financial aid are; and

(b) whether the aid has been given to refugees settling in all the provinces or whether the same has been given on the recommendation of the Provincial Governments or in any other manner?

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

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

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The Rehabilitation Finance Administration gives only loans and not grants. The object of these loans is to enable displaced persons to settle in business or industry. Up to the 5th January, 1949, loans aggregating Rs. 48.98,500 were sanctioned by the Administration. The following are the terms and conditions on which loans are sanctioned:

Interest.—Six per cent. per annum but if the financial position of the Administration permits some rebate may eventually be given in respect of interest charges;

Repayment.—in annual instalments spread over a period of not exceeding ten years;

Guarantors.—where possible, one or more guarantors are taken;

Additional security.—such as insurance policies, shares, immovable property, etc., is taken where available.

(b) A displaced person settling anywhere in the Provinces of India is eligible for a loan. A displaced person settling in an acceding State is also eligible for a loan, if the State concerned is agreeable to giving the Administration similar powers in regard to realisation of loans as it has in India. The loans so far sanctioned are in favour of displaced persons who have settled in the Provinces of Delhi, U.P., East Punjab, Bombay, West Bengal, Ajmer-Merwara, and C.P. and in the States of Tehri Garhwal, Patiala, Kotah, Bharatpur and Gwalior.

In all cases the Administration makes its own investigation but the Provincial or State Government concerned is also consulted in cases where this appears necessary or advisable.

Shri B. Das: What is the total amount of grants and loans advanced so far under the two categories (a) grants, (b) loans?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I said in the answer that the amount sanctioned so far as loans amounts to 48 lakhs of Rupees.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What is the total amount of these loans given to refugees from Eastern Pakistan?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I have not the exact figure now but the total number of applications that have been so far sanctioned, comes to somewhere about 370. Out of that I should say about 50 are loans which have been sanctioned in respect of East Pakistan.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Are doctors and lawyers given the benefits of this scheme? If not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As regards professional people, the assistance is given directly by Government.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it proposed to raise the amount of loans given to refugees from Eastern Pakistan in the near future.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: If loan applications come from Eastern Pakistan they will be given the same consideration as applications coming from elsewhere.

Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya: Were any loans advanced to persons in the Matsya Union? If so, how much?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not in a position to give the answer. But I could give the honourable member the answer if he wants it.

REVENUE FROM ENHANCED EXCISE DUTY ON TOBACCO, CIGARETTES AND TEA

*699. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the revenue realised from the enhanced excise duty on tobacco, cigarettes and tea separately?

(b) What was the revenue for the same period before enhancement?

(c) When did the enhanced rates come into effect?

The Honourable Dr John Matthai: (a) to (c). The year of enhancement has not been specified by the honourable member, but apparently the reference is to the enhancement in the rates of excise duty made by the Indian Finance Act, 1948. These rates of duty took effect from the 29th February, 1948. A comparative statement showing the revenue realised on these commodities during the period from March to November, 1947 and 1948 is laid on the table of the House. There was no excise duty on cigarettes prior to the 29th February, 1948.

STATEMENT

Revenue realised on Tobacco, Cigarettes and Tea from March to November 1947 and 1948

Commodity	March to November	
	1947	1948
	Rs.	Rs.
Unmanufactured tobacco	12,07.45	14,75.54
Cigars and charoots	10.79	12.34
Cigarettes	..	4,69.56
Tea	1,58.23	3,75.75

TRAVELLING EXPENDITURE OF MINISTERS

*700. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what is the total expenditure incurred by each of the Ministers as well as the Ministers of State including their personal staff during the last financial year and the current year up-to-date on account of travelling?

(b) What are the figures for the corresponding periods in the years 1944-45 and 1945-46?

(c) Do Government propose to effect any economy to reduce this expenditure?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House when ready.

(c) No journey at Government expense is undertaken by Ministers which is not in the public interest. The need for economy is always kept in view.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Have Government considered the advisability of Ministers discontinuing travelling in special saloons?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: How does it arise?

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: It does as a measure of economy.

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

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: It is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have there been any instances where the friends and relatives, near or distant, of Ministers and Ministers of State have formed a part of the entourage of these Ministers when travelling?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I think it is not correct.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What are the rates of travelling allowance prescribed for the Ministers and Ministers of State?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that Ministers are paid their travelling allowances and other facilities only when they go on official visits and not on party propaganda or private visits?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: As regards (c) has any economic committee been formed and what is its report?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Does the honourable member expect the Minister to read out the report? Every one knows that an Economic Committee is there and the matter is being considered. He has answered that long ago.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS OF STATE

*701. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what is the total yearly expenditure on account of pay and other allowances of the Ministers of State?

(b) How much is each of them getting separately as pay and other allowances?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Ministers of State are entitled to draw a salary of Rs. 3,000 per mensem. They are not entitled to free furnished houses or any other allowances except travelling allowance on tour. Information regarding the travelling allowances drawn by them is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are there Ministers of State with portfolio and Ministers of State without portfolio?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: How does it arise?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It does not arise.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: How is that the Ministers of State are paid less than Cabinet Ministers?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: How does that arise?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: I want to know why the distinction has been made. Why are the "pays" different?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That does not arise out of the question. This relates to the total yearly expenditure on account of pay and other allowances of Ministers of State. The Honourable Minister has already answered that.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: I want to know if there is a difference between the "pays" of the Honourable Cabinet Ministers and the Ministers of State?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He has said so.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: Is the Minister of State without portfolio entitled to travelling allowances?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: He is a Minister of State though without portfolio.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has any Bill been brought before the Assembly in respect of the salary and emoluments of the Ministers of State?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is not necessary under the rules and nothing has been brought.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Which are the rules?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The honourable member knows much better than others! Next question. It is no use persisting with the matter when the Honourable Minister has not the information.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS SUSPENDED IN 1948

***702. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many newspapers and periodicals have been suspended under the orders of the Government of India during the year 1948?

(b) What is the number of journalists arrested or prosecuted or convicted during the same period under the Emergency Press Laws in each Province or State or in the Centrally Administered areas?

(c) How many appeals have been preferred by the accused persons in law courts and how many of them were successful throughout the country?

(d) What compensation if any, has been given to each of the journalists under detention for the maintenance of their families?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

PRIVATE PROPERTIES OF RULERS OF ORISSA STATES

***703. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what has been done regarding the private properties of the former rulers of Orissa States?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): I invite the honourable member's attention to the reply given by me to his question No. 347, answered on the 14th February, 1949.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: Is it a fact that many of the Rulers converted State property into private property before the merger or integration?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I think this question has already been answered.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does Government propose to persuade the Rulers of these Orissa States to follow the example of the Nizam in surrendering private property?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: No such suggestions have been made with respect to officers to give up their salaries. It does not arise out of the question.

Shri Santanu Kumar Das: Has the Government received and considered a complaint from the Orissa States Council regarding the private property of the Rulers of the Orissa States?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya: Have any rules been framed to settle the property of the Rulers?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I would suggest to Honourable Members that they may reserve all these questions to a later date when the Honourable Minister in charge will be in a position to give them an answer.

CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

***704. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government of India have considered the suggestion of taking a census of unemployed persons throughout the country?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): No.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Do Government propose to do so now?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have already said "no". There is a great difficulty in having a census of these unemployed people and therefore Government is contemplating having some kind of "sample" census in this regard.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Do Government regard this as one of the first obligations of a nationalist Government?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: It does, but as I pointed out, there is a great difficulty.

CASES OF CORRUPTION IN VARIOUS MINISTRIES

***705. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases under corruption reported and tried departmentally and in courts of law and the number out of them in which orders of discharge, dismissal or conviction were passed in each of the various Ministries of the Government of India and their subordinate or attached offices during the year 1948?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

COMMUNIST MENACE IN HYDERABAD

***706. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what is the total number of communists arrested so far in Hyderabad?

(b) Is it a fact that a large number of them are still in hiding and fomenting trouble, and if so, what is their estimated number?

(c) What steps are Government taking in the matter?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) 3,932.

(b) No, but a certain number are either in hiding or have left the State. It is not possible to estimate their number.

(c) All possible steps are being taken but it is not in the public interest to disclose their nature.

MANAGEMENT OF LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

***707. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the relationship between the Government of India and the Association for the conduct and management of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The management of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi, is vested in a registered Association. The Government has no direct control but certain Government officials are *ex-officio* members of the Governing Body. A list of the members is placed on the table of the House.

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

List of members of the Governing Body of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women and Hospital for Women, New Delhi.

- (1) The Director General of Health Services, Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja.
- (2) The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, Shri Shankar Prasad, I.C.S.
- (3) The Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department, Mr. B. S. Puri, I.S.E.
- (4) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil.
- (5) The Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service. (Vacant.)
- (6) A representative elected by the members of the All India Association of Medical Women, Dr. J. J. Jhirad, M.B., B.S. (Lond.).
- (7) The Surgeon to H. E. the Governor General of India, Colonel B. Chatterjee.
- (8) One prominent Indian gentleman of Delhi, Mr. Suraj Narain, Bar-at-Law.
- (9) One Local Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. Barkat Narain, Director of Health Services.
- (10) One prominent Indian lady of Delhi, Mrs. Raksha Saran.
- (11) Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan, Member, Constituent Assembly.
- (12) The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport and Railways.
- (13) Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, Member, Constituent Assembly.
- (14) A prominent business man of Delhi, Sheikh Abdus Salam, (Salam Trading Company, Sadar Bazar, Delhi).
- (15) Mr. K. R. K. Menon, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance.
- (16) Lt.-Col. T. C. Puri, Deputy Director General of Health Services.

Shri B. Das: Is it not under contemplation to convert the Lady Hardinge College and Hospital into a Government institution?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: A reorganization committee of the Lady Hardinge College was appointed and it has been preparing a report. That report is ready I understand but it has not yet been officially submitted to the Government.

CURTAILMENT OF POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

***708. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have instructed the various Provincial Governments and States to curtail their various post-war development schemes?

(b) What has been the result of such instructions so far?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). The subject covered by these questions will be dealt with in the Budget statement.

Shri M. V. Kamath: Have Government also instructed the Provincial Governments to go slow with their *zamindari* abolition and prohibition schemes?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I believe the whole thing will be dealt with in the Budget statement.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I would ask the honourable member to wait.

SCHOLARS SENT ABROAD FOR ADVANCED TECHNICAL TRAINING

***709. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of scholars sent abroad for advanced technical training by Government during the years 1945-47?

(b) What is the estimate of average expenditure on each such scholar?

(c) How many of them have completed their course of training and returned?

(d) Out of those who have returned, how many have been absorbed in Government employment?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: (a) ۷۳۶ - اس میں ۴۱۵ سنٹرل اسکالرز ہیں اور ۳۲۱ پرووینشل -

(b) ہر اسکالر کے لئے تھائی برس کی مدت سامنے رکھ کر خرچ کا جو اندازہ لگایا گیا ہے وہ یونائیٹڈ سٹیٹس کے لئے ۲۸ ہزار - یو - کے - کے لئے ۱۹ ہزار - استریلیا اور نیوزی لینڈ کے لئے ۱۴ ہزار ہے - سنٹرل اسکالرز کا پورا خرچ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ اٹھاتی ہے اور پرووینشل اسکالرز کا آدھا - باقی کا آدھا پرووینشل گورنمنٹیں دیتی ہیں -

(c) ۲۲۰ سنٹرل اور ۱۳۳ پرووینشل - کل ۳۵۳ -

(d) ۱۵۶ - ۹۲ سنٹرل اور ۶۴ پرووینشل - ان کے علاوہ ایک تعداد ایسے اسکالرز کی بھی ہے جو اگرچہ ریڈی کاموں پر نہیں لگائے جاسکے لیکن کاموں پر لگ گئے ہیں -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) 736, out of which 415 are Central Scholars and 321 are Provincial Scholars.

(b) The average estimated expenditure on each scholar calculated on a 2½ years basis is Rs. 28,000 (Rupees twenty-eight thousand only) for the United States of America, Rs. 19,000 (Rupees nineteen thousand only) for the United Kingdom and Rs. 14,000 (Rupees fourteen thousand only) for 'Australia and New Zealand. The expenditure on Central Scholars is borne entirely by the Government of India, whereas the expenditure on Provincial Scholars is shared by them equally with the Provincial Governments.

(c) 353, comprising 220 Central Scholars and 133 Provincial Scholars.

(d) 156, namely 92 Central Scholars and 64 Provincial Scholars.

श्री एच.वी. कामत : क्या यू.के., यू.एस.ए., ऑस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड के अलावा दुनिया के और किसी मुल्क में हमारे विद्यार्थी भेजे गये थे ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Were any of our scholars sent to other countries of the world other than the United Kingdom, United States of America, Australia and New Zealand?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: یہ فزوس جو اس وقت بنائے گئے ہیں وہ پرانے اسکیم سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں - اب نئی اسکیم جو چلائی جائیگی اس میں اور بہت سی جگہوں میں بھیجنے کا ارادہ ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: The figures which I have just given relate to the old scheme. Now under the new scheme to be enforced, it is proposed to send them to many other places.

श्री रामचन्द्र उपाध्याय : क्या इन में कुछ रियासतों से भी हैं ?

Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya: May I know if it consists of States' scholars also?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: نہیں یہ صرف سنٹرل اور پرووینشل گورنمنٹوں سے ہیں - سٹیٹس سے جو گئے نہیں ان کی تعداد الگ ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: No. This comprises of only Central and Provincial Government scholars. There is a separate number of scholars sent from the states.

श्री राज बहदुर : क्या कुछ विद्यार्थी रूस भी भेजे जायेंगे ?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Will any scholars be sent to Russia also?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یہ تو اس پر موقوف ہے کہ کن کن سبکدوش کے لئے سامنے ہمس میں بھیجا ہے اور اس کے لئے کن ملکوں کی تعلیم ضروری ہو گئی۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: This all depends upon the nature of the various subjects for which the scholars may have to be sent abroad during the next year and the particular countries in which they would have to undergo training.

श्री एच. वी. कामत : माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री के ह्याल में रूस कौन से सबजेक्ट में आगे बढ़ा है ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know in what particular subject, in the opinion of the Honourable Minister, Russia has advanced?

श्री महावीर त्यागी : यह जो एक एक तालिबान पर अट्ठाइस अट्ठाइस हजार रुपया सर्फ करने की स्कीम गवर्नमेंट चला रही है, क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बढ़े हुए खर्च को मई नजर रखते हुए इस बात का भी खयाल रखेगी कि आइन्दा इतना बड़ा सर्फ सिर्फ उन्हीं स्टूडेंट्स पर किया जाय जिन्हें गवर्नमेंट अपने काम में ले सके।

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Since the Government are spending about Rs. 28,000 on each scholar, will they keep it in view that in future such a huge amount is spent in respect of those scholars only whom the Government are in a position to employ under them?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نئی اسکیم اس بات کو سامنے رکھ کر بدائی گئی ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: This has been kept in view while preparing the new scheme.

श्री रामचन्द्र उपाध्याय : क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐसा भी कोई तरीका है जिससे वह मालूम कर सके कि जो विद्यार्थी गये हैं वह पढ़ रहे हैं या नहीं और तरक्की की है या नहीं ?

Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya: Have the Government any means at their disposal by which they can know whether or not the scholars who have gone are studying; and if they have made any progress or not?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : آنریبل ممبر کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ گورنمنٹ وہاں ویدیاتیبوں کو بھیج کر سو نہیں جاتی ہے۔ وہاں گورنمنٹ کے افسر ہیں جو خاص اس کام کے لئے مقرر کئے گئے ہیں۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: The honourable member should know that the Government do not cease to take interest after sending the scholars abroad. The Government have got their Officers there who have been specially deputed to look after this job.

FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION IN MOTHER TONGUE IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STAGES

***710. Shri G. S. Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the recent meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, it has been decided that facilities for instruction in the mother tongue, where it is different from the State language, should be provided if there are at least 40 children in a Junior basic school, and also in the secondary stage if there are sufficient pupils to justify the existence of a separate school;

(b) whether it is a fact that these recommendations were adopted unanimously with the participation of representatives from all the Provincial Governments;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to complaints against the violation of these recommendations by certain provincial Governments in respect of the languages of the minorities within their territorial jurisdiction; and

(d) what are the principal languages spoken in the different provinces and the population speaking each of those languages in them?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) اور (b) سنٹرل ایڈوائزری بورڈ نے ایسا فیصلہ کیا ہے۔

گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے اس بارے میں جو ریزولوشن اگست 1948 میں منظور کیا تھا اسکی ایک کاپی ہاؤس کے ٹیبل پر رکھی جاتی ہے۔

(c) ہاں ایم وکیشن منسٹری کے پاس برابر اس طرح کی شکایتیں مختلف صوبوں سے آتی رہی ہیں۔ اور منسٹری ان پرائیڈز کی گورنمنٹوں کو اس بارے میں لکھتی رہی ہے۔

(d) آنریبل ممبر کو اس کا جواب سٹے سٹیکل ہینڈ بک نمبر 2 پارٹ 2 اور 3 سے مل سکتا ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) and (b). Yes. Attention is drawn to this Ministry Resolution No. D.3791/48-D.I., of the August, 1948 which is placed on the table.

(c) Yes. This Ministry have been receiving, from time to time, complaints against the violation of the rights of the linguistic minorities in several Provinces.

(d) In this connection honourable member's attention is invited to Statistical Handbook No. 2, parts II and III.

No. D. 3791/48-D.I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi 3, dated the August, 1948

RESOLUTION

SUBJECT:—Medium of Instruction in Educational Institutions

The principle that a child should be instructed, in the early stage of his education, through the medium of the mother tongue has been accepted by the Government. All educationists agree that any departure from this principle is bound to be harmful to the child and therefore to the interests of society. Unfortunately the application of this educationally sound principle in practice raises some difficulties. One question is what is to be considered as the mother tongue through which education has to be imparted. As is well known in every Region, Province and State in India a number of dialects are spoken. Children learn these dialects at home; are they to be all adopted as media of education? Unfortunately their number is large and most of them are without literature and therefore without necessary pabulum to nourish education. There are, however, about a dozen languages more or less developed which possess literatures and which seem to be marked out to become such media.

Here a second difficulty arises. Although in some Province one of these languages is predominant, in others speakers of two, three or four of them live together, and there is hardly a province in which besides a principal language there are not considerable number of inhabitants speaking other languages.

In the Madras Province four principal languages are used, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarose and in the city of Madras there are numerous speakers of both Telugu and Tamil. Similarly in the Bombay Province there are Marathi, Gujrati and Kanarose speaking people, and in the city of Bombay a mixed population of Marathi, Gujrati, Urdu and Hindi speakers. In Bihar and U. P. there are certain districts and cities where along with Hindi, Bengali is spoken by many. Calcutta again is a sort of cosmopolitan town with a mixed population speaking a number of languages. In Orissa, Oriya is the main language but in some parts Telugu is used. The Central Provinces have large areas of Marathi and Hindi speaking inhabitants. Nagpur is a city of mixed speakers of Hindi and Marathi. East Punjab has two languages Hindi and Punjabi.

Conditions like these make it impossible for any State or Province to adopt any single language as the medium of instruction. An attempt to adopt one language in a Province where groups of people speaking different languages reside, and to impose it on all, is bound to lead to discontent and bitterness. It will affect interprovincial relations and set up vicious circles of retaliation. Provincialism will grow and Indian nationalism will suffer.

The History of European countries is a warning. England sought to impose English on Ireland, Germany on Poles, Eastern European countries their particular languages on pockets of inhabitants speaking foreign languages. In every case the results have been disastrous.

In the case of India there does not exist any justification for adopting a policy which Europeans followed to their discomfiture. All Provincial languages are Indian languages and there is little reason why any Province in India should seek to deprive children inhabiting that Province of their fundamental right to receive education through the medium of the mother tongue.

It is obvious that if a Province has adopted any particular language as the language of administration, it will be to the interest of those whose mother tongue is different, to learn it in order to claim participation in the life and privileges of the people of the Province.

The principle of teaching through the mother tongue than is of general application, but practical consideration suggests two limitations.

In the first place the principle applies mainly to the first stage of education, i.e., the stage of compulsory primary education, or to the group of children at the junior basic stage from the ages of 6 to 11, for the reason that at the stage of compulsory education children should not be forced to study a language which is not their mother tongue. In the higher stages after the junior Basic it will be necessary for pupils to learn the language of the Province.

Secondly, employment of the mother tongue for the education of the children whose numbers are extremely small will create administrative and financial difficulties; hence it is desirable that a minimum number should be fixed for the use of their languages. The Provincial or State Government should not only refrain from forcing any particular language on such groups, but should place the same facilities of education at their disposal as it does for the other children.

The Government of India is of opinion that in the larger interests of the country it is desirable that the policy enunciated above should be followed by all Provincial and State Governments.

TARA CHAND:

Secretary.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the Tejpur Local Board in Assam has stopped the grant to the Bengalee Girl's School there, because the medium of instruction was Bengalee and not assamese?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: میں اس خاص واقعہ کے متعلق کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا لیکن بہار گورنمنٹ کے متعلق شکایتیں منسٹری کے پاس آئی ہیں۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I cannot say anything about this particular incident but complaints have reached the Ministry about the Bihar Government.

श्री एच० वी० कामत: मध्य स्टेंज के मुतालिक जिसका जिक्र टुकड़ा (ए) में किया गया है, मातृ भाषा में शिक्षा देने के लिये उन स्कूलों में पर्याप्त संख्या कितनी होनी चाहिये?

Shri H. V. Kamath: For the secondary stage, mentioned in part (a), what should be the requisite number in those schools to enable education to be imparted in the mother tongue?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: اس لئے نوٹس چاہئے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I would require notice.

श्री एच० वी० कामत: जनाव डिप्टी स्पीकर, मेरा सवाल यह था कि प्रायमरी शिक्षा में जैस संख्या ४० होनी चाहिये, वैसे सेकेंडरी स्टेज में पर्याप्त संख्या कितनी होनी चाहिये?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Mr. Deputy Speaker, my question was what should be the requisite number in the secondary stage, just as it is to be 40 in the case of primary education?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: اس کے متعلق سنٹرل ایڈوائزری بورڈ نے اپنے الہ آباد کے اجلاس میں یہ طے کیا ہے کہ اگر کافی تعداد وہاں ایسے لڑکوں کی ہے جو ایک خاص زبان میں سکندری سٹیج میں اپنی تعلیم جاری رکھنا چاہتے ہیں تو ان کو بھی موقع دیا جائے مگر اس لئے کوئی خاص تعداد مقرر نہیں کی گئی ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: With regard to this the Central Advisory Board decided at their Allahabad meeting that if there is a sufficient number of such boys who wish to continue their education at the secondary stage in some particular language they too should be afforded the opportunity to do so, but no set number has been fixed.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know whether the Honourable Minister has received any complaint from the district of Singhbhum especially from Tata-nagar and other areas also, to the effect that even students at the primary stage are forced to learn Hindi as against Oriya?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: میں نے ابھی کہا ہے کہ کئی پرائنٹوں سے شکایتیں آچکی ہیں اب جس خاص واقعہ کے متعلق آنریبل ممبر ذکر کر رہے ہیں اس کے متعلق میں کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا لیکن جن پرائنٹوں سے شکایتیں آئی ہیں گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے ان پرائنٹوں کا دھیان ان شکایات کی طرف دالیا ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I have just stated that complaints have been received from several provinces. Now I cannot say anything about the particular instance mentioned by the honourable member but the Government of India have drawn the attention of those provinces, from which complaints have been received, to those complaints.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha: Arising out of part (c) of the question what has been the reaction of the defaulting provinces to the protests sent by the Government of India to these provinces? Some provinces have violated the instructions of the Government of India and the Government of India has sent protests or circulars to those provinces. What action has been taken by these provinces on those circulars?

انریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اس بارے میں یہی کر سکتی ہے کہ صوبوں کو توجہ دلائے اور نتیجہ کا انتظار کرے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: All that the Government of India can do in this respect is to draw the attention of the provinces and wait for the result.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha: What action have those provinces taken on those circulars of the Government of India?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: They are considering them.

श्री एच० वि० कामत : सूबे दिल्ली और पूर्वी पंजाब में मातृ भाषा कौन सी मानी जाती है ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the mother tongue in Delhi Province and the East Punjab?

انریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : جن جن جگہوں میں جو انکی مدرٹنگ ہے وہی مانی جاتی ہے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Whatever has been the mother tongue in those areas will be regarded as such.

श्री सान्तनु कुमार दास : दो रियासतें सरायकलां और खुरसवां बिहार में शामिल हो गई हैं । वहां पर जो उड़िया बच्चे हैं उनको उड़िया पढ़ने की इजाजत क्यों नहीं मिली ?

Shri Santanu Kumar Das: Two states, Serai Kalan and Khuraswan, have merged with Bihar. Why are the Oriya children there not allowed to read Oriya?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: How does any honourable member expect the Honourable Minister to remember the details of every place? He may put a specific question for answer on the floor of the House or he may write a letter to the Honourable Minister to elicit his reply.

श्री एच० वि० कामत : सूबा दिल्ली के १०० स्कूलों में से कितने स्कूलों में हिन्दी में तालीम दी जाती है और कितने में उर्दू में ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Out of the hundred schools in the Delhi Province, in how many of them instruction is imparted in Hindi and in how many in Urdu?

انریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس کے لئے نوٹس چاہئے

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: This requires notice.

مولانا حسرت موہانی : کہا میں دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ یو پی سے بھی انریبل منسٹر کے پاس کوئی ایسی شکایت آئی ہے وہاں پر وہ کسی دوسرے کی بات ماننے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں۔

Maulana Hasrat Mohani: May I enquire if the Honourable Minister has also received any such complaint from U.P.? There they are not prepared to agree to any proposal from any other quarter.

انریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ہاں یو پی سے بھی شکایت آئی ہے

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Yes, complaint has also been received from U.P.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, KARNAL, INTO AN INDEPENDENT PERMANENT DEPOT

*711. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the policy adopted by Government to build up the Government Medical Stores Depot, Karnal, into a permanent independent Depot?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: A small depot was set up at Karnal during the last war for storing medical supplies required for the A.R.P. organisation. On the termination of the war, this Depot was used as a storage Depot for the Central Reserve of quinine and it has now been decided to expand it into a regular Medical Stores Depot to supply the requirements of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the East Punjab, Delhi and neighbouring areas which were served before the partition by the Government Medical Store Depot, Lahore. The Karnal Depot has already started functioning.

PURCHASE OF STOCK FOR GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, KARNAL

*712. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the purchases of stocks for the Government Medical Stores Depot, Karnal, are not made from the dealers of the East Punjab, but from Bengal, Bombay and Madras?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The medical stores required by the different Government medical store depots including the depot at Karnal are purchased by the Director General of Industries and Supplies on whom indents are placed by the Director General of Health Services. The Director General of Industries and Supplies arranges for the purchase of stores after calling for quotations, on terms most favourable to Government, and not necessarily with reference to the location of the firms.

RETRENCHMENT OF TEMPORARY PERSONNEL

*713. **Maulana Hasrat Mohani:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of temporary personnel under the Government of India who have been retrenched since the 15th August, 1947?

(b) Is it a fact that Government are considering the retrenchment of more personnel in the near future and if so, what is the extent to which such retrenchment will be made and the time it will take?

(c) Is it a fact that no retrenchment has so far been done in the Gazetted ranks and if not, what is the total number of such officers retrenched?

(d) Have Government taken any steps to provide alternative employment to the retrenched personnel and if so, what are they, and how far have they proved effective?

(e) What is the criterion for retrenchment?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) to (c).

Up-to-date information is being collected from the various Ministries of the Government. A statement will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(d) Retrenched employees, provided they are graduates, have put in at least three years' service were not above 28 years of age at the time they entered Government service and are declared suitable by the Ministry concerned, are eligible for the facilities provided by the Transfer Bureau under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Others are eligible for registration at the Employment Exchanges.

(e) Persons who are not qualified and are not eligible for confirmation are retrenched first in order of juniority. Others are classified into three classes: (i) outstanding, (ii) fit for permanent appointment, and (iii) the rest. If retrenchment of this category of employees becomes necessary, those in a lower class of priority are discharged before others in a higher class are affected.

ENGINEERING OFFICERS IN ARMY AND NAVY

*714. **Shri P. Kunhiraman:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Engineering Officers in the R.I.E., the I.E.M.E., the R.I.N. and the Military Engineer Service; and

(b) whether Government propose to place on the table of the House a statement showing the sanctioned Engineering Officer strength of the R.I.E., the M.E.S., the I.E.M.E. and the R.I.N. and the number of Officers actually employed against the sanctioned strength?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) and (b). Yes, there is a shortage but it would not be in the public interest to disclose the actual deficiencies in the various branches of the Armed Forces. Various measures are being taken to meet the shortage.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

FIREARMS LICENCES ISSUED IN DELHI FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER, 1947

39. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many licences for firearms were issued by the then District Magistrate of Delhi between August and December, 1947?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): 3,037.

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE

40. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;
- (b) the number of Superintendents;
- (c) the number of Assistants; and
- (d) the number of senior grade and Junior grade clerks and stenographers?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) 194 (excluding Superintendents).

(b) 59.

(c) 484.

(d) 770.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

ARRESTS OF MEMBERS OF ALL-INDIA RAILWAY MEN'S FEDERATION IN CONNECTION WITH THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of the union affiliated with the All-India Railway Men's Federation were arrested recently in connection with the threatened Railway strike;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, recently in their general-body meeting, under the Presidentship of Shri J. P. Narain resolved against the projected strike of railwaymen?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) It is a fact that certain arrests have been made recently under the Provincial Public Safety Acts, and that the individuals arrested include some members of Unions affiliated to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

(b) So far as information is available about 50 members of Unions affiliated to the A.I.R.F. were among those arrested. Most of them have been or are being released. According to information which has already reached us, the number released till yesterday was 29.

(c) Yes.

Shri B. Das: Are Government releasing such men who have pronounced Communist views in spite of their membership of this Trade Union?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: No.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Is it intended that the cases of the remaining 21 members will also be considered and they will be released in due course of time provided they are not reported to be taking steps towards the strike?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Their cases are being considered and I am almost sure that some of them must have already been released. The cases of others will be considered.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 28th February, 1949.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Chairman (Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao) in the Chair.

DECLARATION BY MEMBERS

The following member made the Declaration under Rule 4;

Shri Pranalal Thakorlal Munshi (Baroda State).•

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

FIVE YEAR MILK PLAN

*715. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have proposed a five year Milk plan for all provinces?

(b) If so, what is the total production of milk envisaged under such a plan and has the plan been approved of by the provinces?

(c) If so, when is this plan likely to come into operation in each province?

(d) What is the total cost of the plan and how is the cost proposed to be met?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes.

(b) 313 lakh maunds.

(c) The Provinces are considering the plan.

(d) The capital expenditure for giving effect to all the projects proposed in the Plan is estimated at Rs. 55 crores spread over a period of five years. A major portion of this expenditure will be in the form of investments by private individuals and bodies participating in the Plan, and the balance may have to be met by Provincial Governments in the form of loans and subsidies. The expenditure will have to be met from the Provincial revenues or from the Block grants for development placed at their disposal by the Government of India.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that to implement the scheme a large number of technicians will be required? If so, what is their number and what steps will be taken to see that these technicians are available?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: A very large number of technicians will be required and the provincial governments have been asked to take steps in that direction.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether under the plan there is a scheme for the colonisation of dislodged animals? What steps have been taken in that direction? What are these dislodged urban cattle meant for?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: These steps are intended to be implemented by the provincial governments. A very large scheme for dislodging cattle from the city area is now being put into operation in Bombay.

The cattle which are at present in or near the inhabited area are being removed to about twenty or thirty miles from the city and a large dairy farm is being put up there. All the milk will be brought from that area in trains to the city. Similar schemes are also under contemplation for other large cities.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: In view of the reply given by the Honourable Minister, what do the Government intend to do with regard to their imports of milk powder?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: This question does not directly arise. However, I might say that the army requires a certain quantity and specific quality of milk powder for which there are no arrangements in our own country for its manufacture and so we are helpless in this matter, because the Defence Department requires a certain quantity and quality of milk powder which is not available in India.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: From what I can understand from the reply of the Honourable Minister the plan is to produce more milk and not milk powder, I believe. May I know how they expect to add to the production of milk in the country? Are they going to import some animals from outside or do they expect that the same animals which happen to exist in the country today will produce more milk?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Both these things may be taken.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: I am anxious to know how within five years you can create so much extra milk in the country? Are you going to import extra animals from outside?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: This plan when it is examined will be found to relate to increasing the milk supplies in the towns and cities and this particular plan does not cover the rest of the population or the rest of the area.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it not a fact that the milk which will be supplied to the towns will deprive, to that extent, the villagers of their milk?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Part of the scheme relates to the importing of milk from the villages to the cities and another part of the scheme relates to the creation of new dairy farms from which the cities will receive their supplies.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: How do the Government expect to substitute the loss of milk to the villagers?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: By increasing the yield and quantity of milk through better breeds, better feed and other steps.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether there are any non-official organisations for producing milk and if so, whether Government is giving them any help in this matter?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There is a good number of private dairy farms. If any non-official organisation is in need of assistance the Government will give them all possible help.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES UNIONS

***716. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of Postal and Telegraph Employees' Unions registered and recognised by Government?

(b) Have any representations been received by Government for the recognition of newly-started Unions?

(c) Is the All India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union recognised by Government?

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(d) Is there any other Union with a similar name recognised by Government?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) There are seventeen recognised unions out of which only three are registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the policy of the Government regarding the recognition of these unions? Are they automatically recognised as unions under the Trade Unions Act?

Shri Khurshed Lal: No. As there are a number of trade unions in the department overlapping we are now trying to have the unions reorganised on a rational basis so that they can be recognised.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether out of the seventeen recognised unions there is one by name Extra-departmental Officials of the Postal Department, which has also been recognised?

Shri Khurshed Lal: No, Sir.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: Have the Government received any final reply from various unions in regard to their scheme of reorganisation, for which they were required to reply by the 31st January, 1949?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The report has been received and is under examination.

UNAUTHORISED SALE OF R. A. F. AIRCRAFTS BY CAPTAIN F. H. ROWAN

***717. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the answer given to my starred question No. 322 asked on 19th August 1948 regarding the unauthorised sale of two R.A.F. aircrafts by Captain F. H. Rowan and state the date on which it was detected that Captain F. H. Rowan an Aeronautical Inspector in the Civil Aviation Directorate, had cheated Government?

(b) What was the price at which he got the two Proctor Aeroplanes belonging to the R.A.F. condemned as scrap?

(c) What was the actual amount credited to Government treasury by this transaction and what was the original value of these planes?

(d) Has the extradition warrant against Captain Rowan been executed and if not, why not?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The information was first received by Government in September, 1946.

(b) Rs. 287-8-0.

(c) The amount actually credited to Government treasury was Rs. 287-8. The original value of the two aircrafts was Rs. 1 lakh approximately.

(d) Completion of certain formalities in connection with the extradition proceedings taken against Captain Rowan is still pending and necessary action is being taken in the matter.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that in reply to my question on the 19th August last the Minister stated that the competent court has been moved for the issue of extradition warrants against Captain Rowan? May I know since then what steps have actually been taken to see whether this warrant has been executed?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I may inform my honourable friend that so far as one accused in this case is concerned the case against him is pending in a court at

Kanpur. So far as Captain Rowan is concerned we have not yet been able to lay our hands on him but the External Affairs Ministry is taking action to ascertain his whereabouts and secure him.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Has the External Affairs Ministry been able to inquire as to his whereabouts and what is the latest position in this matter?

Shri Khurshed Lal: They have not been yet able to trace him.

SCHEME FOR MAKING INDIA SELF-SUFFICIENT IN RUBBER PRODUCTS

***718. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the total production and consumption of rubber products in India?

(b) What quantities of rubber products are still imported from foreign countries?

(c) Is it a fact that the Indian Rubber Board contemplate preparation of a Rs. 15 crore scheme for making India self-sufficient in rubber products?

(d) Who are the promoters and directors of this Board and have Government given them any aid and if so, to what extent?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) A statement showing the total production in India of rubber products during 1948 is laid on the table of the House. About 75 per cent. of the indigenous production is consumed in the country.

(b) Mainly tyres and tubes to the value of about Rs. 12 lakhs are being imported from abroad.

(c) The Chairman of the Board, at the Board's meeting held on 24th November, 1948 stated that a 15 crore scheme would have to be planned to make India self-sufficient in raw rubber. A Sub-Committee of the Board has been appointed to examine the subject.

(d) The Indian Rubber Board has been constituted under section 4 of the Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act, 1947 (XXIV of 1947). It consists of 23 members of which 10 represent rubber growers, 3 rubber manufacturers, 1 rubber dealers and the rest the Central Government and the Governments of Madras, Travancore and Cochin. Government have not given any financial aid to this Board so far. The Board is financed through a Cess levied on raw rubber produced in the country.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Item	Production figures of Misc. Rubber Goods manufactured in India 1948
1	Moulded goods	1044482 lbs.
2	Hoses	1661615 ft.
3	Car Tyres	361124 ft.
4	Dipped goods	408202 Gross
5	Proofed Fabrics	71579 Yds.
6	Textile Rollers	244 Yds.
7	Printing Rollers	92 Nos.
8	Sundry extended articles	15632 Yds.
9	Footwear	18702162 Pairs
10	Repair material	605 lbs.
11	Gloves	13162 lbs.
12	Motor and Cycle Pumps Connections	78810 ft.
13	Balloon Tyres	40590 lbs.

1	2	3
14	Heels	457469 Pairs
15	Soles	5382 lbs.
16	Elastic Thread	14414 gross
17	Cycle Valve Tubes	53749 Nos.
18	Pram Tyres	80867 pieces
19	V. Belts	1020 Dozen
20	Foot Ball Bladders	43360 Dozen
21	Play Balls	6752 pieces
22	Rolls	510 Nos.
23	Air Cushions	3216 Nos.
24	Air pillows	8823 pairs
25	Grips	16186 Gross.
26	Pedals	8267 lbs.
27	Battery Covers	45054 lbs.
28	Rubber Tubing	78084 lbs.
29	Hard Rubber Dust	197256 ft.
30	I.R. Tubing	39234 lbs.
31	Ebonite Rods	2260 lbs.
32	Rubber Rods	2405 lbs.
33	Rubber Cord	18884637 yds.
34	Cables	55400 Sq. ft.
35	Rubber Matting	173272 lbs.
36	I.R. Sheet	2149 Nos.
37	Trolley Tyres	42842 lbs.
38	Repair compound	7080 lbs.
39	Repairs Fabrics	21468 lbs.
40	Camel Back	9408 lbs.
41	Rubber Solution	153525 lbs.
42	Erasers	2158181 ft.
43	Tram Lighting Belting	288494 ft.
44	Rubber Canvas Belting	315611 inch.
45	Rubber and H.o.e pipe	3150 Dozen
46	Ice Bags	18495 lbs.
47	I.R. Stoppers	1971600 Gross
48	Dipped goods (Toys balloons nipples, valves, etc)	405708 Nos.
49	Rubber Balls	
50	Tyres and Tubes.—	
	(a) Giant and Aero Tyres	562152 Nos.
	(b) Giant and Aero Tubes	470531 Nos.
51	(a) Motor Tyres	301632 Nos.
	(b) Motor Tubes	351167 Nos.
52	(a) Bicycle Tyres	3736873 Nos.
	(b) Bicycle Tubes	4759457 Nos.

*The figures given above are 9 months actuals and 3 months estimates.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is there any financial aid given by the Government to any of these concerns in the rubber industry?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No, Sir.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the price of rubber is controlled by the Government and if so whether they intend to continue the control of prices?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The price of Indian rubber is fixed by Government on the recommendation of the Board. It is now Rs. 90.8-0 per lb.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What is the annual revenue from the rubber cess?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: It is about Rs. 1,35,000.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Is the restriction placed on further cultivation of rubber still continuing?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There are no restrictions now, so far as my information goes.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF RAILWAY RE-ORGANISATION COMMITTEE

*719. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Government of India have accepted wholly or partially the recommendations of the Railway Reorganisation Committee and if so, whether any steps have been taken so far to implement all or any of them?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The honourable member is presumably referring to the report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee. The recommendations of that Committee are now under consideration of Government.

Shri B. Das: Will Government allow a day for discussion of the Railway Enquiry Committee Report after the same is published and circulated to the Members of the House?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I shall certainly consider the feasibility of getting a day allotted for the discussion of this Report after consulting the Leader of the House. I expect copies of the Report will be available very soon.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know the date on which the Report was submitted to the Government and the time for which it has been under consideration of Government?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The Report was signed, I think, on the 6th of November. Cyclostyled copies of the Report were received about the 26th of November.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: May I know when the Government is likely to finish the consideration of this Report?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: As a matter of fact a number of recommendations have already been considered. Others have been remitted to railway administrations either for disposal or for remarks. That is why I said the Report was actively under consideration.

PRICES OF SALT

*720. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the actual rates of salt prevailing in the various Provinces and Unions of States during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(b) Are Government aware that in several Provinces during the last twelve months, the price of salt has risen very high and salt has been sold at the rate of Re. 1/- to Rs. 3/- per seer?

(c) If so, what are the reasons which lead to such high prices and what are the measures adopted by Government to bring down the prices and the results achieved?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) A statement showing the prices of salt prevailing in the various provinces during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 and in some of the important Unions of States during the year 1948-49 is placed on the table of the House. No authoritative information regarding prices of salt in the Unions of States during 1947-48 is readily available.

(b) No such complaints from any authoritative source have come to Government.

(c) The reply to first part of the question does not arise in view of the reply to part (b). Government nevertheless, consider that the prevailing prices in several areas admit of reduction. Constant watch is being kept over

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

stocks and prices of salt in different parts of the country. Institution of statutory control over prices in some provinces has somewhat improved the situation. A zonal scheme of distribution has, moreover, recently been put into operation to ensure regular supply and to stabilise the prices to a reasonable level in all parts of the country. Production in 1948 has been about 20 per cent. above that of 1947 and sufficient imports are being allowed to make up the overall deficit.

STATEMENT

Price of salt during 1947-48 and 1948-49 in the various Provinces and during 1948-49 in the Union of States.

S.No.	Name of Province	Name of place	Wholesale price per maund during 1947-48	Wholesale price per maund during 1948-49	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
1	East Punjab	Ambala	2 6 0 to 7 0 0	2 12 0	Prices rose to Rs. 7/- during 3rd qr. of 1947 due to disturbances following partition of the country.
2	United Provinces	Kanpur	2 6 0 to 3 4 0	2 6 0	
3	Bihar	Patna	3 8 0 to 6 0 0	4 0 0	High price due to transport difficulty during 3rd qr. of 1947.
4	West Bengal	Calcutta	3 4 0 to 4 8 0	2 13 0	
5	Assam	Gauhati	4 12 0 to 7 4 0	5 8 0	High price due to transport difficulty.
6	Orissa	Cuttack	2 0 0 to 3 15 0	3 4 0	Higher price due to low production during 1948.
7	Central Provinces	Nagpur	3 0 0 to 6 8 0	3 12 0	
8	Bombay	Kolaba	4 6 0 to 5 0 0	3 0 0	
9	Madras	Madras	1 11 0 to 2 3 0	1 6 0	
10	Delhi	Delhi	1 12 0 to 2 8 0	1 14 0	
11	Ajmer Merwara		1 9 6 to 1 12 0	2 2 0 1 10 0 1 18 0	
Unions of States.					
1	Machya Bharat Union	Indore	..	3 12 0	Low price due to nearness to salt factory.
2	Mat-ya Union	Karauli	..	2 7 0	
3	Saurashtra Union	Lavanpur (Morvi)	..	0 6 0	
4	Vindhya Pradesh	Datia	..	2 6 9	
5	Patiala & East Punjab States Union	Nabha	..	2 8 0	
6	Rajasthan Union	Kotah	..	2 2 0	

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the Honourable Minister aware of blackmarketing in salt as well?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I am not aware, Sir.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What is the percentage of salt imported during last year?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: In 1947, 100 lakhs maunds of salt were imported; in 1948, 87 lakhs maunds of salt were imported. In 1947 India produced 513 lakhs maunds of salt; in 1948, 635 lakhs maunds.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are any attempts being made to promote the manufacture of rock salt?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Rock salt is not available in India. We have been told that in Himachal Pradesh there is a certain place where it is available but that it is of an inferior type. That matter is under investigation.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Is there any scheme before Government for making India self-sufficient in salt and if so in how many years?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I answered it last time. In 1951 we expect we will be self-sufficient.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: How does the price of imported salt stand in comparison with that of salt produced in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The prices were somewhat higher. But at that time the import was allowed only from Aden. We have now allowed salt to be imported to India from other soft currency areas as well and prices are now going down.

MONOPOLY IN SALT TRADE

*721. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what margin of profit the monopolists for the import of salt into provinces from Sambhar Lake are authorised to charge?

(b) Do Government propose to revise their policy and put an end to the system of monopoly and allow free trade in this essential commodity.

(c) What persons or associations have been recognised by Government in Sambhar as competent to deal in the manufacture, storage and export of salt?

(d) Who are they, on what basis are they recognised and what is the margin of profit that such associations and individual traders are allowed.

(e) Is it a fact that a nominee of Rajasthan has been recently permitted to import salt direct from Sambhar?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Detailed information on margins of profit allowed to licensed wholesale traders nominated by district Magistrates in the provinces has not yet been received from the Provincial Governments. It is understood, however, that usually on an average a profit of 5 per cent. over the cost price is being allowed to the Provincial Governments' nominees, who also act as whole-salers.

(b) On the basis of past experience and until the transport position definitely improves, Government do not consider that the revision of this policy of licensing nominees will benefit the consumer. It may cause glut in some areas and scarcity in others.

(c) and (d). Salt manufacture at Sambhar is the monopoly of Government. The manufactured salt is removed and stored through a Departmental transport agency. As regards the despatch of salt, the bulk is distributed through a few Salt Companies of Sambhar approved by the Central Government, who work on a commission basis. A statement showing the names and details of these Companies is laid on the table of the House. The general principles followed regarding the recognition of traders are as follows. They should be

bona fide salt traders at the Sambhar Sources for several years or have been actively engaged in salt despatches from Sambhar making their living mainly from this work. Such traders have to form themselves into Associations to be recognised by Government. *Bona fide* refugee Salt traders who, previous to the partition of the country, were engaged in the salt trade at the sources in the West Punjab or Sind and have now settled at Sambhar and formed into similar Associations have also been recognised for the distribution work at Sambhar. These Associations are allowed to charge one anna per maund as commission which works up to about 5 per cent. of the cost price *plus* the price of bag, which are advanced by these distributing agents on behalf of the district nominees.

(e) Yes.

STATEMENT

Names of Registered Salt Associations at Sambhar Lake

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The Salt Merchants Association, Ltd., Sambhar Lake | These are associations of salt traders at Sambhar sources who indentured for salt from Sambhar in the years prior to 1941. |
| 2. Shree Shakambar Salt Merchants, Association Ltd., Sambhar Lake | |
| 3. The Shakambar Salt Traders, Ltd., Sambhar Lake | |
| 4. The Chamber of Sambhar Traders, Ltd., Sambhar Lake | |
| 5. Messrs. Bharat Salt Syndicate, Sambhar Lake | These are Khewra Salt dealers who have been evacuated from West Punjab and have now been rehabilitated in Sambhar. The areas they used to supply are now fed from Sambhar. |
| 6. Messrs. National Salt Trading Company, Sambhar Lake | |
| 7. The Warcha Registered Salt Traders Association Ltd., Sambhar Lake | |
| 8. The Kalabagh Salt Trading Association Ltd., Sambhar Lake | |
| 9. The Sindhi Salt Traders, Association Ltd., Sambhar Lake | These are refugees from Sind and have been rehabilitated in Sambhar. |
| 10. The Salt Suppliers Syndicate Ltd., Sambhar Lake | These are residents of Sambhar, who make their livelihood out of salt by negotiating s.l.s and arranging Loading and despatches. |

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Is it a fact that the zonal scheme has resulted in accumulation of large stocks of salt in Sambhar?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No; the zonal scheme is working satisfactorily.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: What is the present stock of salt in Sambhar?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I am afraid I have not got the figure; but the zonal scheme has certainly helped us to make salt reach the different Provinces more speedily than it used to before.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: Was any enquiry ever conducted against the salt companies in Sambhar for black-marketing or resorting to any other malpractice?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Since complaints have been received we have modified the arrangement and these companies are not allowed to sell to anybody they choose but they have got to sell only to nominees of Provincial and State Governments.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: I want to know whether any enquiry was conducted?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There was no enquiry as such, but we found that the system was not working satisfactorily and we have now changed the system.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Is it a fact that the Association of the Sambhar salt traders made a representation to the India Government that they can sell salt at one anna per seer in any part of the Indian Union, if they are given adequate scope by the Government?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have reduced their margin of profit. Of course they have made several complaints but we are not prepared to re-examine the matter now.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know what is the total output of salt in the Sambhar Lake area?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The Government factories produce about one-third of the total quantity produced in India.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: In view of the fact that salt is a very essential commodity for human consumption do Government propose to further reduce the margin of profit?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It is a suggestion.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether any co-operative society has been entrusted with the work of distributing this salt?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The question of distribution is left in the hands of the Provinces.

LAND RECLAMATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION

†*722. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what are the decisions taken at the recent conference of the Central, Provincial and State representatives on the question of land reclamation and soil conservation?

(b) What are the plans to implement the decisions reached at the Conference?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). Honourable member may kindly refer to the reply given to Question No. 605 put by the honourable member Pandit Mukat Bihari Lal Bhargava on the 23rd February, 1949.

SPECIALISED CROP SEEDS

†*723. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what are the various varieties of crop seeds specialised in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute?

(b) Have these varieties so far been tried anywhere by agriculturists on a large scale?

(c) What steps do Government propose to take to popularise the use of such specialised seeds on a large scale?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: (a) A list of the important varieties of different crop plants evolved at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute is laid on the table.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Institute multiplies the seeds on a small scale in its own farms for distribution to the Departments of Agriculture of Provinces and States who, in turn, multiply them on a large scale for supply to cultivators. Government have asked the Provinces and States to intensify efforts to cover maximum area under cereals with improved seeds. Recently officers were sent round to several Provinces and States to discuss details for this purpose. Some Provinces have planned to cover substantial areas under principal foodgrain of the Province with improved seed within five years.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STATEMENT

LIST OF N. P. SEEDS UNDER DISTRIBUTION

Cereals

1. *Wheat*.—N.P. 4, 12, 52, 80-5, 101, 111, 114, 120, 121, 125, 165, and 201.
A number of newly evolved wheat strains are now undergoing yield trials in some of the Provinces and States.

2. *Oats*.—N.P. 1, 2, Hybrid 1, 2, 3 and X-27.

3. *Barley*.—N.P. 13 and 21.

Pulses

4. *Gram*.—N.P. 2, 6, 17, 25, 28, 53, and 58.

5. *Peas*.—N.P. 3, 8, 15, 16, 17, and 29.

6. *Mung*.—N.P. 18, 23, 28, 31, 25, and 36.

7. *Urud*.—N.P. 4, 6, 7, and 14.

8. *Lentil*.—N.P. 11, 47 and Hybrid I.

9. *Arhar*.—N.P. 15, 16, 24, 51, 64, 69, and 80.

A number of wilt resistant strains have been evolved and will soon be tested for their field performance.

Sugar Plants

10. *Sugarcane*.—A number of varieties are under distribution, the most important being Co. 285, 312, 313, 331, 413, 419, 421, 453, and 527.

Oil Seeds

11. *Linseed*.—N.P. 12, 121, 124, Hybrid 10, 55, and 68.

A number of rust resistant strains are being tested in the different linseed growing tracts. Work on breeding dual purpose strains—seed and fibre—is also in progress.

12. *Safflower*.—N.P. 30.

Fibre Crops

13. *Hibiscus*.—N.P. 3, 6 and Sabdariffa 5.

Spices

14. *Chilli*.—N.P. 34, 41, 46A, and 51.

Narcotics

15. *Tobacco*.—N.P. 18, 28, 58, 63, Hybrid 142, 147, Harrison's special, Adcock, Gold Dollar, Bonanza Ameralo 5.

* Possibility of this as a substitute for jute is being investigated.

REQUIREMENTS AND PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS

*724. { **Shri Upendranath Barman:**
Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:

Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under (i) Wheat, (ii) Rice; and (iii) Millets during the years 1945-46 to 1947-48;

(b) the average production of each of the above cereals during these years;

(c) the deficit between production and requirement for food explaining the basis of calculation;

(d) the total quantity by which actual ration falls short of 12 ounces per capita; and

(e) the names of surplus and deficit Provinces of the Indian Union?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: (a) to (c). Statements showing the required information are placed on the table of the House.

(d) The actual ration did not fall short of 12 ozs. per capita in any of these years.

(e) Normally Assam, Coorg, Orissa and C. P. and Berar are surplus provinces; other provinces have been receiving help from the Centre.

STATEMENT I

Area under cereals in the Indian Union (including Hyderabad) from 1945-46 to 1947-48
(reporting areas only)

('000 acres)				
Cereals	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	Average (2), (3) and (4).
1	2	3	4	5
Wheat				
Rice	24,546	24,348	20,209	23,034
Millet (a)	58,112	60,987	59,656	59,585
	66,584	64,460	60,399	63,815
Total	149,242	149,795	140,264	146,434
Barley				
Maize	6,247	7,082	7,127	6,819
Gram	7,785	7,888	7,755	7,809
	15,177	16,971	18,498	16,882
Grand Total	178,451	181,736	173,644	177,944

(a) Includes jowar, Bajra and Ragi only

STATEMENT II

Production of Foodgrains in the Indian Union (including Hyderabad) during 1945-46 to 1947-48

('000 tons)

Foodgrains	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	Average of (2), (3) & (4)
1	2	3	4	5
Reporting Areas.				
Wheat				
Rice	5,912	4,744	5,348	5,335
Millet*	18,487	18,956	18,760	19,034
	9,428	9,420	9,646	9,498
Total (Rice, wheat & Millets)	33,827	34,020	33,754	33,867
Barley				
Maize	1,958	2,414	2,488	2,287
Gram	2,052	2,035	2,111	2,066
	3,138	3,599	4,310	3,682
Total (for reporting areas)	40,975	42,068	42,663	41,902

	2	3	4	5
Non-Reporting Areas Estimated total†	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Grand Total (Indian Union)	45,975	47,068	47,663	46,902

*Includes Jowar, Bajra and Ragi only.

†This figures of 5 million tons represents the conventional estimates which is at present being used.

STATEMENT III

Deficits of cereals in the Indian Union (including Hyderabad and Kashmir) during 1945-46 to 1947-48

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
1	2	3	4
(1) Estimated population ('000)	339,085	343,047	347,002
(2) Adult Equivalent ('000)	291,613	295,020	298,422
(3) Requirements ('000 Tons)	43,953	44,467	45,103
(4) Production ('000 tons)	45,975	47,068	47,663
(5) Net Availability ('000 tons)	40,228	41,185	41,705
(6) Deficit ('000 tons)	3,725	3,282	3,398
(3)-(4)			

NOTES.—

1. The population has been estimated from the 1931 and 1941 census figures on the assumption of a constant annual increase equal to the average annual increase observed in the decade 1931-1941.

2. Adult equivalents have been calculated at 88 % of the total population.

3. Requirements have been calculated on the basis of daily consumption of 1 lb. per adult for farm population (70% of entire population) and 12 oz per adult for non-farm population (30% of entire population).

4. Production figures have been taken from Statement II.

5. 87½% of gross production has been assumed to be the net quantity available for human consumption 12½% being allowed for seed requirements and wastage etc.

6. The production during the crop year 1945-46, after allowing for seed, wastage, etc. is assumed to be available for consumption during 1946 and so on.

MEASURES TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION

*725. { Shri Upendranath Barman:
Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:

Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government are taking for increasing food production during the years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51:

(b) how much new land is proposed to be brought under cultivation and their distribution province by province; and

(c) the expected production from each province from new lands—explaining the basis for such estimates?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: (a) The honourable member may kindly refer to the reply given to part (b) of question No. 176 on the 7th February, 1949.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information in regard to the existing schemes is placed on the table of the House. This scheme is under further examination with a view to accelerating production.

STATEMENT

Province-wise and year-wise the acreage of new land proposed to be brought under cultivation by Provincial Governments during 1948-1949, 1949-50 and 1950-51 the anticipated additional yield of foodgrains therefrom and the basis of such estimates.

Sl. No.	Name of the Province	1948-49		1949-50		1950-51		1948-49 to 1950-51		Basis for estimates of pro- duction per acre
		Acreage	Anticipated additional yield	Acreage	Anticipated additional yield	Acreage	Anticipa- ted addi- tional yield	Total Anticipa- ted yield	Total Anticipa- ted yield	
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
1	Bombay	392	150	804	322	804	322	2,006	800	2 5/8 tons.
2	West Bengal	2,000	1,000	3,000	4,500	27,000	13,500	338,000	19,000	1 1/2 tons
3	Coorg	687	481	464	325	485	339	1,636	1,145	7/10 tons.
4	U.P.	32,000	11,200	64,000	23,200	82,000	29,800	178,000	64,200	2 1/5 tons for cultivation of reclaimed areas and 1 1/5 ton from newly reclaimed Kans Land.
5	C.P. and Berar	2,00,000	28,743	2,31,280	35,001	2,31,280	35,001	6,62,560	98,746	1 1/5 tons for mechanically reclaimed areas and 1 1/7 tons for area to be reclaim- ed by cultivators.
6	East Punjab	3,000	648	1,07,000	22,928	1,00,000	21,428	2,10,000	44,999	6/28 tons.
7	Orissa	24,911	4,270	23,928	4,273	83,239	14,864	1,32,078	23,407	1st Crop year 5/28 tons 2nd Crop year 7/28 tons 3rd Crop year 9/28 tons Subsequent Crop year 3/7 tons, 5/28 tons from land to be re- claimed by E.I. Projects.
8	Assam	13,500	4,339	49,500	15,911	49,500	15,911	1,12,500	36,161	9/28 tons
9	Bihar	30,000	16,071	50,000	26,786	1,00,000	53,571	1,80,000	96,428	15/28 tons
10	Madras	43,000	7,679	1,00,000	22,321	2,00,000	44,643	343,000	74,643	5/28 tons. for 1st year; 25/112 tons during succeeding years.
	Total	3,49,400	74,582	6,35,976	1,55,567	8,74,308	2,29,379	18,59,774	4,59,528	

NOTE.—The yield per acre varies according to soil and climatic conditions in each Province. The above estimates have been framed by the Provinces in the light of their local experience. The all India average for new land is calculated at 1/3 ton per acre.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CULTIVATION OF FINER VARIETIES OF COTTON

*726. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the progress made in the cultivation of finer varieties of cotton in India?

(b) When is India expected to be self-sufficient in the finer varieties of cotton?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The production of long and medium staple varieties of cotton in the Indian Union increased from 17.5 lakh bales in 1946-47 to 21.6 lakh bales in 1947-48. The production of cotton of all staples in these two years increased from 25.0 lakh bales and 31.9 lakh bales respectively. Comparable figures for 1948-49 are not yet available.

(b) Plans are being considered to make India self-sufficient in three years in regard to a part of long staple cotton and in five years in regard to medium staple cotton. With regard to African cotton, the plans may take a little longer time.

Shri R. K. Sidava: Was there any Egyptian cotton imported last year, and if so, what is its quantity?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: So far as imports are concerned, I have no information; that question will have to be put to the Commerce Ministry.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Have any experiments been carried out in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in regard to cotton, and if so are they put into practice?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, they are being put into practice in a large number of Provinces.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Honourable Minister aware whether there is any demand for short staple cotton from outside—from America, for instance?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I could not say. That would be for the Commerce Ministry to reply whether and from where there is demand for short staple cotton.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What percentage of local demands in India is met by local produce and what percentage is met by imports?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I could not give the figures straight off. But I understand that with regard to local production last year it was about 23 lakh bales as against 28 lakhs expected.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What is the total consumption in the country?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: About 40 lakh bales. This aspect of the question does not relate to my Ministry.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Has any research been made to grow cotton of different colours?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Some research is being carried on in the Delhi Institute with regard to the Russian varieties of cotton which, I think, are coloured red.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO GOODS IN TRANSIT ON RAILWAYS

*727. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount claimed against the State Railways for damage to goods in transit during the last official year?

(b) Is it a fact that there has been an increase in the damages claimed?

(c) Is it a fact that there is no standard form for submission of claims for damages?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) Indian Government Railways do not maintain statistics of amounts claimed, as frequently the extent of loss, damage etc., is not specified by the claimants. Statistics of compensation payments are, however, maintained. During the official year 1947-48 these amounted to Rs. 1,29,58,684, of which Rs. 12,08,129 represented payments as compensation for damage and breakage.

(b) Yes. It is unfortunately true that there has been an abnormal increase in the claims compensation bill of the Indian Government Railways.

(c) Most of the Indian Government Railways have recently introduced a standard form, available at larger stations in which claims up to Rs. 200 can be preferred. This is part of a new procedure for the expeditious settlement of such claims. The M. & S. M. and B.B. & C.I. Railways have not yet introduced the form, but are being told to do so.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Honourable Minister convinced that it is not desirable to maintain the statistics that are not being maintained at the present moment?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: All the statistics which can be maintained are being maintained.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know the percentage of increase in the amount of damages claimed from the Railways?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I do not quite understand. Percentage increase over what?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Over last year.

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I require notice of that.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: What steps do Government propose to take to minimise the compensation against damages?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: We are taking all possible steps to stop pilferage and loss and damage, and we are also taking steps to settle claims quickly.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: What are the reasons for this large increase in loss amounting to Rs. 1 crore?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: During the strain involved in the war and later due to the communal conflict, losses and pilferage and thefts have increased, and the result is the large number of claims.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Was any action taken against the Railway officials for negligence of duty?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Wherever negligence can be proved, action has been taken.

LOCOMOTIVES IN USE ON RAILWAYS

*728. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Locomotives in stock and in use on all the Railways in India and how many of them are of Indian manufacture and how many of foreign manufacture?

(b) In the case of those of Indian manufacture, what is the name of the Workshop in India where they were manufactured?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The total number of locomotives on line on the Indian Government Railways during October 1948.

was 7224, and the number in use was 5701. The information regarding the number of locos of Indian manufacture is not available but most are of foreign manufacture.

(b) Locomotives have been manufactured at the Ajmer workshops of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

WORKSHOP FOR MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVES

*729. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government of India have taken any decision regarding the location of a locomotive manufacturing workshop in place of Kanchrapara, where at one time it was intended to be located?

(b) If so, where and at what cost? Has any detailed scheme of the said Workshop been prepared?

(c) If so, how much capital is intended to be invested therein and in what time?

(d) What progress, if any, has been made towards the implementation of the scheme and by which time is the said workshop intended to produce the first locomotive?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The workshop is being constructed at Chittaranjan in West Bengal at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 crores approximately, to be completed by 1951.

(d) The construction of the new workshop and the staff colony is well in hand. The machinery and plant for the manufacture of locos are on order and are being received. The first locomotive is expected to be turned out of the shops by the end of 1951.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: May I know what are the factors or considerations which led the Government to change the site of the factory from Kanchrapara?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The main reason was that Kanchrapara was too near the border between Pakistan and us.

WORKSHOPS MANUFACTURING LOCOMOTIVES

†*730. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the number of locomotives, which are in the process of manufacture in India and what is the name of the workshop where they are being manufactured?

(b) Is there any workshop in India, which is at present manufacturing complete locomotives and if so, what is the number of such workshops? Where are they situated and what is their total annual output?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) 10XT/1 locomotives are under manufacture in the Ajmer workshops of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

(b) Only the Ajmer workshop of the B.B. & C.I. Railway is manufacturing locomotives in India at present. The actual output during the past twelve months has been four locomotives.

DEVELOPMENT OF AJMER LOCOMOTIVE WORKSHOP

†*731. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Ajmer locomotive workshop is the only one that is at present manufacturing B.G. and M.G. locomotives?

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

(b) What is the approximate cost of the locomotive of each variety produced by this workshop and how does that cost compare with the price of locomotives purchased from outside India?

(c) Have Government any plan for the development of the locomotive workshop at Ajmer and if so, what are the details of such schemes and if not, why not?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) The Ajmer workshop completed 2 Y.B.(M.G.) locos during 1945 at a cost of Rs. 1,63,631 each. The estimated cost of the 10XT/1 locos is likely to be approximately Rs. 2 lakhs each. The present approximate average cost of an imported B.G. and M.G. loco is as under:

B.G.	...	Rs. 5.3 lakhs.
M.G.	...	Rs. 4.30 lakhs.

(c) There is no plan at present for the development of the Ajmer Workshops for loco manufacture. In view of the schemes to have separate workshops for loco building at Chittaranjan and Singhbhum and in view of the difficulties that exist in developing Ajmer as a repair-cum-manufacturing workshop, it has been decided that, as soon as the Ajmer Workshop has completed its present commitments, it will cease to manufacture locomotives and concentrate on repair work only.

WAGONS AND PASSENGER RAILWAY COACHES

†*732. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the number of wagons and passenger coaches of each description in use at present on railways?

(b) What is the number of each description of coaches, (i) which are in the process of manufacture in the workshops in India, and (ii) for which orders have been placed in foreign countries? By what time are the latter expected to be received?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required by the honourable member is being tabled.

STATEMENT

Passenger Coaches and Wagons in service on Class I, II and III Railways as on 31st March, 1948

(Including E.P., Assam and E.I. Railways)

Coaching Vehicles for public use including other coaching vehicles and brakevans.	Class I Railways	B.G.	
		M.G.	N.G.
		9,068	6,621
		675	
		Total	16,364
	Class II Railways	M.G.	991
		N.G.	607
		Total	1,598
	Class III Railways	M.G.	77
		N.G.	558
		Total	635

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

		Covered Wagons	Open Wagons	Tank Wagons	Special wagons other than Tank Wagons
Class I Railways	B.G.	87,952	52,438	2,401	9,895
	M.G.	33,089	6,086	796	3,495
	N.G.*	2,795	..	..	..
* Including Special wagons and brakevans.					
Class II Railways	M.G.	3,703	Included in covered wagons.	..	101
	N.G.	2,365	Do.	..	23
Class III Railways	M.G.	193	Do.	..	..
	N.G.	1,506	..	..	19

(b) (i) 272 coaches (in terms of 4-wheelers) are in the process of construction in Railway workshops. The numbers of each description of these coaches are as under:

	B.G.	M.G.
Class II	12	..
Class III	36	106
Composite Classes I, II and III	8	..
Luggage and Class III	..	22
Specials		
Postal and Class III or Brakevans	10	22
Parcel vans	2	..
Others	50	4
Total	118	154

Besides these, 100 class III coaches and 174 coach body shells are under manufacture by firms in India.

(ii) 112 Electric Multiple coaches of classes I and III are on order in U.K. The delivery of these coaches is 2 per week commencing from January 1950.

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

†*733. **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) what mileage of National Highways falls within the Province of Bihar; and

(b) whether any construction of National Highways has been started in any of the provinces and if not, when Government are going to take up the construction?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) About 1230 miles.

(b) Yes, work on National Highways has been started in all the provinces, including Bihar.

About 60 miles of new road have already been constructed to a light specification, of which sixteen miles are in Bihar, and improvement works on other stretches, with a total aggregate length of about 200 miles, are nearing completion. In addition, construction of a major bridge in Bihar has been completed and road work on a combined rail and road bridge is nearing completion.

BRIDGE OVER RIVER-SONE-NEAR DELHI-ON-SONE

†*734. **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Government propose to construct a bridge over the River Sone near Dehri-on-Sone, in order to connect the Grand Trunk Road?

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

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Yes, in due course. It will not, however, be possible to take up the work during next year owing to financial stringency and shortage of material.

TRAINING OF INDUSTRIAL MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS AND ADMINISTRATORS

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

(a) whether anything has been done by Government to implement their assurance that special efforts will be made to train industrial managers, accountants and administrators;

(b) whether it is proposed to start any special college or to encourage certain Universities to open special faculties in these subjects?

(c) whether any scholars have been sent abroad to become specialists in these subjects; and

(d) whether any officers have been specially deputed to work as apprentices in some of the principal industrial and commercial institutions to gain the required expert knowledge?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee: (a) to (d). The assurance referred to by the honourable member relates to the statement in our Industrial Policy that Government are considering steps to create a body of men trained in business methods and management. The context in which this was stated is that Government would, as a rule, run its own industrial undertakings through the medium of public corporations. Before such a body of men is created, we should make an estimate of the types and numbers likely to be required for the purpose and this can be done only when our industrial projects reach a sufficiently advanced stage. So far, only the Sindri project has reached this stage and action to train men required for this factory has been taken. In the case of other industries, action will be taken as soon as project reports are received and examined. I may add that in all our project report agreements with foreign firms, provision has been made by which the firms are required to provide facilities for the training of technical and other staff during the period of construction. I intend to appoint, at the appropriate time, a small Committee to advise Government on the method of selection of the persons to be trained and the manner of training.

PAYMENT OF BONUS FOR FOODGRAINS PROCURED INTERNALLY

†*736. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Memorandum of January 1948 to the Standing Finance Committee, the Ministry of Food had stated that their scheme of payment of bonus by the Government of India on internal procurement of food grains would not involve further expenditure beyond 1948?

(b) How far has that intention been fulfilled?

(c) Is that subsidy proposed to be continued in 1949 also and if so, on what basis and at what proposed cost?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: (a) In the Memorandum referred to by the honourable member it was stated "According to the present intentions, the proposal is not likely to involve further expenditure beyond 1948".

(b) It has not been possible to discontinue the bonus on procurement as on account of reimposition of controls and dollar limitations it is necessary to have the maximum amount of procurement.

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

(c) Yes, on the same basis as last year. The approximate cost would be Rs. 422 lakhs.

SUBSIDIES FOR IMPORTED FOODGRAINS

†*737. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether the 1948 basis for allocation of the cost of subsidy on imported food grains between Central and Provincial Governments in the ratio of 2:1 is being continued?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: The ratio 2:1 was in force only upto 30th September 1948. Under the Revised Food Policy operative from 1st October, 1948 the Government of India is bearing 3/4th of the subsidy on imported food grains issued to Provinces and 1/4 of the subsidy on issues to States. At present this arrangement will continue in the case of Provinces upto the end of December 1949 while in the case of States the matter is still under consideration.

ADOPTION OF WORLD WHEAT AGREEMENT BY ALL COUNTRIES

†*738. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what steps are being taken to see that the World Wheat Agreement will come to be adopted by all countries?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: The representatives of India in Washington have been instructed to make every effort to see that a world wheat agreement is satisfactorily concluded.

TRAINING OF PERSONS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL AVIATION

†*739. **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of persons trained during the year 1948 for employment in civil aviation?

(b) What steps do Government propose to take for training more persons for the purpose?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) 464 persons have so far been trained in the different branches of Civil Aviation during 1948-49.

(b) A School for the training of Communication personnel has been in operation in Saharanpur for more than 2 years. A Civil Aviation Training Centre has been established in Allahabad for the purpose of training Commercial pilots, Ground Engineers and Flying Control staff. The first batch of trainees under the Commercial Pilot's course will start their training in the course of the next month. The Ground Engineers Training Unit is expected to commence working in about 6 months.

FLYING CLUBS IN INDIA

†*740. **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many flying clubs are there in the Indian Union and what is the basis on which subsidies are granted to them?

(b) Do Government propose to open more flying clubs and if so, will any of them be located in the Province of Bihar?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) I lay on the table a note giving the required information.

(b) With the funds available, the intention of the Government of India for the present is to develop and subsidise one flying club at each Provincial Capital. Bihar has already a flying club at Patna.

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

STATEMENT

NOTE

There are nine flying clubs in the Provinces in India with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Patna, Bhubaneshwar, Lucknow, Nagpur and Jullundur and three clubs in the States, namely, Mysore and Jodhpur Flying Clubs and the Hyderabad State Aero Club. The nine clubs in the Provinces are in receipt of financial assistance from the Government of India on the scale mentioned in para. 2 below; the 3 clubs in the States have not yet been brought into the scheme due to lack of funds.

2. Financial and other assistance is granted to clubs on the following scale provided Government is satisfied that the clubs are well organised, have local support and adequate technical personnel and equipment:

- (i) The clubs are allowed to operate from a Government Civil Aerodrome. A capital grant is made where necessary to assist the club concerned to provide a hangar, workshop and office. Free housing in Government hangars is provided at aerodromes in cases the club has not erected its own hangar; no landing fees are charged.
- (ii) Government loans to each club a minimum of four and a maximum of six training aircraft.
- (iii) A fixed annual subsidy is paid to each club at a uniform rate which for 1948-49 was Rs. 30,000.
- (iv) In order to enable the clubs to offer flying training at rates within the reach of the average citizen, Government contributes part of the operating cost in the shape of a subvention at the rates given below for every flying hour, and a special bonus of Rs. 250 is paid for each pilot trained upto the 'A' licence and an hourly bonus of Rs. 5 per hour for all flying in excess of 1,000 hours per annum.

Hourly subvention in respect of flying by—

- (a) Members undergoing pre-entry training for admission to Civil Aviation Centre, Allahabad ... Rs. 25
- (b) Other members—Indian Nationals—
 - (i) 28 years of age and under—
 - For Piper or other light aircraft ... Rs. 15
 - For Tiger Moth or other heavier aircraft ... Rs. 20
 - (ii) Over 28 years of age ... Nil.
- (c) Other members—Foreign Nationals ... Nil.

RESUMPTION OF TRAIN SERVICE WITH WEST PUNJAB

*741. **Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a leader in the *Delhi Statesman*, dated 23rd January, 1949 and the views expressed in several subsequent issues of that paper favouring the resumption of direct passenger train service with West Punjab?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, has the suggestion been considered by Government and if so, with what results?

(c) If the suggestion has not yet been considered, when do Government propose to review the position?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government are watching the situation continuously. Their present attitude with regard to this matter was fully explained by me in the course of my reply to the general discussion on the Railway Budget on the 21st instant.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Have the Government taken up this issue with the Pakistan Government, and if so, what has been their reaction to this proposal?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We have not yet taken any initiative in this matter.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Has the Pakistan Government taken any initiative in this matter?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: No.

RAILWAY SIDINGS FOR WEST JHAGRAKHAND AND RAJNAGAR COLLIERIES

*742. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the proposal for the construction of Railway Sidings for West Jhagrakhand Colliery in the Korea State and the nearby Rajnagar Colliery in Rewa State has been sanctioned by the Bengal Nagpur Railway and are now pending with the Railway Board, Government of India, for finalisation?

(b) If so, when were the proposals received and how long will they take to finalise them?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The estimate for the construction of railway sidings at the present-day cost of construction has just been prepared by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and they are examining the financial implications.

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

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Has any provision been made for the construction of the sidings in the next year's budget?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The estimate not being ready and having not been considered, no provision has been made in the Budget.

DELHI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

*743. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) the year in which the Agricultural College at Delhi was started;
- (b) the number of students admitted in each year since it was started;
- (c) the Provinces, States or Centrally administered areas from which they come, from the commencement of the college; and
- (d) the total number of students studying at present in that College?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) 1947.

(b) A statement (No. I) giving the details for each class for each year is laid on the table of the House.

(c) A statement (No. II) giving the names of 15 States and 8 Provinces and the 5 Centrally administered areas is laid on the table.

(d) 126.

STATEMENT I

Number of admissions in the Central College of Agriculture, Delhi.

Year	Class			Total
	Pre-University	1st year	2nd year	
1947	69	17	..	86
1948	59	1	2	62

STATEMENT II

Number of students admitted in Central College of Agriculture State and Province-wise

	Class					
	Pre-University		1st year		2nd year	
	1947—1948		1947—1948		1947—48	
<i>States</i>						
(1) Patiala	2	2	..	..	..	..
(2) Bundi	1	1	..	..	..	..
(3) Travancore	4	8	..	..	..	1
(4) Kashmir	1	1	..	..	..	..
(5) Kapurthala	1	1	..	..	..	..
(6) Gwalior	1	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Alwar	2	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Bharatpur	..	1	..	..	..	..
(9) Nabha	1	1	..	..	..	..
(10) Dholpur	1	..	..	..	..	..
(11) Jodhpur	2	..	..	..	..	..
(12) Jaipur	..	1	..	..	..	..
(13) Jind	..	..	1	..	..	..
(14) Tripura	..	1	..	..	..	..
(15) Panna	..	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Provinces</i>						
(1) United Provinces	1	1	..	..	..	..
(2) Madras	1	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Assam	7	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Punjab	15	9	14	1	..	..
(5) Bengal	2	4	..	..	..	..
(6) Sind	..	2	1	..	..	..
(7) Bihar	..	1	..	..	..	..
(8) Orissa	..	7	..	..	..	..
<i>Central Administered areas</i>						
(1) Himachal Pradesh (including Sirmur).	1	2	..	..	..	..
(2) Delhi	19	11	1	..	..	1
(3) Coorg	2	2	..	..	..	..
(4) Ajmer-Merwara	3	2	..	..	..	..
(5) Andaman	1	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Baluchistan	1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Other Foreign Governments</i>						
Nepal	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total	69	59	17	1	..	2
GRAND TOTAL—148.						

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know the total number of students coming from the Centrally Administered Areas for the current year?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: I would not be able to give that at present.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Is there any agricultural college in Bihar?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: I am not aware.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It refers only to Centrally Administered Areas.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Has this college been affiliated to the Delhi University?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: Yes. I think correspondence is going on; the final decision has not yet been taken.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Do the applications for admission to this college show that our women are interested in the study of agriculture?

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Is there any arrangement for training of students who come from outside to this college?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: Sometimes we receive applications from Ceylon.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Are they entertained?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: Yes, they are entertained.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Have any non-English knowing boys from agricultural families been admitted into this college?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: I am not aware of that.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that the Principal of the Agriculture College is an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council of the Delhi University?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: Yes.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that he was not allowed to participate in the Vice-Chancellor's election?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: Yes.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Reasons for same?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: That would be for the University to explain.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What is the qualification for a student to be admitted into the Agricultural College?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: I cannot give it to you from memory.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is there any agricultural farm attached to this college, and are students given some practical training there in agriculture?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: They are given practical training at the Agricultural Research Institute.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many women applied for admission to the College during the last year?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it out of order? It is asking for information.

Mr. Chairman: Next question.

STUDENTS' STRIKE IN DELHI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

*744. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether any students of the Agriculture College at Delhi had gone on strike and if so, when, how many and for what reasons?

(b) What steps did Government take to redress the grievances of students?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: (a) Yes. On 8th November, 1948, all the students of the college decided to abstain from their classes. Their main grievances were that fees charged were high, their study tour expenses should be borne by Government, they should manage their own mess,

water facilities at hostel, should be improved and teaching staff should be strengthened.

(b) It is proposed to reduce the fee and the Provinces and States have been consulted about the payment by them of a capitation charge. Meanwhile, collection of fee at the old rate has been suspended. Other grievances have been redressed.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Do I take it that Government have given in to the student strikers?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: All legitimate grievances ought to be redressed by a democratic Government.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: How long did it take the grievances to reach the Honourable Minister?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It took some time.

Shri B. Das: The suspension of payment of college fee by students of the Agriculture College and the condonation thereof by the Government of India—will that not set a bad example to other college students who may resort to similar strike?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Has the Government considered the possibility of changing the medium of education in these agricultural colleges from English to Hindustani?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That would be possible in provincial colleges. In a Central college where people come sometimes from outside and from all over India, that would naturally not be possible.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that the representation of these students was lying in the office for several months and the strike could have been averted if it had been brought to the notice of the Honourable Minister by his office earlier?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It was not lying for several months, but it was probably for three or four weeks, but I do admit that if it had been brought to my notice, the strike could have been averted.

Shri C. M. Ponnacha: Has it been decided to locate this college permanently in Delhi or is there any proposal to shift it to some other place?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The question of the future of the college is under examination and the matter will be decided in consultation with the Standing Committee of the Legislature.

TRACTORS, HARVESTERS, OIL ENGINES, FISHING BOATS AND ELECTRIC PLANTS IMPORTED IN 1948

***745. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number according to horse power of tractors, harvesters, oil engines, fishing boats and electric plants with their value obtained from foreign countries during the year 1948?

(b) What steps, if any, are being taken for the manufacture of any of the above types of machinery in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT I

Tractors and harvesters obtained by Ministry of Agriculture in 1948 together with their value, horse power, and the countries of manufacture

Description	Quantity in numbers	Draw Bar Horse Power	Value in Rs.	Country of Manufacture
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Tractors</i>				
Allis Chalmers Model HD 7 Tractors	134	55	25,46,000	U.S.A.
Allis-Chalmers Model HD 5 Tractors	12	37	1,63,200	U.S.A.
International Harvester, Model TD 9	6	35	84,000	U.S.A.
International Harvester Model TD 14	11	54	2,01,300	U.S.A.
International Harvester Model TD 6	2	28-14	22,000	U.S.A.
International Harvester (McCormick Deering) Model MD tractor.	1	30	8,000	U.S.A.
International Harvester Model WD 9	9	approx. 42	1,11,600	U.S.A.
Caterpillar Model D-4	7	35	1,01,500	U.S.A.
*Fordson Major tractors	110	19	8,92,000	U.K.
*Field Marshall tractors	10	32	92,100	U.K.
*John Deere Model 'G' tractors	25	32	1,94,050	U.S.A.
*Massey Harris Model 30K Tractors	42	21	2,32,800	Canada
Minneapolis-Moline tractors	25	22	1,80,000	U.S.A.
*International Harvester Model W6	20	28	1,24,200	U.S.A.
International Harvester Model W.9	4	32	37,400	U.S.A.
<i>Harvesters</i>				
Minneapolis Moline Harvesters	25	..	2,97,500	U.S.A.
Massey Harris Model 21 Harvesters	23	..	3,17,400	Canada.
Total	418	tractors and 48 harvesters.	56,95,050	

* These items were purchased in 1948 by the D.G.(I.&S.) from manufacturers' agents in India. It is not known how many of these items were actually imported by the firms concerned in 1948 and how many before 1948.

NOTE.—Information regarding machineries obtained by private parties during 1948 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House when ready.

STATEMENT II

Tractors.—The Government of Orissa are contemplating the establishment of a factory in Orissa in association with private enterprise. They have asked the Central Government to participate in the scheme. This is now under consideration.

Messrs. Marshall Sans & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta have informed that they have an intention of setting up a factory. They have not, however, sent us their concrete scheme so far.

Harvesters.—At present, Government are mainly concentrating on tractors and the manufacture of harvesters will be considered later.

Oil engines.—The installed capacity for the manufacture of diesel oil engines in the country at present is 1,200 engines per annum. A few factory for the manufacture of diesel oil engines in India has been completed by Messrs. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. The factory has already manufactured proto-types and will go into bulk production shortly. This will raise the capacity in the country from 1,200 to 4,500 engines per year.

Fishing boats.—There are 11 builders capable of fabricating fishing boats (self-propelled) at the various ports of India.

Electric plants.—There is already an organised industry in India for the manufacture of Ac3 phase squirrel Cage motors from one to 30 H.P. in aggregate of 30,000 units on an average. The expansion of this industry is under way and it is expected that by the end of 1950 the yearly capacity of the industry will have been raised to 250,000 H.P. or 50,000 units. The above capacity is expected to be sufficient for the country's requirements in the

near future in the range of manufacture specified above. Government also intend to establish a factory for the manufacture of heavy electric power plant and an agreement has been recently signed with two foreign firms of Consulting Engineers for drawing up a project report.

IMPORT AND MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

*746. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh.** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Agriculture is proposing to import agricultural machinery and vehicles worth more than Rupees 150 crores during the next few years?

(b) Are any steps being taken to manufacture any of them in India in the near future?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Schemes for development of agriculture are yet to be finalised and it is not, therefore, possible to indicate at present the exact amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on the purchase of machinery etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by me to part (b) of the previous questions just now answered.

POST OFFICES FOR VILLAGES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT, EAST PUNJAB

*747. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware that there are no village post offices in villages Balliana and Bidhlan of tehsil Rohtak, Jagari and Samari of tehsil Gohana; and Purkhas of tehsil Sonapat in District Rohtak in East Punjab?

(b) Are Government aware that the population of each of these villages is nearly four thousands each?

(c) If the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to start village post offices in each of these villages and if not, why not?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) No Post Office exists in any of these villages at present.

(b) No. A statement indicating the population of each of these villages is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Yes. Sanction for the opening of a Post Office at Purkhas has been accorded. The question of opening Post Offices at Bidhlan, Balliana, Jagsi (not Jagari) and Shamri (not Samari) is under consideration.

STATEMENT

Population of the villages

Purkhas	2,714
Bidhlan	2,120
Jagsi	3,736
Balliana	2,513
Shamri	3,040

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how many post offices are going to be opened in the villages during the next year?

Shri Khurshed Lal: If the honourable member will wait for the reply to the next question by Mr. Tyagi, he will get the figures.

POST OFFICES FOR RURAL AREAS

*748. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of new post offices opened by Government in the rural areas during the financial year 1948-49 and how many do they plan to open during the next financial year?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): 1,531 new post offices have been opened during the current financial year upto 15th January, 1949 and it is expected that 2,000 new post offices will be opened in the rural areas during the next financial year.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is the Honourable Minister aware that in the hilly parts of Dehra Dun there are no post offices and the postman reaches those areas only once a fortnight or month?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Steps are being taken to open post offices there.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Have the Government taken into account the hilly areas of the United Provinces as a whole?

Shri Khurshed Lal: As I said, we are taking into account all those areas and trying to open post offices there.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Pending the opening of post offices in rural areas, will the Government consider the question of having daily service in all villages?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Service will be expedited as much as possible.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Will he consider the question of giving daily mail service at least in the villages of the Delhi province, within a radius of 15 miles of the capital?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I am unable to say at present what can be done.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Is it a fact that some of the post offices in rural areas have been closed down?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I should like to have notice of that question.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are there any villages which are not served by any post office at present?

Shri Khurshed Lal: If the honourable member will tell me the names of such villages I will enquire and give a reply.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Will the Honourable Minister give the number of newly opened post offices province-wise?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I will not be able to give that figure.

CLAIMS ON RAILWAYS FOR COMPENSATION FOR LOST GOODS

*749. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what was the number of claim petitions for compensation for lost goods received in the year 1948?

(b) How many claim petitions have been disposed of so far and what is the total amount paid in those cases?

(c) How many claim petitions are still outstanding and what is the total amount claimed in those outstanding petitions?

(d) What steps have been taken to check loss of goods and with what results?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) to (c). Information is being called for from the Railway Administrations, and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(d) The Indian Government Railways have given much attention to the preventive aspect of claims compensation work for several years, and a further intensified campaign of claims prevention planned on a well organised basis, with due regard to the experience gained in recent years, was initiated on and from 1st of January 1949. It is yet too early to come to any definite conclusions with regard to the results; but there are indications that further increase in the number of claims has been arrested.

COMPROMISE ON PRICES FOR INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

*750. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the world's big wheat-producing countries have reached a compromise with importing countries on prices for the proposed international wheat agreement;

(b) if so, what the details of the said compromise are;

(c) whether any progress has been made by the Quantities Committee in reconciling the supply with demand and if so, to what extent;

(d) whether the details of India's needs in wheat has been intimated by the Government of India; and

(e) if so, what is the quantity and what will be its approximate cost?

The Honourable Shri Jairajdas Doulatram: (a) to (e). The International Wheat Conference is still in session in Washington. No final agreement has so far been arrived at on prices or quantities. Details will be known only after an agreement is reached.

ENQUIRY INTO COST OF PRODUCTION OF COAL

*751. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether for purposes of implementating the awards of the Conciliation Board in the Coal mines in Bengal and Bihar and that of the Fact Finding Committee in the Central Provinces and enhancing the price of coal, any enquiry was made by Government into the cost of production of coal?

(b) If so, who made the enquiry and what was the cost of production of coal per ton in different collieries in Bengal, Bihar and the Central Provinces?

(c) What was the procedure adopted for such enquiry?

(d) If not, how was the rate of increase in Bihar and Bengal at Rs. 3/8 per ton and Rs. 3 per ton in the Central Provinces arrived at?

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

(b) The enquiry was made by Government through experienced officers with knowledge of working of coal mines and Cost Accounting. In the case of Bengal/Bihar coalfields, the advice of the Commodities Prices Board was also taken. The average production cost per ton from the representative collieries was estimated to range from Rs. 10-10 to Rs. 14-2 excluding colliery consumption and free issues to labour in the case of Bengal/Bihar and from Rs. 13-5-9 to Rs. 15-8 in the case of C.P. and Berar.

(c) The production cost per ton was arrived at on the basis of the cost sheets furnished by the collieries and after investigation into the accounts of the collieries which were considered representative in character.

(d) The quantum of increase granted in the selling prices of coal was arrived at on the basis of the production cost per ton after taking into account among other factors the estimated increase consequent on the grant of increased wages and other concessions to colliery labour plus a reasonable margin for profit. The increase granted in the selling prices of C.P. and Berar ranged from Rs. 2-13 to Rs. 3-7 per ton instead of Rs. 3 per ton as mentioned by the honourable member.

Shri R. L. Malviya: May I ask whether the Government received cost sheets from each and every coal field?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have just explained that we selected some representative collieries.

Shri B. Das: What is the reasonable margin of profit which the Minister allows to a colliery owner?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The average profit is Rs. 1-8 per ton.

DISCONTINUANCE OF RATIONING OF PETROL

*752 **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether rationing of motor spirit will be discontinued;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, why not?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) to (c). The question of discontinuing the rationing of motor spirit was reviewed recently. It is not possible at present to abolish petrol rationing in view of the present supply position, inland transportation capacity and in the event of emergencies, the need for controlling distribution to desired ends. The position is constantly under review with a view to lifting the control as soon as conditions permit.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is petrol in short supply today?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Yes, Sir. Our demand is of the order of 260 million gallons, while the supply is about 150 million gallons.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What were the causes for the total petrol famine in New Delhi yesterday?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I was not here yesterday. I would require notice of the question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that during or after the Jaipur session of the Congress, acute shortage of petrol was experienced in several parts of the country?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I wish to submit that this does not arise from this question.

Mr. Chairman: It refers only to rationing of petrol.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: May I ask whether it is a fact that at the end of the last month and, in fact, at the end of every month, there is no petrol available in Delhi?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I am not aware of that.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that even today the big petrol bunk on Queensway is without petrol?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Sir, the honourable member is giving me information.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it not a fact that petrol rationing is not in vogue in Bombay?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I am not aware of it.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether in the month of January the cut which was imposed in Bombay was removed and whether in Poona thereafter there was no petrol available?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Owing to transportation difficulties, the quantities available at ports have been increased. So it is possible that while in Bombay there was petrol and in Poona there was difficulty.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Is there any arrangement for inspection to see whether there is petrol in the bunks or not?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I do not think there is any official inspection. Each petrol bunk is allowed a quota and the bunks are expected to keep that supply. Sometimes there is a heavy withdrawal and there is shortage.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Is it a fact that though large quotas are allotted to inland areas there is shortage of petrol owing to the lack of tank wagons and other transport difficulties? What steps do Government propose to take to remove these difficulties?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: It is true that there is a shortage of tank wagons. We have given an order for a large number of tank wagons. Till they arrive there may be some difficulty.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Honourable Minister aware that the distribution has become very defective since he became Minister in charge?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Sir, I must protest against this insinuation.

SUBSIDY TO MADRAS GOVERNMENT FOR WYNAD COLONISATION SCHEME

*753 **Shri P. Kunhiraman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India have paid any subsidy for the Wynad Colonisation Scheme of the Government of Madras?

(b) If so, what is the amount paid and when was it paid?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). The Wynad Colonisation Scheme was approved by Government of India for financial assistance from the Block Central grant in 1947-48 and 1948-49. The estimated cost of the scheme for these years was 4.40 lakhs, and 9.92 lakhs respectively. Information as to actual expenditure incurred by Madras Government and amount paid by the Government of India each year is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Shri P. Kunhiraman: Is there any condition attached to the payment of subsidy?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The only condition attached that I am aware of was that besides the soldiers the civil population also should benefit from the scheme.

SALOONS FOR OFFICERS IN ASSAM RAILWAYS

*754 **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of saloons for the use of officers of the Assam Railways.

(b) the number of saloons allowed to Railway officers before 1948 in the area at present served by the Assam Railways; and

(c) the number of officers before and after the division of India in the Assam Railways?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) The number of saloons at present available on the Assam Railway for the use of officers is 48.

(b) and (c). In view of the fact that the Assam Railway has been organised as a separate administration only after the partition, comparison with pre-partition conditions is not possible nor would it justify any reliable interferences.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Which classes or categories of railway officials are permitted the use of railway saloons?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The senior officers who are bound to go on inspection duties.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the Minister aware that there are instances of minor railway officials who use the Railway saloons?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Sir, there are special vans for class III staff who have got to work on the line. Therefore, every officer who has to go and do work on the line is entitled to some kind of conveyance and the conveyance depends upon his seniority and status.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: I did not hear the answer to (c). What is the number of officers who are entitled just now?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: On 1st October, 1947 the total number of class I and II officers was 84. The strength on 1st January, 1949 was 107.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is there any proposal to scrap the saloons and convert them into ordinary coaches before the Government, since most of these officers who were travelling in these coaches are now travelling by planes?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: It is not true, Sir.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: My question was: Has the Government before it any proposal to scrap these saloons and convert them into ordinary coaches in view of the fact that most of these officers who were travelling by the saloons have now taken to air traffic.

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The fact does not exist and, therefore, there is no such proposal.

Mr. Chairman: The question does not arise.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Do Government think that 48 saloons are sufficient for 107 officers to discharge their duties efficiently?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Sir, a saloon is used by more than one officer, and therefore, they are considered sufficient.

CEMENT FACTORIES

*755 **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the total number of cement factories in the Indian Union in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(b) How many of these were working in each year?

(c) What was the annual production in each factory?

(d) How much out of this production was purchased by Central and Provincial Governments?

(e) What was the quantity made available to (i) companies and firms and (ii) private individuals?

(f) What quantity was utilized in Delhi, Bombay and Madras cities?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) 19 factories in 1947 and 22 in 1948.

(b) 18 factories were in regular production in both the years. The output of one factory has been sporadic and insignificant due to inferior equipment and non-availability of raw materials. Three have installed the plants and are expected to go into production this year.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

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

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the factory	Production during 1947-48 (in tons)	Production during April 1948 to Dec. '48 (in tons)
1.	Associated Cement Co. Kymore	1,71,122	1,39,964
2.	" " " Khalari	65,810	55,749
3.	" " " Chaibasa	73,942	78,263
4.	" " " Surajpur	85,269	74,574
5.	" " " Lakheri	1,86,979	1,46,905
6.	" " " Bahmor	51,634	37,838
7.	" " " Okha	1,07,800	96,425
8.	" " " Porbandar	31,689	20,787
9.	" " " Shahabad	1,69,237	77,658
10.	" " " Kistna	80,533	65,590
11.	" " " Madukarai	1,27,923	1,22,694
12.	Rohtas Industries " Dalmianagar	46,244	45,097
13.	Dalmia Cement Ltd., Dalmie Dadri	18,267	24,589
14.	" " " Dalmiapuram	66,571	60,274
15.	Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd., Japla	1,19,947	82,948
16.	Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Bezwada	20,771	19,657
17.	Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Co., Ltd., Kalyanpur	27,721	21,145
18.	Mysore Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravati	21,959	16,657
		1,473,418	1,186,814

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, how many new factories are likely to be established during the course of the present year and the next year?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: In 1949 we expect three factories will start operation, one in Jamnagar, Tinnevely and Kottayam.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What percentage of the total production of cement has been reserved for the construction of cinema houses?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: None.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that in several factories large stocks of cement are lying for want of proper transport?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There have been some transport difficulties, but things have improved in the last three months and we expect further improvement in the course of the following months.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Could the Honourable Minister give us an idea as to how many licenses had been issued to private firms.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Three licenses have been granted, which will come into operation in the course of 1949.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Which is the biggest cement factory in the country?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: From the production point of view last year the Associated Cement Company at Lakhira was the biggest.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In the allotment of cement, does the construction of houses get the top-most priority or something else gets?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It is only about cement factories. The question does not arise.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jaloo: Is it a fact that the cement quota for Madhya Bharat could not be sent for the last nine months?

Mr. Chairman: This question does not arise. It is only about the number of cement factories.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Part (e) of the answer refers to the allotment of cement. My question was: In the allotment of cement, does the construction of houses get the top-most priority or does something else get it?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: So far as the question of distribution is concerned, we have now left it in the hands of the Provinces, except certain items which are under Central control. It is for the Provinces to decide whether they put any restriction for use of cement for construction purposes.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I take it that the factories cannot distribute cement on their own terms to anybody else except the Provincial Governments?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is so.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does not the Central Government lay down the broad lines of policy for the Provincial Governments to follow in this matter?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have to give a certain amount of discretion to the Provinces and we certainly tell them that they use cement for essential purposes and not for non-essential purposes.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know whether India is self-sufficient in cement? If not, how much time shall we take to become self-sufficient?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We are not self-sufficient. Honourable members might have noticed two days ago we have put Cement on Open General License List, so far as non-Dollar areas are concerned, but by 1952, we expect to increase our production by about 2 million tons at least.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it not a fact that cement is still selling at more than Rs. 10 per bag in the black market in Delhi?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I shall ask the Delhi Administration.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: According to the policy laid down by the Government for the guidance of the provinces, which items gets the first priority?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: So far as the quotas to the Provinces are concerned, we do not indicate any items in order of priority. We leave it to the provinces to decide as to how best consumption should be utilised for their provincial use.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Honourable Minister recollect the statement made by the Prime Minister on the floor of this House some months ago that so far as the use of cement and other building materials are concerned, Provincial Governments have been asked to give priority to residential houses and not cinema houses?

Mr. Chairman. The Honourable Minister has already answered that question; In an earlier answer he has said that cement has not been given to cinema houses.

Shri H. V. Kamath: My question was what priority was given to house building as against the cinema houses? The prime Minister made a statement some months ago in which he said that in this matter we have informed the provincial Governments that.....

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. I am not quite clear as to what the honourable member's difficulty is. There is no doubt about it. Both the Central Government and the Provincial Governments are following this policy of discouraging not only cinema houses and the like, but other luxury buildings.

CONTRACTOR-CASHIER ON N. W. RAILWAY

***756 Shri Mahavir Tyagi.** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 622 asked on the 5th March, 1948, and state whether the contractor—Cashier of the old North Western Railway who had failed to render accounts to the extent of over fifty lakhs, has now rendered accounts?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: No. The position is that the entire matter is still under reference with the Chief Auditor, N.W. Railway, who has yet to furnish a complete and detailed analysis of the claims against the Contractors. An Assistant Accounts Officer has since been deputed to visit Lahore to obtain or to compile, if necessary, the particulars in question.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that the amount involved was to the extent of 50 lakhs?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Yes. It is to the extent of 54 lakhs.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know if the contractor has again been reemployed in the E.P. Railway?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam. No, Sir. He has got no kind of employment in the Railways.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is he still keeping the accounts of the E.P. Railway?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: No, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The question hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWER

ELECTRIC DEVICE TO AVOID BURGLARY, THEFT AND ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS

***757 Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any automatic electric device to avoid burglary, theft and accidents on Railways has been invented?

(b) If so, have the Railway authorities had any demonstration of it and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes. Sri P. C. Mukerji, a Calcutta scientist has invented an automatic electric device for the prevention of burglary, theft and accident on railways.

(b) The device was demonstrated in the presence of the General Manager, E. I. Railway, who is satisfied that the proposal is not an acceptable one. The operation of the device is dependent on electric circuit which can be tampered with, so making its operation uncertain and unreliable. In the event of the failure of the equipment, there would be the possibility of the doors being fixed in the locked position and thereby leading to considerable inconvenience. A corresponding measure of protection could be obtained in a much shorter time by continuing the policy at present followed by railways of overhauling and where necessary replacing the present type of mechanical door and window catches.

LAND UNDER FOODGRAIN CULTIVATION

41. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the total acreage under cultivation of food grains at present province-wise?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: A statement showing province-wise the acreages under the principal foodgrains during the year 1947-48 is laid on the table. (The fall in acreage is mainly in East Punjab due to disturbances and large scale movement of rural population after partition).

STATEMENT

Acreage under principal foodgrains (Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Barley and Gram) in Indian Dominion and the Provinces in 1947-48

Provinces and Local Administrations	Thousand Acres
	1947-48 (Final Forecast)
Assam (a)	3,623
Bihar	15,615
Bombay	17,617
C.P. and Berar	14,581
East Punjab (b)	9,385
Madras	18,234 (c)
Orissa	5,685 (d)
U.P.	32,994
West Bengal	9,956
Ajmer-Merwara (e)	354
Coorg (a)	87
Delhi (e)	236
TOTAL	1,28,367

(a) Relates to Rice only.

(b) Excludes Ragi only.

(c) Excludes to barley and wheat only.

(d) Excludes barley only.

(e) Excludes rice and ragi only.

TECHNICAL STAFF IN AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISIONS OF I. C. A. R.

42. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is the strength of the technical staff in the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Divisions of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

(b) How many Research Officers are there for different subjects and how many of the staff are permanent?

(c) Do Government propose to increase the strength of the present staff?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The strength of the technical staff in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is eight in the Agricultural and six in Animal Husbandry Divisions.

(b) There are thirteen statistical research workers, besides 2 professors and two assistant professors. Except the latter four, the rest of statistical staff is permanent.

(c) In view of financial stringency, no increase in the staff is contemplated at present.

PUBLICATIONS BY INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

43. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research publish any popular Agricultural periodical?

(b) Are there any plans for publishing popular pamphlets for the education of Indian farmers on the lines of the Farmers Bulletins of the United States of America; and

(c) if so, what are they?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research publishes two monthly journals at present, namely, Indian Farming (in English) and Kheti (in Hindi).

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

44. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state?

- (i) the number of Gazetted officers;
- (ii) the number of Superintendents;
- (iii) the number of assistants; and
- (iv) the number of clerks and stenographers working in the Ministry of Industry and Supply?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The required information is given below:

- (i) Number of Gazetted Officers 762*
- (ii) Number of Superintendents 441†
- (iii) Number of Assistants 1,845.
- (iv) Number of clerks and Stenographers 6,808.

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN THE MINISTRIES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

45. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

- (i) the number of Gazetted officers;
- (ii) the number of Superintendents;
- (iii) the number of assistants; and
- (iv) the number of clerks and stenographers in the Ministries of Food and Agriculture?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Two statements showing the number of Gazetted officers, Superintendents, Assistants, Clerks and Stenographers employed at present in each of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture (including the attached and subordinate offices) are laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT I

Number of Gazetted Officers, Superintendents, Assistants, Clerks and Stenographers employed at present in the Ministry of Food (including the attached and subordinate offices)

(i) Gazetted Officers	...	117
(ii) Superintendents (including Head Clerks)	...	38
(iii) Assistants (including Assistants-in-charge)	...	258
(iv) Clerks and Stenographers	...	478

891

* Includes one officer on part time.

† Includes 20 Superintendents who are Gazetted and 228 Executive (Non Gazetted).

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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STATEMENT II

Number of Gazetted Officers, Superintendents, Assistants, Clerks and Stenographers employed at present in the Ministry of Agriculture (including the attached and subordinate offices)

(i) Gazetted Officers	...	552
(ii) Superintendents (including Head Clerks)	...	51
(iii) Assistants (including Assistants-in-charge)	...	559
(iv) Clerks and Stenographers	...	1,187
		<u>2,349</u>

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE AND ACTION AGAINST COMMUNISTS

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communists who have been arrested during the last three days in different provinces of the country as a precautionary measure against the threatened railway strike; and

(b) what other action Government propose to take to ensure that no obstruction is placed in the way of Railway staff and workers, who are opposed to the strike by the Communists?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, with your permission, I propose to reply to both parts of this question in the form of a statement, which I think will interest the House.

2. The total number of persons arrested during the last ten days, in connection with the proposed railway strike, is 870. This figure is accurate up till yesterday.

3. The policy of Government has been not to interfere, in any way, with the functioning of trade unions and other labour organisations. Government are of opinion that the formation and the legitimate functioning of trade unions should be encouraged, so that labour may play its proper part in industry and in the promotion of its own interests. Government have attempted to give the widest latitude to all peaceful propaganda of any policy or doctrine, even though they were opposed to that doctrine. Government have refrained from taking any action against the Communist Party of India as such, in spite of a virulent propaganda and incitement to violence which the Communist Party members have indulged in. Where violence has been actually attempted or encouraged, Government have taken action. Such action has been limited to individuals who were connected with this violence or encouragement of violence.

4. The Communist Party of India has, during the past year, adopted an attitude not only of open hostility to Government but one which can be described as bordering on open revolt. This policy has been given effect to intensively in certain limited areas of India and has resulted in violence including murders, arson, and looting as well as acts of sabotage. The House is well aware of the communist revolts that have taken place in countries bordering on India. It was presumably in furtherance of the same policy that attempts were made in India to incite people to active revolt. Fortunately, these attempts failed because of the strength of popular opinion against them and the action taken by Government. Nevertheless a great deal of misery and damage was caused by them in certain parts of India.

5. The House is fully aware that for the last several months we have been greatly preoccupied with meeting the serious economic situation which has been causing distress to millions of our people. It was implicit in our programme that there should be rapid movement of commodities throughout the country.

6. Towards the end of November, the Working Committee of the All India Railwaymen's Federation met in Nagpur and decided on taking a strike ballot among the members affiliated to it. At this time we had additional confirmation of information which had been coming to us from time to time, that certain communist elements working in the railway unions were bent on exploiting the proposed strike for political purposes and, in particular, on using violence and sabotage to gain their ends.

7. Negotiations then took place between my colleague, the Transport Minister and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, the president of the All India Railwaymen's Federation, with a view to devising means for averting the strike. It was clear to Government that a strike in the railways would, particularly at the present juncture, be an unmitigated disaster to the country. Apart from the fact that dislocation of transportation would nullify the steps that Government have been taking to meet the serious economic situation facing the country, a famine was developing in Gujarat and Kutch and a strike would be disastrous to millions of human beings and cattle in these areas. These discussions were conducted in a friendly atmosphere and certain arrangements were agreed to. As a result, the Railwaymen's Federation decided not to proceed with the strike.

8. In spite of this decision of the Railwaymen's Federation, certain communist elements in the Federation proceeded with their programme for a strike. Reports continue to reach Government, through reliable sources, that a widespread programme of sabotage had been planned and that it was decided to enforce the strike by means of violence. Indeed, many such instances of sabotage have already occurred. Recently there were unfortunate clashes between some students and others and the police in Calcutta, and during these clashes, hand-grenades and bombs were used against the police and public property, such as buses and tramcars were destroyed. We have evidence that the same agencies which provided these weapons to the students are exploiting them for similar purposes during the railway strike.

9. The Communist Party of India has recently concentrated on the issue of a general strike on the railways as well as in other essential services of paramount importance to the community. It has looked upon these strikes not from the trade union or economic point of view, meant to better the lot of the workers, but as a weapon designed to create a chaotic state in the country which, it is thought, would help the Party to gain its other objectives, whatever they might be. It is deliberately seeking to create famine conditions by paralysing the railway system, so that foodstuffs should not be transported, the object being to create a general background of chaos, a breakdown of the administration and mass uprisings. A large number of prominent communist party members have gone underground and Government have a mass of evidence in their possession to indicate that organised attempts are being made to conduct campaigns of sabotage, more especially on the railway system. The permanent way was to be damaged, locomotives interfered with, and general sabotage of vital installations, telephones, telegraphs and power stations was aimed at. Honourable Members will remember the destruction of the Calcutta Telephone Exchange some time ago.

10. Fortunately, the great majority of railwaymen and other workers have declared themselves opposed to the general strike and to such methods. The Communist Party of India, however, appears to be bent on flouting the

opinion of this majority of workers and has pursued a technique of terrorising those who do not agree with its policy. While interfering with the freedom of action of others, it demands full freedom for itself to carry on its own anti-social and disruptive activities. If any action is taken by Government to check these activities, protests are raised on the ground of civil liberties being interfered with. As a part of this technique, organisations for the ostensible object of protecting civil liberties are started, their real object being to encourage these anti-social activities. Government are anxious that the civil liberties of the people should be fully maintained. But it is not Government's conception of civil liberty to permit methods of coercion and terrorism to be practised against the general community. It is the paramount duty of Government to give security to the people and to prevent the normal life of the community from being interfered with by such methods of violence. No Government and no social life would be possible, if these methods were tolerated. Hence Government have been compelled to take all necessary measures to meet this situation. If any strike takes place on the railways by a fraction of the railwaymen or elsewhere, they are determined to deal with it firmly. Such a strike at this juncture, it must always be remembered, has nothing to do with economic questions or the normal activities of trade unions and the like. Government have already shown their earnest desire to meet all legitimate demands of their employees and other workers. They will always be prepared to consider any difficulties that their employees have to face and to remove them as far as possible. They are determined to maintain the well-established rights of labour. But they cannot submit to threats of violence and incitement to active revolt from any quarter.

11. In furtherance of this policy, Government have arrested a number of members of the Communist Party of India and have taken such other precautionary measures as they deem necessary. They have advised provincial Governments to do likewise so as to ensure that vital installations are protected against sabotage. They have no doubt that in doing so they have the full support of the country and of this House, which is wedded to democratic procedure and is entirely opposed to methods of violence.

12. The nature of the activities and objectives of certain groups in the country can be judged by the events which took place at Dum Dum and other places in Calcutta two days ago. A meeting was held in the maidan under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, which is a body dominated by the Communist Party of India. Speakers urged the seizure of power by violent means. A student of the Bengal Provincial Students Federation, which is also dominated by the Communist Party of India, stated that a saboteur gang of students was ready for action. Three groups had gone out previously on taxis, motorcars and buses and did considerable damage. Fourteen of these terrorists were captured on Saturday night and a quantity of hand grenades, sten guns and bombs were recovered from them. The arrested men belong to what is known as the Revolutionary Communist Party of India which broke away from the Communist Party of India but collaborates with it on occasions. This group of R.C.P.I. men was responsible for the incident at the water works at Talla a few months ago, when an attempt was made to blow up the water works machinery.

13. This recent incident in Calcutta gives some indication of the kind of action that is intended by those people who are working for general strikes. I have just heard of these cases of attempts to derail trains during the last two days. It is against this kind of action that every precaution has to be taken. Government are satisfied that the vast number of railway employees and other workers in the country do not want such general strike and are

opposed to such methods. It is Government's duty not only to protect the general community but also these large numbers of workers. In any action that Government may take, they will always remember that the working classes are the backbone of the country and that their general interests must not suffer. May I add an expression of the Government's regret at the killing by these terrorists of a number of persons in Calcutta during the last two or three days. These include a number of police officers and men and officers of Messrs. Jessop Limited and of the B.O.A.C.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: In view of this evidence which the Government have of the Communist Party corroborating with the terrorists, have Government considered the advisability of declaring it an unlawful association?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government are always reluctant to declare any organization as such unlawful. Government will even allow, as the House knows, the continued publication of periodicals, which, whether they are Communist or whether they are otherwise, are often indulging in the most virulent propaganda. No doubt what the honourable member has suggested is being and will be considered, but Government always prefer not to deal with an organisation as such but rather with the individuals who are in it.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that a large number of Congressmen, or persons believed to be Congressmen have been killed by Communists in Hyderabad and roundabout areas? If so, what is their approximate number?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When the honourable member mentions Congressmen in Hyderabad presumably he means members of the State Congress of Hyderabad. I am unable to supply any exact numbers, but from the general information we have received, over two hundred members of the State Congress have been individually murdered in certain areas of Hyderabad.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Have Government taken any action against the publication of the People's Age in Bombay? Is it a fact that the Newspaper Advisory Committee for the province have advised action against this paper?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, I believe that the Press Advisory Committee of the Bombay Province has advised the Provincial Government to take action against the People's Age.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any evidence to show that some Indian communists, not content with incitement to violence and revolt against their own Government here, are engaged in fighting and subverting a good neighbour Government—I mean the Burma Government?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There may be individuals acting in this way and probably there are.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha: Is the Communist Party not banned in any province in India?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, in West Bengal.

Mr. B. Paker: May I know whether the Government has any information as to the number of Communists in India? If so, which is the province in which they are the largest in number and how many of them have gone underground?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid I could not give any exact numbers in regard to the number of Communist Party members or their sympathisers, or those who have gone underground. Probably the numbers actually involved are not very big.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: Is it a fact that the leader of the revolutionary Communist Party of India was arrested by Government under the Public Safety Act and that he was released six months back?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know except that the revolutionary Communist Party of India, which was a faction which separated from the Communist Party, itself later split up into two!

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Do you believe it?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: You say that the revolutionary Communist Party of India has split up into two parts now?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know who is the leader of which group and what happened to him.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I enquire whether the Government is taking any steps to check the infiltration of Communists from Malaya and Burma, who are coming as refugees to this country?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not aware of any serious danger of that type. Naturally the Government tries to keep wide awake to all such possibilities. But so far there has been no cause for alarm for this particular type of danger.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I was enquiring whether the Government was aware that those refugees from Burma and Malaya who are coming to India are really Communists and they are establishing a link with the Communists in this country. Have Government kept a watchful eye on that?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not aware of any particular case of that type. It is a possibility of course!

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know what steps Government are taking for eliminating Communists who are non-employees?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand this question. Eliminating from where?

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: What steps are Government taking to eliminate Communists from the Railwaymen's Federation who are not employees of the Railways?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I still do not understand. There may be a policy of encouraging or rather discouraging non-workers from being office-bearers of the Union. There may be possibly that policy. But it is undesirable to apply political labels to individuals of that type.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Have Government ascertained the source or agency through which the Communists are obtaining their arms and ammunition?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There must be some information in possession of Government. Since the last war, there have been many ways of getting arms and ammunition, more especially in certain frontier areas—Assam, Bengal, etc., and I have no doubt that many of these Communists have been able to get these arms from those particular sources.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON HINDU CODE

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad: Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departmental Committee set up by the Ministry of Law to revise the Hindu Code Bill, referred to the Select Committee on the 9th April, 1948, was instructed not to make any substantial changes in the body of the original Bill;

(b) what the terms of instructions to the Departmental Committee in this respect were; and

(c) who the members of the Departmental Committee were?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (a) and (b). No such instructions were issued to the departmental committee. The first revised draft of the Bill was prepared by myself with the subject matter rearranged in a consecutive and logical form.

(c) The departmental committee consisted of Messrs K. Y. Bhandarkar, D. H. Nanavati and G. R. Rajagopal of the Ministry of Law. Mr. S. V. Gupte an advocate of Bombay was also invited to work on the Committee. I myself acted as Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad: Is the Honourable Minister aware of any substantial changes made in the departmental draft?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I suppose my honourable friend will next ask as to what changes have been made.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: At what stage was this Bill converted into an official Bill?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: It was always an official Bill when it was introduced.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is there any cabinet decision on record?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: The Bill was introduced on the instruction of the Cabinet.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Was the motion for consideration referred to the Cabinet for approval and has it been so approved by all the members of the Cabinet?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: It has the approval of the Government. Once the introduction of the Bill has been sanctioned by the Cabinet no further reference to the Cabinet has become necessary.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Am I to understand then that since the time the Bill was introduced no further reference of any sort has been made to the Cabinet collectively?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Oh yes: it has been.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: At what time and with what result?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What is the authority under which the Honourable Minister has brought about the changes in the Bill?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I have not brought about any changes in the Bill. The changes have been made by the Select Committee, as I have pointed out.

Mr. Chairman: All these points have been covered by the Speaker's ruling. We shall pass on to the next item.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES:

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS),

Tuesday, 1st March, 1949

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN OFFICES FROM DELHI AND SIMLA

***758. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some of the offices of the Government of India in Delhi and Simla are likely to be transferred to another place and if so, whether Government propose to give details of such transfer?

(b) Is it a fact that almost all the Ministries of the Government of India have their branch offices at Simla?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) The question of dispersing some of the Central Government offices from Delhi has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. A Sub-Committee of the Cabinet has been appointed to look into the whole question. It is proposed to locate three offices under the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power at Nasik for which acquisition of land and building construction have been decided upon. As regards move of other offices, the matter is still under consideration.

(b) Only a few Ministries have some of their branches working in Simla while some others have some of their Attached and Subordinate offices located in Simla.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Arising out of part (b) of the question, what is the total number of offices which are located in Simla? Is it a fact that the offices of the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, Director General of Archaeology, Director General of Education and Director General of Health are also located in Simla?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: There are innumerable offices. If the honourable member wants to know the details I am quite prepared to give them now but it will be more appropriate if I lay a statement on the table later on.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I wanted to know what was the object of these branch offices being located in Simla.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The reason is that there is no accommodation in Delhi.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the proposal to shift some offices to Nasik is really a forerunner of building another capital near Nasik?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: No.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration to shift the Federal Court to Allahabad?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The final location of the Federal Court has not yet been decided.

Shri Radhavallabh Vijaivergiya: May I know whether Mhow is also one of the places under consideration for the location of some of the offices?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Among many other places which are under consideration Mhow is one.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know why Delhi is considered unfit for the location of the Federal Court?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The question is still under consideration. There is no question of the fitness or unfitness of Delhi involved.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that in the Draft Constitution itself it is mentioned that the Federal Court has to be in the capital of India?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The honourable member well knows that the Draft Constitution is still a Draft Constitution.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether it is a fact that the Honourable Minister for Works, Mines and Power visited Allahabad sometime ago to see whether the site and other arrangements will be suitable for the location of the Federal Court?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Yes, Sir.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: By what time is the Cabinet sub-committee's decision likely to be known about the location of various offices in different parts of India?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It will take sometime but before the Constitution is finally passed you will know the whole picture.

Shrimati Purkima Banerji: May I know if the Honourable Minister found Allahabad a suitable place?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is a matter of opinion whether Allahabad is suitable or not.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have Government once for all abolished the annual exodus to Simla?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: There is no exodus to Simla at present.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have Government given it up once and for all?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: For all practical purposes it is so.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether government feel it necessary to keep permanently in Simla branches of these various important Ministries? What is the reason for Government to keep in Simla or in any other place branch offices of the Ministries of Education, Health, Archaeology and Law?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I have already given the reason: it is want of accommodation in Delhi.

BHAKRA DAM AND DAM ODAR VALLEY PROJECTS

*759. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what stage the Bhakra Dam and Damodar Valley Projects have reached?

(b) Have any experts come from foreign countries to chalk out the initial programme?

(c) Have the original schemes been affected in any way by the Economy drive of Government?

(d) When is the actual work on these schemes likely to be started?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) The Bhakra Dam Project is under the administrative control of the Government of the East Punjab. Information received from that Government shows that the construction of a road and a railway line to the Dam site, has been nearly completed. Work on tunnels for diverting the river during construction is in progress. Detailed studies of the foundation of the Dam are nearing completion and other preliminary works are also in an advanced stage.

In connection with the Damodar Valley Project, which is under the administrative control of the Damodar Valley Corporation orders for the 150,000 K.W. thermal power station, the main 132 K.W. and other subsidiary lines, have been placed. Detailed design of Tilaya, one of the eight dams and project reports with plans and estimates of two more dams have been prepared;

Engineering investigations including collection of data for the other items and dams, are in hand.

The construction of camps with residences, offices, water and electric power supply, road connection at six of the dam sites are also in progress.

(b) Yes, as and when necessary.

(c) No.

(d) Work is already in progress.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: With reference to the report placed on the table of the House yesterday by the Honourable Minister regarding the Damodar Valley Corporation, may I know whether the amount of Rs. 2,21,81,000 for 1948-49 has been spent during this year or how much of it has been spent or is the whole sum likely to be spent?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I require notice for that.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: What is the target year by which these works will materialise fully?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Is it for all the three projects or do you want it for the Damodar Valley project?

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: I want it for the Damodar Valley Project.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is seven years.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: What is the total estimated expenditure on this project?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I think I have already given that figure but I will repeat it. It is about 55 crores.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: May I know whether it is a pre-war figure or it has been revised later on?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is not a pre-war figure: it has been revised and scrutinised and the general view expressed by the Damodar Valley Corporation authorities is that it will be adhered to.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: What are the respective qualifications of the Directors appointed to the Damodar Valley Corporation?

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [1st MARCH 1949]

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: This does not arise out of the question, unless the Chair rules otherwise.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: What is the stipulated time for the completion of the Bhakra Dam?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I require notice but generally it is I think the same period, viz., about seven years.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that the policy outlined by the Honourable Minister with regard to the Damodar Valley project in the last session, viz., land for land and house for house in respect of the tenants' lands and houses, is being set at naught by the local officials?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is true that when a promise is given it is given for the purpose of implementing it.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is true? Is it a fact that this policy is set at naught by the local officials?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: No.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that the construction of buildings and approach roads has been started on the tenants' lands without the consent of the tenants and in many cases the standing crops have been destroyed without acquiring the lands under the Land Acquisition Act and no notice has even been issued to the tenants in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: No, Sir.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know if the prospective catchment area has been surveyed?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Yes, if the question is with respect to the Damodar Valley Project.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: As regards the complaint which has just been mentioned by my honourable friend Mr. Kamath, will the Honourable Minister enquire about it?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Most certainly.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have instances such as I have referred to of tenants being evicted without notice or without compensation been brought to the notice of the Honourable Minister?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: If such cases are brought to my notice I shall certainly take appropriate action.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What are the two other dams for which schemes have been prepared?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: There are eight dams altogether. The Tilaya Dam is ready for construction and in respect of two other dams the designs are being finalised.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What are those two dams?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I will give the information later on.

NEW MACHINERY FOR GENERATING ELECTRICITY IN DELHI

*760. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the present Electric Power House in Delhi is insufficient to provide power for all industrial and lighting purposes?

(b) If so, have Government placed orders for additional machinery?

(c) If so, when is the new machinery likely to be installed and what would be the total additional kilowatts available for public use?

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

(b) The Delhi Central Electric Power Authority Ltd. have placed orders abroad for the supply of the following plant:

(i) Two 9,200 KWs Turb—Alternator Generating sets—in 1946.

(ii) One 5,000 KWs Westinghouse Generating Set in December 1947.

In addition to the plant on order, the Authority have taken on loan from the Government, six Diesel Generating Sets of 500 KWs each and one 2,500 KWs Transportable Set which is likely to yield about 2,200 KWs.

(c) The six Diesel Sets loaned by Government are already under commission while the 2,500 KWs Transportable Power Set is likely to be in operation in April 1949. The Westinghouse Generating Set of 5,000 KWs is expected to be commissioned by January, 1950, while the two bigger Sets of 9,200 KWs each, are expected to be ready by April 1951. It is hoped that about 20,000 KWs power will become available for Delhi from the Nangal Project of the East Punjab Government by the middle of 1952. The additional supply of electricity that will thus be available from time to time is as follows: (i) 2,200 KWs by the end of April 1949; (ii) 5,000 KWs by January 1950; (iii) 18,400 KWs by the end of April 1951; and (iv) 20,000 KWs from Nangal by the middle of 1952.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how many applications for new connections for power and light have been received and what is the procedure for granting those applications?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I will require notice for that. So far as the procedure is concerned, it entirely rests with the Delhi Electricity Power Authority.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether any favouritism is shown in giving connections and whether it is not given on a priority system?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: No favouritism that I know of.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that although Government had taken a decision to place an order for a 5,000 K.W. set as early as 1947, the order was not placed till two months back? The papers were lying in the office and the order was not placed?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I require notice for that because as far as I understand the order has been placed.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether the Honourable Minister is aware of the fact that these days in the City of Delhi electric points are being arbitrarily removed and the people are suffering heavy losses on account of that?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: This is due to some precautionary measure necessitated by the fact that because of the overload the whole system may collapse.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: But what is the principle, who decides it and why is this done arbitrarily?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The Delhi Electricity Authority does it.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Globe Engineering Works, Delhi made a representation to the Government that their application for connection has not been granted whereas one which was asked for subsequently was granted connection?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Notice.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know if the machinery ordered in 1946 has arrived and if not when it is likely to arrive?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I have already stated in my reply that it is expected to arrive in the month of April 1949.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What are the causes for this inordinate delay, Sir?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Well, for that at least the Government of India is not responsible, nor the Delhi Electricity Authority.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not the real causes that the order contemplated was not placed as has been suggested by my friend?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: That is not so.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Will the Honourable Minister enquire into the matter please?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Certainly.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: In view of the fact that the Government will have large scale production after these machineries are received, and the fact that the expenses will be less, is it under the consideration of the Government that they will be able to supply cheap electricity to industrial firms?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Most certainly; that is always noted and taken into consideration when the plans are finalised.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Will the Honourable Minister please tell the House whether any appreciable saving has been effected by the measures now taken in the City of removing the extra-points, and if so, to what extent?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: One result of this measure is that there has been no collapse of the entire system so far, which was feared at one stage.

CAPTAIN OF TRAINING SHIP "DUFFERIN"

***761. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what is the name of the Captain of the training ship "Dufferin" and whether it is a fact that originally he opted out to Pakistan and then returned to India?

(b) What are his qualifications and what is his salary? Since when has he been in charge of the "Dufferin"?

(c) How many cadets are there under him for training?

(d) Has there been any complaint against him regarding his anti-Indian feelings towards students?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) (i) Lt. Comdr. M. F. S. C. Harvey. (ii) Yes. His provisional option was for Pakistan but his final option was for India.

(b) (i) Certificate of Competency as Master Mariner (Foreign Going), permanent commission as Lt. Comdr. in the Royal Naval Reserve, apart from various other minor qualifications. (ii) Salary Rs. 1800 per month. (iii) He has been in charge of the Dufferin since the 1st September 1945.

(c) 165.

(d) Government have not received any such complaints.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether this Captain holds the degree of Extra Master Mariner, and if not, may I know whether the ex-cadets of this Dufferin ship hold such qualifications and many other high qualifications and whether they cannot replace this officer?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I have already stated the qualifications of this officer. As regards the second part of my honourable friend's enquiry, I may assure him that there is no single Indian who possesses all the necessary qualification and experience possessed by Commander Harvey.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether ex-cadet Mr. Chakravarty is a Commodore in the R. I. N.? Is it a fact that Capt. Karmarkar holds a high position in the R. I. N.? Is it a fact that ex-cadet Captain Bhandari holds the Command of the Merchant Navy? May I know from the Honourable Minister whether these qualifications are not enough for holding these posts?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: May I say I added experience as a valuable consideration? Commander Harvey has been working on the Dufferin for the last 17 years and has been promoted from one position to another. None of the officers mentioned by my honourable friend can have any pretence to that kind of experience.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how many years in the R. I. N. service has this Commander put in and may I know whether it is the intention of the Government to Indianise this Dufferin when the officers are available?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I might remind my honourable friend that there is a Governing Body which is in charge of the management of this training ship, and the Governing Body are perfectly satisfied with the qualifications and experience of this officer and the question of replacing him does not arise.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Has not the Old Cadets' Association made a complaint to the Government about the conduct of this Commander towards the Indians?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am not aware of any such complaint.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know, Sir, whether the Honourable Minister has been fully satisfied that such a complaint has not been made?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I have said that the specific complaint to which my honourable friend made a reference, has not been received by us—at least I am not aware of any such complaint.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What were the dates on which Harvey opted for Pakistan and re-opted for India?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: The provisional option had to take place before the partition, that is to say before the 15th August, and he had, according to the rules, six months in which to revise his option. He revised his option earlier than that.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether, in view of the ill-treatment to Indians, any cadets have withdrawn from this Dufferin in the years 1947 and 1948, and if so, how many cadets have withdrawn?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: My honourable friend bases his question on a supposition about ill-treatment of Indians. He has not put any question on that particular point to me and I am not in a position to give any answer.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is there any competent Indian just now to take the place of Harvey in the event of his getting out of this job in the near future?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: No, Sir.

FRENCH ECONOMIC MISSION TO CONCLUDE A COMMERCIAL TREATY

***762. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the Government of France have sent an economic mission to India with the object of concluding a bilateral treaty in respect of commerce with this country?

(b) Have any talks regarding this been initiated in Paris by India's Commissioner-General for Commercial and Economic Affairs in Europe?

(c) Is it a fact that France is prepared to supply some of India's industrial requirements forthwith and if so, what are those?

(d) What is the nature of discussion held in this respect and has any treaty been concluded?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) A list of industrial articles which France has offered to supply to India, and which we require from that country, is laid on the table of this House.

(d) The discussions are exploratory at this stage, and no treaty of a commercial nature has so far been concluded.

STATEMENT

List of India's industrial requirements from France

Equipment:

Steel and castings: Bars. Joists and channels. Plates. Hoops. Skelp.
Machine tools.
Textile industry equipment.
Equipment for seaports and airports.
Public Works equipment.
Electric power house equipment.
Radio-electric equipment.
Miscellaneous electric equipment.
Motors.
Railway equipment (steam and electric engines, tenders, passenger and merchandise cars, auto cars, 'autorails', etc.).
Aeroplanes.
Agricultural equipment and implements (Diesel tractors, petrol tractors, caterpillar or wheel tractors, ground-breaking machinery, harvesting equipment, threshing machinery, etc.).
Diesel trucks, petrol driven trucks, motor buses, small trucks, miscellaneous automotive vehicles.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Has there been any correspondence in this respect?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I suppose so.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA

*763. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the Government of India have entered into any trade agreement with Russia?

(b) If so, what is the basis of that agreement?

(c) What are the food grains that have been imported into this country from Russia and what are their respective quantities?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Yes.

(b) The agreements with Russia are on a barter basis.

(c) Wheat; 51,195-92 metric tons.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Was any trade delegation sent to Russia?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: No, Sir.

Shri R. L. Malviya: What are the commodities bartered with Russia?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: There have been two barter agreements so far. The first one related to 5,000 metric tons of Indian tea supplied by us in exchange for 50,000 metric tons of Russian wheat. The second barter agreement which will start its operation from this month relates to the supply of 81,000 tons of Russian wheat in exchange for the supply to Russia of 5,000 tons of tea, 5,000 tons of raw jute and 1,000 tons of castor oil.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: What is the basis on which calculation is made with regard to the quantity and the cost of these goods?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: The Departments concerned make certain calculations of the value and when they are satisfied that it is a perfectly reasonable deal, then the barter agreement is entered into.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: How many ordinary tons make one metric ton?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I thought that such an enquiry might be made, and I may tell my honourable friend that a ton 'avoirdupois' is equivalent to 2240 lbs. or 27½ maunds approximately. Now, a metric ton is the same as 1000 kilograms and is equivalent to 2204.6 lbs. or very nearly 27 maunds.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether Russia has offered any newsprint?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I do not think so, so far.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How does the price of Russian wheat compare with that purchased from other countries?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: As a matter of fact, as I said, no cash price is contemplated. It is entirely a barter arrangement, but we are satisfied that the value that the wheat represents is not unfavourable to India. That is all that I can say.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Is there any possibility of receiving capital goods from Russia?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Only Communism along with Russian wheat!

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: So far no such enquiry has been made, but I may inform the House that very recently the talk of having a regular trade agreement with Russia has started informally.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Were the Standing Committee consulted before this barter agreement was arrived at?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Which Standing Committee? Because there are more than one Standing Committee concerned.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: The Standing Committee pertaining to this Department.

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I do not think so.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: What is the pre-war requirement of tea by Russia and whether we have come to that level now?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am afraid I will have to ask for notice of this question.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know what is the principle adopted in connection with such agreements by barter or otherwise, particularly in regard to commodities which are required in India. I am anxious to know as to who settles about the requirements of a certain commodity before deciding to barter. Do you take the industrialists or others into consultation or is it from the Secretariat only that you get reports and arrive at agreements?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I suppose we have a full and dependable appreciation of the situation as regards our own requirements both for the supply of certain essential commodities for consumption in India as also for the export of certain commodities to other countries.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is there any machinery devised by the Government to take the industrialists also into consultation when you take to such sort of barter agreements with foreign countries?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I do not know how industrialists need to be taken into consultation in a special manner in this connection.

REORGANISATION OF FOREIGN PUBLICITY SERVICE

***764. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the re-organisation of the Foreign Publicity Service is complete?

(b) What are the languages in which pamphlets and magazines for external publicity are being published and through what channels are they distributed?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The reorganisation of external publicity is as yet in the process of being completed.

(b) Magazines are published at present in English and Arabic and distributed normally through commercial channels and publicity staff abroad. Pamphlets are published in English, Persian and Arabic and distributed through our publicity staff abroad.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any real and effective co-ordination between external publicity and internal publicity?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Yes, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many professional journalists are there in the External Publicity Section, and how many amateurs?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I require notice.

Shri R. L. Malaviya: What is the amount spent on foreign publicity?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I would not be able to give off-hand, but if my honourable friend wants, I can furnish him with the figures.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether there is any proposal under consideration to extend the scope of the foreign publicity service by adding a few more correspondents?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: There is a proposal to extend this service of foreign publicity, not specially by adding a few more correspondents but in other ways also.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it not Government's policy to see that so far as publicity is concerned,—whether internal or external—only professional journalists will be employed and not amateurs or non-professionals?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Our experience is that journalists alone are not effective, but in certain cases, for publicity, people with wider and more, I should say, experience of learning and literature are also effective.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have there been instances where persons who have been merely teachers or lecturers have been appointed in the Publicity Department without any regard for their flair for publicity work?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: No, Sir.

Shri Ramnath Goenka: Are illiterates also taken into service for foreign publicity?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Not that I know of.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is the All-India Radio utilised for the purpose of external publicity, and if so, does it function under the External Affairs Ministry or the Information Ministry?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: All-India Radio is one of the best instruments for external publicity. It is not under the External Affairs Ministry but it works in co-ordination with it in regard to foreign publicity.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether Government is aware that due to the lack of proper publicity foreign countries like U.S.A. and Canada are not in a position to understand the Indian problems?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: We are quite aware of the problem posed by the question of my honourable friend, we are thinking of extending our publicity to these areas as far as possible, but we have also to take into consideration our financial situation and the funds that are at our disposal.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Who appoints these foreign publicity agents and under whose control do they work in these different countries?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: There are no such persons as "agents". We have got our Information Officers attached to our Consuls, Legations and Embassies and it is through them and our missions abroad that our publicity generally is done.

Shri Ramnath Goenka: May I know what the circulation of these magazines and pamphlets issued by the Foreign Department is?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I require notice of the question.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether there is a Public Relations Officer attached to each Embassy and whether it is not their duty to send news and reports regularly?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: There are public Relations Officers attached to certain Embassies, not all and we do get regular reports from them.

Sardar Bhopindar Singh Man: May I ask what is the space taken by the Ministers in these pictures of the periodicals?

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: Is it a fact that in the United States of America, the old machinery for publicity as established by the British Government on our behalf is still functioning and functioning to our detriment?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I think my friend is misinformed. The old machinery for publicity that was established during the British rule is there; but it has been modified considerably and expanded, and I think expanded to our advantage.

Shrimati Purnima Banerji: May I know if the foreign publicity service is a separate service from that of our Embassies?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: The foreign publicity service is a section of the External Affairs Department. In every Embassy we have got Information Officers who do this work. They are part of the Embassy.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Have Government received any complaint about the inefficiency of the publicity section attached to the London High Commissioner's Office?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Not that I know of.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What is the object of this publicity? May I have an answer? I am serious about it. I want to know whether they publish the activities of the Government at home or their policies with regard to foreign Governments or our economic condition or whether they give publicity to our manufactured articles? What is the aim of the publicity?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: The object of foreign publicity will be explained in detail during the Budget discussion.

Shri Ramnath Goenka: When was the Foreign Publicity Department separated from the Information Department?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I think it is so since last year.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: Are Government of India preparing any films for publicity in foreign countries?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Yes, Sir.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Do the Government give any authorised news from here or they gather the news from reports appearing in papers?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: There is a direct news service from here specially meant for our Information Officers abroad. They utilise this news for their publicity.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know what the proposals under the re-organisation plan are?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I am sorry I will not be able to give it now. I hope to give it in the near future.

EXPORT TRADE WITH FRANCE

***765. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what steps are being taken to stimulate export trade with France?

(b) Has there been a marked decline in the export trade with France and if so, what are the reasons for it?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) I would refer the honourable member to the answer just given by me to Starred Question No. 762 by Shri R. K. Sidhva.

(b) No, there is no perceptible decline in our export trade with France.

REFUGEES FROM EAST BENGAL

***766. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the influx of refugees from East Bengal still continues; and

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken in order to stop or check the exodus from East Bengal?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). The honourable member is referred to the reply given by the Honourable Shri Mohanlal Saksena to part (c) of Starred Question No. 92 by Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man on the 3rd February, 1949.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: May I take it that the non-provision of housing accommodation to these refugees or non-provision of business premises is also a part of the plan under consideration by which you are going to check the influx from Pakistan?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is an ironical question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the fact that the reply by Mr. Saksena was given many days ago, and as we are living in the present and not in the past, may I know whether the influx continues or has stopped?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: It has practically stopped. The reply was given only on 3rd February. During these three or four weeks no new situation has arisen. So far as our information goes, the exodus has practically stopped.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Practically means completely or what?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: It means what it means.

PERSONNEL AND PURPOSE OF MISSION TO ETHIOPIA

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

(a) the personnel and purpose of the mission that was deputed to Ethiopia in September 1948;

(b) the expenditure incurred in connection therewith; and

(c) the results achieved?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The personnel of the mission was composed of:

(1) Sardar Sant Singh, Leader.

(2) Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan, Member.

(3) Shri Devji Rattansi, Member.

(4) Shri H. L. Khanna, Member.

(5) Shri C. J. Stracey, Secretary.

(6) Shri Jai Dial, Ministerial Assistant.

Purpose of the goodwill mission was promotion of mutual goodwill and closer contacts with the Government and people of Ethiopia; to study the economic and political conditions in that country and to ascertain the position of Indian nationals there.

(b) Rs. 29,000 in round figures.

(c) The visit of the Mission has resulted in closer contact between India and Ethiopia and has given Government an insight into the conditions of Indians living there. Nearly 500 Indians are doing business in Ethiopia and about 70 Indian teachers are employed by the Ethiopian Government.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Was there any ill-will in Ethiopia towards India to necessitate the sending of a Goodwill Mission there?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: There was no illwill. The Mission was sent to augment the friendly relations between our two countries.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What was the genesis of this Mission? Was it sent at the invitation of the Ethiopian Government or was it our own roving mission?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I want notice.

Shri B. Das: Have the Government of Ethiopia asked for the establishment of an Indian Embassy there?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Yes, Sir.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know the steps taken to give effect to the suggestions made by one of the members of the Mission, namely, Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: All the suggestions made by the Mission are under the active consideration of the Government.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether this Mission has submitted any report?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Yes, Sir.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: As the result of the mission have the Government of India entered into any trade agreement with the Government of Ethiopia?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: The Mission has succeeded very considerably in bringing forward proposals by which we hope to have greater trade relations with Ethiopia.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is there any proposal to invite a reciprocal mission to understand our country?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Not for the moment; but it is possible.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did the Mission explore the possibility of Indians settling there?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: That is a possibility that can be taken into account.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: What is the cost involved in this Mission?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: As given in the answer, it is Rs. 29,000.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the fact that this Mission has achieved splendid results, do the Government propose in future to associate at least one woman member of this House with every Delegation that goes abroad?

Shri B. Das: Will Government make available to the members of this House a copy of the report of the Ethiopian Mission?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Excerpts from the report might be made available for the use of honourable members, but I cannot say whether the whole report can be made available. Some parts of this report are somewhat confidential.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Which parts of Ethiopia did the Mission visit, only Addis Ababa or other places too?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I do not know, Sir.

SENTENCES OF DEATH PASSED ON GENERAL TOJO AND HIS COLLEAGUES

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian judge on the International Military Tribunal at Tokyo acquitted General Tojo, Japan's Wartime Premier, and his other colleagues of all the charges that had been preferred against them; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, were taken by Government to prevent the execution of the death sentences passed on General Tojo and some of his colleagues?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Yes. He considered that they were not guilty on any of the counts, and should be acquitted.

(b) The Government of India however suggested at the appropriate time to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Japan that the question of commuting the death sentences might be considered.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Which Government, Sir, nominated the Indian Judge on the International Allied Military Tribunal? Was it this Dominion Government or the Interim Government or its predecessor Government?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I do not understand the question, Sir. I do not think it is a question of domination by anybody.

Shri H. V. Kamath: My question was: which Government nominated, not dominated?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: You mean the Indian Judge. It is our Government.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it the Dominion Government or the Interim Government or the one before September, 1946?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I would try and find out this information if the honourable member is very curious to know it.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did the Government agree with the findings of our Judge to the effect that General Tojo and his associates were not guilty of the crimes alleged against them?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: This is an international Tribunal. While nominating a judge, it does not mean that we have got any authority to confer or to reject the findings, because it is beyond our scope and power.

Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay: In view of the fact that India openly declared not to participate in this war in anyway either with men or money, why did the Government decide to send a judge to sit in the International Tribunal?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: The decision was taken long before and I do not think that by participating in this Tribunal, India was participating in the war.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know if any reply has been received to the representation made by our Government in this connection to which a reference has been made by the Honourable Minister's predecessor?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Out of those sentenced, I think an appeal in favour of General Tojo and others was taken into consideration, but not only the representation of our Government, but of other Governments were rejected.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did Government suggest that the appeal might be heard by the Supreme Court of the United States?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: No, Sir. I do not know.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did Government receive representations about this matter from individuals or representative organizations in India?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I do not know, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the Deputy Minister aware, Sir, that some War criminals who atom-bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki and some others who brought about the Bengal famine in India, have gone scot-free?

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that the findings of the Indian Judge were not given due publicity?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order.

WAIGANGA MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECT IN C. P.

*769. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the Waiganga Multi-Purpose Project in the Central Provinces has arrived;

(b) how far it will promote rural as well as urban electrification;

(c) how much land it is expected to irrigate; and

(d) whether any representations or complaints have been received from any section of the people of the area affected against the execution of the Scheme?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The project is under the administrative control of the Government of Central Provinces, but the Government of India are giving all assistance through the Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Commission.

(a) Preliminary investigations are in progress. Recently the Chairman of the Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Commission has suggested an alternative site for the proposed Dam.

(b) If the Scheme materialises, it will provide cheap power both in rural and urban areas.

(c) Unless the preliminary investigations are completed, it is not possible to indicate the extent of the area which will be irrigated, but it may be upto one million acres.

(d) Yes, but as the site of the dam has not yet been finalised, the complaints are premature.

Shri H. V. Kamath: When the Honourable Minister visited Nagpur in December last, did he not receive any complaints from the local *malguzars* in this regard?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: That is true, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What was the content of the complaints Sir?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Obviously, they did not want the dam site to be located there.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know how these complaints were disposed of?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I promised a full and sympathetic consideration.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: By what time is the preliminary investigation likely to be completed?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I think it will take at least one year more.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not possible to expedite the preliminary investigation by any means?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is not possible. There are innumerable considerations that have cropped up as a result of the Police Action in Hyderabad. We are considering whether it would not be better to consider this scheme along with other schemes in connection with the Godavari Valley.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Dis not the Honourable Minister assure the *malguzars*, who lodged their complaints, that if on investigation the Honourable Minister found the complaints were genuine, he would not hesitate to change the site of the project?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Well, as I said, I promised full consideration, which means and includes all relevant considerations as regards the technical aspect, the nature of the terrain and as regards the economics of the whole project.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the result of that sympathetic consideration?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: If the honourable member shows a little patience, he will know it.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FOOD TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

***770. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any scheme for opening a Food Technological Research Institute in India?

(b) If so, where is it likely to be located and what subjects are likely to be studied and subjected to research?

(c) What will be the recurring and non-recurring cost of the Institute?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) The establishment of a Central Food Technological Research Institute has been approved by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(b) The Institute will be located in "Cheluvomba Palace" in Mysore, which has been gifted by the Government of Mysore for the purpose.

Research on all aspects of food technology and in particular on the problems peculiar to Indian conditions connected with the storage of different food materials, processing of foodstuffs for improvement of keeping qualities, palatability and digestibility, treatment of different coarse food materials, search for new sources of food materials for human consumption, will be conducted. The whole range of food processing, which includes survey of potential foodstuffs in different regions, production of concentrated foods, vitamins and other food accessories etc., dietetics, studies on cooking utensils and improvement of indigenous cooking methods, study of problems faced by Indian food industries, provision of technological information, survey of existing industries and development of new industries, pilot plant trials with different types of industrial equipment development of new methods of detecting food

adulteration, questions affecting food sanitation and all problems connected with food and dietetics with particular reference to Indian conditions, will be covered.

(c) The recurring cost of maintenance and non-recurring cost of equipment for the Institute are being worked out by a Planning Officer.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the activities of this Institute be closely co-ordinated with the Institute that is functioning at Coonoor also? Is the Honourable Minister aware of the Institute at Coonoor at all?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

FINANCIAL ALLOTMENTS FOR COMMUNICATIONS, HOSPITALS AND EDUCATION IN NORTH EAST FRONTIER TRIBAL AREAS

***771. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what sums have been allotted for communications, for Hospitals and for primary education in Sadugu Frontier Tracts; and

(b) whether Government are going to establish any high schools in Abor tracts?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The honourable member is presumably thinking of the Sadiya Frontier Tract. A statement is laid on the table of the House giving the particulars asked for.

(b) At present there is no proposal to establish any high schools in areas occupied by the Abors.

STATEMENT

Sums allotted during 1948-49 and proposed to be allotted during 1949-50 for (i) communications, (ii) hospitals, (iii) primary education, in Sadiya Frontier Tract

	Communications		Hospitals		Education	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sadiya Frontier Tract	3,07,170	3,00,000	3,35,300	3,90,000	83,300	83,300

In addition to these there is a bulk provision of Rs. 6,59,640 for 1948-49, and a proposed provision of Rs. 12,56,000 for 1949-50 for the whole of the tribal areas for repairs to roads, for Engineering staff etc., a part of which is likely to be spent in the Sadiya Frontier Tract.

Bulk provision made for 1948-49 and bulk provision proposed for 1949-50, for the whole of the tribal areas and a part of these provisions will be spent on Sadiya Frontier Tract.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know whether the Government is intending to establish high schools in the Lushai Hills and other places in Assam? Is the Government aware that the people there are going Communistic?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I am not aware that these areas are going Communistic.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: Are the Government aware that no schools have been established nor roads built in Naga Hills and the people there are very restless?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: This question does not arise out of this question, but I may inform the honourable member that the Government has a five year plan for the development of all these areas and this plan is going to be implemented immediately.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know whether the Government have received a scheme from the Government of Assam for the development of these tribal areas.

Dr. B. V. Keskar: There have been suggestions from the Government of Assam and they are being considered very carefully.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know whether any sums have been sanctioned by the Central Government for the development of these areas?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Yes, Sir.

GRANT OF IMPORT LICENCES IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

***772. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state on what basis and principle import licences were granted by the local Governments of the Centrally Administered Chief Commissioner's Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) Was this done by the Provincial Governments on their own initiative or with the approval of the Government of India?

(c) Are Government aware that the policy of the Governments in these areas in giving import licences to selected individuals has caused resentment among the general public and the trading classes and if so, what steps do Government contemplate to take to avoid the recurrence of this?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) to (c). I understand the honourable member desires information regarding movement of cloth to Centrally Administered Provinces. My honourable Colleague the Minister of Industry and Supply will answer this question in due course.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: If any honourable member wishes, he may put supplementary questions to Question 773.

REFUGEES FROM EAST BENGAL

***773. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what is the amount of money that is being spent by the Government of India to feed and shelter refugees from East Bengal?

(b) What steps have been taken to implement the decisions reached at the Inter-Dominion Conference where the Government of Pakistan agreed to make conditions safe for the minorities in East Bengal?

(c) How many such refugees from East Bengal have gone back to their homes?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Amount of money spent on feeding and accommodation separately is not available. A sum of Rs. 1 crore 22 lakhs and 65 thousands has, however, been spent on

refugees from East Bengal upto end of December, 1948 by the Government of India and Provincial Government. This includes a sum of Rs. 19 lakhs and 26 thousands for loans.

(b) Government of India have not yet received exact information about the action taken by the East Bengal Government but several leaders in East Bengal have since the conference held at Delhi in December, 1948, made public declarations stressing the right of members of the minority community to have their grievances redressed by Government, and promising them equal rights, opportunities, privileges and obligations with the members of the majority community. The Governor General of Pakistan has also recently assured a deputation of the minority community that henceforth they will have a fair representation in recruitment to Government services. The Government of East Bengal are reported to have set up Provincial and District Minority Board in their Province. That Government are also reported to have drafted an Ordinance for the setting up of Evacuee Property Management Boards and it is expected to be promulgated soon.

(c) The number is not available.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Are the Government quite satisfied that the conditions prevailing now in Pakistan are safe for the minorities to live there?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Not quite satisfactory; but I think it is for the refugees to decide. So far as the Government is concerned, from the reports which are available and from the assurances given by the Government of Pakistan, I think the situation is tolerably better.

Shri H. V. Kamath: During the last eighteen months or more since the 15th August 1947, how many assurances have been given by the Government of Pakistan and how many have been broken?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: It cannot be enumerated.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are they innumerable? Are the assurances innumerable or are the breaches innumerable?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Both.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY AND SUPPLY TO RURAL AREAS

***774. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what is the total electric energy produced in India and what percentage of it is being consumed by the urban population and what percentage by the rural population?

(b) What has been done or is being done by the Central Government to patronize production and distribution of electric energy for the benefit of the rural population of India?

(c) Have the Government of India prepared any scheme or do they intend to do so in future for making electric energy available for rural areas in the Centrally Administered Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) The total electric energy produced in the year 1947 (upto which detailed statistics are now available) was 4073.3 million kilowatt hours. Of this the percentage consumed by the urban population was about 95 per cent. and that consumed by rural population about five per cent.

(b) Electricity being a Provincial subject for purposes of development it is the function of the Provincial Governments to promote and foster schemes for rural electrification. The Central Government have, however, passed the necessary legislation to enable the Provinces to set up Provincial Electricity Boards to whom the task of electrical development, particularly in the backward

areas, is to be entrusted. We have reasons to believe that several Provincial Governments have already initiated investigations on rural electrification in their respective Provinces. The Government of India will naturally do everything in its power to aid the Provincial Governments for the completion of such schemes by giving them assistance in the matter of investigation, procurement of plant, etc. In fact, the Central Government have already prepared Rural Electrification Schemes for Assam and the Central Provinces.

(c) There is no scheme yet for the rural electrification of the areas around Delhi or Ajmer-Merwara.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: May I know, is there a proposal for the establishment of a provincial electricity Board in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Yes, obviously under the provisions of the Electricity Act which has been recently passed.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Do the Government propose to make any arrangement to supply electric energy to the rural areas?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is for the new Board that will come into existence to decide.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR DELHI

***775. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the Government of India have prepared any plan for the development of New Delhi?

(b) If so, what are its details and what capital investment is likely to be made thereon?

(c) Is there any scheme for building a Diplomats' Colony in New Delhi and if so, at which site and what is the estimated investment on such a scheme?

(d) Has any scheme been prepared by the Government of India to construct underground railway lines round Old and New Delhi and if so, has any scheme been prepared therefor? What is the estimated cost for the same and is it proposed to electrify it.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) Yes. A tentative plan for development of Greater Delhi has been prepared showing diagrammatically the nature of development around the present built up areas.

(b) No details of the cost have been worked out for the items of work involved as the plan is to serve the purpose of a guide map for all future developments as and when necessary.

(c) Yes. It is proposed to develop an area of 1,600 acres between the Kitchener Road and Willingdon Aerodrome towards the South-West of New Delhi. A portion of this area would be set apart as a Diplomatic Colony. This area will consist of 100 plots of 2 acres each. Its development is estimated to cost Rs. 62,72,000 which also includes the cost of roads connecting the entire area with New Delhi.

(d) A scheme for improving the communications of Delhi by the installation of Electric Circular Railway has been considered by Central Co-ordination Committee for the development of New Delhi and is under Consideration. The scheme is roughly estimated at Rs. 10.3 crores and comprises 36 miles of surface track and 2½ miles of underground track. The Railway is proposed to be run by electricity.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that the proposal to build additional residential quarters for members of the future Indian Parliament, has been shelved?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The proposal is still under consideration: not shelved.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: With regard to the answer to part (d), may I know how long will it take the Government to take it in hand?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It all depends upon the financial position of the Government of India. It will cost 10.3 crores.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has it been finally settled that Delhi shall be the capital of free India?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: There is no question of settlement; it continues to be the capital.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is the Honourable Minister aware of a statement made by responsible members of Government not excluding himself that there is a possibility of having a second capital somewhere in the centre of India? If so, will he review the position as to whether such a large amount of capital should be invested on Delhi for its expansion?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: As regards the suggestion that I had something to say about this, I say it is not true. The view of the Government of India is that Delhi should continue to be the capital.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad: Will the Government consider the desirability of having a second summer capital for India in view of the extreme heat of Delhi?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: There cannot be any summer capital, because, that plan has already been rejected by this House long long ago.

SUFFERINGS AND NEEDS OF EX-I.N.A. MEN IN SIAM, BURMA AND MALAYA

†*776. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of large numbers of the I.N.A. ranks who had been moved from plantations into Siam, Burma and Malaya along the Death Railway Track for the work of the I.N.A.;

(b) whether Government have received any reports from their representatives in Malaya and Burma regarding their sufferings and needs;

(c) whether Sri Sivaraman of the Reuters, Bangkok, has made any oral or written report to Government about the need for relieving their distress;

(d) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Indian community in Bangkok about the sufferings of these ex-I.N.A. men; and

(e) whether Government propose to call for detailed reports about their conditions from India's Diplomatic Representatives in those places and take steps for giving them relief.

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) No. According to the information available, no I.N.A. personnel were drafted for work on the Moulmein-Bangkok Railway or moved along this Railway, as suggested by the honourable member, for work connected with the I.N.A.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) In view of the above answers, this does not appear necessary. As a matter of fact, our representatives are instructed to keep in touch with the condition of the Indians abroad and to give all possible help.

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

A certain confusion seems to have arisen in the honourable member's mind between the members of the I.N.A. and the members of the Indian Independence League. The latter was a civilian body. The Japanese Occupation Authorities used forced labour on the construction of a railway between Moulmein and Bangkok. A large number of labourers worked under appalling conditions and died of disease and malnutrition. A considerable number of these labourers were Indians, with South Indians predominating. No I.N.A. personnel appears to have been included among these labourers. But many of the labourers may have been members of the Indian Independence League.

The question of affording relief to the dependents of Indian labourers drafted from Malaya, who died in the construction of the railway, had been engaging the attention of the Government of India since 1946. A sum of \$1,500,000 was set apart for their relief by the Malayan Government. Help from other funds also was given.

The Government of India had set up a scheme of repatriation and many Indians were repatriated to India by 1st March 1948 when the scheme was finally wound up. The Government of India also sanctioned schemes for distribution of cloth and cash for destitute Indians in Malaya. Two Medical Missions, one sponsored by the Government of India and the other by the Indian National Congress visited Malaya and did good work. Organisations like the Ramakrishna Mission have also done good work. Government gave a grant of \$10,000 to Ramakrishna Mission for this purpose in 1947 and have recently given another grant of Rs. 15,000 to the Mission for the construction of a dormitory at Singapore for orphans.

DEPOSITS BY NON-MUSLIM LESSEES IN SCHEDULED BANKS AGAINST WASTE LANDS IN WEST PUNJAB

*777. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the non-Muslim lessees of waste lands in Western Punjab deposited large amounts of money as security in certain Scheduled Banks?

(b) Are Government aware that these lessees, now refugees in India, cannot withdraw these amounts, even though the lease periods expired before partition, as the Fixed Deposit Receipts stood in the name of the Collectors of the Districts?

(c) Has this question been taken up in any of the Inter-Dominion Conferences, and if so, with what result?

(d) If no agreement has so far been reached; do Government propose to take up this matter at the next conference?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Government have no information.

(b) and (c). At the Inter-Dominion Conference held on the 14 December, 1948 it was decided that all moneys due to evacuees by Government or quasi-Government bodies should be paid by them direct to the evacuees concerned without the intervention of the Custodian of Evacuee Property. Pending amendment of the Evacuee Property Law, both Dominions have issued instructions to their Custodians for free movement of such moneys.

(d) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF BEER FROM NORWAY

*778. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the Government of India propose to import beer from Norway?

(b) What is the quantity of beer proposed to be imported into India?

(c) What is the value of the beer to be imported?

(d) Is India importing beer on barter system or on cash payment?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Commercial imports of beer from Norway are permitted under the Open General Licence. No imports are contemplated on Government account.

(b) and (c). As beer is allowed importation under the Open General Licence from Norway, no estimate can be given as to the quantity and value of such imports that will be made from that country.

(d) Beer is not imported on a barter basis.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many breweries are there in India and is their production not adequate to meet the needs of the country?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am afraid I am not aware of the number that my honourable friend requires; therefore, I am unable to answer that question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What about the brewery at Solan?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I do not know. My honourable friend may address that question to his colleagues who may have direct personal experience in these matters.

Shri H. V. Kamath: I have no such colleagues, Sir, that is why I have approached the Honourable Minister.

IMPORT OF NORWEGIAN APPLE JUICE

***779. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the Government of India have proposed to import Norwegian Apple Juice and if so, what quantity of it will be imported?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: The Government of India have no specific proposals to import apple juice from Norway. As, however, apple juice is allowed importation from all soft currency countries, they would have no objection to such imports being made on commercial account from that country.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Which countries export Apple juice at present?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am afraid I am not in a position to say that. The information is summarised under the head, Fruit juice. How much of that represents Apple juice, I am not in a position to state.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

MIGRATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS TO AUSTRALIA

***780. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anglo-Indians who migrated from India to Australia in the years 1947 and 1948 and the number that has been repatriated to India out of the said number; and

(b) the reasons for the migration as also for the repatriation?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) and (b). Government have no information on the subject they have asked their High Commissioner in Australia for particulars and as soon as these are received, they will be laid on the table of the House.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OLD AND NEW TYPES OF BUNGALOWS AND QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI

***781. Shri P. Kunhiraman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the bungalows

and quarters that are being constructed for officers, non-gazetted officers and clerks in New Delhi are of a quality inferior to the existing bungalows and quarters?

(b) What is the difference between the old and new types in respect of accommodation and convenience?

(c) Is it proposed to charge the same rents for both these types?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) and (b). No bungalows are being constructed by Government. The additional accommodation required for officers and clerks in New Delhi is being constructed in flats according to the austerity standards which differ from existing buildings in the following respects:

(i) The new buildings are double-storeyed while the old ones are single-storeyed.

(ii) The new ones provide less accommodation than the corresponding category of old ones.

(iii) There are only two types of accommodation, one for officers and one for clerks, in the new buildings while in the old ones there are several types.

(c) Rent will be charged according to the existing rules, namely ten per cent. of pay of officers and clerks or the standard rent based on capital cost of construction, etc. whichever is less. The question of pooling rents of quarters is under consideration of the Government of India.

IMPORT OF MEDICINES

***782. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether medicines were imported from soft currency areas in the year 1948?

(b) If so, what is the total value of such imported medicines in 1948?

(c) Are the imported medicines such as are not available in India?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Imports from hard currency and dollar countries are restricted to such pharmaceuticals and preparations as are not available from soft currency areas or such as cannot be manufactured in this country. Imports from soft currency areas are allowed under Open General Licence.

STATEMENT

Value of Drugs and Medicines imported from Soft and Sterling countries during the year 1948.

Month	Value Rs.
January, 1948	23,71,188
February, 1948	44,56,039
March, 1948	20,97,740
April, 1948	8,68,752
May, 1948	10,62,870
June, 1948	25,71,916
July, 1948	23,75,000
August, 1948	41,27,000
September, 1948	28,23,000
October, 1948	56,99,000
† November, 1948	43,40,945
† December, 1948	36,50,406
Grand Total	3,64,43,856

† Note.—The imports for the months of November and December 1948 do not include the imports into the Province of Bengal as the relevant figures have not yet been received from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

List of drugs and medicines usually imported

- (1) Aloe.
- (2) Asafoetida.
- (3) Camphor.
- (4) Cocaine.
- (5) Cod Liver Oil.
- (6) Morphia.
- (7) Preparation of Opium and Morphia.
- (8) Proprietary and Patent Medicines.
- (9) Quinine.
- (10) Quinine Hydrochloride.
- (11) Quinine Salts other sorts.
- (12) Sarasparilla and preparations thereof.
- (13) Storax (including liquid Storax Rose Melloes).
- (14) Other sorts of Drugs and Medicines.

ENQUIRY INTO MANPOWER SURPLUSES AND SHORTAGES CONDUCTED BY I.L.O.

***783. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the enquiry into manpower surpluses and shortages that are being conducted in Europe by the International Labour Office are extended to Asian Countries as well?

(b) Has India been asked to furnish statistical information about its surplus manpower available for emigration?

(c) If so, what is the number of such surplus manpower?

(d) What are the facilities and conditions offered by the International Labour Organisation for such emigrants?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The information is being collected.

(d) The information is not available so far.

NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF CONCILIATION BOARD'S AWARD IN COLLIERIES

***784. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the award of the Board of Conciliation has not been implemented in many of the collieries even now?

(b) If not, what are those colliery areas and what steps do Government propose to take in the matter and what are the steps which have already been taken?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) and (b). The Board of Conciliation (Colliery Dispute), Bihar and Bengal, on which employees and workers were represented made certain unanimous recommendations. The industry accepted these recommendations and the leading Coal Mining Associations, namely the Indian Mining Association, Indian Mining Federation and the Indian Colliery Owners' Association, have issued detailed instructions to their member collieries for giving effect to them. Government have reason to believe that almost all the collieries have implemented the recommendations as complaints about non-implementation have been very few. The Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad and his staff devote special attention to this matter and all complaints of non-implementation are investigated by them and steps are taken to rectify them.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES FOR MINERS

***785. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what progress has so far been made in the construction of houses for miners?

(b) In which coal-fields has the construction of houses been started and how many houses have been completed?

(c) What was the target fixed by Government for the year 1948-49 and has the same been reached?

(d) How many houses do Government propose to construct for miners during the year 1949-50 and in what coalfields?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) and (b). 48 quarters at Bijoyanagar in Bengal coalfields and 50 at Bhuli in Bihar coalfields have been constructed. Besides 750 quarters at Bhuli are nearing completion.

(c) No target was fixed for the year 1948-49.

(d) For the present it is proposed to construct 1,000 quarters at Bhuli in the Jharia coalfield during 1949-50. Land required for a township at Datla in the Central Provinces coalfields is being acquired.

BONUS SCHEME FOR MINERS

***786. Shri R. L. Malviya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what percentage of the miners has received the benefit of the bonus scheme in the quarters the bonus has been paid to them?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: The percentage of workers in the Central Provinces and Berar and Orissa Coalfields, who received bonus during the year 1948, varied from 40.3 per cent. to 54.47 per cent. on an average.

In respect of the Bihar, Bengal and Assam Coalfields, it has not yet been possible to consolidate the information for the year 1948. But during the bonus period of the 12th May 1947 to 31st December 1947 in the year 1947 about 24 per cent. of the workers on an average received bonus in the coalfields of Bengal and Bihar.

CONSTRUCTION OF CENTRAL HOSPITALS AT RANIGUNJ AND C.P. COAL FIELDS

***787. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what progress has been made with regard to the construction of central hospitals at Ranigunj and the Central Provinces Coal fields?

(b) Do Government propose to construct a central hospital in the coal fields of Korea State (Central Provinces)?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) Government had proposed to construct a Central Hospital at Asansol for the Raniganj coalfields and a regional hospital at Datla for the Central Provinces coalfields. The question of selecting a site for the Asansol hospital is going on. The site for the Central Provinces hospital has been fixed and land is being acquired. The schemes have however, been kept in abeyance as an anti-inflationary measure for the present.

(b) Government have no proposal to construct a central hospital in the coalfields of Korea State at present.

COLLIERY AREAS NOT UNDER MINES BOARD OF HEALTH

***788. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether there is any colliery area in India which is not under the Mines Board of Health?

(b) If so, what steps do government propose to take to bring these areas also under the Mines Board of Health?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) Information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

(b) Certain Provincial Governments have constituted Mines Boards of Health under local enactment and it will be for them to take steps, legislative or otherwise, to bring any colliery area under the control of such Boards. After full information is received, Provincial Governments concerned will be requested to bring such colliery areas as are not under some Mines Board of Health to bring them under some existing Board or constitute new Boards as the case may be.

COLLISION OF S.S. "JAL JAWAHAR" WITH A DUTCH STEAMER

*789. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the S.S. "Jal Jawahar" collided with a Dutch steamer recently at Port Said;

(b) if so, the date and cause of the accident; and

(c) the extent of damage, if any?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) and (b). Government understand that on the 8th February 1949, a Swedish vessel became temporarily unmanageable during equally weather whilst entering the Suez Canal and collided with the "Jal Jawahar."

(c) It is reported that minor damage was occasioned to soft nose, stem plate and structure port side well above water line.

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

*790. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(i) the number of Gazetted officers;

(ii) the number of superintendents;

(iii) the number of Assistants; and

(iv) the number of clerks and stenographers in the Ministry of Commerce?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (i) 37.

(ii) 16 (including one non-gazetted)

(iii) 149.

(iv) 188.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD

*791. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state the number of students who received education in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(b) How many students have, since the establishment of the School, completed their studies?

(c) What is the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on this School from its inception up-to-date for each year?

(d) What is the annual income of this school for the same period?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) The information is as follows:

(i) During 1947-48 ... 121 students

(ii) During 1948-49 ... 143 students

(b) 372 students

(c) and (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the table.

STATEMENT

Expenditure on Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology and Annual Income

Year	Income	Expenditure	
		Recurring	Non-recurring
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1926-27	8,205	70,652	..
1927-28	19,629	1,27,444	1,19,000
1928-29	25,734	1,49,437	72,940
1929-30	29,507	1,44,364	48,338
1930-31	25,752	1,46,467	36,435
1931-32	18,229	1,36,626	11,040
1932-33	15,662	1,20,604	14,135
1933-34	14,336	1,50,217	..
1934-35	15,189	1,54,380	..
1935-36	15,719	1,57,267	..
1936-37	17,331	1,67,542	7,500
1937-38	20,553	1,79,320	..
1938-39	21,685	1,92,855	13,800
1939-40	24,071	1,87,431	2,500
1940-41	26,544	1,93,884	2,000
1941-42	23,978	2,02,090	..
1942-43	15,915	1,80,059	2,000
1943-44	23,000	1,95,287	6,625
1944-45	46,864	2,42,914	6,792
1945-46	50,954	2,62,044	..
1946-47	54,563	3,01,180	10,500
1947-48	12,479	1,22,250	..
(from 1st April 1947 to 14th August 1947)			
1947-48	22,000	1,94,188	..
(from 15th August 1947 to 31st March, 1948)			
1948-49	64,000	4,20,000	1,00,000
	(estimated)	(anticipated)	(anticipated)

Expenditure on construction and maintenance of School buildings

Year	Maintenance (recurring)	Construction (Non-recurring)
	Rs.	Rs.
1926-29	..	11,54,224
1938-39	6,050	..
1939-40	4,633	..
1945-46	13,223	1,29,826
1946-47	23,160	51,260
1947-48	34,291	1,53,958
1948-49	34,540	1,41,557

As regards information which is wanting in the above statement steps are being taken to collect it and, if available, will be added later.

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUTS

*792. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state.

(a) the number of ground-nut exporters or shippers;

(b) the rules regulating the enlistment of ground-nut exporters or shippers; and

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to encourage producers' organisations to work as exporters of their own produce of groundnut?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) 71 established shippers and 100 newcomers have been granted licences against 1948 allocations.

(b) Those who exported groundnuts during the period, January 1, 1947 to September 30, 1948 are classified as established shippers and 90 per cent. of the available quota is distributed among them broadly in proportion to their shipments to different destinations in the said period. Applications from those who are not established shippers are considered on merits for the remaining 10 per cent. which is earmarked for newcomers.

(c) Yes.

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF COTTON TEXTILES

***798. Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton textiles licensed for import during the year 1948 and the quantities exported to different countries during the same year;

(b) the total quantity exported to the hard-currency areas;

(c) the effect of reduction of export duty from 25 per cent. *ad valorem* to 10 per cent.,

(d) whether any difficulty has been felt to compete in the hard-currency markets by not abolishing the export duty;

(e) by what per cent. the export control prices are higher than the internal control prices; and

(f) what are the reasons of the rise of the internal control prices and what is the extent of the rise?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) The information regarding the quantity licensed for import during 1948 is not available as cotton textiles are cleared through Customs on the basis of value. The total value of the cotton piecegoods and yarn so licensed is Rs. 21,36,15,966. A statement (No. I) showing the quantities of cotton piecegoods and yarn exported to different countries during the year 1948 is laid on the table of the House. The information regarding the value of exports is being collected and will be laid on the table as soon as possible.

(b) 67 Tons.

(c) The reduction of export duty has resulted in some improvement in the utilization of quotas and at the end of 1948 the quotas utilized were 43 per cent. of the total quotas issued for export, as against 20 per cent. before the reduction.

(d) Yes.

(e) Control on prices of cloth for export exists only in respect of Australia, British, East Africa and Sudan. In these cases the controlled export price is nine per cent. higher than the ex-mill price if the exporter is himself a manufacturer and seventeen per cent. in other cases.

(f) The main reason for increase in the prices is the rise in the prices of cotton; other reasons being increase in the wages and prices of mill stores etc. A comparative statement (No. II) showing the retail prices during the previous control period, the decontrol period and the prices now in force is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT I

Actual exports of cotton piecegoods and yarn during 1948

(Figures in tons)

Country	Cotton piecegoods	Cotton Twist and Yarn
(1) Aden	546	..
(2) British Somaliland	50	..
(3) Eritrea	76	..
(4) Saudi Arabia	207	..
(5) Siam	32	..
(6) Persian Gulf Sheikdom	596	..
(7) Australia	1936	..
(8) Belgian Congo	46*	..
(9) B. E. Africa	2925	..
(10) B. W. Africa	1132	..
(11) Burma	1935	19
(12) Ceylon	2788	..
(13) Malaya and Str. Settlements	1032	..
(14) Turkey	28	..
(15) Syria	5	..
(16) Iraq	83	..
(17) Mauritius	239	..
(18) New Zealand	206	..
(19) Rhodesia	73	..
(20) Iran	209	..
(21) P. E. Africa	21*	..
(22) Seychelles	14	..
(23) Transjordan	21	..
(24) Sudan	1015	..
(25) Cyprus	2	..
(26) Ethiopia	89	..
(27) Dutch East Indies	5	..
(28) Br. Pacific Island	48	..
(29) French Colonies	671	..
(30) Palestine	2	..
(31) B. W. Indies	4	..
(32) United Kingdom	28	..
(33) Afghanistan	505	..
(34) Pakistan	16444	4272
(35) Nepal	826†	161
(36) Tibet	450	..
TOTAL	34289†	4452

* Hard Currency Area. † This includes a quantity of 10,200 tons of handloom cloth exported to the various countries during the free concession from 23rd April 1948 to 31st July 1948. ‡ For the period January-October 1948.

STATEMENT II

Showing retail prices of cloth during previous control, after decontrol and since re-imposition of control.

Description of Cloth	Standard width	Unit	Controlled price before 20-1-48		Peak Price during decontrol		Controlled retail price after 1-8-48		Controlled retail price since 1-1-49	
			Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Leopard Grey	43"	Yard	0	8	0	13	6	0	11	7
Coarse Drill Bleached	28"	Yard	0	11	1	6	6	0	15	7
Medium long Cloth Bleached	33"	Yard	0	11	1	8	0	1	0	7
Medium Shooting Grey	35"	Yard	0	6	0	11	0	0	9	5
Fine Dhoties Bleached	48"	Piece of 5 yards	4	13	6	15	0	6	7	0
Fine Long Cloth Bleached	35"	Yard	0	14	2	1	9	0	1	3
Superfine sarree Bleached	47"	Piece of 5 yards	4	9	3	9	0	6	11	0
Superfine Voiles Bleached and Maroon	52"	Yard	0	12	6	2	10	0	1	1

* Including 25% Excise Duty.

NOTE.—The present prices of cloth are lower than the Ad Hoc prices fixed on the 1st August, 1948 as follows:—
 1% in the case of coarse cloth.
 2½% in the case of Medium cloth.
 10% in the case of Fine and Superfine cloth.

BLACK MARKETING IN KEROSENE OIL

794. **Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that whereas kerosene oil is not available on ration cards for weeks together, it can at all times be procured from 10 annas to 14 annas per bottle; and

(b) whether Government propose to freeze forthwith all stocks of kerosene oil and take up its entire distribution from the existing agents to put a stop to its black marketing and if not, why not?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) Provincial Governments control the distribution and prices of kerosene under powers delegated to them under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, (1946). It is possible that cases of shortage of kerosene and black marketing occur at various places from time to time, as the distribution of kerosene from main ports is restricted by the availability of transport and of tin plate.

(b) The answer is in the negative. It is not practicable for Government to set up their own distributing agency owing to various difficulties involved.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

WORK OF CHIEF LABOUR COMMISSIONER AND CERTAIN OTHER OFFICERS

46. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the nature of the work of;

- the Chief Labour Commissioner;
- the Chief Adviser of factories;
- the Chief Inspector of Mines;
- the Mica Welfare Commissioner; and
- the Mines Welfare Commissioner respectively?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (i) to (v). I lay on the table a statement outlining the nature of the work performed by the officers named in the question.

STATEMENT

Nature of the work performed by the Chief Labour Commissioner, Chief Adviser Factories, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Mica Mines Welfare Commissioner and Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner.

(i) *Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).*—The Chief Labour Commissioner is the head of the Organisation dealing with industrial relations in industries and undertakings falling within the central sphere, namely, Federal Railways, mines, oil-fields, major ports and other establishments owned or controlled by the Central Government. This organisation is in charge of conciliation, welfare (excluding welfare in coal mines) and operation of labour laws to the extent to which their administration is a central responsibility. The Chief Labour Commissioner exercises certain statutory functions under the various labour laws insofar as they apply to central sphere undertakings and personally undertakes conciliation in major disputes. Besides, he advises Government on labour matters including labour legislation.

(ii) *Chief Adviser Factories.*—The work of the Chief Adviser Factories is mainly advisory. He advises the Central, Provincial and State Governments as well as industrialists and other interested persons on the design and layout of factories, housing of labour, working conditions in factories and all matters connected with the Factory law. He also arranges training courses for junior Factory Inspectors and refresher courses for senior Inspectors of Provincial and State Governments and issues various leaflets, pamphlets, posters, etc., for promoting the safety, health and welfare of workers. The Chief Adviser Factories is also responsible for the administration of the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934, and Regulations framed thereunder regarding protection against accidents to workers employed in loading and unloading ships.

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(iii) **Chief Inspector of Mines in India.**—The Chief Inspector of Mines is the principal officer responsible for the enforcement of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, and the Regulations and Rules framed thereunder. He, assisted by Inspectors under him, inspects mines and conducts enquiries into accidents. He is a member of several Boards and Committees connected with the mining industry, such as the Coal Mines Stowing Board, Advisory Council of School of Mines, Executive Committee of School of Mines (Chairman), Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, etc., and of the Mining Boards under the Bihar and West Bengal Governments. Besides, being head of the Mines Department, he is responsible for work connected with Competency Certificate examinations, award of certificates, etc.

(iv) **Mica Mines Welfare Commissioner.**—The Welfare Commissioner for Mica Mines is the principal officer appointed by the Central Government to administer, supervise and carry out activities in the Bihar mica fields financed from the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund which has been created under the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946.

(v) **Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner.**—The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Commissioner is the principal officer appointed by the Central Government to supervise and carry out various welfare measures including the building of miners' houses financed from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund created under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISIONS OF EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE ACT

47. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what are the various Social Security Measures that have been effected by Government after legislation for the same was passed?

(b) Who is the head of the employees State Insurance Corporation?

(c) What are his special qualifications for the post?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) (i) The administrative provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, namely, chapters I, II, III and VIII were brought into force with effect from the 1st September 1948.

(ii) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Medical Benefit Council provided for in sections 4, 8 and 10 respectively of the Act have been set up.

(iii) The Director General has been appointed. Steps to recruit other principal officers and the staff are being taken.

(iv) The rules which had to be framed by the Central Government under section 95 of the Act were published for criticism and are expected to be issued shortly.

(v) Regulations under section 97 of the Act are being drafted by the Corporation.

(vi) The concentration of workers to whom the Act will apply in the first instance, the medical facilities available near those concentrations at present and the extent to which these facilities will have to be expanded or extended under the Act are being surveyed by the Provincial Governments with a view to selecting suitable sites for the dispensaries and hospitals to be set up by the Provincial Governments and for the offices which the Corporation will have to establish.

(vii) As the introduction of the Scheme in the whole of the country may take some time it is intended to start the scheme in the centrally administered areas of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara at an early date so that it may serve as a Pilot Scheme.

(b) Dr. C. L. Katial has been appointed as Director-General of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation under Section 16 of the Act.

(c) (i) Dr. C. L. Katial got his Honours M.B.B.S. degree from the Punjab University standing first in Medicine in the University in 1922. He is also D.T.M. (Liverpool) and L.M. (Dublin). He was practising in England for the past 20 years. He was a member of the War Medical Committee, a fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and the Examining Surgeon of the City of London in respect of provisions of the Factories Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(ii) Dr. Katial was closely associated with the various social security measures in the United Kingdom for a long time having held the following offices:

1. Chairman of the Medical Board, Ministry of Pensions, London.
2. Member of the London Panel Committee for National Health Insurance.
3. Honorary Member of the London Insurance Institute.
4. Chairman of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare, Housing and Assessment Committees of the Finsbury Borough Council. As Chairman of the Housing Committee he was responsible for carrying through an extensive housing scheme costing a million pounds.

(iii) In addition, Dr. Katial took an active part in the public life in England. He was the Mayor of Finsbury in 1938-39 and was a Justice of the Peace, the Land and Tax Commissioner for the County of Middlesex, appointed by the British Parliament, a Member of the London County Council and of the Metropolitan Water Board of London and Chairman of the Food Control Committee of Finsbury.

CAPACITY IN KILOWATTS OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

48. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what is the present installed capacity in kilowatts of hydro-electric works in India, and how does this compare with other advanced countries?

(b) What is the *per capita* consumption of electricity in India and how does this *per capita* consumption compare with the consumption in other advanced countries like the U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Switzerland?

(c) What are the resources of India as compared to water resources of other advanced countries like the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.?

(d) What is the estimated capacity of the major hydro-electric projects now actually under execution or in advanced stage of planning and what are the major projects of this character in the hands of the Government of India?

(e) What time in aggregate such main projects are likely to take and what are the estimated cost of expenditure thereon? By which time are they likely to be completed?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) to (c) A statement (No. I) giving the required information is laid on the table. The information is only approximate, based on rough estimates readily available in the Secretariat.

(d) and (e). A statement (No. II) showing approximate readily available information is placed on the table. Only the Hirakud Dam Project is being executed under the direct supervision of the Government of India.

STATEMENT I

Name of country	Hydro-electric potential (in million KW)	Installed capacity (in million KW)	<i>Per capita</i> consumption (in million units (Kwh))
U. S. S. R.	100	22.4	2,150
U. S. A.	45	14.9	1,775
Canada	38	7.7	2,580
France	9	3.7	612
Germany	6	3.2	300
Switzerland	4.5	2.6	1,717
Sweden	7.5	2.6	1,743
Norway	4.5	2.4	3,579
India	30-40	0.5	12
U. K.	1.5	0.5	835

STATEMENT II

Name of the Project	Approximate cost in lakhs of Rs.	Probable date of completion	Installed capacity (K.W.)
(1) Bhakara Dam Project (East Punjab)	9,400	1956	4,00,000
(2) Hirakud Dam Project (Orissa)	4,781	1956	3,21,000
(3) Damodar Project (Bihar and West Bengal)	5,500	1954	3,50,000
(4) Tungabhadra Project (Madras)	1,700	1953	7,000 firm (14,000 seasonal)
(5) Machkund (Madras)	1,563	1952	51,000
(6) Rihand Project (U.P.)	2,625	1957	2,30,000
(7) Yamuna Project (U.P.)	Stage I: 798	1954	22,560 firm (28,360 seasonal)
(8) Sarda Project (U.P.)	697	1954	41,400
(9) Jog Extension (Mysore)	500	1950	72,000
TOTAL			1,494,960

Note.—Apart from the projects listed above, there are under execution a number of smaller projects, new and extensions. Also a number of other major projects are under investigations which have not yet reached an advanced stage.

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN SINGHBHUM DISTRICT, BIHAR

49. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what are the mineral deposits in Singbhum District now in Bihar?

(b) How many of them are now worked and how long will they last?

(c) What are the new mines to be worked out yet?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) A list of the minerals known to occur in the Singbhum district is laid on the table.

(b) The minerals at present being worked in the district are Slate stone, Limestone, Chromite, China clay, Copper, Gravel and other stones, Ironore, Maganeseore, and Steatite. The deposits of these minerals, are likely to last for several years more, at the present rate of consumption.

(c) Roughly speaking, the answer to this part of the question can be obtained by deducting the minerals listed in (b) above from those listed in (a) above. But whether it would be worth while mining them would depend on the demand, the cost of production and other variable factors. For further information the following publications may be consulted:

(i) Memoirs, G.S.I., Vol. LXIX, Pt. I (Mineral Deposits of Eastern Singbhum and surrounding areas).

(ii) Memoirs, G.S.I. Vol. LXXVIII (The Economic Geology and Mineral Resources of Bihar Province).

STATEMENT

List of minerals which are known to occur in the Singbhum District

- (1) Abrasives—
 - (i) Garnet.
 - (ii) Chert.
- (2) Apatite.
- (3) Asbestos.
- (4) Barytes.

(5) Building materials—

(i) Stone.

(ii) Slate.

(iii) Ballast.

(6) Chromite.

(7) China clay.

(8) Copper.

(9) Gold.

(10) Iron ore, vanadium bearing iron ore.

(11) Kyanite.

(12) Lead-Silver.

(13) Manganese.

(14) Mica.

(14A) Limestone.

(15) Mineral Fertilisers—

(i) Potash Felspar.

(ii) Apatite (*vide item No. 2*).

(16) Mineral Pigments.

(17) Refractory materials—

(i) Chromite (*vide item No. 6*).

(ii) Dolomite.

(iii) Kyanite (*vide item No. 11*).

(iv) Magnesite.

(v) Quartz Schist.

(vi) Steatite.

(vii) Potstone.

(18) Vanadium.

(19) Occurrences of little or no importance—

(i) Monazite.

(ii) Topaz.

(iii) Torbernite.

(iv) Corundum

(v) Titanium.

(vi) Wolfram.

MINERAL DEPOSITS OF GANGPUR STATE (ORISSA)

50. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what are the mineral deposits of Gangpur State (Orissa)?

(b) How many of them are being worked now?

(c) When will the others be worked and what are they?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) A list of the mineral occurrences of the State is placed on the table.

(b) Deposits of limestone and dolomite only have been worked during recent years.

(c) Deposits other than limestone and dolomite are not being worked at present. It is not possible to say definitely when they will be worked. It is open to any private party who is able to obtain a mining lease to work any of the deposits at any time.

STATEMENT

List of mineral occurrences of Gangpur State (Orissa)

- (1) Limestone and Dolomite
- (2) Managanese Ore.
- (3) Coal.
- (4) Gold.
- (5) Lead ore.
- (6) Pyrites.
- (7) Diamonds.
- (8) Kyanite.
- (9) Sillimanite.
- (10) Fireclay.
- (11) Kaolin and white clay.
- (12) Black Carbonaceous Phyllite.
- (13) Barytes.
- (14) Red Ochre (Red iron oxide).
- (15) Soapstone.
- (16) Iron stone (Limonite).
- (17) Quartz and Quartz sand.
- (18) Felspar.
- (19) Muscovite.
- (20) Building stones.

COPPER MINES IN DHALBHUM

51. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state how much copper has so far been extracted out of the mines in Dhalbhum?

(b) Who works the Galudi copper mines?

(c) How much of the copper so obtained has been used in India and how much was exported?

(d) How much copper still remains to be taken out?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) About 110,000 tons of copper metal.

(b) Presumably the honourable member is referring to the Mosaboni Mines, near Ghatsila. The Indian Copper Corporation has been working this mine since 1924.

(c) Practically the whole amount has been consumed by India.

(d) It is not possible to say. The Indian Copper Corporation is said to have proved reserves of about two million tons of copper ore.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF MAYURBHANJ STATE (ORISSA)

52. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what are the mineral resources of Mayurbhanj State (Orissa)?

(b) How far have they been exploited?

(c) What are the conditions for working the Gorumohisina Iron Ores?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) and (b): A list showing the mineral occurrences of the State, and the deposits which are being worked, is placed on the table.

(c) The iron ore deposits at Gorumohisina are being worked under lease by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. Jamshedpur. The terms on which the lease was granted are not known to the Government of India.

STATEMENT

List showing the mineral occurrences of the Mayurbhanj State

- (1) Lead Ore.
- (2) Iron Ore.
- (3) Vanadium bearing Magnetite.
- (4) Kyanite and Dumortierite.
- (5) Asbestos.
- (6) Glass Sand.
- (7) White clay.
- (8) Building materials.
- (9) Gold.
- (10) Red Oxide.
- (11) Silica Sand.
- (12) Ochre.
- (13) Soapstone.

List showing the deposits which are being worked in the Mayurbhanj State

- (1) Iron Ore.
- (2) China clay.
- (3) Red Oxide.
- (4) Kyanite.
- (5) Silica Sand.
- (6) Asbestos.
- (7) Ochre.
- (8) Soapstone.

53. [WITHDRAWN.]

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF LABOUR

54. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

- (i) the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;
- (ii) the number of Superintendents;
- (iii) the number of Assistants; and
- (iv) the number of senior grade and junior grade clerks and stenographers?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far as the main Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour is concerned, the figures are:

- (i) 18.
- (ii) 6.
- (iii) 41.

(iv) There are no senior grade clerks in the main Secretariat. The number of junior grade Clerks and Stenographers is 45 and 12 respectively.

Information in respect of the attached and subordinate offices is being collected ... and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF LAW

55. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state:

- (i) the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;
- (ii) the number of Superintendents;
- (iii) the number of Assistants; and
- (iv) the number of senior grade and junior grade clerks and stenographers?

The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: (i) 19, (ii) 6, (iii) 30, (iv) 50.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

GRIEVANCES OF G. I. P. GUARDS.

Shri B. N. Munavalli: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Guards in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway had represented their grievances to the Railway authorities and to the Government of India?

(b) Are their grievances genuine?

(c) If so, why are their genuine grievances not redressed?

(d) Is it a fact that the guards have started fast since the morning of the 23rd February, 1949.

(e) What steps do Government intend to take to stop the fasting of these guards?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Some Guards of the G.I.P. Railway sent a representation direct to the Government of India a month ago.

(b) and (c). The representation is under consideration by the G.I.P. Railway Administration.

(d) Yes.

(e) Some of the Guards terminated their fast on the 25th February, 1949 that is two days after they commenced it and the others followed suit on the 27th February.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: Are the Government aware that the running allowances of guards have, according to the new calculations made by the Railway Board been considerably curtailed on all the railways?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not think they have been curtailed but hardships in certain individual cases have been reported, and it is a fact that the scales sanctioned or guards have not been as liberal as in the case of other running staff.

Mr. Frank Anthony: What were the main grievances set out in this representation?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: There was a printed memorandum which was received by the Government. The grievances mentioned are the following:

- (i) Free supply of uniforms.
- (ii) Continuance of good conduct allowance.
- (iii) Payment of due wages with arrears due to suburban guards.
- (iv) Adjustment of seniority of guards on various anomalies based on the C.P.C. report.
- (v) Enforcement of undue mass transfers of V. T. suburban guards.
- (vi) Non-payment of due annual increments to staff over due: and
- (vii) Fixation of pay of staff on the prescribed scale.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is not it a fact that some of the individuals who were drawing a particular salary previously, are now drawing less under the new scale?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I cannot give an answer straightaway. But if there are any such cases, they will be looked into, because the general principle that we are following is that no guard should get, under the new arrangements, anything less than what he was getting previously.

Shri B. N. Munavalli: May I know when the good conduct allowance was stopped and why?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: They are all included in the new allowances.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: In view of the reply that has just been given by the Honourable Minister that according to the new grades the position of the guards is not so liberal as in other cases, do the Government propose to re-examine the question?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We will look into the matter.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: Have Government examined the grievances in the memorial? Which of them have they found genuine and what steps are Government taking to redress these grievances?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: They are all under the consideration of the G.I.P. Railway administration. When anything requires the orders of the Government of India, they will be referred to us and we will consider them.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 3rd March, 1949

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

*795—*829. [See pages 1194-1225].

FOREIGNERS EMPLOYED IN HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY, BANGALORE

*830. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state how many foreigners are employed in the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., at Bangalore?

(b) Are they under contract?

(c) How many Indians have been trained by them?

(d) Are fully trained Indians available to take up the highest posts?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Several thousands of Indians have been trained by them.

(d) The highest administrative posts are already held by Indians. As regards technical posts held by non-Indians, Indian under-studies are already in position in nearly all the cases.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Sir, the reply to the last question, item (d), I have not been able to follow.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (d) The highest administrative posts are already held by Indians. As regards technical posts held by non-Indians, Indian under-studies are already in position in nearly all the cases.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister's reply to part (b) of my question is that they are under contract. May I know what is the contract period? Also, he said that several Indians have been trained. May I know how many have been trained?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: So far as the contract period is concerned, it is due to expire in December, 1950, and in some cases in 1951; but not beyond 1951, in any case.

As regards number of Indians trained, several thousands of them have been trained.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know how much capital has been invested in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. and also how much expenditure has been incurred during the last ten or eleven years?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I answered this question the other day.

Shri H. V. Kamath: When was it?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Last week, I think.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the answer too precious to be repeated?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: What is the use of repetitions? It will only take up the time of the House.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has any aeroplane been manufactured at all in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. Bangalore, during the last ten years?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I think I have answered that question also.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the fact that aircraft is very important for modern warfare, is there any proposal before government to co-ordinate the activities of the Industry and Supply Ministry in this regard, with the Defence Ministry?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: This question does not arise, as the main question refers only to Non-Indians employed in the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd. at Bangalore.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know who is in charge of the technical side and who is in charge of the administrative side?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: On the technical side there is Mr. Maxwell, the Chief Production Engineer; and the General Manager who is also supervising Financial Adviser's work is Mr. Sen Gupta.

Shri B. N. Munavalli: Is it a fact that in this concern, new hands are preferred to old ones, I mean men who have put in some years of service before retrenchment?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We always give preference to the existing staff, if they are found qualified enough. That is the policy.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS DURING 1948

***831. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Second, First, Inter and Third class passengers who travelled on all Indian Railways during the calendar year 1948 together with the earnings from each class separately?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The number of and earnings from First, Second, Inter and Third class passengers who travelled over the Indian Government Railways during the calendar year 1948 are estimated to be:

Indian Government Railways.		
(Figures in thousands).		
	Passengers	Passenger
	No.	Earnings (Rs.)
First Class	1,389	2,19.46
Second Class	16,593	6,29.20
Inter Class	21,556	5,20.27
Third Class	951,056	67,97.32
Total	990,594	81,66.25

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how these figures compare with those of 1947? In which class has been the highest number, as compared to 1947?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: In the year 1947, the total number of passengers was 807,405,000, and the earnings came to Rs. 56,30,66,000.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: My question was, in which class was the highest number, in the Inter-Class, or First Class or Third Class, as compared to 1947.

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: In the year 1947, there were more first-class, second-class and inter-class passengers than in 1948. In 1948, there were more third-class passengers.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether ticketless travellers are included in these figures?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: These are passengers who paid for the tickets.

CENTRAL STAFF COLLEGE FOR RAILWAY OFFICERS

***832. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Central Staff College for Railway Officers existed before the war?

(b) If so, where was it and why was it closed?

(c) Is it a fact that the Railway Board have decided to open such a college at Devlali and if so, what is the estimated recurring and non-recurring cost for the same?

(d) What will be the nature of the course of study in the college and what qualifications will be prescribed for admission thereto?

(e) What is the total number of students who can be admitted into the college for a course?

(f) Has the College started functioning and if so, with how many students?

(g) Are the students charged any fee and what are the conditions attached when the students pass out from the College?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) It was situated at Dehra Dun and was closed purely as an economy measure.

(c) It has been decided that a Central Staff College for Railway Officers is necessary and should be opened as early as possible. The actual site has not been fixed yet. The recurring cost is estimated at about Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum. The non-recurring cost will depend on the site and locality selected.

(d) The curriculum has not been drawn up yet but the college is intended both to train probationary officers and to provide refresher courses to Inspectors and officers of all levels, except Heads of Departments, already in service.

(e) This has not yet been finally decided and it is hoped that about 100 students will attend courses at the same time.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know why this site has been selected at Devlali when the old college stood at Dehra Dun? And also whether the building used in Dehra Dun was a government building or whether it was a hired one?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: At Dehra Dun the buildings were taken over by the Defence Department. So we had to find another site for our college. Devlali was selected, but owing to certain difficulties, it has been given up. We are on the look-out for another site.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In view of the urgency of opening this college, may I know whether it is intended to hold over the opening of the college until the new buildings are ready, or whether it will be set up in a hired building?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I think the college itself will be held over till the new site is selected and accommodation provided.

Shri Khandubhai K. Desai: Has the site at Devlali been finally decided?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Devlali has been finally decided to be given up.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know when the institution at Dehra Dun was closed?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: It was given up during the slump period.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Will the new site be more centrally situated?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Actually we are looking out for sites in Mhow, Chindwara and Khamtee.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I take it that at present there is no arrangement for the training of railway officers?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: At present none.

ELECTRIC MACHINES FOR CANCELLING STAMPS ON LETTERS

*833. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether electric machines for cancelling stamps on letters posted are in use in some of the Post Offices and if so, what are the names of the Post Offices where they exist?

(b) How many such machines have been imported and what is the future plan for installing similar machines in Post Offices in other important cities?

(c) What is the cost of each machine and has there been any saving in the cost on manual labour due to the introduction of these machines?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) Yes. A statement showing the names of Post Offices and R. M. S. Offices where stamp cancelling machines are in use is laid on the table of the House.

(b) In addition to 11 machines previously imported, orders were placed recently for the import of 170 machines. These are being received from England in instalments. So far 60 have landed, out of which 10 have been assembled and brought into use in Delhi, Nagpur, Ajmer, Allahabad, Banaras, Kanpur, Lucknow and Howrah. The remaining machines will be installed in other important towns such as Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Darjeeling.

(c) The cost of one machine is Rs. 1,166. Its chief advantage is not saving of staff so much as speed of cancellation of postage stamps and neatness of cancellation marks.

STATEMENT

Names of post offices in India in which Electric Stamp cancelling Machines were in use in January, 1949

(1) Bombay.	(9) Delhi R.M.S.
(2) Calcutta.	(10) Nagpur.
(3) Madras.	(11) Ajmer.
(4) Madras Sorting (R.M.S.).	(12) Allahabad.
(5) Mount Road (Madras).	(13) Banares.
(6) Park Town (Madras).	(14) Kanpur.
(7) Delhi.	(15) Lucknow.
(8) New Delhi.	(16) Howrah.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know why when a large number of these machines have been installed in the U. P., they have been left out of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

Shri Khurshed Lal: If my honourable friend will see the statement, he will find that these machines have been in use in these three places.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Are there machines in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Yes. Besides, there are four in Madras, and one each in Nagpur and Ajmer.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: How many in the U. P.?

Shri Khurshed Lal: All these machines in the U. P. were installed a long time ago.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Owing to this mechanization, has there been any increase in the ranks of the unemployed?

Shri Khurshed Lal: As I said these machines do not affect the staff so much as speed of cancellation of postage stamps and neatness of cancellation marks.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Where from have these been imported?

Shri Khurshed Lal: England.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how many letters are stamped in a minute by these machines?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I cannot give this figure just now.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that 1,000 letters are stamped in one minute according to a statement in the press?

Shri G. S. Guha: Is there any such machine in Shillong or in any other place in Assam?

Shri Khurshed Lal: None in Shillong. As I said we are importing 170 machines and Shillong's turn will come.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: When there is no saving of labour, why is the Government wasting their money on these machines?

Shri Khurshed Lal: It is not wasting money. The machine gives better cancellation and it speeds up the process. The trouble is that the machine only cancels the stamp at the top right-hand corner. Unfortunately most of the stamps are fixed at the back of envelopes.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: In view of the difficulties enumerated, may I know how the machine will be worked when the stamps are not placed at the right-hand corner?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The machines are working in the places where they have been installed. They could work better if the stamps were properly fixed.

STEPS FOR INCREASING STEEL PRODUCTION

*834. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to set up new State-owned steel works for increasing steel production?

(b) Is it a fact that three foreign consulting engineering firms have been appointed for drawing up preliminary reports?

(c) Have such reports been already submitted?

(d) If so, what are the decisions of the Government of India thereon?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The reports have just been received and are under examination.

Seth Govind Das: With respect to the location of these factories have Government come to a decision?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No. But the reports are under examination. The Central Provinces is one of the places recommended.

Seth Govind Das: Have the Government of India received a representation from the Central Provinces sending them the report of the iron ore in Drug district and have they said that that is the best iron available in the whole of India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have got the report. All the reports are now under examination.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it a fact that other Provincial Governments also have asked for similar consideration?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Many provinces have asked, but unfortunately the experts favour the Central Provinces.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the reports be placed on the table of the House before Government takes a decision thereon?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: It may not be possible to place the entire reports before the House because they include some confidential information which the experts do not desire should be publicly disclosed. But I shall certainly place a complete summary of the reports for the information of the members of the House.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Can the reports be supplied to members of the House confidentially as was done in the case of the Income-tax Investigation Committee report on Budget day? Cannot Government trust the members of the House?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Each report runs into 100 to 300 pages—in all about 1,000 pages. We cannot print them.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Why this hush-hush policy?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No hush-hush policy at all.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that the honourable Minister has just said that the experts have recommended the Central Provinces, why is there delay in selecting the place?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The reports came to my hand only a week ago.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The honourable Minister is going through the reports.

Shri Biswanath Das: Are all the three reports in favour of the Central Provinces?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Orissa is also one of the provinces.

Shri Biswanath Das: I am not asking for Orissa. I am sorry for the insinuation. In fact the matter came up before the Standing Finance Committee. Therefore I am asking for certain information. I should like to know whether all the three reports favoured the selection of the Central Provinces as the place for the location of the factories?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: What the experts have done is they have discussed the advantages and disadvantages of locating the factories in different parts of India and they seem to incline in favour of the Central Provinces and Orissa. I did not make any insinuation against Orissa, much less against my honourable friend.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Who are the experts?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The three expert companies are: (i) Koppers Co. Incorporation, U.S.A., (ii) Arthur G. McKee & Co., U.S.A., and (iii) The International Construction, Co., London.

Seth Govind Das: Are they going to be factories or a factory?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is a matter for consideration.

Shri H. V. Kamath: By what date can the honourable members expect to have a copy of the summary of the report in their hands, which the honourable Minister has promised?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: As soon as the preliminary investigations are over.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has honourable Minister any idea of the approximate time by which the investigation will end?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I shall place a summary before the House before the session ends.

Shri R. L. Malviya: Has Government selected a place in the Central Provinces where the factory is to be erected?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have called the next question.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE-OWNED MACHINE TOOL FACTORY

***835. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to start a State-owned Machine Tool Factory?

(b) If so, what is the expected cost and what will be the total output of the proposed factory?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Negotiations are proceeding with foreign firms for entering into a technical assistance agreement for the establishment of a factory in India for the manufacture of machine tools.

(b) According to rough estimates, the cost of the factory will be approximately Rs. 6 crores and the value of its output in about 8 years' time will be Rs. 6 crores.

Seth Govind Das: Where is this factory to be located? Has Government any proposal for its location?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have not received the reports yet.

Seth Govind Das: I wanted to know whether this matter has also been referred to the experts, namely, as far as the place is concerned?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Certainly.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Are there any such factories in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Not on a big scale like this. There are smaller factories which are manufacturing machine tools.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Has the long tour of the Secretary of the Department anything to do with the establishment of this factory in India? The Secretary of the Department had been on a long tour of European countries. Did he also take the experts into consultation with regard to the setting up of this factory here?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Was that one of the objects of his visit?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No.

PROTECTION TO SUGAR INDUSTRY

***836. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Tariff Board has recommended protection to sugar industry?

(b) If so, what are the steps that are being taken to protect the sugar industry?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The question of the continuance of protection to the sugar industry which is due to expire on the 31st

March, 1949 is under examination of the Tariff Board whose proposals are shortly awaited.

(b) The matter will be examined on receipt of the proposals of the Tariff Board. The Industry is receiving indirect Protection by the present ban on the import of foreign sugar which is comparatively very cheap.

Seth Govind Das: May I take it that before the 31st March this question will be decided?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the difference of the imported sugar as compared with our indigenous sugar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The imported sugar is between Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 c.i.f. and our own sugar is Rs. 28-8-0 a maund.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Do Government think it will affect the inflation policy if the rate is increased by further protection?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: At present there is a certain import duty which is not operative because there is a ban on import of sugar. But there is no doubt that protection does make some difference in price.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Will it not affect the inflation by giving further protection?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The only other alternative is to allow your own industry to suffer.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that the sugar industry is making 100 per cent. profit?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The sugar industry has made substantial profits, but all these aspects of the question will be examined when the Tariff Board report is under consideration.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Is it the Government policy that the sugar industry needs protection?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: At present it does.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Is it a fact that large stocks of sugar are lying unsold?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There are large stocks which are not moved for various reasons. But it does not mean that we are over-producing for our own consumption and for such export as is possible.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Is it a fact that because of the high price of sugar Pakistan is not buying Indian sugar and is preferring sugar from other countries?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is a fact.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Is there any proposal to bring down the prices of sugar so that there may be some relationship between world prices and our price?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Government have recently brought down the price of sugar. Any further reduction or any other change can only be decided upon after the Tariff Board's proposals are considered.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Is it a fact that bulk for bulk the price of Indian sugar is twice that of the world sugar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is not twice. As I said the price is about Rs. 17 c.i.f. for foreign sugar and Rs. 28-8-0 for the local sugar. So the difference is as between Rs. 17 and Rs. 28-8-0.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that on account of foreign sugar being cheap the Pakistan Government has ceased to import Indian sugar?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That question has already been put.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: I am going further, Sir. Is it a fact that on account of that there has been a surplus of sugar in our country?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It has already been answered.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Then why has the land under sugar not been transferred to food grain crops?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Honourable Minister has said there is no surplus of sugar in this country though prices may be high.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is Pakistan taking any of our *gur*, i.e. *jaggery*?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am not aware.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Is it a fact that the pre-control price of sugar was somewhere about Rs. 20 per maund?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It was Rs. 20-14-0 before de-control.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Is it a fact that the sugar industry is not utilising all the sugarcane produced in our country?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, only about 20 per cent. is utilised. The rest is converted into *gur* or used otherwise.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Is it a fact that sugarcane is used as fodder for cattle?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, in some parts of the country it has been used, where fodder is very costly.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what was the pre-war price of sugar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I could not tell you.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What were the considerations that prevailed upon Government in allowing this controlled price of Rs. 28 when the pre-control price was only Rs. 20?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We actually reduced it from Rs. 35-7-0 to Rs. 28-8-0.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Is it a fact that the sugar industry did not utilise fully all the transport facilities afforded to them?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is a controversial question between the sugar industry and the transport authorities.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the additional duty which has been announced by the Honourable the Finance Minister in his Budget speech will not further increase the price of sugar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is obvious.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: When the price was fixed last year Government gave an assurance that part of it would go to the agriculturist and part of it to labour. Is Government satisfied that there is a proportionate distribution of profits between agriculturists and labour?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes. The wages of labour have increased from Rs. 45 to Rs. 55.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: In fixing the price of sugar what is the margin of profit allowed to millowners?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The margin of profit which is allowed is 10 per cent.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: As a result of the increase in the price of sugar from Rs. 20-14-0, the pre-control price, to Rs. 35-7-0, is it a fact that the profit arising from this was shared between the U. P. Government and the Central Government at the expense of the consumer?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: All that is old story!

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That has been reserved for further development of the sugar industry and for the benefit of sugar growers.

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya: In view of the fact that in Madhya Bharat and some other places the growers are getting very low prices will the Government help the growers in some way in getting reasonable prices?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I suppose the Madhya Bharat Government should do that.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: In fixing the prices which zone is taken into consideration by the Government—whether Southern India or Northern India is taken into consideration?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Northern India, because the Northern India sugar factories predominate in number.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: What are the causes of the high price of sugar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: One cause is the high price of sugarcane. The other cause is high cost of production which includes wages for labour as well as the manufacturing processes. And I believe one of the matters which has to be considered by Government is to go fully into the question of cost of production—all the elements which go into the cost of production—and see that the cost of production is reduced, so that we can compete with foreign sugar.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What is the margin of profit which the Southern factories are making?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not know, but it will be very substantial.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Has the attention of Government been drawn to a factory under European management in Kanpur which made a profit of Rs. 8 lakhs last year and expects a profit of Rs. 17 lakhs this year, and have they enquired whether with the same turnout double the profit has come?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I cannot contradict that.

IMPORT OF VEGETABLE MOTHERSEED

***837. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foreign vegetable motherseeds imported into this country during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49; and

(b) the total cost of such imports?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Import licences were given for 3,664 lbs. in 1947-48 and 2,087 lbs. in 1948-49. The quantities actually imported were 2,792 lbs. in 1947-48 and 839 lbs. in 1948-49.

(b) The total cost of the imports was Rs. 8,804 in 1947-48 and Rs. 1,569 in 1948-49.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What is meant by vegetable mother seed?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Mother seeds are the original nucleus seeds from which vegetable seeds are later evolved.

An Honourable Member: Is there any such thing as a father seed?

Prof. N. G. Ranga: From what countries do we get the bulk of these imports?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The bulk of it is I think coming from the United Kingdom, but we have got a plan now of producing our own mother seeds in the Kulu Valley.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Is it a fact that there is larger demand in this country for mother seed manufactured in foreign countries in preference to the locally manufactured mother seed?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There is no local production of mother seed at all now.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that we have a large number of seed multiplication farms in this country and a number of co-operative societies also whose business it is to distribute improved seed?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Is the question about vegetable seeds or foodgrain seeds?

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Have we got them for vegetable seeds?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There are a few farms in Kashmir and elsewhere for the multiplication of seeds. But there are at present no farms for mother seeds.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are Government contemplating to establish any such farms for the production of these?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Certainly, the plan is to increase the number as far as possible.

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

***838. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of different food grains that have been imported into this country during the current year and their cost; and

(b) from what countries they have been imported and in what quantities from each country?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) 2.84 million tons of foodgrains were imported during the year at a cost of Rs. 129 crores, 59 lakhs.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Quantities of foodgrains imported from abroad during the year 1948.

Commodity	Country from which imported	Quantity in 000 tons.
Wheat	Australia.	633
	U. S. A.	367
	Canada	7
	Argentina	90
	East Africa	6
	Russia	48
		1,150
Wheat flour	Australia.	59
	U. S. A.	88
	Canada	12
		159
Sorgholma	Australia.	8
		8

Commodity	Country from which imported	Quantity in 000 tons
Rice	Burma	497
	Siam	156
	Brazil	52
	Equador	14
	Pakistan	70
	Egypt	69
	French Indo-China	10
		868
Maize	Argentine	278
	East Africa	5
		283
Millets	East Africa	7
	Argentine	4
	India	2
	Abyssinia	2
	Australia	1
		16
Barley	Argentine	1468
	Australia	154
Milo		202
		202
GRAND TOTAL		2,84

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that it is reported that *rabi* crops this year are very good throughout the country, are Government going to revise their policy about import of foodgrains?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: If the procurement of the *rabi* crop improves and goes beyond the present estimated figure, certainly we will reduce imports.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Has any quota been fixed for procurement—what is the policy in this respect?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Quotas have been fixed for each Province in consultation with the Province concerned.

Seth Govind Das: Are Government going to consult the Provinces, as far as the *rabi* crop is concerned, after the harvest comes into the hands of the farmers, whether they are in a position to review their quota and increase the quota of production?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The question is constantly under review and we are in continuous correspondence with the Provinces so that local production might be increased and imports might be decreased.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: May I know how much of the import has been from soft currency areas and how much from hard currency areas?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am sorry I have not the figures here with me.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: Did our representative at the recent Wheat Conference in Washington commit us to a definite five year programme of wheat import from abroad?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not know whether there was a commitment for a five year period, but we did contemplate to negotiate either for a five or four year period.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: In what proportions the quotas of the imported foodgrains are allotted to the different Provinces and States?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The imported foodgrains are allotted to most of the Provinces and States according to their need.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: I want to know the quotas.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I won't be able to give the actual quotas just now.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask if there is not a commitment for a minimum quantity continuing all the time?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There is, if the Wheat Agreement goes through, but there would be a commitment for a certain quantity. That is very much less than probably fifty per cent. of our total requirement of wheat.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the quota fixed last year for all the Provinces were fully procured?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No, last year the procurement was less than it was expected on account of the failure of rains and other difficulties in regard to the season.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In what parts was there sufficient rain and the quotas were fully procured?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not be able to give an answer to it straight off but I will be able to give it to the honourable member later on if he desires.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I would like to have those figures.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Rs. 129 crores represents the cost of imported food grains. May I know what loss the Central Government has incurred on these foreign foodgrains over the whole year's supply?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Does the honourable member refer to the subsidy which is paid to the Provinces?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not subsidies Sir! On the total imports of Rs. 129 crores, what amount had to be borne by the Central Government by way of loss.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I will not be able to give you the figure now, but I think it was referred to in the Budget Speech of the Honourable the Finance Minister.

LOCOMOTIVE AND BOILER MANUFACTURING PLANT AT MIHIJAM, WEST BENGAL

*839. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the preparations for establishment of a plant for the manufacture of locomotives and boilers at Mihijam (West Bengal) have been completed?

(b) If so, what is the total estimated output and what amount of expenditure will be incurred on the setting up of the Plant and on technical personnel, required for the purpose?

(c) What is the total amount proposed to be spent over this factory?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) The workshop is designed for the manufacture of 120 steam locomotives and 50 additional boilers per year. The estimated cost of the workshop and plant is Rs. 8.5 crores of which the expenditure on General Charges including technical personnel is rupees one crore.

(c) Approximately Rs. 14 crores.

Seth Govind Das: By what date is it expected that the locomotives from this factory would be out for use?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It has already been answered in the Railway Budget Speech.

Seth Govind Das: No, Sir, the date has not been given.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: How can the Honourable Minister give the exact date?

Seth Govind Das: No, Sir, I want the approximate date.

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I have no objection to giving the date again because I remember I did give it previously. Towards the end of 1951 we propose to launch out of these works the first locomotive fully manufactured in our workshops.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have any foreign technicians been imported in this connection, Sir?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We are making arrangements for the import of foreign technicians.

Shri H. V. Kamath: From which country or countries?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: That is a matter which is still under consideration.

Mr. Homi Mody: Have Government satisfied themselves that their estimates of costs are reasonably accurate?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We have had those estimates from such people as can give us fair estimates. As to whether they will materialise to the full is a matter which we can know only after we have proceeded a little further than we have done.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: Out of the locomotives to be manufactured may I know how many will be for metre-gauge?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: That depends upon the needs of every year. 120 locomotives per year include both broad-gauge and metre-gauge locos.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Regarding the old condemned engines, may I know whether their metal will be utilised for the manufacture of new engines or will it be sold as scrap?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Parts of such engines which can be used in the repair of engines in use will be used, the rest of the metal will be scrap.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: I am not referring to the parts which can be used; will the remaining metal itself be used for the manufacture of new parts in the workshops?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I shall have that matter looked into in order that we might realise the largest amount of economy possible.

Mr. Homi Mody: What amount do Government propose to spend in housing the workers to be employed in the plant?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We are going to build a self-contained town with 3,000 'A' type houses, 2,000 'B' type houses, 650 'C' type houses, 150 'D' type houses and 36 officers quarters. I think the whole thing comes to about Rs. 2½ crores.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask if the standard of housing that is to be provided for the workers in this new factory will approximate to the standard of housing that is provided by the Jamshedpur Factory of Tatas?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: That is a comparison which personally I am not in a position to make, not having been to Jamshedpur even once.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What arrangements have been made for resettling the people who have been affected due to the acquisition of land for this factory?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Arrangements are being made for the purpose of accommodating them elsewhere.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Has the question been taken up by the Central Government or has it been left to the Provincial Government?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The Provincial Government really has to take it on because the land was acquired through them under the Land Acquisition Act.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Has the Central Government made any allotment of money to the Provincial Government for this purpose?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not know whether it will be necessary for the Central and Provincial Government to allot any money for this purpose. We have to pay compensation or we can give other land in part or full payment.

CROP INSURANCE

*840. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what progress has been made in the matter of Crop Insurance in India?

(b) What are the crops selected and in which areas are the first experiments to be made?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). The honourable member's attention is invited to the reply given to Question No. 499, on the 18th February 1949.

STATE AIR SERVICE TO FAR EAST

*841. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to start a State Air service to the Far East?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, when is the service to be inaugurated and what are the selected routes?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) and (b). Government have entrusted the operation of air services to the Far East to private companies, and provisional licences have been issued to Bharat Airways Limited and Indian Overseas Airlines limited for the operation of air services on the routes Calcutta-Bangkok-Saigon-Hong Kong-Shanghai and Calcutta-Bangkok-Singapore-Darwin-Sydney respectively. The services will commence operation as soon as the necessary arrangements are complete.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did any other companies apply for the licence?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The question of granting of licences is dealt with by the Air Transport Licensing Board and I am sure they considered all these questions.

Shri H. V. Kamath: But is that Board not under the Ministry of Communications?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The Board is an independent body.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it not under the Ministry of Communications?

Shri Khurshed Lal: It is an independent statutory body with independent jurisdiction.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it absolutely independent of the Government?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Any statutory body has an independent jurisdiction.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Sir, my point is whether the Air Transport Licensing Board is not controlled in any way by the Ministry of Communications of the Government of India.

Shri Khurshed Lal: They do not take their orders from us.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Does Government propose to subsidise any of these companies?

Shri Khurshed Lal: No, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Who do the Licensing Board take orders from?

Shri Khurshed Lal: They are governed by certain rules of business. Just as the Judges of the High Court do not take any orders, this body is also independent.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know whether while giving licences to these private companies, have the Government agreed to give them substantial help in case of loss?

Shri Khurshed Lal: There is no such understanding.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Ministry of Communications laid down any broad line of policy for the Air Transport Licensing Board in the matter of granting licences?

Shri Khurshed Lal: If my honourable friend refers to the rules, he will find the conditions under which the Board functions.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: May I know if the Ministry of Communications is not responsible to this House for the policy of the Air Transport Licensing Board?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Yes, it is.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it not a fact that these air lines are already running at a loss so far as their internal services are concerned?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: The companies applied for the licence. The Licensing Board looked into the possibilities of their efficiently running those services, invited objection from other companies who might be making preparations and then issued licences to these two companies. These companies undertook to bear whatever loss is necessary to bear to develop these services.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Before issuing licence, do the Licensing Board see that the company will run at a profit?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: No.

Mr. Frank Anthony: My question has not been answered. Is it not a fact that these two companies which have been selected for the Far East Service are today running at a loss internally?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Yes, they are running at a loss.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: Do these two companies get any subsidies from the Government of India while running their routes?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: No company is getting any subsidy from the Government of India.

HELP TO CIGARETTE INDUSTRY

*842. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to help the cigarette industry in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The Government of India have decided to constitute a Development Committee with representatives of the principal firms of the Bidi, Cigar and Cigarette industry on it. The functions of the Committee would be to advise Government about the difficulties experienced by the indigenous industry and the day to day assistance that would be required by them for their development.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Has the Central Tobacco Committee taken interest in the matter of advising the industry in regard to the development of cigars and cigarettes?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That Committee is primarily responsible for the cultivation and marketing of tobacco. After consultation with the Agriculture Ministry, it has been decided to have a separate Developmental Committee for Cigarette industry.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: In view of the fact that tobacco is highly injurious to health, is there any proposal before the Government not to encourage the cigarette industry in the country?

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Have Government enquired from the Central Tobacco Committee which has got several research stations started in several parts of the country whether they could also discharge these functions which Government want to entrust to a separate Developmental Committee?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Those activities will certainly be co-ordinated with the activities of the proposed Committee, which will include representatives of the manufacturers.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Bidi industry to which the Honourable Minister referred and said that it required protection, does this industry also face any foreign competition?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have no personal knowledge.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What help is under consideration—against foreign competition?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I believe they are anxious to improve their quality.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Government see that the smokers get adequate representation on this Committee when it is formed?

ANDAMAN FORESTS

*843. **Shri B. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the proposed agreement to entrust the Andaman forests to a private Corporation has been finalised?

(b) When was the provisional agreement agreed upon and on what date was it executed?

(c) Has the private corporation taken charge of the Andaman forests and, if not, why not?

(d) What are the future plans of Government regarding these forests?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) No.

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

(d) Government plans have not been finalised.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: Arising out of (a) and (b), in the last Budget session, was it not stated by the honourable Minister that a provisional agreement had been entered into with the Government by consulting private companies and there was a discussion on that and Government stated that they would reconsider the matter? What is the position, may I know?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: In view of the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Finance, the question of an independent Board to develop and exploit forests was considered. A scheme was prepared by the Inspector-General of Forests. That was accepted by me in principle. Later on, in view of the financial stringency and the priorities assigned to different developmental schemes, some schemes had to be held up including this one. This matter is, however, at present under consideration. The contract with the companies has not been finalised and there is no intention at present to finalise it.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether there are abundant forests and how long will Government take to conduct research into those forests? Will they wait indefinitely till better times come?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The present intention is that Government will put up some kind of independent body.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Am I to understand that the Inspector-General of Forests has prepared a scheme for exploiting these forests?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: What were the reasons for those plans not being considered and put into operation?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: As I explained, in view of the financial stringency certain developmental schemes claimed priority and in respect of this one, although the principle was accepted, it was not considered that in the present financial stringency we should push forward with it because of the competition of other developmental schemes which claimed higher priority.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Is the Honourable Minister aware that there is acute shortage of timber in this country and has he represented to the Cabinet Committee that that Committee's placing this scheme fairly low in the list of priorities should therefore not be done?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: At present, there is a shortage of timber, but there are many local resources which can also be developed. The question of going as far as the Andamans and developing timber there and also the question of transport and many other factors had to be considered, and in the present circumstances it was not considered, to be a scheme which must claim high priority at is is not a scheme which would yield immediate production.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Am I to understand that Government have for ever given up the idea of entrusting the exploitation of these forests to any private undertaking?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Not for ever, but I said in view of the financial stringency the scheme for development of timber industry in Andamans could not be considered this year. It can be reconsidered, certainly, next year.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that the timber available from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands was very much in demand in foreign countries and used to earn for us a lot of foreign exchange?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I suppose so.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: How is it that Government did not take this fact into consideration when they were abandoning the scheme for the time being?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It will require a number of years before the timber can be exploited and placed on the market and earn such amount of dollars as may be expected to be earned. Because the scheme is not

of that urgency, therefore, on account of financial considerations it has not been put forward in the next year's programme. It may be put forward in the following year.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The contemplated Board to which the honourable Minister has made reference—may I know whether that Board will be under the control of the State or it will be a private body?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That matter will have to be examined carefully and discussed with the Finance Ministry.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Honourable Minister visualise considerable de-forestation with a view to provide for the settlement of refugees which is a subject under the active consideration of the Government at present?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No, that scheme is under consideration. There is no conflict between the two schemes.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is the steamer that used to ply between Madras and Andaman and Nicobar Islands still there in active service or has it been abandoned?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not know.

PROTECTION TO SPOOLERS INDUSTRY

†*344. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether he has received a representation from the Delhi Thread Balls Manufacturers' Association to safeguard the interests of spoolers industry which is centralised in Delhi and employs about 10,000 workers including a number of displaced persons from Pakistan?

(b) If so, what action has been taken on the same?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The Delhi Thread Ball Manufacturers' Association made a representation that distribution of Sewing Thread Yarn should be controlled by the Textile Commissioner and not by the Provincial Authorities.

(b) The Association was told that there was no control over the distribution of sewing thread yarn and that they should get their requirements either direct from the mills or from the trade. The Association was also told that in case the Provincial Government desired that regular allotments of Sewing Thread Yarn should be made to the Association, necessary approach may be made by the Provincial Government to the Ministry of Industry and Supply and the question will be considered on merits. No such approach has been made to this Ministry.

CONTROL ON DISTRIBUTION OF SEWING THREAD

†*845. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to control the distribution of sewing thread yarn also?

(b) If not, do Government propose to do so now?

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

(b) No, Sir.

IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE BREEDING

*346. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any definite scheme regarding the improvement of cattle breeding (particularly cows) and if so, what it is; and

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

(b) whether any measures have already been taken in this direction, and if so, with what results?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). The attention of the honourable member is invited to reply given to question No. 602 on the 23rd February, 1949.

Shri H. V. Kamath: That was a written reply. We could not have the benefit of hearing it, because the honourable member was absent on that day and it could not be orally answered. Will the Honourable Minister read out that answer if it is with him?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes. The answer is as follows:

“(a) The efforts made by Government to improve cattle relate to (i) breeding (ii) disease control (iii) feeding (iv) scientific management and (v) education in dairying. A brief note giving further information is placed on the table of the House, also a list of specific schemes for improvement of cattle in different provinces.

(b) Help in the procurement of breeding bulls is rendered whenever required. According to information so far received about 3,700 bulls have been issued by the various Governments during the last five years.

(c) Apart from research stations, a sum of Rs. 3,10,000 was spent by Central Government in 1948-49 on work directly related to improvement of cattle and Rs. 2,46,000 are proposed to be spent in 1949-50. Information as amounts spent by Provincial Governments are not available.”

Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that Government had recently appointed a Committee to go into the question and the report of the Committee has been submitted to Government and by what time it may be expected that Government would give effect to that report?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We are waiting for the replies from the provinces and States. They have been expedited and we hope we will be able to get all replies by the end of this month.

Prof N. G. Ranga: Is it a fact that the improvement of cattle and the production of cattle feed and also development of cattle products like milk, butter, cheese and dried milk and so on are not included in the Grow More Food Campaign and therefore no encouragement is given to these aspects?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Only this year, with a view to concentrate on the production of food grains, we have excluded dairying from the items for which we used to give aid from the Grow More Food fund grant but so far as dairying is concerned, the Centre can help through the other developmental grants and the provinces have been asked to carry on work with those grants.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that Government is going to receive the opinion of the provinces by the end of this month, may I take it that before this session ends, Government is going to announce its policy with respect to cattle protection?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Government will make every effort to announce the policy, if the reports are received in time.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: Has the Government a proposal to set up a special agency in view of the importance of this problem to see that this cattle breeding is improved and will they seek the co-operation of a number of private institutions and organizations in this connection?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The Government will consider that.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Do Government propose to give grants for the establishment of research institutions, and if so, how much?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We will continue to help the Provincial Governments with grants.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are the breeding bulls supplied by Government at least as good as the bulls of Linlithgow who was a pioneer and reputed expert in this field?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that the cattle expert of the Government is at present touring about in the foreign countries? If so, is he going to purchase some good breed of cattle?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not think he is touring about in foreign countries.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Is the Government aware that the method of artificial insemination is very widely used in England and foreign countries to improve the breed of cattle? If so, has the Government any scheme here?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes: arrangements for insemination exist in many provinces.

WOOLLEN MILLS

†*847. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the names of woollen mills at present working in the country;

(b) the location, the date of establishment, paid up capital and the annual output of each such mill;

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to increase the number of such mills; and

(d) if so, at what places and when such mills are likely to be established?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(c) The scope for expansion of woollen industry in India is limited. The present capacity for the production of heavier types of woollen goods is considered adequate for the country. It has therefore been decided that expansion should be only in the direction of finer goods. Permission for the setting up of new factories is given only in cases where the new factory is intended to produce finer types of woollen goods.

(d) Three new factories are likely to be established in the near future and to start production in 1950—two in Bombay and one at Jamnagar. Capital issues have been sanctioned to two other firms—one of Delhi and the other of Gorakhpur but they have not yet decided on the exact location of the factories.

STATEMENT

Name of Mill	Location	Year when established	Paid up capital	Annual output
			Rs.	lbs.
(1) Ahmed Abdul Karim Bros., Ltd., Bombay.	Bombay	1939	44,14,900	770,000
(2) Nagpal Woollen Mills	Bombay	Not known	12,32,533	565,000
(3) Eastern Woollen Mills, Bombay	Do.	1944	10,42,020	480,000
(4) Raymond Woollen Mills, Bombay	Do.	1925	56,57,900	1,900,000

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

Name of Mill	Location	Year when established	Paid up capital	Annual output
(5) Indian Woollen Mills, Bombay	Bombay	1925 Branch of Sir Shahpurji Barocha Mills Ltd.	Rs. 1,930,000	lbs.
		(Separate figures for the Woollen mills not available.)		
(6) Textiles Fabrics Ltd., Bombay	Bombay	1946	3,25,000	215,000
(7) Cawnpore Woollen Mills, Kanpur	U. P.	1876	Branch of British India Corporation (Separate figures for the woollen mills not available).	6,900,000
(8) J. K. Woollen Manufacturers, Kanpur	Do.	1921	25,000	350,000
(9) E. Saofon and Co. Ltd., Mirzapur.	Do.	1930	5,83,926	500,000
(10) Allahabad Woollen Mills, Allahabad.	Do.	1942	3,00,000	240,000
(11) Oriental Carpet Manufacturers (India) Ltd., Amritsar.	E. Punjab	1923	5,80,000	1,200,000
(12) New Egerton Woollen Mills Dhariwal.	Do.	1880	Branch of British India Corporation.	525,000
		(Separate figures of the woollen mills not available).		
(13) Bangalore Woollen Cottage and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore.	Mysore State.	1884	42,84,800	2,400,000
(14) H. K. Subbiah and Sons., Bangalore.	Do.	1878	(Not known Proprietary concern).	2,60,000
(15) Mahalakshmi Woollen and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore.	Do	Not known	11,09,082	425,000
(16) Sri Dinesh Mills Ltd., Baroda	Baroda State.	1922	20,00,000	2,000,000
(17) Sri. Karan Singh Woollen Mills, Srinagar.	Kashmir State.	1935	67,00,000	610,000

Besides the above there are about twenty-two small mills, in the Amritsar area with an estimated production of about 2 million lbs. of woollen goods per annum. Almost all of them came into existence during the War period and details as above are not available with regard to these firms.

MAXIMUM SPEED OF MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

†*848. Lala Raj Kanwar: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum speed at which mail and express trains over various Railways in India are at present running; and

(b) the maximum speed at which such trains can be made to run without risk?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The maximum speed at which mail and express trains are running on Government Railways at present varies from 44.4 to 52 miles per hour on the broad-gauge and from 30 to 45 miles per hour on the metre-gauge.

(b) The maximum speed at which such trains can run without risk depends, principally, upon the condition of the track including bridges, the type of the

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

locomotive and the load of the train. Having regard to these conditions, the maximum permissible speed varies from 50 to 65 miles per hour on the broad-gauge and 45 to 50 miles per hour on the metre-gauge.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

*849. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India are aware that pure ghee is very rarely available in the market and that most of the ghee offered for sale is purely vegetable or admixture of a large quantity of vegetable ghee with little genuine ghee?

(b) If so, what steps have Government so far taken or intend to take in future to ensure the availability of pure ghee?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes.

(b) The availability of pure ghee can be ensured only when the production of milk in India is very greatly increased. Owing to extreme disparity between the demand and supply of pure ghee a very large proportion of counterfeit material is being sold as genuine ghee. Measures have been taken to prevent the adulteration of other substances with ghee. These measures include the enactment and enforcement of Pure Food Laws by provincial Governments. The local administration have been moved to enforce these Laws vigorously. But Government are aware that a great deal remains to be done in the matter of enforcement of Pure Food Laws and the Vegetable Oil Products Order.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that this question comes again and again before the Government, will Government once and for all announce their policy with respect to this question as to how the Government propose to stop this adulteration of pure ghee by these vegetable oil products?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I have tried to explain that in the answer that I have given.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: Has my honourable friend seen the report on the marketing of ghee issued by the Ministry, the figures regarding which were collected between 1940-43: the report was adopted in 1944: was sent in 1945 and published in January 1949.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, the delay is for the reason that during the war a large number of publications were held up and when the materials were completed and it was possible to print, then the reports were printed.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Will the Government think over the advisability of colouring the vegetable oil in order to make adulteration of ghee difficult?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, this question has been considered. About four or five colours were suggested but rejected on two grounds: first the colouring could in some cases be decolourized; secondly, the material used was harmful to health. There was one substance recommended by the Bombay Government which is reported to meet these objections, and this particular material is now under examination.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Is any effort being made to Agmark pure ghee so that those who produce pure ghee can get it Agmarked?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is being done but even that is not satisfactory.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is Agmark always a pure ghee?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is expected to be pure ghee but in some cases there is counterfeiting of Agmark.

Shri Khandubhai K. Desai: Is the colouration more harmful than the vegetable ghee?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is a matter of opinion.

Shri Khandubhai K. Desai: That is not a definite answer. I know that there is a great deal to be done. But has the Government any scheme in view to prevent adulteration of ghee? And if so, what are those measures?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: As I said, the only way of increasing the supply of ghee is to increase the supply of milk. Government have a plan to improve the quality of cattle and thereby increase the milk supply, which was referred to in this House a few days ago. But the plan for increasing the milk supply in the country as a whole is a big problem which will take some time, and in the midst of other problems, it is possible that this problem may not get that amount of technical and financial assistance that is essential but still it will be considered by Government.

Seth Govind Das: Up to the time that the milk problem is not settled, what steps are Government going to take so that this adulteration will be minimised?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not think I can fully explain all that has been done by Provincial Governments but we have recommended to them to enforce the laws as vigorously as possible.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: What is the material under the consideration of the Government that has been submitted by the Bombay Government to combat this adulteration?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It has a scientific name, which I have not here handy.

DEMANDS OF AND STRIKE NOTICE BY RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

*850. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what are the demands presented to the Government of India by the Railwaymen's Federation?

(b) Have Government taken any decision thereon?

(c) Is it a fact that the Federation intends to organise a strike as a protest against the policy of Government, in not considering all the demands presented by them, and if so, what steps have been taken by Government to avert the strike?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) The demands of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation are contained in the three Resolutions passed at the annual Convention of the Federation held at Calcutta on 30th and 31st August 1948, copies of which are placed in the library.

(b) Government have already announced their decisions on some of the demands and tentative understandings with the Federation have been arrived at in respect of some other items. Further discussions in this connection will be held with the representatives of the A.I.R.F. within the next few days.

(c) The General Council of the Federation had, at the meeting held at Dinapore on the 16th February 1949, decided to stay action on the strike ballot taken in January 1949 and to resume negotiations with the Government.

RATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SALT ON ZONAL LINES

*851. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government of India have evolved any scheme for the rational distribution of salt on zonal lines in different parts of the country?

(b) If so, what are the details of the scheme and what measures have been taken to ensure the continuity of supply in adequate quantities to the different zones?

(c) Is the scheme referred to above coordinated with some definite scheme of wagon allotment to avoid transshipment, long haulage and cross movements so as to maximise the utilization of the available transport capacity?

(d) If so, what are the details thereof and from which date is it likely to come into operation?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Yes.

(d) A definite number of wagons will be allotted to each area according to its requirements. No booking of Railway wagons for salt will be permissible from one zone to another.

The scheme has come into operation from the 1st January 1949.

STATEMENT

The country has been divided into nine zones based on the administrative arrangements obtaining on the railways regarding gauge, transshipment, etc. These zones will get their supplies from the following 9 sources:

- (1) Sambhar.
- (2) Kharagodha.
- (3) Dharangadhra.
- (4) Bombay.
- (5) Tuticorin.
- (6) Adirampatnam-cum-Cuddalore-cum-Madras.
- (7) Pennugudur.
- (8) Naupada.
- (9) Calcutta.

The quota of salt for each zone has been fixed on the basis of 14 lbs per capita per annum. A reserve of at least 25 per cent. of the annual production will be maintained at each source for emergencies.

To ensure continuity the Railways will provide wagons according to the plan drawn up for each zone.

The scheme intends to put the available rail transport to maximum advantage. Long distance haulage, transshipment and cross movements are to be avoided and salt from the various sources is to feed such areas which are within easy reach by rail.

Seth Govind Das: Have the Government since then received any complaints with respect to these zones from Provincial Governments that certain kinds of salt which are now being proposed to be sent to certain provinces are not the proper kinds of salt used in the provinces or zones?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Some complaints have come which are under examination. But I may tell the honourable member that since the new zonal scheme came into operation there has been an increase of transport by 15.6 per cent. from Sambhar, an increase of 47 per cent. from Kharagodha and an increase of 16 per cent. from the Calcutta area. A larger number of wagons have moved during this period.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: In view of the fact that salt is scarce in rural areas, will Government consider separately allotting salt for rural areas also?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is being done.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Is it a fact that the Ministry is going to constitute a Salt Advisory Board?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: This is true. We propose to have a Salt Advisory Committee which will include representatives of the producers, experts as well as other interests.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: May I know what is the basis on which this zonal scheme has started?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The basis is mainly to secure the most economical and efficient use of the available transport.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Has the Committee recently appointed by Government to suggest methods of improving salt submitted its report?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have two interim reports. In fact we have been able to increase production by nearly twenty per cent. in 1948.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Will the Honourable Minister place the report on the table of the House?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Yes, I will when I get the final report.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

RECOMMENDATIONS re PRICES OF SUGAR AND SUGAR CANE

***852. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what were the recommendations of the Indian Central Sugar Cane Committee which met in October, 1948 regarding the cane and sugar prices;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Committee showed by statistics that even at the reduced prices of sugar, a cane price of Rs. 2 per maund could be paid to kisans;

(c) whether its recommendations were unanimous; and

(d) if so, why Government have fixed a lower price for cane?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The recommendations were that cane price should continue at Rs. 2 a maund and on the basis of that price of cane, price of sugar should be reduced below Rs. 35-7-0 per maund.

(b) No statistics were submitted.

(c) The recommendations were not unanimous but were made by an overwhelming majority.

(d) The U.P. and Bihar provincial Governments, which have the legal power to fix prices of sugar cane in their areas, have in consultation with the Central Government fixed a price of Rs. 1-10-0 per maund in U.P. and Rs. 1-13-0 in Bihar. In fixing lower cane prices for the current crushing season the provincial Governments were influenced by the following considerations:

(i) the price should be fair to the grower and fair to the consumer;

(ii) it should not be such as to encourage sugar production at the cost of foodgrains production;

(iii) the necessity to combat the rising inflation in the country;

(iv) the comparative low level of prices of gur prevailing in the country; the major portion of sugarcane is processed into gur.

IMPORT AND MANUFACTURE OF TRACTORS AND BULLDOZERS

***853. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state how many bulldozers were imported during the year 1948, and how they were distributed provincewise?

(b) Have Government any scheme for the manufacture of tractors and bulldozers in our country?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) No bulldozers were imported by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1948. Information regarding the number of bulldozers imported by private parties or by other Government Agencies and their distribution is not available.

(b) Government are considering a scheme for the manufacture of tractors in India. There is, however, no scheme for the manufacture of bulldozers at present.

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN TECHNICIANS

***854. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number of foreign technicians, who have been employed by the Government of India since August, 1947?

(b) What is the nationality of these technicians mostly?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for 10th March, 1949 when the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs will answer it.

DANGER TO RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN HALDIBARI AND MANDALGHAT DURING RAINS

***855. Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that both working power and running power in respect of that portion of the Railway in West Bengal between Haldibari and Siliguri has been handed over to Pakistan Railway?

(b) Are Government aware that due to the branching off of the river Teesta last year a strong current during the rainy season threatened the railway line between Haldibari and Mandalghat stations?

(c) Is it a fact that a strong current is still running by that branch, and that there is the danger of the railway line being breached in the coming rainy season?

(d) What arrangements or precautions have Government made to protect the line before the rainy season sets in?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes. This section of line is worked by the E. B. (Pakistan) Railway.

(b) to (d). The Director-General of Railways, Ministry of Communications, Government of Pakistan has been requested to furnish the information which will be placed on the table of the House as soon as received.

ADMINISTRATION OF TEESTA FERRY, JALPAIGURI BY ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY

***856. Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Teesta Ferry at Jalpaiguri is administered at present by the Assam Bengal Railway?

(b) Is it a fact that at a conference between the said railway and the District Board of Jalpaiguri, the said railway consented to make over the ferry to the District Board if the Government of India agreed?

(c) Have Government received any communication regarding this matter, and if so, what is the decision thereon?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The Assam Bengal Railway which ceased to exist in 1942 never worked this ferry. The Assam Railway is, however, now working this ferry.

(b) Yes. The Assam Railway and not the Assam Bengal Railway.

(c) Yes. It has been decided that the Teesta (Abduar) Ferry between Barnesghat and Karlaghat in the Jalpaiguri District may be handed over to the Government of West Bengal with effect from 1st April 1949.

COMPLETION OF ASSAM RAIL LINK PROJECT

***857. Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state by what time the Assam Rail Link project will be completed?

(b) Have Government any scheme for facilitating the transit of goods from Assam and North Bengal to Calcutta and if so, what?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The Assam Rail Link is expected to be completed early in 1950.

(b) The completion of the Assam Rail Link and the improvement of ferry arrangements at Manihari Ghat are expected considerably to facilitate the transit of goods from Assam and North Bengal to Calcutta.

AERODROMES IN PROVINCES AND STATES

***858. Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of aerodromes in India (including those in acceding States or those States that have merged in the Union of India) owned by:

(i) the Ministry of Communications;

(ii) the Royal Indian Air Force; and

(iii) those owned and controlled by any air operating companies for their exclusive use?

(b) When do Government propose to acquire such aerodromes, if any, as are under private ownership, and over which Government have no control at present?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) (i) The number of aerodromes in India owned by the Ministry of Communications is forty-six. Aerodromes located in the acceding States or the States which have merged in the Indian Union are owned by the States concerned and not by the Ministry of Communications.

(ii) There are two hundred and two aerodromes under the Control of the Royal Indian Air Force. This figure includes 164 aerodromes which are not properly maintained but where only runways, hardstandings and taxi-tracks are being retained for use in an emergency.

(iii) There are two aerodromes which were until recently controlled by an air operating Company for its own exclusive use. This Company has now gone into liquidation and the future of the aerodromes is being examined.

(b) The taking over by Government of aerodromes under private ownership will depend on the extent to which such aerodromes are utilised or required for public air transport.

ACQUISITION OF RAJKOT AERODROME BY GOVERNMENT

***859. Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the aerodrome at Rajkot, capital of Saurashtra, is owned by or leased to a single Air Transport Company, on a monopoly basis for twenty years?

(b) Do Government intend to allow that monopoly to continue for the full term of the agreement between the Rajkot State and the Company concerned or do they propose to acquire the Aerodrome for public use before the

Air Transport Licensing Board takes up for consideration applications for operation of various internal air services in the areas concerned?

(c) Are Government aware that because of the existing monopoly of Aerodrome at Rajkot, the Air Transport Licensing Board has not been able to give licences to other Air Transport Companies wanting to call at Rajkot?

(d) Has the Saurashtra Government expressed any views on this subject?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The Rajkot aerodrome was leased by the Rajkot Darbar to the Ambica Airlines for a period of twenty years, on a monopoly basis.

(b) The question of the continued validity of the monopoly agreement between the Rajkot Darbar and the Ambica Airlines in the new constitutional position of Saurashtra is being examined. Meanwhile, following the going into liquidation of Ambica Airlines, the liquidator has, at the instance of the Saurashtra Government agreed to the Air Services of India Limited using the Rajkot aerodrome on their scheduled air services.

(c) This was previously the case, but as I have stated in reply to part (b), Air Services of India have now been given a licence to operate air services to Rajkot.

(d) Saurashtra Government have suggested that Rajkot aerodrome along with other aerodromes in Saurashtra should be taken over by the Central Government. The matter is under examination.

PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

***860. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) from what sources, Governmental or private, Government purchase food grains in each of the supplying countries;

(b) what their comparative prices and quantities have been in the year 1948;

(c) whether there are conditions stipulated by the Government of the supplying countries as to their purchases from private agencies, price-levels, etc.; and

(d) in what countries the offers of private concerns have been rejected and for what reasons?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Government of India purchase foodgrains from the following countries through sources mentioned against them:

Australia.—Australian Wheat Board—for wheat and flour Australian Barley Board for barley.

Argentina.—Institute for the Promotion of Trading—for all grains.

Burma.—State Agricultural Marketing Board—for rice.

Siam.—Siam Rice Agency—for rice.

French Indo-China.—Cereals Committee—for rice.

Canada.—Wheat Board—for wheat and flour.

U. S. A.—U.S. Department of Agriculture—for all grains.

Russia.—All Union Corporation Export—help—for all grains.

Yugoslavia.—Directorate of Cereals Trading—for all grains.

Egypt.—Government of Egypt—for rice.

Iraq.—Sole agents appointed by the Government of India for all grains.

East Africa.—Through Indian Trade Commissioner in Mombasa for all grains.

Besides purchases through the above sources in the countries named, *ad hoc* purchases are made through trade channels in India, as for example, wheat from

Ethiopia and millets from Australia or by Embassies, e.g. certain purchases made recently by the Indian Embassy in Turkey.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information asked for.

(c) In most countries export of foodgrains is controlled by Governments and handled by organizations set up by them and the question of purchases from private agents does not arise. Export prices are fixed by Governments and importers have to buy at these prices.

(d) In view of Government control on foodgrains exports in the major exporting countries the scope for private trade in foodgrains is extremely limited. Government of India, however, continue to receive offers of foodgrains from the trade for supply from all countries but except to the limited extent indicated in (a) above, these offers cannot be accepted on one or more of the following grounds:

- (i) High prices.
- (ii) Demand for payment in hard currency.
- (iii) Offers not being covered by proper export licences.

MARINE FISHERIES

*861. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of centres where marine fisheries have been established by the Government of India;

(b) the quantities of fish obtained from these centres separately during the year 1948;

(c) the quantities processed and the quantities utilised fresh;

(d) the plan of extension and development of such fisheries during the current year; and

(e) the number of trawlers working in different fisheries?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) to (d). The Government of India have not yet established any centres of marine fisheries but have started only a Pilot Deep Sea Fishing Scheme at Bombay, the main objective of which is to chart fishing grounds, determine fishing seasons and assess the suitability of different kinds of vessels and equipment in Indian waters etc. An ex-naval vessel 'Meena' has been converted into a fishing trawler and is engaged in experimental fishing operations at Bombay since 19th January, 1948.

(e) Only one at present.

EXPENDITURE ON GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN IN 1948

*862. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of money spent on 'Grow More Food' in each province in the year 1948?

(b) What portion of this was contributed by the Centre?

(c) What amount is going to be provided for this purpose in the year 1949-50 for each province?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). The information required is being collected and will be furnished to the House in due course.

(c) Rs. 5.84 crores.

LOCATION OF ASSAM RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

*863. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Railway workshop of Assam Railways is going to be located at Bongaigaon?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of locating the workshop at Moriani or Lumding in Assam which is at the centre of the province?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The site for the new workshop for the Assam Railway has not yet been finally selected. Lanka and Bongaigaon are the two sites under consideration.

(b) Mariani and Lumding were duly considered and found unsuitable from Engineering and other considerations.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS TO PRIVATE SUBSCRIBERS IN PATNA

*864. **Shri Jadubans Sahay:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many telephone connections were granted to private subscribers during the last two years at Patna and how many of them were given to medical practitioners?

(b) How many applications from medical practitioners are pending in the office of the Postmaster-General or Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs (Bihar), Patna?

(c) Have the Medical Practitioners been given preference for getting telephone connection?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) 23 permanent and 9 temporary, of which 2 permanent and 1 temporary connections were given to private Medical Practitioners.

(b) Eighteen.

(c) Yes.

LOSSES ON ACCOUNT OF THEFT AND DAMAGE TO GOODS ON RAILWAYS

*865. **Shri L. S. Bhatkar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount of losses incurred by Government during each of the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 on account of (i) theft of goods and (ii) damage to goods on all the Indian Railways?

(b) What steps have Government taken to reduce these losses?

(c) What is the amount of liability incurred by Government on loss of goods in transit during the above period?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) and (c). A statement setting out the information is laid on the table of the House.

(b) I invite the honourable member's attention to my reply given to part (d) of starred question No. 749 asked by Shri B. N. Munavalli on 28th February 1949.

STATEMENT

Approximate amount of claims paid by Government during each of the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 on account of (i) theft of goods, (ii) damage to goods, and (iii) liability incurred on loss of goods in transit.

	On account of theft of goods.	On account of damage to goods.	Liability incurred on loss of goods in transit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1945	15,62,640	8,28,879	67,31,742
1946	16,85,049	7,33,963	62,47,903
1947	30,08,490	11,21,494	67,84,038
1948	36,26,920	13,39,817	85,81,080

PROCUREMENT AND STORAGE OF SEED GRAINS

*866. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what arrangements exist to assist the Provinces and the Centrally Administered areas in the procurement of seed grain and in the storage of seed grain so as to preserve its germinating power and protect it against insects, diseases and other pests?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Ordinarily the provinces and Centrally Administered areas are expected to multiply seed needed by them first through government seed farms which distribute seed to 'A' Class of growers who return to Government the harvested grain which is further multiplied through a larger number of 'B' Class growers, whose harvest is distributed as seed to the general cultivators.

These steps are being taken by most provinces where any areas stand in need of special assistance in regard to seed for the next season's crop, the Central Government tries to help by procuring seed from more favourably situated provinces. With regard to storage of seed the following steps have so far been taken in the Centrally Administered areas of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara:

- (a) Constructional improvement in the existing seed store.
- (b) Practical training to store-keepers in the hygienic methods of keeping the seedgrains in storage free from insects and rats.
- (c) Storage courses are being organised as a part of the Plant Protection courses for the benefit of the villagers and agricultural workers.
- (d) Treatment of cereal seeds mostly wheat and jowar with fungicidal dust to protect them from diseases and improve their germination. In Ajmer-Merwara about 8,000 maunds of wheat and Jowar seeds have been treated during 1948-49 and distributed to the cultivators. In Delhi about 400 maunds of wheat seed was treated before the last rabi sowing.
- (e) A set of suitable instructions have been issued to the Agricultural Officers for guidance of store-keepers in seed stores.

Work on the above lines is also being organised by the various Provincial Governments, in their respective provinces with the assistance of the Directorate of Plant Protection of the Central Government.

RAILWAYS CONTRACT WITH MESSRS. A. H. WHEELER AND COMPANY

*867. **Shri R. M. Nalavade:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have entered into any contract with Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company, booksellers?

- (b) If so, when was the last contract entered into?
- (c) Do Government propose to place a copy of that contract on the table of the House?
- (d) Are the old Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company carrying on business under the same name or have they altered it recently and if so, what is the present name?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) to (d). A statement setting out the information asked for is laid on the table.

STATEMENT

(a) Government as such have not entered into any contract with Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., booksellers but some of the Indian Government Railways such as Assam, B. B. & C. I., B. N., E. I., G. I. P. and O. T. Railways have individually entered into contract with this firm of booksellers.

(b) The last contracts on the various Railways were entered into on the dates specified against each below:

O. T. Railway.—1st January, 1949.

Assam Railway.—1st April, 1943 (Contract entered into originally by the old B. A. Railway).

B. N. Railway.—1st October, 1947.

E. I. Railway.—1st October, 1947.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—1st January, 1942.

G. I. P. Railway.—Information still awaited from the railway, which on receipt, will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) The only contract which is readily available is that entered into by the E. I. Railway in 1937 and a copy thereof is placed on the table of the House.

(d) The old A. H. Wheeler & Co. are carrying on business under the same name and have not altered it so far.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made the third day of April, 1937, between the GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL represented by the East Indian Railway Administration (hereinafter called "the Licensor") of the one part and Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & COMPANY, a partnership firm carrying on business as booksellers and stationers and having their principal place of business at Allahabad (hereinafter called "the Licensees") of the other part. Whereby it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:—

1. The Licensor hereby grants to the Licensees, for the term and subject to the conditions and reservations hereunder written, the sole right of selling newspapers, books and other literature both in English and Vernacular not of an objectionable nature, on stations of the East Indian Railway, and also of erecting bookstalls for the sale of newspapers and other literature both in English and Vernacular of similar nature, and, such miscellaneous articles as pertain to the travelling requirements of passengers on the platforms at such stations of the East Indian Railway at which the Licensees may desire to establish them and at which the Chief Commercial Manager of the East Indian Railway or such other officer as may be authorised in this behalf may agree to accept them.

The site and space to be occupied by such bookstalls as also their design shall be determined by the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer and shall be limited as he may direct. Should at any time during the continuance of this Agreement the Licensor or the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer require the entire removal from a station or transfer to some position other than originally allotted, of any or all bookstalls, the Licensees will at their own expense remove or transfer such bookstall or bookstalls as required without delay and no claim shall lie against the Licensor. The Licensor or the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer shall have the right to prohibit the sale at bookstalls or on platforms of any book, newspaper or other literature or article which he considers to be indecent or otherwise objectionable, his decision being final and binding on the Licensees. Such bookstalls shall provide space for the exhibition of advertising posters, panels or plates.

2. This License shall come into force from the First day of April, 1937 and shall terminate on the 31st day of March, 1942 and may after the expiration of the said period be renewed for a further period of five years on such terms and conditions as the Licensor may deem fit to impose.

3. The Licensees shall pay to the Licensor yearly a lump sum of Rs. 6,500 for the rights granted in Clause 1 hereof, such yearly sum to be paid in advance to the Treasurer of the East Indian Railway at its Head Office at Calcutta on the First day of April, each year. In addition, the Licensees shall deposit with the Licensor a sum of Rupees Ten Thousand in Government paper as security against the due and proper fulfilment of this contract. This deposit shall be refundable on expiry of six months after termination of this Agreement.

4. The Licensees also shall pay to the Licensor a sum equal to forty per cent. of gross advertising revenue derived from advertisements displayed on the bookstalls in accordance with contracts, existing and future, concluded in Great Britain, and fifty per cent. of all gross advertising revenue derived from advertisements displayed on the bookstalls in accordance with contracts existing and future, concluded in India provided that the Licensees' and published bills and cards and manufacturers' notices referring to books, papers and magazines or small miscellaneous articles sold on the stalls will not be considered advertisements to be accounted for. All advertisements, books and cards referred to herein will be subject to the approval and acceptance of the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer and none shall be displayed which are objected to by the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer.

5. The Licensees will make arrangements for filling the advertising spaces on the bookstalls and shall furnish the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer with copies of all contracts entered into with advertisers. In addition, they shall also permit the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer to secure advertisements for these spaces, the Licensor being entitled to fifty per cent. of the gross revenue therefrom.

6. The Licensees shall pay rental charges for electric equipment at such rates as may from time to time be determined by the Licensor by giving to the Licensees in writing one British Calendar month's notice thereof, and the Licensees shall pay the said rental charges regularly in advance for each month for which the same are due.

The Licensees shall pay to the Licensor for electric energy supplied and as recorded by the meter installed at the rate of 3½ annas per B.O.T. unit (exclusive of any local, government or municipal tax) or at such rates as may, from time to time, be determined by the Licensor by giving to the Licensees in writing one British Calendar month's notice thereof and the Licensees shall pay such charges within 15 days of demand.

The Licensees shall be guided in all respects by the "Electricity supply rules and regulations" issued by the Chief Electrical Engineer of the East India Railway a copy of which is attached to the meter installed.

In the event of any default by the Licensees in payment for energy consumed or rental of electrical equipment the Licensor shall have the right to make good the amount due for payment from the security deposited with the Licensor to the extent available and shall have the right to disconnect the supply of electricity until such time as they shall have made good the default in payment and have restored the security deposit to the full amount.

7. The Licensees shall prepare and submit to the said Chief Commercial Manager on the 30th June of each year, statements showing the share payable to the Licensor for all advertisements exhibited on bookstalls on the East Indian Railway during the previous financial year ending 31st March and calculated on the rates set forth in Clause 4 of this Agreement.

8. The Licensees shall pay to the Licensor the amounts due to the Licensor simultaneously with the submission of the statements referred to in Clause 7 above, irrespective of whether the Licensees have realized the same from the advertisers or not and shall be liable to pay on demand any additional sums claimed by the Licensor and not included in the statements owing to the incompleteness or incorrectness thereof.

9. The Licensees shall keep proper and regular accounts of all transactions and business secured in connection with advertisements on the bookstalls on the East Indian Railway, and shall allow such accounts and all books and documents in connection therewith to be inspected from time to time by a responsible person deputed at any time by the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer for the purpose.

10. If whenever any amounts or parts of any amounts payable by the Licensees under this Agreement shall be in arrear for the space of three months after the same shall have been due whether the same shall have been legally demanded or not, or if and whenever the Licensees shall assign or transfer or charge or dispose of this Agreement or any right or privilege thereby granted without the consent in writing of the said Chief Commercial Manager or shall commit any other breach of the provisions herein contained and on the Licensees' part to the observed and performed, the said Chief Commercial Manager may, on giving one month's notice in writing to the Licensees determine this License on expiry of the notice but without prejudice to the Licensor's right to recover all arrears of amounts then due.

11. The Licensees shall not at any time assign or otherwise transfer this Agreement or the rights and privileges hereby granted or any of them without the consent in writing of the said Chief Commercial Manager having been previously obtained for that purpose.

12. The Licensees shall be required to provide sufficient permanent staff to carry out efficiently the obligations undertaken by them. All vendors of papers and all other persons employed by the Licensees at all bookstalls on the East Indian Railway's stations shall, at the expense and cost of the Licensees, be equipped and clad in such uniforms and in such manner as the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer may from time to time determine.

13. The sale prices of books and other literature shall not exceed prices charged by booksellers in Calcutta plus Railway freight charges, and the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer shall be at liberty, at any time during the continuance of this License, to criticise the prices charged by the Licensees in their said bookstalls and the character and newness of the literature and other articles exposed for sale, the uniforms of the staff employed and the method of sale adopted, and the Licensees shall use their best endeavours to give effect to any such criticism.

14. The Licensees shall, with the assent of the said Chief Commercial Manager be at liberty to close down and remove for a fixed period any bookstall erected at any of the Licensor's stations on the East Indian Railway if after the expiration of one year from the erection thereof it shall be found to be working at a loss. In the event of a bookstall being closed by the Licensees without the assent of the said Chief Commercial Manager,

the said Chief Commercial Manager shall have liberty to invite any other firm or person to open a bookstall at the station referred to on such terms and conditions as the said Chief Commercial Manager may decide.

15. The Licensor shall undertake the carriage both in local and through booking, of all bookstalls, bookstall parts and fittings, books, magazines, papers, all miscellaneous articles and travellers' requisites intended for Licensees' advertising and bookstall business, at the following rates which will apply over the East Indian Railway system only :—

(1) When booked by goods train at Owner's risk, one-fourth of a pie per maund per mile subject to the ordinary Goods Tariff restrictions as to weight, measurement and minimum freight.

(2) When booked by passenger or express parcel trains at Owner's risk (but not by mail trains) :—

(i) Half-parcels rate if 5 seers and under subject to a minimum charge of three annas in local booking and six annas in through booking.

(ii) One quarter parcels rate if over 5 seers subject to no single package so booked exceeding forty seers in weight or eight cubic feet in measurement and to a minimum charge of three annas in local booking and six annas in through booking.

Consignments under these concession rates to be declared and booked as "Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall Stores" and to be guaranteed by Licensees to be solely for the purpose of giving effect to this Agreement.

16. The Licensor agrees to issue to the Licensees two first class, four second class, two intermediate class and eight third class periodical free card passes, the first class passes to be used by the Managers of the Licensees and the other passes by servants when travelling on the work of the Licensees appertaining to the bookstalls under this Agreement.

17. Any breach of any of the terms of this License or of the rules and regulations of the Licensor which may be committed by the Licensees or their agents, workmen or servants, shall entitle the said Chief Commercial Manager to cancel the passes so agreed to be given as aforesaid and to refuse to renew them and to exercise his right under Clause 10 hereof.

18. The Licensor's servants shall not under any circumstances be employed either directly or indirectly to distribute any circular, prospectus or notice of any kind whatsoever in connection with the advertisements exhibited under the terms of this License.

19. The Licensees shall maintain their bookstalls and all advertisements and notices or cards on exhibition thereat in proper order and repair to the satisfaction of the said Chief Commercial Manager.

20. The bookstalls, with all their contents, appurtenances, fittings and fixtures placed under this Agreement on the platforms of stations on the East Indian Railway shall at all times, be entirely at the risk of the Licensees and the Licensor will not be liable for any loss or damage thereto arising from any cause whatsoever.

21. Within three months of the determination of this Agreement either by efflux of time or otherwise the Licensees shall remove all bookstalls together with all advertisements thereon or other materials or erections which may have been placed upon the property or premises of the East Indian Railway under provisions of this Agreement, without any objection or claim for compensation whatsoever. In the event of defaults by the Licensees, it shall be lawful for the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer to remove or cause to be removed the said stalls and materials and to sell them by auction, and recover any amount due from the Licensees, under the terms of this Agreement, from the sale proceeds, placing the balance, if any, at the credit of the Licensees to be paid to them on demand.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

SIGNED on behalf of the General Manager Governor-General in Council by—

W. H. H. YOUNG.

Chief Commercial Manager, East Indian Railway, in the presence of—

E. M. PURCELL.

SIGNED by the abovenamed A. H. Wheeler & Co by—

T. K. BANNERJEE,

Partner A. H. Wheeler & Co.

Licensees in the presence of—

M. N. FINCH.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

56—63. [See pages 1225—42]

TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES BY WIRELESS ON SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

64. Dr. V. Subramaniam: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the wireless system continues on the South Indian Railway as an auxiliary circuit to the land line telegraphs, and that only routine plain language messages tendered at the land line Railway telegraph offices are being generally transmitted by wireless and not cipher code telegrams?

(b) What are the percentages of messages sent by wireless and through land line telegraph in that Railway?

(c) Is such transmission of messages by wireless confined to the South Indian Railway home line stations only or for outside stations also?

(d) What is the average annual recurring expenditure towards the maintenance of wireless staff in the South Indian Railway and how many wireless operators are employed?

(e) Is it a fact that many of the wireless operators in the South Indian Railway were recruited from among junior signallers who possess no diploma in wireless courses?

(f) What is the grade of wireless operators—do they come under signallers or form a separate cadre?

(g) Is it a fact that in the Madras and Southern Marhatta Railway, the signallers were given training in sending and receiving messages by wireless and termed as wireless signallers and are being paid only the ordinary signallers grade?

(h) Are the South Indian Railway authorities planning to give wireless training to the existing signallers as done by the Madras and Southern Marhatta Railway?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The wireless system on the S. I. Railway is used as an auxiliary circuit to Land Line Telegraphs. Urgent routine messages are transmitted in plain language and secret messages in cipher.

(b) Out of the total messages on the S. I. Railway, 14 per cent. are sent on wireless and the remainder on Land lines, but 30 per cent. of the messages originating at the 10 wireless transmitting stations are handled by wireless.

(c) Messages through wireless are sent to both home and foreign railway stations.

(d) There are 34 wireless operators and the annual recurring expenditure is Rs. 97,000.

(e) During the war, due to dearth of certified wireless operators, signallers were appointed as wireless operators.

(f) Wireless operators have a separate cadre in the grade of Rs. 30—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220.

(g) During the war selected signallers were trained in receiving and despatching wireless messages and were paid 10 per cent. allowance for the additional qualification. Signallers now recruited are required to undergo training in wireless telegraphy as a part of the curriculum but are not given any extra allowance, as the grade of pay now applicable to signallers, under the prescribed scale of pay, is considerably higher than before.

(h) Selected Signallers, from among those already in service having good speed are trained as wireless operators.

(1192)

EXPENDITURE ON DEPUTATIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND TRADE PURPOSES

65. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the number of Officers and other personnel sent on deputation to foreign countries during the year 1948 for international conferences and trade purposes?

(b) What was the amount of expenditure incurred on each deputation?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) and (b). The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given by me on the 21st February 1949 to Starred Question No. 527 by Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava.

IRON AND COAL MINES OF TALCHER (ORISSA)

66. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state for how long the coal mines of Talcher (Orissa) Coal Field have been worked?

(b) What has been the total output of coal from these mines so far?

(c) What is the estimated production in the future?

(d) By what time will the coal mines of Talcher be exhausted?

(e) Are there iron deposits also in Talcher and if so, how much?

(f) When will the iron mines of Talcher be worked?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) (i) M. S. M. Talcher Colliery 18 years and 6 months, (ii) B. N. Railway Deulbera Colliery 16 years and 10 months, (iii) M/s. Talcher Coalfields Ltd., Talcher 25 years and 2 months.

(b) (i) M. S. M. Railway Talcher Colliery 2,932,600 tons, (ii) B. N. Railway Deulbera Colliery 1,545,974 tons, (iii) M/s. Talcher Coalfields Ltd., Talcher 1,941,092 tons.

Total 6,418,706 tons.

(c) (i) M.S.M. Railway Talcher Colliery 1,626,700 tons, (ii) B.N. Railway Deulbera Colliery 8,440,000 tons, (iii) M/s. Talcher Coalfields Ltd., Talcher 50,000,000 tons

Total 60,066,700 tons.

(d) (i) M.S.M. Railway Talcher Colliery about 80 years, (ii) B. N. Railway Deulbera Colliery about 70 years, (iii) M/s. Talcher Coalfields Ltd., Talcher about 35 years.

(e) The iron ore deposits occur as concretions weathered out of the Damuda Iron Stones or as Pisolitic Nodules. The occurrences are not extensive and on account of their variable nature no estimates of ore reserves have been made.

(f) Extensive deposits of rich Iron Ore occur in several parts of the Indian Dominion. Exploitation of Iron Ores of Talcher, on a large scale is, therefore, unlikely.

INDIAN SILK YARN USED FOR MAKING PARACHUTES

67. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the quantity of Indian Silk yarn utilised by ordnance and other factories for making parachutes during the world war II?

(b) What were the rates of purchase of these parachutes?

(c) What was the total value of the Indian Silk yarn so used?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) No silk yarn (apart from sewing thread) was used by the Ordnance Factories. Silk fabrics, cordage, tapes and sewing threads were purchased and used.

(b) No parachutes were purchased from trade. Parachutes were fabricated by the Ordnance Factories.

(c) Does not arise. The value of silk fabrics etc., actually used for the manufacture of parachutes was about Rs. 2 crores and ten lakhs.

TRANSFERRED, STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS†

G. P. FUND ACCOUNTS OF REFUGEE OFFICIALS

***795. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that refugee retired officials who have opted out for India do not get interest in respect of their General Provident Fund balances and interest thereon up to the date of disbursement?

(b) Do their deposits carry interest up to the date of disbursement and if not, why not?

(c) Are Government-aware that refugees from West Pakistan, who were in the service of local bodies, are not paid their provident fund amounts despite several requests and reminders sent by refugees to the local authorities and the Government of Pakistan?

(d) Do Government intend to take up this matter with the Government of Pakistan?

The Honourable Dr. John Mathai: (a) and (b). The question has been under active consideration, and Government's orders are expected to be issued very shortly.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan, and it has been agreed that each Dominion will do its best to ensure speedy payment of dues by the local bodies concerned. A Press Note on this subject was issued by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation on the 29th January, 1949.

ADULT EDUCATION IN DELHI

***796. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether adult education for persons in the age group of 12 to 45 has been introduced in Delhi Province and if so, how many adults take advantage of it?

(b) Is the scheme open both to the rural and urban areas of Delhi Province?

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

The Municipal Committee of Delhi has started 60 centres in Delhi City. About 800 persons have registered themselves at these centres. In addition there are a number of casual students. A comprehensive scheme of Social Education has been sanctioned for rural areas as well. Three Educational Melas have been held and 32 District Board teachers have been specially trained for opening centres in rural areas.

† The meeting of the Assembly fixed for 2nd March, 1949, having been cancelled, the answers to starred questions for that day were, in pursuance of convention, laid on the table of the House today.—Ed. of D.

REQUISITIONING OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES IN CANTONMENTS

***797. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of notices for resumption or requisition of immovable properties issued by the Military Estate Officers in various Cantonments in India during 1948?

(b) Were the properties so proposed to be requisitioned needed in all cases for military purposes? If so, what are they, and if not, for what other purpose were they so requisitioned?

(c) Does the Estate Officer obtain the permission of Government before such notices are issued?

(d) Are such notices of requisition published in the *Gazette of India*?

(e) Is any compensation awarded for such requisition and what is the authority which decides the amount of compensation?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) and (b). No immovable property was requisitioned in any of the Cantonments in India during 1948. Notices were however issued in ten cases for resumption of Government land held on tenure in Cantonments. In one case the notice was issued because the land was required for military purposes, while in the other cases this was necessitated by one or other of the following reasons: (i) breach of tenure; (ii) neglect of buildings which were falling into ruin; (iii) occupant not traceable; or (iv) surrender of property by occupant. I would point out here that one of the conditions on which the grant of these lands was made was that Government would have the power of resumption at any time on giving one month's notice and paying the value of such buildings as may have been authorised to be erected.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Rules do not require that such notices should be published in the official gazette.

(e) Yes, compensation is paid and the amount is decided by Government.

MERGER OF BHOPAL

***798. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the recent agitation started by the people in Bhopal for merger in the provinces?

(b) Are there some negotiations going on between the Government of India and Bhopal Government in this respect?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

ORDNANCE FACTORY AT KHAMARIA, JUBBULPORE

***799. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to his promise made during the last August-September session of the Assembly that the Ordnance Factory at Khamaria (Jubbulpore) would shortly begin to work and state when this factory will begin to work in full swing?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The factory will, it is hoped, be in full swing by about the end of 1949. Progress has not been as rapid as was anticipated owing largely to difficulties in securing the services of an adequate number of technical manpower. To some extent also, progress has been held up owing to a desire to undertake production of new lines of which import had been difficult.

CESS ON INDUSTRY FOR HIGHER SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

*800. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to levy a cess on industry for promoting higher scientific education and research?

(b) What steps are being taken for co-ordination between industries and research institutions for higher scientific industrial research?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) No proposal for the levy of a cess on industry for purposes of promotion of higher scientific education and research is at present under consideration of Government.

(b) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has set up an Industrial Liaison Committee for bringing about the necessary co-ordination between industry and research institutions in the country.

THROWING A MAGISTRATE OUT OF RUNNING TRAIN BY MILITARY OFFICERS

*801. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a magistrate of Agra was thrown out of a running train by two military officers between New Delhi and Tughlakabad Railway stations on or about the 24th December, 1948; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken against them so far?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) It is alleged that a magistrate was thrown out of a moving train at Tughlakabad Railway station by two service officers.

(b) The case is under police investigation.

NEXT DECENNIAL CENSUS AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

*802. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what preliminary steps have so far been taken for the next decennial census;

(b) when the census is likely to be completed and the final report published;

(c) whether the next general elections, Central as well as provincial, will in any way be dependent upon the returns of the next census; and if so, to what extent?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Arrangements have been made for housenumbering and the printing of enumeration slips.

(b) Enumeration will be complete by March 1951 and the All-India Tables will be published possibly by the end of 1951.

(c) According to the present plans, the general elections are proposed to be held earlier than the Census.

EMPLOYMENT PENSION OR GRATUITY TO I. N. A. MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

*803. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been sanctioned by way of pension or gratuity to the families of those officers and men of Netaji's Indian National Army who were killed in action or to those who were disabled while on active service;

(b) the number of officers and men of the Indian National Army who have been absorbed in Government employ, at the Centre and in the Provinces;

(c) the number of officers or men who are still unemployed; and

(d) the manner in which the amount sanctioned by Government for lump sum grants to disabled personnel of the Indian National Army and to dependants of those killed in action has been disbursed?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) and (d). I would invite the honourable member's attention to the press communiqué to which I referred in my answer to Starred Question No. 261 asked on the 9th February 1949. A committee set up in the Ministry of Defence has scrutinised all claims and have made recommendations with regard to the amount to be sanctioned in each case, having due regard to the rank of the claimant prior to joining the I.N.A., length of service, cause of death/disablement and its severity and the number of dependants. It is expected that a sum of about rupees three lakhs will shortly be distributed as a result of these recommendations.

(b) and (c). It is regretted that this information is not available, as separate statistics in this regard are not maintained.

INTERVIEWS BY F. P. S. C.

*804. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many members there are in the Federal Public Service Commission?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the feasibility of taking the advice of experts at the time of interview of candidates?

(c) Is it a fact that representatives of the departments concerned are also to be present when a candidate is interviewed?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Eight, including the Chairman, out of whom four are Additional Members who hold office in a temporary capacity.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

PURCHASE OF JET-PROPELLED AIRPLANES FROM U. K. FOR USE OF R. I. A. F.

*805. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many jet propelled planes were bought by the Government of India for the use of the Royal Indian Air Force from the United Kingdom?

(b) At what cost were they purchased?

(c) Was the amount paid out of the sterling balances?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Three jet-propelled aircraft have been purchased from the U. K. for the R.I.A.F.

(b) The cost of each aircraft is approximately Rs. 3.58 lakhs.

(c) Yes.

BANKS DE-SCHEDULED AND POLICY re PRIVATE BANKS

*806. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many banks have been de-scheduled after the introduction of the Reserve Bank Nationalisation Bill and on what grounds?

(b) What is the policy pursued by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India in helping private banks?

(c) Have Government any intention to discourage banks with small capitals and working funds?

(d) How many banks have been warned with any punitive action for alleged irregularities?

(e) What are those irregularities?

(f) Do Government intend to establish them on a better basis after regularization or otherwise?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) None.

(b) Presumably the honourable member refers to joint stock banks. I would invite his attention to sections 17 and 18 of the Reserve Bank of India Act which lay down the manner in which banks may be assisted by the Reserve Bank of India. Assistance under section 17 is confined to scheduled banks against prescribed securities. Section 18 covers assistance to other banks as well and accommodation under this section is available when in the Reserve Bank's view an emergency has arisen. The general policy is to assist sound units in the banking system to enable them to tide over any crisis beyond their control. The Reserve Bank also offers advice and guidance to scheduled as well as non-scheduled banks by issue of circulars from time to time on important aspects concerning bank management.

(c) No; the attention of the honourable member is invited to Section 11 of the Banking Companies Bill recently passed by this House.

(d) Presumably the honourable member requires information subsequent to the 2nd September 1948, the date on which the Reserve Bank Nationalisation Bill was introduced. If so, the number is five.

(e) The irregularities are of the following nature:

Indiscriminate branch expansion, advances against unmarketable shares, heavy advances to directors and the concerns in which they are interested, speculative transactions in Stock Exchanges etc.

(f) The intention of warning and bringing irregularities to the notice of the banks is that they should rectify the defects and work on sound lines. It is not possible for the Government or the Reserve Bank to undertake actual reconstruction of banks.

HOME GUARDS AND *Prantiya Raksha Dal* IN AJMER MERWARA

*807. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the schemes prepared by the Provincial Government for the organisation of Home-Guards and *Prantiya Raksha Dal* in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara are being held up for want of provision for expenditure on such schemes in the current budget?

(b) If so, do Government propose to make due provision for this in the budget for 1949-50 and issue necessary instructions to the Chief Commissioner to implement the schemes?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). A beginning was made with the scheme for Home Guards in Ajmer-Merwara but it has since been abandoned due to inadequate response from the right type of persons and its being too expensive for the purpose it was meant to serve. A scheme for starting a *Prantiya Raksha Dal* has now been prepared and recently approved by the Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The question of according the necessary financial sanction is under consideration.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS BRANCH IN AJMER MERWARA

*808. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any branch of the National Cadet Corps has been started in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) If so, what progress has so far been made in the direction, and if not, by which date is such a branch intended to be started in that Province?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) Two Junior Troops, totalling 6 officers and 180 Cadets have been raised and training has started. Ajmer-Merwara was allotted a strength of 10 officers and 300 cadets of the Junior Division which works out to three Junior Troops and one sub-unit. The Ajmer-Merwara Administration sent 8 officers for training in the summer vacation of 1948 and only 6 of them qualified. They intend to send the remaining four officers this summer together with the officers required for the additional units which are to be raised by them this year, namely 1 Infantry Company of the Senior Division, totalling 5 officers and 154 cadets, and 5 officers and 150 cadets in the Junior Division.

MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT BOARD IN AJMER-MERWARA

*809. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the financial position of all the Municipalities of Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri and that of the District Board in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara is very precarious?

(b) If so, how do Government intend to assist them in improving the same?

(c) Have the Government of India received any representation from the Municipalities of Ajmer and Beawar for financial aid to cope with the increased burden caused by the rise in the pay and dearness allowances of the Municipal Staff granted according to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission?

(d) If so, when were these representations received and what action, if any, has been taken upon them so far?

(e) Have Government received any application from the Municipality of Beawar duly recommended by the Chief Commissioner, for sanction to raise a public loan?

(f) If so, when was the said application received and what action has been taken thereon?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Yes.

(b) The question of financial assistance to local bodies in Ajmer-Merwara is under consideration of Government.

(c) Yes.

(d) Representations from the Municipal Committees of Ajmer and Beawar were received in October, 1946 and March, 1947 respectively. They are under the consideration of Government.

(e) Yes.

(f) The application was received in October, 1948. Orders are expected to be issued shortly.

PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION OF FOOD STUFFS

*810. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what steps Government have already taken to prevent adulteration of ghee, milk and other food stuffs?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would refer the honourable member to the answer given in this House to Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala's starred question No. 69 on the 10th August, 1948.

RECRUITMENT OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS TO BRITISH AND INDIAN MILITARY HOSPITALS

*811. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the recruitment of Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.) to both British and Indian Military Hospitals was made in India,

and that Anglo-Indian Candidates were attached to the British Hospitals and Indians to the Indian Hospitals?

(b) Were the minimum qualifications prescribed for Anglo-Indian candidates lower than those prescribed for Indian candidates, and were the rank and pay of the former higher than those of the latter?

(c) If so, do Government propose to state the respective qualifications, ranks and rates of pay prescribed for Anglo-Indian and Indian candidates?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The I.M.D. consisted of two cadres, the British and the Indian. Only Europeans, domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians were appointed to the British cadre. The qualifications required for that cadre were higher than those prescribed for the Indian cadre. Higher rank and better scales of pay were admissible to members of the British cadre. I lay on the table of the House a statement giving particulars of the qualifications required of, and the rank and pay admissible to, members of the two cadres.

STATEMENT

Qualifications, ranks and pay of officers of the I. M. D. (British Cadre) and I. M. D. (Indian Cadre).

TRANSFERRED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1201

Pay

Rank

Rank

Qualifications

Assistant Surgeons (British Cadre)	Recruits for the I. M. D. (British Cadre) were first selected for training as military medical students. They were required to have passed the Intermediate examination in Science of a recognised Indian University or any other examination equivalent thereto and after selection they were required to undergo the prescribed course of study in preparation for the M.B.B.S. Degree of the University of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay. During this period of training they received a stipend of Rs. 60 per mensem. They were required to complete the same course as for the graduates in the Medical College, at the termination of which they were examined by a Special Board. Subsequent to 1937-38 they were required to appear for the M.B.B.S. Degree examination of the respective University. Those who were successful in the above examination were appointed to the I. M. D. as IV Class Assistant Surgeons (Sub-Conductor).	4th Class	Rs. 200—Rs. 250.
		3rd Class	Rs. 300—Rs. 330.
		2nd Class	Rs. 380—Rs. 400.
		1st Class	Rs. 450—Rs. 500.
		Lieut.	Rs. 600—Rs. 650.
		Capt.	Rs. 750.
		Major	Rs. 850—Rs. 1000.
Assistant Surgeons (Indian Cadre)	Recruitment to the Indian Cadre I. M. D. was made from among applicants who possessed qualifications of L. S. M. F. (Licentiate of State Medical Faculty) or L. M. P. (Licentiate Medical Practitioner) or equivalent thereto and were directly appointed as Warrant Officers.	W. O. Class II Jemadar.	Rs. 70
		Jemadar	Rs. 75—Rs. 145.
		Subedar	Rs. 160—Rs. 175.
		Subedar Major	Rs. 200 plus personal allowance
		Sub. Major & Honorary Lieut.	Rs. 50.
		Sub-Major & Hon. Capt.	Rs. 400.
		Sub-Major & Hon. Capt.	Rs. 500.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF INDIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF I.A.M.C.

*812. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the British and Indian branches of the Army Medical Service have now been amalgamated into a fresh organisation known as the I.A.M.C. (Indian Army Medical Corps)?

(b) Is it further a fact that in the process of amalgamating the I.M.D. cadre of both the British and the Indian hospitals, ten years service of the Anglo-Indian Assistant Surgeon has been balanced against 15 years' service of the Indian Assistant Surgeon?

(c) Is it also a fact that all such Indian Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.) as had received during the war the King's Commission, now known as "Indian Commission", were under orders to be reverted to their original ranks of the Viceroy's Commission?

(d) Is it a fact that Anglo-Indian Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.) enjoying similar privileges during the war have either been allowed to retain their King's Commissions, now known as Indian Commissions, or have been awarded departmental commissions?

(e) Why was similar treatment not given to Indians?

(f) Is it a fact that the King's Commission now known as Indian Commission while open to all other members of the I.A.M.C. including clerks, storekeepers, and Anglo-Indian Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.) is closed to Indian Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.)?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes; I.M.D. (British Cadre and Indian Cadre), as also I.M.S., have been amalgamated into I.A.M.C.

(b) No. On the amalgamation of the British and the Indian Cadres of the I.M.D. into Special Medical Section (Combined Cadre), the service of the Indian Cadre was not balanced against the service of the British Cadre. What happened was that the pay of an Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Cadre was, irrespective of the length of service, fixed in the pay scales of the British Cadre on the stage next above his existing rates, so that an Indian Assistant Surgeon got more pay than what he was actually getting before the fixation. In the process of this fixation of pay, an Assistant Surgeon on the Indian Cadre with 15 years' service on receipt of Rs. 250 in his cadre was brought on to a pay of Rs. 300, which an Assistant Surgeon of the British Cadre was in receipt of in his tenth year of service.

(c) to (e). Assistant Surgeons of both the British and Indian cadres of the I.M.D. were granted Emergency Commissions during the last war. Indian cadre personnel were granted Indian Commissions, while British Cadre personnel were granted King's Commissions. This was subject to the condition that, when released from commissioned service in accordance with the terms of their recruitment and general demobilisation plan, they will revert to their former cadres, Indian or British, as the case may be. This means that neither Indian Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Cadre nor Anglo-Indian Assistant Surgeons of the British Cadre will continue in the commissioned ranks of the I.A.M.C. Unlike the Indian Cadre personnel, however, those belonging to the British Cadre were always entitled in the past to a number of departmental commissions within the I.M.D. on special rates of pay. These commissions must continue to be admissible to the British Cadre personnel as long as they exist. Indian Cadre personnel were and still are entitled to the grant of the honorary Commissions. The rates of pay for personnel of the Indian Cadre for such commissions are higher than those for personnel who are not granted such commissions.

(f) Clerks, Storekeepers, etc. are being considered for the grant of non-technical commissions in the I.A.M.C. which are not intended for Assistant Surgeons of the I.M.D. whether Indians or Anglo-Indians.

CHECK ON ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS

*813. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to Provincial Governments to take effective steps to prevent communal organisations from engaging in activities other than religious, social and cultural?

(b) If so, what were the specific instructions and have all Governments carried out these instructions?

(c) Have Government taken similar steps with regard to Centrally Administered Areas and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) to (c). I would invite the honourable member's attention to the reply given by me to starred questions Nos. 787, 802, 816 and 857 on the 3rd September, 1948.

TEMPORARY AND SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS IN ARMY

*814. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed in recruiting Officers for Temporary and Short Service Commissions; and

(b) the total number of such Commissions proposed to be given?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) This information is contained in a booklet entitled "The Three Pillars of State" which was published recently and of which I lay a copy on the table of the House. I would also refer the honourable member to another recent publication entitled "The Armed Forces Academy", which deals with entry into the permanent cadre of commissioned ranks in the three Services. A copy of this publication is also placed on the table of the House.

(b) As things stand at present, it is not proposed to grant any more temporary commissions in the Army. It is, however, expected that about 450 Short Service Commission will be granted. As regards the R.I.N. and the R.I.A.F., in which Services no temporary commissions are, granted, the number of officers expected to be recruited to Short Service Commissions is approximately 200 and 320 respectively.

INDIAN FORCES IN KASHMIR

*815. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the strength of the Indian Army and Air Force stationed in Kashmir at present, and the expenses incurred daily for their maintenance?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: It would not be in the public interest to disclose this information at present.

STIPENDS TO INDIAN STUDENTS BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

*816. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number and the amount of stipends granted to Indian Students by foreign countries?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: A statement showing the number and amount of stipends granted to Indian students by foreign countries is placed on the table of the House.

† Not printed in the day's Debate. A copy has been placed in the Library of the House.—
Ed. of D.

Number and the amount of stipends of Indian students by Foreign countries

Name of Scholarship	Amount of Stipend Granted
(1) <i>United States of America.</i> —(i) One scholarship offered by the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, for the year 1948-49. It may be extended to the maximum period of four years.	The selected student is exempted from tuition fees the value of which is \$425 a year.
(b) State College of Washington.	This is an exchange scholarship to one or more Indian students. The selected candidate is exempted from tuition and sundry fees only.
(c) <i>Watson Foundation</i> scholarships and Fellowships etc.	
(i) 34 Indian students awarded Fellowships since 1945, ten (10) of whom have returned to India after completing their courses of studies.	The exact amount of the scholarship is not known.
(ii) Special grants to 54 Private Indian students in the U.S.A. of whom 22 students have returned to India.	The exact amounts of the special grants are not known.
(iii) Research and Regular scholarships to 15 students for study in Indian Universities.	The scholarship varies from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,600/- per year.
(iv) Facilities secured for practical training of 8 Indian students in 3 American Industries. One trainee has since returned back to India.	Amounts of the stipends are not known.
(2) <i>Australia.</i> —Four fellowships, tenable in Australia, have been offered by the Australian Government to Indian students. The fellowships are of three types.	The Government of Australia will bear the expenses as under :— The Senior Fellow will be paid a living allowance of 11£ (Aust.) per week and additional funds to meet the cost of necessary traveling within Australia, tuition books and instruments.
(a) One Senior Fellowship (for a period of six to twelve months).	
(b) Two Junior Fellowships (for a period of six months to 1 year.)	The Junior Fellows will be paid a living allowance of 7£ (Aust.) per week and cost of essential tuitions, books and travel within Australia. Passages to and from Australia in cases of both Fellow will also be paid by the Government of Australia.
(c) One Fellowship for graduate studies for two to four years.	
(3) <i>France.</i> —The French Government have awarded a number of scholarships to Indian students since 1945 as under :	3-15 sh. per week as living allowance and other allowances as above.
1945-46. 3	There are two kinds of stipends which are subject to adjustment if the cost of living increases. The amounts are 11,000 Francs and 15,000 Francs depending on the qualifications of the candidates. The tuition fees and medical aid are free.
1946-47. 4	
1947-48. 9	
1948-49. 11	

NOTE.—These scholarships have so far been awarded direct by the French Government. They have, however, decided that from 1949-50 onwards the awards would be made in consultation with the Ministry of Education.

Name of Scholarship	Amount of Stipend Granted
(4) <i>Netherlands Government.</i> —The Netherlands Government has offered through UNESCO a Fellowship to a National of India for study in a Dutch University for about 8 to 9 months.	Total value of the proposed Fellowship is 1800 Florins.
(5) <i>China.</i> —10 scholarships are proposed to be offered by the Chinese Govt. to Indian students for advanced Chinese studies in Calcutta University and Santiniketan.	Each scholarship is of the value of Rs. 5,000 per annum.
(6) <i>United Kingdom.</i> —(a) One Science Research Scholarship offered by the Exhibition of 1851, London. One Scholarship every year.	£350 per annum for two years.
(b) Rhodes Scholarships offered by the Rhodes Trust, Oxford, tenable at the Oxford University. One Scholarship every year.	The value of the scholarship at present is £400 a year and is supplemented by a special allowance of £100 a year. (This is subject to periodical review by the Trustees in the light of economic conditions and may be reduced or discontinued).
(7) <i>United Nations Organisation.</i> —Under their Fellowship programme for 1949, the United Nations Organisation propose to award about 12 Fellowships to Indian Social workers for observation in foreign countries in various fields of social Welfare.	Following terms have been offered by U.N.O. (1) An adequate monthly living allowance. (2) Expenses of Travel within the country of observation upto a specified limit. (3) A specified amount for books.
(8) <i>U.N.S.C.O.</i> —Two Fellowships offered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, for studies in the field of Mathematical Computing machines in the U.K. and U.S.A.	Each of these is for one year and covers all expenses including travel.

RE-ORGANISATION OF OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

*817. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Office of the Director-General of Health Services is going to be re-organised; and

(b) on what basis recruitment to the various offices of the Directorate is being made?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) The question of the reorganisation of the Directorate General of Health Services has been held up pending a decision on the findings of the Economy Committee.

(b) Recruitment to posts in the Directorate General of Health Services is ordinarily made from the ranks of officers in Government service, or when necessary through the Federal Public Service Commission.

NAVAL SCHOOL AT COCHIN

*818. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of students in the Naval School at Cochin during the years 1937-38 and 1948-49?

(b) What is the annual expenditure incurred on this School?

(c) What is the annual income from fees?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) There was no Naval School at Cochin during 1937-38. The first Naval Training School was established in Cochin in 1946. The number of trainees in 1948-49 is 464.

- (b) The annual expenditure is of the order of Rs. 14 lakhs.
 (c) There is no income from fees.

SUPPLY OF WHISKY TO INDIAN ARMY

***819. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how much of the whisky purchased for the Indian Army in England is consumed by the non-Indian element of the Indian Army?

- (b) Cannot their requirements be met by local purchases?
 (c) Is this whisky distributed freely or at a low price compared with the control retail price in India?
 (d) Is this whisky also supplied to ordinary soldiers and non-Commissioned officers of the Indian Army?
- The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) No statistics are available to show the quantity of whisky consumed by the non-Indian element of the Indian Army.
 (b) This may be possible but Government see no advantage in this, since the only effect will be that, instead of Government, private importers will import the same quantity.
 (c) No. Whisky is not supplied free nor at a low price. It is strictly rationed and sold at a price which includes such items as customs and excise duties and railway freight.
 (d) No.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES FROM KASHMIR

***820. Dr. Raghu Vira:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government are aware that refugees from Jammu and Kashmir are unwilling to go back to the State in connection with the plebiscite until and unless special arrangements for their rehabilitation are made, and the whole area of the State is put under the administrative control of the Kashmir Government?

(b) Do Government propose to see that proper arrangements for their rehabilitation are made?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). The question of the rehabilitation of refugees from Jammu and Kashmir in connection with the plebiscite is under consideration.

APPOINTMENT OF CH. FAIZ ULLAHA KHAN AS REHABILITATION SECRETARY IN KASHMIR

***821. Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government have appointed Ch. Faiz Ullaha Khan, who was imprisoned for siding with the raiders as Rehabilitation Secretary and this has caused great anxiety to the non-Muslim refugees?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: An enquiry is being made and a reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF RAZAKAR ATROCITIES IN HYDERABAD

***822. Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the victims of the Razakar atrocities in the State of Hyderabad and adjoining territories of the Indian Union have been compensated from the State funds?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: A suitable Monetary assistance is being given in deserving cases to State subjects who have suffered. The Hyderabad Government is also rehabilitating such people. In regard to persons in the adjoining territories of the Indian Union, I would invite the honourable member's attention to my reply to starred question No. 143 by Shri S. Nagappa on the 4th February 1949.

PUBLICATIONS PROSCRIBED IN DELHI

***823. Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) how many publications were altogether banned and proscribed in Delhi during the year 1948;
 (b) the nature of the publications banned and proscribed;
 (c) whether the following Hindi books were proscribed and the stock thereof forfeited:
 (i) *Swadhin-Bharat-Ki-pramukh-samasyaen*; and
 (ii) *Pathick*; and
 (d) if so, the reason or reasons for which the above books were proscribed?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). I lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number and the nature of the publications banned and proscribed in Delhi during 1948.

(c) and (d). Yes. The books contained matter of the nature described in clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

STATEMENT
List of books etc. proscribed during the year 1948

Sl. No.	Name of Book	Language	Name of Author	Published by	Place & Year of Publication	Press where Printed	No. & Date of Chief Commissioner's Notification under which it was proscribed	Brief Grounds for Proscription
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	Punjabi Dukhro (Punjab sufferings) <i>alias</i> Punjab Biti (Punjab Happenings) Part I & II.	Pamphlets in Urdu.	B. Balwant Sharma Rewa	Column 4	Delhi 1947	Kamal-i-Hind Press, Kucha Mir Ashiq Bldg. Haji Ahsan, Delhi.	F.8(4)/48-Home, dated 5-1-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (h) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Act.
(2)	"What does a Muslim of Delhi demand from Mahatma Gandhi & the Ministry of the Indian Union."	Poster in Urdu.	..	..	Do.	Faruqi Press, 809, Lal Kuan, Delhi.	F. 8.(1)/48-Home, dt. 9-1-48.	Ditto.
(3)	"Angreazon ki Kartoot aur Pakistani Zulm & Magharbi Punjab Di Khuni Dastan"	Pamphlet in Urdu.	B. Kasturi Lal Bhugat.	..	Do.	Kamal Ptg. Press, Nai Sarak, Delhi.	F. 8 (9)/48-Home, dated 5-2-48.	Ditto.
(4)	Delhi ki Hichal Yuni Hindu Muslim Lari.	Pamphlet in Hindi.	Bharat Bhushan "Kavi Ratna" Master Nyader Singh, Bechain.	Bechain takalya, Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi	Do.	Yadav Ptg. Press, House No. 1300, Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi	F.8(64)/47-Home, dt., 10-2-48.	Ditto.
(5)	Jammu aur Kashmir ka Madan-e-Jehad (Jammu & Kashmir Crusade).	Map in Urdu	..	Punjab Repairing House, Inside Lahori Gate, Lahore.	Lahore 1947	Civil & Military Press, Lahore.	F.8(22)/48-Press, dt. 19-2-48.	Ditto.

Sl. No.	Name of Book	Language	Name of Author	Published by	Place & Year of Publication	Press where Printed	No. & Date of Chief Commissioner's Notification under which it was proscribed	Brief Grounds for Proscription
(6)	Khaksar ke Ansu	Pamphlet in Urdu.	Late Mohd. Ikram Khan.	Azad Hindustan Kitab Ghur, Kashmere Bazar Lahore.	Lahore 1947	Co-operative Capital Printing Press, Lahore	F.8.(21)/48-Press dt. 19-2-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (h) of Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Act.
(7)	A Pictorial representation depicting the scene of assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on 30-1-48	Hindi	..	Kanhya Lal Lalchhoo Mal, 741, Chandni Chowk Delhi.	Delhi 1948	..	F.8(20)/48-Press, dated 19-2-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(8)	Mahatma Gandhi	Urdu & English Pamphlets.	Shriman K li Churam Kihore, Member Socialist Party.	..	Karachi 1948.	Sham Press, Karachi.	F. 8(23)/48 Press dt. 13-3-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (d) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(9)	Beginning with the words "Public Jawab De" (Public to answer and ending with the words "Bande Matram Tumara Sathi" (Bande Matram, Your comrade.)	Poster in Hindi	Anonymous	..	..	..	F. 21(48)/Press dt. 19-3-48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(10)	Dilli ki Lari	Pamphlet in Urdu.	R.L. Gupta	Rattan & Co., Book Sellers Dariba Kulan, Delhi.	Delhi 1948	Kamal Ptg. Delhi.	F. 8(49)/48-Press dt. 29-3-48.	Ditto.

TRANSFERRED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(11)	Dilli ki Larai .	Pamphlet in Hindi.	R. L. Gupta	Rattan & Co., Booksellers, Dariba Kalan Delhi.	Delhi 1948	Excellior Ptg. Works, Katra Afim, Egerton Road, Delhi.	F.8(50)/48-Press dated 29.3.48.	Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(12)	Beginning with the words "U.N.O." "Lost" and ending with the words "Is it democracy."	Poster in English.	Narindra	..	..	..	F. 8(52)/48-Press, dt. 15.4.48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (d) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(13)	Beginning with the words "Firqa Parasti ka Purda Fush Ho Gya" and ending with the words "Bande Matram".	Poster in Hindi.	..	National Democratic Party	..	..	F.8(51)/Press, dt. 15.4.48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(14)	"Calcutta ka Balwa"	Pamphlet in Hindi.	R. L. Gupta	Rattan & Co., Book Sellers, Dariba Kalan, Delhi.	Delhi 1946	Shri Bharu Ptg. Works Dharam-pura, Delhi.	F.8(56)/48-Press dt. 17.4.48.	Ditto.
(15)	"Desh ki Awaz"	Do.	Ch. Ram Sarup Azad.	Lakshmi Pustakalaya Nai Sarak, Delhi.	Delhi 1947	Do.	Press(53)/48, dt. 17.4.48.	Ditto.
(16)	Asli Gurgaon ki Alha Part II.	Do.	Nayader Singh Bechain.	Bechain Pustakalaya, Sita Ram Bazar, Delhi.	Do.	Do.	Press(55)/48, dt. 17.4.48	Ditto.
(17)	Asli Gurgaon Ki Alha Part III.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Press(54)/48 dt. 17.4.48.	Ditto
(18)	Mao Qaum ka Tasaruf	Pamphlet in Urdu.	Mohd. Alias Nadvi General Sec. Anjuman Mahajrin Mewat, Pakistan, Lahore.	..	Lahore 1948	Cooperative Capital Press, Lahore.	F. (57-A)/48-Press dt. 20.4.48.	Ditto

Sl. No.	Name of book	Language	Name of Author	Published by	Place & Year of Publication	Press where Printed	No. & Date of Chief Commissioner's Notification under which it was proscribed	Brief Grounds for proscription
(19)	A Tale of Blunders	Book in English.	Mr. Indra Prakash,	Hindu Mission Pustak Bhandar, Baji Odeon Bldg., New Delhi.	Delhi 1947	Dharam Rajya Press, Mangal Bldg, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.	F.8(57)/48-Press dt. 26.4.48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (d) & (h) of sub-section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(20)	82 Days in Pakistan	Book in Urdu	Shri J. N. Mayar	Khyber Publishing House, Pan Mandi, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.	Delhi 1948	Faruqi Press, Delhi.	F.8(58)/48-Press dt. 27.4.48.	Ditto (Clause b)
(21)	Congress Khatre Main (Congress in danger).	Book in Urdu	M. Abdul Ghani Dar, Member All India Congress Committee, Delhi.	Goshai Adab, Urdu Manzil, Delhi	Delhi 1948	Bombay Job, Press, Delhi.	F.8 (60)/48-Press dt. 25.5.48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(22)	Facts speak	Book in English.	Guru Dutt	Rajhans Parkashan for Bharti Sahitya Sadan 23/80, Cannanught Circus, New Delhi.	Delhi 1947	Rajhans Press, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.	F.8(59)/48-Press dt. 25.5.48.	Ditto
(23)	Wartman Shusan ki Fascist Pravartan	Book in Hindi.	Shri Vidya Sagar Vidyakankar.	Pustak Sagar, 7, Kohlapur House, Subzi-Mandi, Delhi.	Delhi 1948	Arjun Press, Naya Bazar, Delhi.	F.8(65)/48, Press dt. 5.6.48.	Contains matter of the nature described in clause (d) & (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(24)	Khooni Faisla	Book in Urdu	M. Mushtaq Ahmad Qureshi	Rahat Publications Nager, Lahore.	Lahore 1948	Amrit Electric Press, Lahore.	F.8(66)/48-Press dt. 22.6.48	Ditto

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(25)	Kashmir	Book in Urdu	M. Chiragh Hassan Husein	M. Mohd. Nazir, Humayun, Qasbi Kutab Khana, Lahore.	Lahore 1948	Ithad Press, Lahore.	N.C. F.8(67)/48- Press, dt. 22-6-48.	Contains matter of the nature des- cribed in clause (d) & (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(26)	Towards Azad Kesh- mr.	Book in En- glish.	Mohd. Hafiz Ullah.	Bazmi-Froghi- Adabi, Lahore	Do.	Imperial Ptg. Works, 61, Rly. Road, Lahore.	F.8(68)/48-Press dt. 22-6-48.	Ditto.
(27)	The Crucifixion and after	Book in En- glish.	..	L.N. Vashist	Delhi 1948	Mahluxmi Press, Delhi.	F.8(69)/48-Press dt. 22-6-48.	Contains matter of the nature des- cribed in clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Act.
(28)	A plea to pause and ponder beginning with the words "The Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Saugh has been" and ending with the words "To lift it without any further delay."	Document in English	..	..	..	..	F.8(74)/48-Press dt. 17-8-48.	Contains matter of the nature des- cribed in clauses (a), (b) & (h) of sub-section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.
(29)	Jalwani Pakistan Part I & II.	Pamphlet in Urdu.	Soofi Ashfaq Ali Shah Morada- badi.	Syed Baboo Khan, Book Sellers, Karachi.	Karachi 1948.	Asar-i-Jadid Press, Karachi.	F.8(73)/48-Press dt. 17-8-48.	Contains matter of the nature des- cribed in clauses (a) & (h) of Sub- section 1 of Sec- tion 4 of the Act.

Sl. No.	Name of Book	Language	Name of Author	Published by	Place & Year of Publication	Press where Printed	No. & Date of Chief Commis- sioner's Noti- fication under which it was proscribed	Brief Grounds for Proscription
(30)	Hindi Teri Dusha .	Hindi Book	Pt. Satya Kun	Dehati Pustak Bhandar Chauri Bazar, Delhi.	Delhi 1948	Ala Ptg. Press, Delhi.	F.8(124)/48- Prescdt. 16-9-48.	Contains matter of the nature des- cribed in clause (h) of Section 4 of the Act.
(31)	Swadhin Bharat ki Paraukh Samas- yan.	Do.	Shri Ram Partap Gondal.	M/s. Vidya Mandir Ltd., New Delhi.	Do.	Gondal's Press, Cannaught Circus, New Delhi.	F.8(126)/48- Press, dt. 22-10-48	Ditto.
(32)	"Calcutta ka Balwa"	Pamphlet in Urdu.	Shri R. L. Gupta.	M/s. Rattan & Co., Doriba Kalan, Delhi.	Delhi 1947	Kamal Ptg. Press, Delhi.	F.8(56A)/48- Press dt. 3-11-48.	Ditto.
(33)	Pathiek	Hindi Book	Shri Guru Dutt	M/s. Vidya Mandir Ltd., New Delhi.	Delhi 1948	Gondal's Press Cannaught Circus, New Delhi.	F.8(129)/48- Press, dt. 7-12-18	Ditto
(34)	"Swadhinata ka kalp Varksh" Pt. VII.	Hindi Book	Shri Shyam Ji Prashar M.A.	Rashtra Nirman Granthi Mala, Karol Bagh, Delhi.	Delhi 1948	1. Bharat Mud- ranalaya 2. Krishna Ptg. Works Chur- khawalan, Delhi.	F.8(131)/48- Press dt. 7-12-48.	Ditto.
(35)	"Pashin Goicee Hin- dustan men Islami Badshahat.	Pamphlet in Urdu.	Qasaid Shoh Naimat Ullah Shah Wali, Kashmiri.	M/s. Afzal Book Depot, 1253, Bhojla Pahari, Delhi.	Delhi 1946	Kamal Ptg. Press, Delhi.	F.8(132)/48- Press dt. 7-12-48.	Ditto.
(36)	Azadi ki Roshni	Pamphlet in Hindi.	Mahashe Gan- p. t. Ram of Vill. Chhote Kulloth, P.O. Suraj garh, Distt. Jaipur.	..	Delhi 1948	Hari Har Press, Chauri Bazar, Delhi.	F.8(130)/48 Press dt. 13-12-48.	Ditto.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

*824. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the regions in which compulsory primary education will be introduced in 1949-50 in the Centrally Administered Areas;

(b) the budgeted cost of the same for the year 1949-50, region by region;

(c) whether it will be for both boys and girls or for boys only; and

(d) for children of what ages it will be introduced?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) to (d). The information asked for by the honourable member will be found in the statement laid on the table.

STATEMENT

Centrally Administered Areas	(a) Regions	(b) Budgeted cost	(c) Whether for boys and girls	(d) Age Group
(1) Ajmer-Merwara	Pushkar, Pisangan, Sawarbhiani, Todgarh, Srinagar, Harma-ru and Jalpa.	Rs. 70,000	Boys & Girls	6 and 7
(2) Andaman & Nicobar.	SCHEME IS UNDER PREPARATION.			
(3) Coorg	North Coorg	Rs. 1 lakh.	Boys and Girls.	5 to 10.
(4) Delhi	Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced in two circles in the rural areas and nine wards of the Delhi Municipal Committee area. The third circle, in the rural area and the remaining three wards in the Delhi Municipal Committee area, will be brought under Compulsion during 1949-50.	Rs. 8,42,000 will be spent on compulsory education in Delhi rural areas. Rs. 1,12,000 for the three wards in the Delhi Municipal Committee area.	In the third Circle for boys and girls. In the third Circle. In the Municipal area for boys only.	6 to 8
(5) Himachal Pradesh.	THE QUESTION IS UNDER EXAMINATION.			
(6) Cutch.	THE QUESTION IS UNDER EXAMINATION.			

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN PROVINCES

*825. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) in which of the nine Provinces in India compulsory primary education was in force in the year 1948-49;

(b) for which particular regions in those nine Provinces it was introduced;

(c) whether it was for both boys and girls or for boys alone; and

(d) for children of what ages was it introduced?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) In all the nine Provinces compulsory Primary Education was in force in the year 1948-49.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the table.

STATEMENT

Places where Compulsory Primary Education was in force during 1948-49, age-group of compulsion etc.

Province	Places where compulsion introduced	Whether compulsion is among boys & girls or both	Age-group
Assam	Compulsion is introduced in the following Sub-Division :— Barpeta, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Golaghat, Mangaldai, Silchar, Garhat, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, North Lakhimpur, Dhubri, Hailakandi, Krimganj, Tezpur and Goalpara.	Boys and girls	6-11
Bihar	Patna City & Administration Committee, Gaya, Arrah, Chapra, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Patna, Danka, Hazaribagh, Daltonganj, Purulia, Chaitanya, Ranchi, Jampore Union Board area of Gaya (rural area). Compulsion introduced in 36 villages of Champaran District.	Boys	6-10
Bombay	All District Local Boards with a population of 1,000 and over, Municipalities of Bombay City, Bandra, Poona, Secara, Sholepur, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Dahanu, Malegaon, Surat, Broach, Dharwar, Hubli and Bijapur.	Boys and girls	6-11
C. P. & Berar	34 Municipal Committee towns 1199 villages in rural areas	Boys	6-11
East Punjab	1,381 places (names not available)	Boys	6-11
Madras	Selected villages in each District of the Province.	Boys	6-10
Oriya	Banki Union of Cuttack District and P. L. K. Union of P. L. K. District.	Boys	6-11
U. P.	All urban areas (Names not available)	Compulsion for girls of 6-11 also exists partly in Mirzapur, Mathura & Kanpur Municipalities.	6-11
West Bengal	City of Calcutta Ward IX.	..	6-10

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN PROVINCES

*825. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) in which of the nine Provinces in India compulsory primary education was in force in the year 1948-49;

(b) for which particular regions in those nine Provinces it was introduced;

(c) whether it was for both boys and girls or for boys alone; and

(d) for children of what ages was it introduced?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) In all the nine Provinces compulsory Primary Education was in force in the year 1948-49.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the table.

STATEMENT

Places where Compulsory Primary Education was in force during 1948-49, age-group of compulsion etc.

Province	Places where compulsion introduced	Whether compulsion is among boys & girls or both	Age-group
Assam	Compulsion is introduced in the following Sub-Division :— Barpeta, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Golaghat, Mangaldai, Silchar, Gauhati, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, North Lakhimpur, Dhubri, Hailakandi, Krisinganj, Tezpur and Goalpara.	Boys and girls	6-11
Bihar	Patna City & Administration Committee, Gaya, Arrah, Chapra, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Patna, Denka, Hazaribagh, Daltonganj, Purnia, Chaibasa, Ranchi, Jampore Union Board area of Gaya (rural area). Compulsion notified in 36 villages of Champaran District.	Boys	6-10
Bombay	All District Local Boards with a population of 1,000 and over, Municipalities of Borivay City, Bandra, Poona, Stara, Sholepur, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Dalia, Malegaon, Surat, Broach, Dharwar, Hubli and Bijnor.	Boys and girls	6-11
C. P. & Berar	34 Municipal Committee towns 1199 villages in rural areas	Boys	6-11
East Punjab	1,381 places (names not available)	Boys	6-11
Madras	Selected villages in each District of the Province.	Boys	6-10
Orissa	Banki Union of Cuttack District and Patakimedi Municipality in Ganjam District.	Boys	6-11
U. P.	All urban areas (Names not available)	Compulsion for girls of 6-11 also exists partly in Mirzapur, Mathura & Kanpur Municipalities.	6-11
West Bengal	City of Calcutta Ward IX.		6-10

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

*826. Prof. Yashwant Rai: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

- (i) the number of Gazetted officers;
- (ii) the number of Superintendents;
- (iii) the number of Assistants; and
- (iv) the number of clerks and stenographers in the Ministry of Health?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (i) Eight excluding Superintendents.

- (ii) Five.
- (iii) 53 including four Assistants-in-Charge.
- (iv) 62.

SCHOLARS SENT FOR FOREIGN STUDIES

*827. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the names of scholars together with the provinces they come from, who left India during the calendar year 1948 for studies abroad?

(b) What is the course of study of each and the number of years for which scholarships have been sanctioned together with the total estimated cost for each?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) and (b). A statement showing the necessary details is laid on the table of the House.

There were no selections under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme during the year 1948 as the Scheme was in abeyance. Candidates whose names have been shown in the statement, are those who were selected in previous years, but could not be sent abroad earlier for want of passage and/or admission facilities.

Explanatory note for the Statement

The information required by the honourable member is furnished in the statement column-wise under the following headings:—(1) Overseas Scholarships Scheme, (a) Central Scholars and (b) Provincial Scholars.

(2) Central State Scholarships Scheme.

Under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme, cost on Central scholars is to be borne entirely by the Government of India, whereas that on Provincial scholars is divisible between the Central and the Provincial Governments in the ratio 50:50.

There were no selections under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme during the year 1948 as the Scheme was in abeyance. Candidates whose names have been shown in the statement, were selected in previous years but could not be sent abroad earlier for want of passage and/or admission facilities.

STATEMENT

Names, etc., of Scholars who went abroad for Foreign Studies in the Calendar Year 1948

S. No.	Name of Scholar	Province to which he/she belongs	Course of Study for which selected	Period of Scholarships	Estimated cost of training
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
(A) Overseas Scholars Scheme					
(1) Central Scholars					
1	Mr. M. A. Mallick	Madras	Building Research.	2 years.	15,500
2	Mr. A. K. Mukherjee	Bengal	Direction of documenting of Films.	do.	do.

S. No.	Name of Scholar	Province which he/she belongs	Course of Study for which selected	Period of Scholarships	Estimated cost of Training
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
3	Mr. M. B. Dutt	Bengal	Metallurgy (for Normally Specialization in Fuel Technology).	2 years	23,500
4	Mr. P. C. Gupta	Karauli State.	Textile Engg.	do.	do.
5	Mr. Y. S. Lewis	Mysore State	Fermentation* Techno-logy.	do.	do.
6	Mr. R. H. Acharya	Jamnagar State.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
7	Mr. M. C. Malakar	Bengal	Fermentation Techno-logy.	do.	15,500
8	Mr. Murari Vijaya Saradhy.	Madras	Agriculture-Physiology	do.	do.
9	Mr. Nirad Kumar Sen	Bengal	Agr. Physiology Generics	do.	23,500
10	Mr. Lenka Venkata Lakshminarayana Sastry.	Madras	Animal Husbandry manufacture of Food Products of Animal Origin.	do.	15,500
11	Mr. Girdhari Lal Sharma	Punjab	Animal Husbandry Haematology-Blood Grouping.	do.	23,500
12	Mr. Indra Prasad Agrawala.	U. P.	Animal Husbandry Animal Nutrition, General Training in Animal Nutrition with specialisation in ruminant digestion.	do.	do.
13	Mr. Rajagopalan Jayaraman.	Madras	Applied Chemistry Production of Alkali (Electrolytic method).	do.	do.
14	Mr. Anil Bhusan Biswas	Bengal	Applied Chemistry Industrial catalysis.	do.	15,500
15	Mr. T. R. Visvanathan	Madras	Applied Chemistry Chem. Engg.	do.	do.
16	Mr. Darshan Singh Chabbal.	Punjab	Ceramic & Glass Sheet Glass.	do.	do.
17	Mr. Varthakavi Krishnamurthy	Madras	Ceramic and Glass-High refracting Glass furnace designing, Construction including re-practories.	do.	do.
18	Mr. Maddayam Anadamm Pillai Krishnaswamy.	do.	Dairy-Industry	do.	23,500
19	Mrs. Pritam Singh	Punjab	Education General-Nursery and Kindergarten.	do.	do.
20	Mrs. Nirmola Naryteresa Do.	Bengal	Education General Education of the Handicapped.	do.	15,500
21	Mr. Rajendram Krishnamachari Narasimhan.	Madras	Education Tech. Civil Eng. Advanced Structures.	do.	23,500
22	Mr. Shambhu Saran Srivastava.	U. P.	Elec. Eng.—Wireless and Radar.	do.	15,500

S. No.	Name of Scholar	Province to which he/she belongs	Course of Study for which selected	Period of Scholarships	Estimated cost of training
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
23	Mr. Trichinopoly Visvanathan Sreenivasan.	Mysore	Elec. Engg.—Electrical Plant Equipment (Including large scales motor Generators, Transformers, Switch-gears).	2 years	15,500
24	Mr. Koppaka Wiswes Wara Rao.	Madras	Fermentation Power Alcohol.	do.	23,500
25	Mr. K. Chakrabarty	Bengal	Geophysical Instruments.	do.	do.
26	Mr. Ranjit Singh	Punjab	Horticulture-Breeding	do.	do.
27	Mrs. Shanti Batra	do.	Horticulture Cytology and Genetics.	do.	do.
28	Mr. Gurbaksh Singh Sanghera.	do.	Irrigation and Navigation—Design of Dams—Preliminary Works Foundations. Design of Masonry, Earth Dams, Drawing Office Procedure.	do.	do.
29	Mr. Ravindra Kumar Madhu Kumar Desai.	Bombay	Mech. Engg.—Mechine Tools.	do.	do.
30	Mr. Kalahasti V. Subramanayam.	Madras	Mining (Coal), The Mechanisation of Coal Mines—Electrification of Mines.	do.	15,500
31	Mr. Kshiti Mohan Roay	Bengal	Radio Engg.—Broadcast Transmission.	1 year in the first instance.	9,000
32	Mr. Narasinha Dattatraya Matange.	C. P. & Berar	Communication Engg.—Wire and Wireless Commn. Engg. with Spl. Appln. to Broadcast line work.	2 years	23,500
33	Mr. Uma Shankar	U. P.	Rubber Tech.	do.	15,500
34	Mr. H. R. Kamath	Madras	Paints—Resins—Paints Applied Chemistry with special reference to.	do.	23,500
35	Mr. Rajendra Paul	Punjab	Paint Tech.	do.	15,500
36	Mr. Bansilal Vrindavandas Shah.	Bombay	Plastic High—Polymer	do.	do.
37	Mr. Malachira Subhaya Muthana.	Coorg	Plastics—Chemistry Plasticisers.	do.	23,500
38	Mr. Deeki Nandan Saksena.	U. P.	Statistical Economics—Methods of Estimating national income necessary theoretical economics and statistical back ground and familiarity with detailed working of the methods by which estimates are actually made by Govts. of different countries.	2 years in the first instance.	15,500

S. No.	Name of Scholar	Province to which he/she belongs	Course of Study for which selected	Period of Scholarships	Estimated cost of training
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
39	Mr. Pranab Kumar Basu Ray Chaudhuri.	Bengal	Wood Technology—Ply-Wood manufacture machinery and utilization.	2 years	23,500
40	Mr. Rangachar Venkatas.	Madras	Wood Technology—Timber Preservation and Seasoning.	do.	do.
(2) Provincial Scholars*					
41	Mr. P. Murthy	Madras	Chemical Eng.—Electro Chem.	do.	23,500
42	Mr. S. S. Gupta	E. Punjab	Fats and Fatty Oils.	do.	15,500
43	Mr. K. S. Pathak	do.	Hydraulic Structures	do.	do.
44	Mr. D. D. Gogali	Assam	Oil Technology	do.	25,500
45	Mr. N. K. Bose	West Bengal	Chemical Engg.	do.	15,500
46	Mr. S. Chatterjee	do.	Public Health	do.	23,500
47	Mr. P. N. H. Valvalkar	Bombay	Mental Hygiene	do.	15,500
48	Mr. R. S. J. Rau	do.	Fermentation	do.	23,500
49	Mr. H. C. Keskar	do.	Mech. Engg.	do.	do.
50	Mr. S. T. Haidery	do.	do.	do.	do.
51	Mr. S. V. Bhatye	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
52	Mr. R. P. Tewary	C. P. & Berar	Glass Technology	do.	do.
53	Mr. T. L. N. Prasad	Madras	Elec. Engg.	do.	do.
54	Mr. S. Murugesam	do.	Mechanical Engg.	do.	do.
55	Mr. N. Rao	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	15,500
56	Mr. V. Geneswan	do.	Electrical Engg.	do.	23,500
57	Mr. T. K. Sivasankaran	do.	do.	do.	do.
58	Mr. G. Biswal	Orissa	Veterinary Sc.	do.	do.
59	Mr. S. S. Lamba	East Punjab	Canal Irrigation and river trg.	do.	do.
60	Mr. J. S. Basarke	do.	Mechanical Engg.	do.	do.
61	Mr. M. L. Kohl	do.	Veterinary Sc.	do.	do.
62	Mr. Kirpa Shankar	U. P.	Fermentation	do.	do.
63	Mr. P. L. Sharma	Assam	Sugar Tech.	do.	15,500

*50 per cent to be met by the Central Govt. and 50 per cent by the Provincial Govts.

S. No.	Name of Scholar	Province he/she belongs	Course of Study for which selected	Period of Scholarships	Estimated cost of training
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
64	Mr. G. N. Barpujari	Assam	Glass Technology	2 years	23,500
65	Mr. N. N. Muzumdar	West Bengal	Eng. W. & B. Plant & Operation.	do.	do.
66	Mr. S. K. Somnadar	do.	Bridges & Design Constn.	do.	do.
67	Mr. A. C. Mitra	do.	Civil Engg.	do.	do.
68	Mr. A. S. Bhaduri	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
69	Mr. H. R. Parmanik	do.	Irrigation	do.	15,500
70	Mr. N. K. Nandi	do.	Structural Engg.	do.	do.
71	Mr. N. B. Chanda	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
72	Mr. B. N. Sinha	Bihar	Geology	do.	do.
73	Mr. A. K. P. Sinha	do.	Psychology	do.	do.
74	Mr. K. Gupta	do.	Oils and Paints	do.	do.
75	Mr. D. G. Shavalkar	Bombay	Structural Engg.	do.	23,500
76	Mr. V. S. Pradhan	do.	Metallurgical Engg.	do.	do.
77	Mr. S. V. Santhakar	do.	Applied Chem.	do.	do.
78	Mr. S. M. Patel	do.	Vitamin Chem.	do.	do.
79	Mr. H. R. Kulkarni	do.	Elec. Power Distribution.	do.	do.
80	Mr. P. B. Kerkar	do.	Automobile Engg.	do.	do.
81	Mr. A. C. Deshpande	do.	Metallurgy	do.	do.
82	Mr. D. N. Tagare	do.	Elec. Engg.	do.	do.
83	Mr. K. B. Yadav	C. P. & Berar.	Animal Husbandry	do.	do.
84	Mr. M. L. Dhawan	do.	Horticulture	do.	do.
85	Mr. S. C. Sane	do.	Ceramics	do.	do.
86	Mr. R. G. Mokadam	do.	Mech. Engg.	do.	do.
87	Mr. C. Srinivasan	Madras	Film Production	do.	do.
88	Mr. R. P. Arthur	do.	Hydraulic Engg.	do.	do.
89	Mr. B. Venkateswarlu	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
90	Mr. T. V. Reddy	do.	Civil Engg.	do.	15,500
91	Mr. E. C. G. Chandraseh Khavaran.	do.	Civil Engg.	do.	23,500
92	Mr. S. Sankralingham	do.	do.	do.	do.
93	Mr. T. V. Balakrishnan	do.	Elec. Engg.	do.	do.
94	Mr. S. H. Mahadevan	do.	Civil Engg.	do.	do.
95	Mr. K. M. A. M. Suleman	do.	Elec. Engg.	do.	do.
96	Mr. C. Venkatesan	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
97	Mr. H. S. Lawrence	do.	Teachers Trg.	do.	do.
98	Mr. P. C. Brahma	Orissa	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
99	Mr. J. Pandey	Orissa	Civil Engg.	do.	do.
100	Mr. R. Prabhakar	do.	Chemical Engg.	do.	do.
101	Mr. Gulzar Singh	East Punjab	Civil Engg.	1 year	14,500
102	Mr. Harbhajan Singh	do.	Poultry Husbandry	2 years	23,500
103	Mr. R. C. Sharma	do.	Buildings and Roads	1 year	14,500
104	Mr. K. M. Shahani	Ex-Sind	Dairy Organisation	2 years	23,500
105	Mr. Raj Narain	U. P.	Education	do.	do.

S. No.	Name of Scholar	Province to which he/she belongs.	Course of Study for which selected.	Period of Scholarships	Estimated cost of training
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
106	Mr. A. S. Bishnoi	U.P.	Civil Engg.	2 years	23,500
107	Mr. T. P. Singh	do.	Agr. and Entomology	do.	do.
108	Mr. H. I. Ali Khan	do.	Education Psychology	do.	do.
109	Mr. B. C. Saha	do.	Paints & Varnishes	do.	do.
110	Mr. N. Patnaik	Orissa	Agr. Chemistry	do.	do.
111	Mr. G. J. Kamat	Bombay	Mech. Engg.	do.	do.
112	Mr. H. R. Narain	do.	Experimental Psychology	do.	do.
113	Mr. M. G. Bhatt	do.	Mech. Engg.	do.	do.
114	Mr. Y. B. Rangnekar	do.	Food Technology	do.	do.
115	Mr. H. M. Shah	do.	Statistics	do.	do.
116	Mr. S. G. Patvardhan	do.	Road Transport	do.	15,500
117	Mr. K. B. Natu	do.	Road Transport	do.	do.
118	Mr. N. S. Lamba	East Punjab	Town Planning	do.	23,500
119	Mr. G. C. Chaurasia	C. P. & Berar	Psychology	do.	do.
120	Mr. S. P. Niyogi	do.	Trg. of Tech. qualified personnel for methods of organising and conducting junior tech. High Schools and Polytech. Insts.	do.	do.
121	Mr. C. D. Datey	do.	Agriculture	1½ years	19,500
122	Mr. G. C. Sutone	do.	Chemical Engg.	2 years	23,500
123	Mr. M. V. Prasad	U. P.	Agriculture	do.	do.
124	Mr. R. B. Chanda	West Bengal.	Dairy Chemistry	do.	15,500
125	Mr. L. Venkatesan	Madras	Civil Engg.	do.	do.
126	Mr. M. B. Mennon	do.	Research work in Fisheries.	do.	do.
127	Mr. A. M. Mennon	do.	Electrical Engg.	do.	do.
128	Mr. K. Venkataswarlu	do.	Geophysics	do.	do.

(B) Central State Scholarships Scheme

1.	Mr. S. N. Gupta	Delhi	Asto Physics	3 years	£ 1,500
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MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR MALE STUDENTS IN DELHI

*828. Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any medical college for boys in Delhi;

(b) if not, what arrangements Government propose to make for providing medical education to boys belonging to the Centrally Administered Areas; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to give facilities to refugee boys for medical education in Delhi?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) No.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have under consideration a scheme for the establishment at Delhi of an All-India Medical Institute, of which a Medical College would form an integral part. In view of the heavy expenditure involved and lack of building material it has not been found possible to go ahead with the scheme immediately. To meet the demands of students from Delhi and other Centrally Administered Areas (including refugees) arrangements have been made to admit three students every year to the Glancy Medical College, Amritsar and it is proposed to arrange for the admission of 19 students every year to the Medical Colleges at Agra, Jaipur, Indore and Gwalior.

BASIC EDUCATION

*829. Shri Basanta Kumar Das: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what provinces have introduced basic education either on compulsory or on voluntary basis;

(b) the main features in respect of which either the scheme of the Government of India or that of the Provinces generally differ from the Basic Education Scheme adumbrated by Mahatma Gandhi;

(c) which provinces introduced basic education even before the transfer of power and whether they have effected any change in their previous schemes subsequently and if so, to what extent;

(d) what is the total number of Basic Schools and students in those schools in different provinces separately; and

(e) what grants have been given by the Government of India to each province for basic education in the year 1948-49?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) Almost all the Provinces have introduced Basic Education in the Primary classes.

(b) The system of Education recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education and adopted by the Provinces generally conforms to the scheme of Basic Education formulated by Mahatma Gandhi. The main point of difference is that it has not been found possible to achieve complete economic self-sufficiency for such Education as required under the Wardha Scheme.

(c) The Progress Reports of 1947-48 show that with the exception of Assam, West Bengal and East Punjab all other Provinces had introduced Basic System of Education. There has not been any substantial change in the schemes.

(d) Relevant information for 1947-48 is given in the statement laid on the table.

(e) It is not possible to state the amount of grants given by the Centre to the Provinces for Basic Education alone, as lump sum grants are given for all Development purposes to the Provinces, who then allocate them under different heads. The basis of grants for 1948-49 is 50 per cent. of the expenditure incurred on approved schemes subject to ceiling grants fixed by the Centre. In view of their special circumstances, the condition of 50 per cent. contribution by the Province has not been insisted upon in the case of West Bengal, East Punjab, Assam and Orissa.

STATEMENT

Number of basic schools and children in 1947-48.

Province	Number of Basic Schools.	Number of students.
1. U. P.	10,238	Figures not available.
2. Bihar	55	5,093
3. Bombay	53	7,624
4. C. P. and Berar	74	Figures not available.
5. Madras	31	3,394
6. Orissa	32	Figures not available.

TRANSFERRED UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS†

DEPARTMENTAL CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD BY VARIOUS MINISTRIES

56. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of departmental Conferences held by the various Ministries in 1948;

(b) the number of committee meetings of all categories convened by each Ministry in 1948; and

(c) the expenditure involved in each case?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) to (c). A statement showing the particulars asked for is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Number of departmental conferences and committee meetings held by the various ministries of the Government of India during 1948

	Number	Expenditure
Departmental Conferences	248	Rs. 1,25,413-15-0.
Committee Meetings	701	Rs. 5,12,437-9-0.
Total		Rs. 6,37,851-8-0.

REVENUE FROM IMPORT TAX ON SILK YARN AND SILK FABRICS

57. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much money has been realised by Government by way of Import tax on silk yarn and on silk fabrics in the years 1939-40, 1938-39, 1937-38 and in 1943-44, 1944-45, 1946-47 and 1947-48?

† The meeting of the Assembly fixed for 2nd March, 1949, having been cancelled, the answers to unstarred questions for that day were, in pursuance of convention, laid on the table of the House today.—Ed. of D.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Import duty realised on Silk yarn and Silk fabrics during the years 1937-40, 1943-45 and 1946-48

	Silk yarn.	Silk fabrics (i. e., Fabrics containing more than 90 per cent. of silk including fabrics embroidered with artificial Silk.)
	Rs.	Rs.
1937-38	30,52,588	59,86,602
1938-39	16,93,936	55,23,334
1939-40	10,05,570	30,85,586
1943-44	..	46,663
1944-45	5,794	3,554
1946-47	19,13,746	31,19,285
1947-48	11,05,208	47,11,429

SCHOLARS RETURNED AFTER STUDIES ABROAD

53. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of scholars together with the provinces they come from, who returned to India from foreign countries after completing their courses of study during the calendar year 1948;

(b) the amount of money spent on each and the course of study completed by each; and

(c) what appointment each of them has obtained or is going to get?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) to (c). A statement showing the necessary details is laid on the table of the House.

Explanatory Note for the Statement

The information required by the honourable member is furnished in the statement column-wise under the following headings:—(1) Overseas Scholarships Scheme, (a) Central Scholars and (b) Provincial Scholars.

(2) Scheduled Caste Scholarships Scheme.

Under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme, cost on Central scholars is to be borne entirely by the Government of India whereas that on Provincial scholars is divisible between the Central and the Provincial Governments in the ratio 50:50.

Responsibility for placing the Central Scholars on their return from training rests with the Government of India whereas that for Provincial Scholars with the Provincial Governments.

STATEMENT.

Names etc. of Scholars who returned to India from foreign countries after completing their courses during the calendar year 1948.

Serial No.	Name of scholar.	Province to which he/she belongs.	Course of study completed.	Employment position.	Amount spent (approx.).
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME					
(1) Central Scholars.					
1.	Mr. P. V. Krishna Iyer.	Cochin	Ph.D. Agriculturist Statistics.	Joined his old post of Asstt. Statistician in I. A. R. I., New Delhi.	15,500
2.	Mr. D. Panigrahi	Orissa	Diploma in Ed. Physiology.	Lecturer in Central Institute of Ed., Delhi.	15,500
3.	Mr. A. C. John	Travancore	General & Adv. Courses in Radion Engg.	Called for interview by Chief Engineer, A. I. R.	15,500
4.	Mr. M. V. N. Murthy.	Mysore	Ph. D. Geology	Absorbed in the Geological Survey of India.	15,500
5.	Mr. M. S. Rao	Madras	Ph.D. Geology with specialisation in Petrology.	Called for interview by Director Geological Survey of India for the post of Asstt. Geologist.	15,500
6.	Mr. P. Dayal	U. P.	M. Sc., Met. Engg.	Appointed as tem. Asstt. Director of Supplies, in the Office of Director of Supply, Bombay.	23,500
7.	Mr. N. K. Agrawal	Punjab	Hydraulic Engg. with design and const. of Dams as major subject.	Appointed as Asstt. Director in the Central Water power Irrigation and Navigation Commission.	23,500
8.	Mr. V. Parbhakar Rao.	Madras	Agri. Plant Quarantine Methods.	Entomologist in the Icerya Purchasi Central Scheme, Bangalore under the Directorate of P. P. R. & S.	23,500
9.	Mr. Braham Sarup.	U. P.	Ph.D. Fisheries Fresh Water Fishery Biology.	Likely to be employed in Fisheries Res. Station, Calcutta (Grade II).	23,500
10.	Mr. V. R. Srama	Madras	M.A. (Cinema-tography).	Called for interview for the post of Cameraman and Sound Recordist.	23,500
11.	Mr. R. A. P. Iyenger.	Mysore	M.Sc. Engg. Radio.	To be employed as tem. Asstt. Engineer Under A. I. R.	23,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
12.	Mr. Sucha Singh . Punjab	M.S. Agr. and Mech. (Cotton Physiology).	Called for interview at I. A. R. I., New Delhi.		29,000
13.	Mr. Sardar Singh . Punjab	Ph.D. Agr. Economic Entomology.			23,000
14.	Mr. R. N. Datta . Assam	M.Sc. (Met. Eng.)			23,000
15.	Mr. G. S. Murthy . Madras	Ph.D. (Plant breeding).	To join his old post as Res. Asstt. at I. A. R. I., New Delhi.		29,000
16.	Mr. K. L. Khampur Punjab	M.A. (Cinematography).	Deputy Director, in the Film Division at Bombay.		23,000
17.	Mr. Mushir Ahmad U. P.	M.A. (Cinematography).	Do.		23,000
18.	Mr. B. C. R. Sarkar . Bengal	Ph.D. (Animal)	To revert to his post of Res. Asstt. in the Animal Nutrition Section at I. V. R. I., Izatnagar.		29,000
19.	Mr. H. K. Chowdhury . Bengal	M.A. in Fisheries	Application sent to Director of Fisheries, U. P. Government.		23,000
20.	Mr. S. B. Roy . Bengal	M.Sc. in Ceramics	D. G. I. & S. is negotiating for his employment with (i) The purshram Potteries Works Ltd. Morvi (Saurashtrmra) and (ii) M/S. The Deccan Porcelain and Enamel Works Ltd., Hyderabad (Dn.).		23,000
21.	Mr. R. R. Desikachar . Mysore	Master of Elect. Engg.	To be appointed as tem. Asstt. Engineer in A. I. R.		23,000
22.	Mr. Joseph George . Travancore	Research course in High Polymers (Chem.).	Was interviewed by F.P.S.C. for the post of Asstt. Wood Seasoning Officer at F.R.I., Dehradun. Result awaited.		23,500
23.	Mr. Rameshwar Mukherjee . Bengal	Ph.D. Animal Nutrition.	Asstt. Res. Officer, (Biochemistry) in the I.V.R.I., Izatnagar.		23,500
24.	Mr. R. C. Bhambhani . Punjab	Food Preservation and research work	Asstt. Advisory Officer at I. I. of Fruit Tech., Anand Parvat, Delhi.		15,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
25.	Mr. K. Kirpal Singh . Punjab	Horticulture	Application for the post of Garden Supdt. under Archaeology Deptt. sent to the F.P.S.C. Result awaited.		15,500
26.	Mr. Guru Datta . Punjab	Sheep Husbandry	Wool Expert, I. C. A. R., New Delhi.		15,500
27.	Mr. J. C. Verma . C. P.	Ph.D. Forestry	Asstt. Conservator of Forests, Andaman.		15,500
28.	Mr. T. R. Kapur . Punjab	Mech. Engg.	....		15,500
29.	Mr. P. S. Rao . Madras	Automobile Engg.	Asstt. Development Officer (Grade II) in the Directorate General, Industries & Supplies, New Delhi.		15,500
30.	Miss. A. M. Mani . Travancore	Meteorology	Meteorologist Grade II at the Meteorological Office, Poona.		15,500
31.	Mr. J. N. Ray . Bengal	Diploma in Radio Engg.	Asstt. Engineer in A.I.R., New Delhi.		15,500
32.	Mr. S. Pradhan . U. P.	Ph.D. (Entomological Technology).	Gone back to the I.A.R.I. under the instructions of this Ministry.		15,500
33.	Mr. K. Ramachandran . Madras	Aircraft Engg.	Asstt. Aircraft Inspector.		15,500
34.	Mr. S. S. Prasad . Behar	First Class Colliery Managers Certificate.	Junior Inspector of Mines, Mines Deptt., Dhanbad.		15,500
35.	Mr. R. K. Tyagarajan . Madras	Mech. Engg.	Asstt. Mech. Engineer B. N. Rly.		15,500
36.	Mr. J. Simon . Travancore	Artificial Fertiliser.	Selected for the post of Senior Shift charge Engineer of the Fertilizer Factory.		15,500
37.	Mr. Mukhtar Singh . Punjab	Ph.D. (Agronomy)	Agronomist (class I) at Central Tobacco Research Instt., Rajahmundry.		15,500
38.	Mr. A. R. N. Iyer . Mysore	M.Sc., Fisheries Carcinology.	Tem. Asstt. Res. Officer (Carcinology) at the Central I.F.S., Calcutta.		15,500
39.	Mr. R. S. Kachuha . Jodhpur	Artificial Fisheries	....		15,500
40.	Mr. K. S. Bhargava . Punjab	Ph.D. Plant Verus.	Asstt. Professor of Botany in Benaras Hindu University		15,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
41.	Mr. M. N. Mohanty Orissa	Ph.D. Plant Bacterology.	Has joined his previous post under Orissa Government.		15,500
42.	Mr. K. C. Sharma Punjab	Research work at I. C. I. Chem. Eng.	....		15,500
43.	Mr. B. B. Roy Bengal	Ph.D. Soil Chemistry.	Offered a tem. post of Asstt. Phy. Chem. at I. A. R. I., New Delhi.		15,500
44.	Miss Vidya Vati U. P.	Fish Embryology	Offered a tem. post of Asstt. Res. Officer (Embryology) at the Central Fisheries Res. Station, Madras.		15,500
45.	Mr. K. R. Rama-chandran. Mysore	M. Sc. Agrostology	Case for the post of Asstt. Supdt. (Fodder Section), Government Live Stock Farm, Hissar, has been referred to E. Pb. Public Service Commission.		15,500
46.	Mr. G. S. Puri Punjab	Ph.D. Plant Ecology.	Tem. Forest Ecologist at the F. R. I., Dehradun.		15,500
47.	Mr. Nazar Singh Punjab	Ph.D. in Pharmacy	....		15,500
48.	Mr. T. J. Manickam Mysore	B.Arch. Diploma in Civil Design Town Planning.	Junior Architect in the C. P. W. D.		15,500
49.	Mr. Q. C. Gupta Punjab	Radio Engg.	Tem. Technical Officer (Class I) in the Civil Aviation Department.		15,500
50.	Mr. B. K. Bakshi Bengal	Ph.D. Plant Pathology.	Offered a post of Asstt. Botanist by Ministry of Agriculture.		15,500
51.	Mr. S. P. Sharma Punjab	Diploma in Radio Engg.	Asstt. Station Engineer A. I. R.		15,500
52.	Mr. V. Narayan Rao. Mysore	M.Sc. Tech. Radio Engg.	Offered a post of Technical Officer in the Civil Aviation Deptt.		15,500
53.	Mr. V. K. Raju Madras	Ph.D. Pharmacy	....		15,500
54.	Mr. B. C. Deb Assam	Ph.D. Soil Physics.	Offered a post of Asstt. Soil Physiologist (Class II) under I. A. R. I., New Delhi.		15,500
55.	Mr. R. S. Sri-vastava. U. P.	Ph.D. Agri. Economics.	Offered a post of Asstt. Marketing Officer under the Ministry of Agr.		15,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
56.	Mr. R. P. Chowdhury. Assam	Ph.D. in Pulp Verus entomology.	Offered post of Asstt. Insect Epidemiologist by the I. A. R. I., Izatnagar.		15,500
57.	Mr. M. T. Phillipose. Travancore	Ph.D. Fishereis Algogy.	Earmarked for the post of Asstt. Research Officer in the Central Fisheries Station by the Ministry of Agriculture.		15,500
58.	Mr. K. D. Sharma Punjab	M.Sc. Glass Technology.	Junior Asstt. Scientific Officer at Central Glass and Ceramic Res. Inst., Calcutta.		15,500
59.	Mr. P. V. Balakrishnan. Madras	Radio Engg.	Offered a post of tem. Technical Officer in Civil Aviation Directorate (Class I).		15,500
60.	Mr. R. Subramaniam. Madras	Ph.D. Fisheries Algogy.	Asstt. Res. Officer (Class II) at the Central Marine Fisheries Res. Station, Madras.		15,500
61.	Mr. R. Norris Mysore	Ph.D. Tech.	Asstt. Fishery Technologist Deep Sea Fishery Station, Bombay.		15,500
62.	Mr. G. N. Suba Rao Madras	Ph.D. Technology.	Offered a post tem. Meteorologist (Class I)		15,500
63.	Mr. K. S. Ganapati Madras	B.Sc. Metallurgy	....		15,500
64.	Mr. P. K. V. Pijathaya. Madras	B.Sc. Mech. Engg.	Offered the post of Asstt. Ex. Engineer by the Defence Ministry.		15,500
65.	Mr. M. R. Subramanyam. Madras	Ph.D. G. Geology	Offered a post of Asstt. Geologist in the Geological Survey of India.		15,500
66.	Mr. P. K. Sanyal Bengal	Ph.D. Pharmacy	Do.		15,500
67.	Mr. A. S. Jayaraman. Madras	Mech. Engg.	Offered the post of Asstt. Ex. Engineer by the Defence Ministry.		15,500
68.	Mr. G. T. Verghese Travancore	Ph.D. Rubber	May get the post of Senior Scientific Officer in the National Chemical Lab.		15,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
69.	Mr. S. Murtza Hassan.	Hyderabad. Dn.	Ph.D. Forestry	Bihar and Orissa Govts are likely to consider him for some suitable post.	15,500
70.	Mr. N. S. Bhartiya	C. P.	M.Sc. Paints and Varnishes.	Asstt. Chief Chemist M/S. Elephant Oil Mills, Bombay.	15,500
71.	Mr. D. B. Das	Bengal	Textile Engg.	....	15,500
72.	Mr. M. N. Baliga	Madras	Ph.D. Industrial and Applied Chemistry.	....	15,500
73.	Mr. G. Sechappa	Mysore	Ph.D. Fisheries Marine Biology.	Tem. Class II Asstt. Officer (Marine Zoology) at Central Marine Fisheries Res. Station, Madras.	15,500
74.	Mr. B. D. Jain	Punjab	Fuel Technology	Lecturer, Delhi Univ.	15,500
75.	Mr. O. P. Gupta	Punjab	M.Sc. (Tech.)	Defence Ministry is likely to offer him a suitable post after an interview.	15,500
76.	Mr. R. M. Mehra	Punjab	Ceramics	May be employed in the M/S Project Pottery Co. Ltd., Jubbulpore as Technical Expert.	15,500
76-A.	Miss. P. Devi	Madras	Ph.D. in Dairy Biochemistry.	Offered a post in the I. D. R. I. Bangalore.	15,500
77.	Mr. K. M. Bambery	Punjab	Ceramics	....	15,500
78.	Mr. R. K. C. P. Srivastava.		Ph.D. Industrial and Applied Chemistry.	....	15,500
79.	Mr. R. Dayal	U. P.	Mech. Engg.	Delhi University may appoint him as a lecturer in Mech. Engg.	15,500
80.	Mr. K. G. Torgal	Bombay	Optical Class	May get an appt. in All India Glass Manufacturers Federator, New Delhi.	15,500
81.	Mr. K. Singh	Punjab	Ph.D. in Pulp and paper.	Tem. Junior Res. Officer, Pulp paper Section, F. R. I., Dehradun.	15,500
82.	Mr. B. S. Grewal	Punjab	Mining	May be appointed as Colliery Supervisor under the India Government Railway Coal Department.	15,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
83.	Mr. M. P. Chowdhuri.	Bengal	Diploma Engg.	Radio I. & B. Ministry prepared to offer him a post after interview.	15,500
84.	Mr. S. Saha	Bengal	M.Sc. Indus. and Applied Chemistry.	Defence Ministry may appoint him to a suitable post after an interview.	15,500
85.	Mr. F. S. Mehta	..	Ph.D. Fuel Technology.	....	15,500
86.	Mr. K. R. Chakravarty.	Bengal	Ph.D. Chem. Engg.	....	15,500
87.	Mr. G. S. Misra	U. P.	Plastics Ph. D.	..	15,500
88.	Mr. N. G. Uke	C. P.	B.Sc. Mech. Engg.	Very likely to be absorbed by the Ministry of Defence.	15,500
89.	Mr. V. J. Joseph	Travancore	B.Sc. Engg.	Do.	15,500
90.	Mr. P. K. Saha	Bengal	Ph. D. Cellulose	..	15,500
91.	Mr. K. B. Menon	Cochin	M.Sc. Tech. Elec.	To be absorbed by D. M.	15,500
92.	Mr. N. Kesaramurthy.	Madras	M.Sc. Elec. Engg.	Delhi Polytechnic may appoint him as lecturer.	15,500
93.	Mr. M. Sondhi	Punjab	Diploma	Particulars circularised to Industry.	15,500
94.	Mr. P. G. K. Charlu.	Mysore	Elec. Engg.	To be interviewed by the Director of the Geological Survey of India in any day after 20th January 1949.	15,500
95.	Mr. C. P. Ananthis-krishnan.	Madras	Ph.D. in Dairy Biochemistry.	Asstt. Dairy Res. Instt., Bangalore.	23,500
96.	Mr. Joseph Fernandez.	Bombay	Master in Elec. Plastics Engg.	May get an appointment in Delhi Polytechnic as lecturer in Chemical Tech.	23,500
97.	Mr. M. R. Verma	Punjab	M.Sc. Rubber	Senior Res. Officer in C. S. I. R., Delhi.	23,500
98.	Mr. C. P. Natrajan	Madras	M.S. Food Technology.	Chemist-in-Charge in the Fruit Product Control Lab.	23,500
99.	Mr. S. K. Mudle	Bombay	M.S. in Mech. Engg.	Offered a post of Asstt. Development Officer (Mech. Engg.) in the D. G. I. & S.	23,500
100.	Mr. N. Venkatesan	Madras	M.S. Hydro. Elec. Engg.	'C' Grade Project Officer, (Protective Section) in the Central Electricity Commission, Simla.	23,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
101.	Mr. H. Sitarama Rao.	Mysore	Graduate Training in Agri.	Offered the post of Documentation Officer at the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.	23,500
102.	Mr. K. R. Narayanrao.	Madras	M.S. Civil Engg.	....	23,500
103.	Mr. N. Krishnamurthy.	Mysore	M.S. Scientific Engg.	May get a post in C. P. W. D.	23,500
104.	Mr. J. Murari.	Bihar	M. A. Cinematography.	....	23,500
105.	Mr. K. R. K. Iyengar.	Madras	M. S. Radio Eng.	Tem. Technical Officer in the D. G. of Civil Aviation.	23,500
106.	Mr. N. Gopal Krishna.	Madras	M.Ch. in Artificial Fertilizer	Lecturer in Chemical Engg. Delhi Polytechnic.	23,500
107.	Mr. A. P. Misra.	U. P.	Ph.D. Plant Pathology.	Tem. Asstt. Systematic Mycologist under the Directorate of Plant Protection and Quarantine.	23,500
108.	Mr. J. P. Kapoor.	Nabha	M. S. Che. Eng.	....	23,500
109.	Mr. S. M. Das Gupta.	Bengal	Chem. Eng. in Paints and Varnishes.	Tem. Senior Lecturer in Chemical Engg. and Technology (Paints and Varnishes) in Delhi Polytechnic.	23,500
110.	Mr. N. B. Syamal.	Bihar	M.S. in Horticulture.	May get an appointment in the Himachal Pradesh.	23,500
111.	Mr. K. K. Iyer.	Bombay	Ph.D. Dairy	Diary Bacteriologist at Indian Dairy Res. Instt. Bangalore.	23,500
112.	Mr. M. S. Vishwanathan.	C. P.	M.S. Fuel Technology.	Offered a post of Lecturer by Delhi Polytechnic.	23,500
113.	Mr. A. K. Mandal.	Bengal	M.S. in Fuel Technology.	Do.	23,500
114.	Mr. A. S. Shrivastava.	U. P.	Ph.D. Econ. Entomology.	Offered a post of Technical Officer (Class II) for one year in the Office of the Plant Production Adviser to Government of India.	23,500
115.	Mr. H. D. Bhowmik.	Bengal	Ph.D. Agronomy	....	23,500
116.	Mr. A. Abraham.	Travancore	Ph.D. Agri. Plant Breeding.	....	23,500
117.	Mr. R. C. Saxena.	U. P.	Scientific Instruments.	Res. Fellow in Experimental Physics in Tata Inst. of Fundamental Res. Bombay.	23,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
118.	Mr. D. P. Sadhu.	Bengal	Ph.D. Animal Nutrition.	....	23,500
119.	Mr. B. N. Banerjee.	Bengal	M.S.E. (Mech. Eng.).	Associate Professor in Elec. Engg. at the Bengal Engg. College.	23,500
120.	Mr. F. N. Patel.	Bombay	M. S. Chem. Eng.	Civilian Workshop Officer in the Corps of Indian Electric & Mech. Eng.	23,500
121.	Mr. R. Parkash.	Punjab	M.A. Cinematography.	Under consideration for the post of Director of Documents in the Ministry of I. & B.	23,500
122.	Mr. S. N. Vinze.	Bombay	M. S. E. Elec. Eng.	Asstt. Ex. Engineer C. P. W. I. and Navigation Commission, New Delhi.	23,500
123.	Mr. M. M. Mukherjee.	Bengal	M.S. Communications.	May get an appointment in Damodar Valley Project.	23,500
124.	Mr. A. N. Nayyar.	Punjab	Ph.D. Wood and Wood Products.	....	23,500
125.	Mr. J. Shankar.	U. P.	M.S. Chem. Eng.	Reader in Chemistry in Delhi University	23,500
126.	Mr. B. S. V. Srinivasa.	Mysore	M.S. in Eng.	Ministry of Defence and W. M. P. is considering him.	23,500
127.	Mr. R. S. Chowdhury.	U. P.	Ph.D. Plant Pathology.	....	23,500
128.	Mr. S. D. Bhasin.	Punjab	M. S. E. Chemical Engg.	Called for interview by the F. P. S. C. for the post of Asstt. Development Officer on 4th January 1949. Results awaited. Employed in the Technical Hindu Benaras University.	23,500
129.	Mr. G. Esh.	Assam	Ph. D. Animal Husbandry.	....	23,500
130.	Mr. S. Ramaritham.	Madras	M.A.E. in Aeronautical Eng.	Senior Scientific Officer in the Civil Aviation.	23,500
131.	Mr. V. G. Jhingran.	U. P.	Fisheries	Offered a post of Asstt. (Inland Biology) at the Central Inland Fisheries Res. Station, Calcutta.	23,500

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					Rs.
132.	Mr. M. Mitra	Bengal	Ph. D. Met.		23,500
133.	Mr. S. P. Verma	Punjab	Glass		23,500
134.	Mr. Surnajit Singh	Punjab	Agriculture Engg. M.S.	Offered a post of Asstt. Ex. Engineer in Hirakand Dam Project.	23,500
135.	Mr. B. S. Nagraj	Mysore	Ph. D. Dynamics	.....	23,500
136.	Mr. B. N. S. Murthy.	Mysore	M.S. Mech. Engg.	Delhi Polytechnic may appoint him as Mechanical & Elec. Engineer.	23,500
137.	Mr. G. Kane.	Bombay	Ph. D. Chemistry	Particulars sent to F. P. S. C. for the post of Asstt. Diary Development Officer.	23,500
138.	Mr. H. Nath	Bengal	Bio-chemistry Ph. D.	Application sent to F. P. S. C. for the post of Senior Scientific Officer.	23,500
139.	Mr. P. N. Agarwal	U. P.	Ph. D. (Fermentation)	Employment question taken up with C.S.I.R.	23,500
140.	Mr. A. A. Krishnan	Madras	Ph.D. Met.	To be considered by the Ministry of Agr. for the post of Physical Chemist and Agronomist at I.A.R.I. Offered the post of Agronomist.	23,500
141.	Mr. N. P. Datta	Bengal	Ph. D. Soil Chemistry.	Do.	23,500
142.	Mr. B. Chatterjee	Bengal	Agriculture Ph.D. in Soil Chemistry.	Do.	23,500
143.	Mr. J. C. Agrawal	Punjab	Ph.D. Pulp & Paper.	Agr. Ministry is considering him for the post of Senior Res. Officer.	23,500
144.	Mr. A. N. Basu	Bengal	Fuel Tech.	.....	23,500
145.	Mr. B. R. Sen	Bengal	M. S. Struct. Eng.	.....	23,500
146.	Mr. K. C. Thomas		Ph.D. Eng.	Civil Offered the post of Project Officer by the Damodar Valley Corporation.	23,500
147.	Mr. Kesar Singh	Punjab	Ph.D. Biochemistry.	His name has been registered for the post of Senior So. Officer in the C. S. I. R.	23,500

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					Rs.
148.	Mr. S. Hore	Bengal	M.S.C. Mech.	Being considered by the Defence Ministry for Civil Workshop Officer and by the F. P. S. C. for the post of Manager Mail Motor Service, Bombay.	23,500
149.	Mr. R. R. Prasad	Travancore	Ph. D. Fishereis	Offered post Asstt. Res. Officer.	23,500
150.	Mr. P. M. Mehta	Bengal	B.S. Met. Engg.	His case has been referred to F. P. S. C. for the post of Development Officer and also for inspection Wing of D. G. I. S.	23,500
151.	Mr. V. P. Singh	U. P.	Soil Conservation	Being considered for the post of Asstt. Agronomist under I. A. R. I.	23,500
151-A.	Mr. S. N. Sarkar	Bengal	Ph.D. Geology	Under consideration	15,500
152	Mr. M. L. Seth	Jaipur	Mining	Being considered for the post in Indian School of Mines.	23,500
153	Mr. A. M. Jacob	Bombay	MS. Mech. Eng.	Defence Ministry considering him for a job after interview.	23,500
154	Mr. B. G. Talwar	Punjab	MS. Chem. Eng.	Being considered by the F. P. S. C. for the post of Dy. Director of Chemicals.	23,500
155	Mr. C. C. Subramanian.	Madras	MS. Radio Eng.	Defence Ministry has earmarked the post of Civilian Workshop Officer.	23,500
156	Mr. Y. N. Naik	.....	.....	.....	23,500
157	Mr. M. K. Raju	.....	MS. E. Automobile Engg.	.....	23,500
158	Mr. Purnandu Basu	Delhi	Studies and training in Archives, keeping Archives Preservation etc.	Asstt. Director of National Archives of India.	14,500
159	Mr. S. K. Chakraborty.	Bengal	Studies and Training in Geophysical Instruments etc.	To join the India Meterlocal Dept. (Communication M.)	14,500
(2) Provincial Scholars.					
160	Mr. B. K. Saikia	Assam	Chem. Eng.	Supdt. Cottage Ind. 200-500 p.m.	23,500

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					Rs.
[(2) Provincial scholarships—contd.]					
161	Mr. S. B. Chattopadhyay.	W. Bengal	Mycology	Asstt. Mycologist Rs. 150 p.m.	15,500
162	Mr. G. C. Basak	W. Bengal	Fuel Tech.	Asstt. Prof. of Chemistry Rs. 500 p.m.	15,500
163	Mr. S. K. Mukherjee.	W. Bengal	Automobile Eng.	Under consideration	15,500
164	Mr. S. K. Roy	W. Bengal	Biochemistry	Do.	15,500
165	Mr. Abani K. De.	W. Bengal	Civil Eng.	Do.	15,500
166	Mr. B. K. Bannerjee.	W. Bengal	High Dams.	Asstt. Eng. Irriga- tion and Waters Rs. 300 p.m.	23,500
167	Mr. A. C. Chaudhry	W. Bengal	Textile Diploma	Under Consideration	15,500
168	Mr. B. C. Chakravorty.	W. Bengal	Poultry Farming	Poultry Breeder Rs. 150 p.m.	15,500
169	Mr. F. D. Souza	Bombay	Chem. Engg.	Under consideration	15,500
170	Mr. E. D. Daruwalla	Bombay	Textile Engg.	Senior Lecturer Rs. 500 p.m.	15,500
171	Mr. S. L. Tarporewala	Bombay	Ply Wood	Asstt. Eng. Rs. 235	23,500
172	Mr. A. T. Patak	Bombay	Applied Chemistry	Released from Bond	23,500
173	Mr. V. P. Desai	Bombay	Synthetic Rubber	Released from Bond	23,500
174	Mr. H. A. Shah	Bombay	Plastics	Released from Bond	23,500
175	Mr. V. V. Gokhale	Bombay	Chem. Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
176	Mr. S. S. Mehta	Bombay	Applied Chemistry	Under consideration	23,500
177	Mr. S. G. Badekar	Bombay	Chem. Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
178	Mr. P. R. Joshi	Bombay	Plastic	Under consideration	23,500
179	Mr. P. K. Gupta	C. P. & Berar	Metallurgy	Senior Tech. asst.	15,500
180	Mr. C. B. S. Sehgal	C. P. & Berar	Textile	Tech. Under consi- deration.	15,500
181	Mr. L. N. Sageria	C. P. & Berar	Oil Technology	Under consideration	15,500
182	Mr. V. M. Dokras	C. P. & Berar	Electro Chemistry	Dy. Director of Public Inst. Rs. 350 p.m.	23,500
183	Mr. B. D. Shastr	C. P. & Berar	Chem. Eng.	Likely to be apptd.	23,500
184	Mr. V. V. Sarvate	C. P. & Berar	Elec. Eng.	Elec. Eng. Rs. 250 p.m.	23,500
185	Mr. R. N. Ahas	C. P. & Berar	Ceramics	Under consideration.	15,500
186	Mr. P. R. Deshpande.	C. P. & Berar	Paper Tech.	Under consideration	23,500
187	Mr. B. A. Mande	C. P. & Berar	Fermentation Chem.	Under consideration	23,500
188	Mr. N. L. Gupta	C. P. & Berar	Mech. Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
189	Mr. T. K. George	Madras	Civil Engg.	Under consideration	15,500
190	Mr. J. L. Pavamani	Madras	Ceramics	Released from Bond. (employed in a firm).	15,500
191	Mr. K. Balasubramaniam.	Madras	Civil Eng.	Under consideration	15,500
192	Mr. R. Ramanadhan	Madras	Res. in Electronics	Released from Bond	15,500
193	Mr. R. G. Naryanamurthy.	Madras	Ground Eng.	Under consideration	15,500
194	Mr. J. A. Murray	Madras	Civil Engg.	Under consideration	15,500

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195	Mr. C. R. Reddy	Madras	Marine Eng.	Under consideration	15,500
196	Mr. S. Parmanandhan.	Madras	Mech. Engg.	Under consideration	15,500
197	Mr. J. C. V. Chennappa	Madras	Marine Engg.	Under consideration.	15,500
198	Mr. D. V. Narasimham.	Madras	Mech. Eng.	Under consideration	15,500
199	Mr. A. P. Mahadevan.	Madras	Applied Chemistry	Under consideration.	15,500
200	Mr. C. J. Swaminathan.	Madras	Civil Eng.	Temporary In- structor in Elec. Engg.	15,500
201	Mr. P. D. Kumaresan.	Madras	Mech. Eng.	Asstt. Eng. Rs. 260 p.m.	15,500
202	Mr. S. Samad	Madras	Civil Eng.	Temp. Asst. Engg.	23,500
203	Mr. K. S. Hedge	Madras	Elec. Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
204	Mr. K. R. Rao	Madras	Civil Eng.	Tem. Asst. Eng. Rs. 260 p. m.	23,500
205	Mr. T. T. Shinoy	Madras	Civil Eng.	Do.	23,500
206	Mr. B. M. Ibrahim	Madras	Elec. Engg.	Tem. Junior Ins- tructor Rs. 260 p.m.	23,500
207	Mr. G. V. Rao	Madras	Agr. Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
208	Mr. G. S. Ramaswamy.	Madras	Civil Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
209	Mr. V. Baliah	Madras	Applied Chemistry	Under consideration	23,500
210	Mr. S. Balaraman	Madras	Chem. Eng.	Asst. Incl. Eng. Rs. 260	23,500
211	Mr. M. Vasudevan	Madras	Aeronautical Engg.	Under consideration	23,500
212	Mr. V. S. S. Gopalan	Madras	Fertilizers	Under consideration	23,500
213	Mr. G. R. Krishna	Madras	Mech. Engg.	Under consideration	23,500
214	Mr. T. Sivalingham	Madras	Civil Eng.	Tem. Asst. Eng. Rs. 150	23,500
215	Mr. C. K. Chandran	Madras	Elec. Engg.	Under consideration	23,500
216	Mr. M. L. Dewan	Ex-NWFP	Fertilizers	Do.	23,500
217	Mr. J. N. Patnaik	Orissa	Elec. Eng.	Exec. Eng. Rs. 350 p. m.	15,500
218	Mr. V. Misra	Orissa	Agr.	Asst. Mech. Eng. Rs. 250 p.m.	15,500
219	Mr. H. K. Mohanty	Orissa	Steam Turbines	Under consideration	15,500
220	Mr. B. Mahapatra	Orissa	Fuel Eng.	Asst. mech. Eng. Rs. 350 p. m.	23,500
221	Mr. T. K. Das	Orissa	Indus. Edn.	Under consideration	23,500
222	Mr. R. Singh	E. Punjab	Glass & Ceramics	Under consideration	23,500
223	Mr. I. P. Kapila	E. Punjab	Civil Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
224	Mr. K. M. Sinclair	E. Punjab	Elec. Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
225	Mr. R. Singh	E. Punjab	Chem. Eng.	Extra Asst. Dir.	23,500
226	Mr. H. G. Khalsa	Ex-Sind	Entomology	Under consideration	15,500

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						Rs.
227	Mr. H. G. Kevalramani.	Ex-Sind	Marine Biology	Under consideration		15,500
228	Mr. P. C. Malkani	Ex-Sind	Mech. Eng.	Employed in Industry in Bombay.		15,500
229	Mr. K. B. Mehta	Ex-Sind	Civil Eng.	Released from Bond		15,500
230	Mr. B. R. Raisinghani.	Ex-Sind	Horticulture	Released from Bond		23,500
231	Mr. G. D. Bhavanani.	Ex-Sind	Economics Botany	Released from Bond		23,500
232	Mr. D. D. Sanewal.	U. P.	Civil Eng.	Under consideration		23,500
233	Mr. A. K. Chaudhri	U. P.	Mech. Eng.	Asst. Eng. Rs. 250 p.m.		23,500
234	Mr. K. P. Chaudhry.	Assam	Education	Lecturer Central Inst. of Edn. Rs. 300.		15,500
235	Mr. N. K. D. Chaudhry.	Assam	Radio Eng.	Asst. Eng. Rs. 350 p.m.		23,500
236	Mr. P. K. Chatterjee.	W. Bengal	Medical Training	Res. Medical Officer		15,500
237	Mr. N. S. Gupta	W. Bengal	Cooperation	Under consideration		15,500
238	Miss. K. Mitra	W. Bengal	Education	Under consideration		15,500
239	Mr. S. M. Mohsin	Bihar	Psychology	Asst. Prof. Rs. 200 p.m.		15,500
240	Mr. M. V. Joshi	Bombay	Radio Eng.	Under consideration		15,500
241	Mr. M. T. Bengali	Bombay	Elec. Eng.	Under consideration		15,500
242	Mr. R. C. Chanderker.	Bombay	Textile Eng.	Reader in Weaving Rs. 500 p.m.		15,500
243	Mr. R. S. Kankre	Bombay	Chem. Eng.	Under consideration		23,500
244	Mr. S. G. Vyas	C. P. & Berar	Chem. Eng.	Under consideration		23,500
245	Mr. N. T. Rao	C. P. & Berar	Elec. Eng.	Under consideration		23,500
246	Mr. D. S. J. Rao	Madras	Ceramics	Works Supdt. Rs. 230 p. m.		15,500
247	Mr. C. D. Murthy	Madras	Applied Physics	Exp. Physist Rs. 600 p. m.		15,500
248	Mr. R. K. Murthy	Madras	Mech. Engg.	Under consideration		15,500
249	Miss. R. J. Irani	Madras	Drugs & Pharmaceutical.	Under consideration		15,500
250	Mr. S. P. R. Tata	Orissa	Mech. Eng.	Asst. Eng. Rs. 250 p. m.		15,500
251	Mr. M. K. Patra	Orissa	Veterinary Sc.	Under consideration		15,500
252	Mr. S. Nath	Orissa	Education	Lecturer in Training College Rs. 125 p. m.		15,500
253	Mr. D. V. Mishra	Orissa	General Agr.	Under consideration		15,500

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254	Mr. R. N. Divedi	Orissa	Agr. Marketing	Senior Marketing Officer Rs. 300 p. m.	23,500
255	Mr. A. B. Mohanty	Orissa	Civil Eng.	Under consideration	23,500
256	Mr. J. N. Hota	Orissa	Gen. Eng.	Sugar Cane Specialist Rs. 200 p. m.	23,500
257	Mr. D. N. Nanda	E. Punjab	Agr. Statistics	Awaiting appointment.	23,500
258	Mr. P. Manohar	U. P.	Town Planning	Asst. Eng.	15,500
259	Mr. G. S. Shukla	U. P.	Cooperation	Under consideration	15,500
260	Mr. D. K. Dutta	W. Bengal	Chem. Eng.	Under consideration	15,500

(B) SCHEDULED CASTE SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME.

1	Mr. S. M. Dahat	C.P.	B. Sc. (Hons.) Agr.		22,000
2	Mr. R. M. Shende	C. P.	B. Sc. (Hons.) Agr.	Do.	22,000
3	Mr. D. M. Gajurikan.	Bombay	M. A. Statistics	Do.	20,000
4	Mr. N. Saha	Bengal	B. Sc. Engg.	Do.	15,000
5	Mr. Jit Singh Naphry.	Punjab	Degree of Mech. Eng.	Do.	31,000
6	Mr. J. C. Dass	Bengal	Veterinary Sc.	Do.	19,000

*The *Scheduled Caste Scholars on their return from abroad are not bound to serve Government. The position of their employment is not known to this Ministry.

POPPY CULTIVATION AND OPIUM MANUFACTURE IN INDIAN STATES

59. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the area under poppy cultivation and the quantity of opium manufactured in the States which acceded to the Indian Union?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The area under poppy cultivation and the quantity of the opium manufactured was 49,025 acres and 7,585 maunds respectively in 1947.

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

60. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

- the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;
- the number of Superintendents;
- the number of Assistants; and
- the number of senior grade and junior grade clerks and stenographers?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (i) to (iv) I lay a statement on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Number of Officers and Clerks in the Ministry of Defence

(i) Gazetted Officers (excluding Superintendents who are also gazetted officers).	77
(ii) Superintendents	41
(iii) Assistants	281
(iv) Stenographers and clerks	410

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

61. Prof. Yashwant Rai: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (i) the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;
- (ii) the number of Superintendents;
- (iii) the number of Assistants; and
- (iv) the number of senior grade and junior grade clerks and stenographers?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (i) Number of gazetted officers, 42 excluding Superintendents.

(ii) Number of Superintendents, 10.

(iii) Number of Assistants, 90.

(iv) Number of clerks (II and III Division) and Stenographers, 186.

62-63. [CANCELLED]

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Friday, 4th March, 1949

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

HOUSES REQUISITIONED IN DELHI AND ALLOTTED TO REFUGEES

*868. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of houses belonging to evacuees in Delhi requisitioned by Government during the year 1948?

(b) How many of the requisitioned houses have been allotted to refugees?

(c) What is the policy followed for allotment of houses?

(d) How many vacant houses belonging to evacuees still remain to be requisitioned?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Upto the end of February, 1949 residential units numbering 27,127 were surveyed and brought on Evacuee Property Registers. In addition 14,379 houses were surveyed in the predominantly Muslim areas about 90 per cent. of which are in the occupation of old Muslim tenants or Muslims displaced from other localities.

(b) Confirmatory allotments of 22,278 residential units were made in favour of 25,598 occupant families by the end of February, 1949. 734 fresh allotments were made from the beginning of 1948 upto date.

(c) Houses in the occupation of displaced persons are allotted to the occupants unless it is found that the accommodation in their possession is clearly in excess of their need. Surplus accommodation thus released, houses occupied by persons other than displaced persons and vacant houses are allotted to (i) previous allottees to whom possession of the allotted houses could not be given (ii) widows on compassionate grounds, (iii) other refugees from provinces other than West Punjab according to the specified percentages. Poor quality one-room tenements without electricity or water, rejected even by lower middle class refugees are given to poor, shelterless displaced persons, irrespective of priorities or provincial percentages.

(d) No evacuee houses in Delhi Province are vacant, and there can be no question of requisitioning occupied houses for allotment to refugees. Any such additional houses which may be discovered will be taken over by the Custodian of Evacuee's Property for management, including collection of rent.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I have a rough idea of the number of refugees outside the camps who are still without houses?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is difficult to give any idea about that. We have got the numbers of those who are in camps and those who are in evacuee houses. It is not possible to give the number of those who are not either in the camps or in the evacuee houses.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether evacuees who are coming back from Pakistan are selling their houses at abnormal prices?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: No such case has been reported to us so far. In fact, there have been only three or four sales since this agreement was arrived at.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Will the Government take any action against those people who try to sell their houses at abnormal prices?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I do not know what action can be taken except that the people who offer abnormal prices must be persuaded not to do so.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What is the present condition of the houses which have been abandoned by Sikhs and Hindus in Western Pakistan?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Was this subject of evacuee houses in Pakistan and India and their allotment on a reciprocal basis discussed at any of the recent Inter-Dominion Conferences?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: No.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Why not? Was it not an important enough subject to be discussed?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact, this question was discussed much earlier and as a result, the Evacuee Property Act was enacted in both the Dominions.

Shri H. V. Kamath: When was this, Sir?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Long before.

Shri B. N. Munavalli: Are there any houses of evacuees not requisitioned by the Government, but taken over by the refugees themselves?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Many of the Houses were taken by the refugees or displaced persons. Those taken by the refugees were requisitioned. In cases where houses were taken possession of such as Government quarters, steps are being taken to eject them and to provide them with alternative accommodation.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is it a fact that some big money lenders in Delhi have managed to get very cheaply some of the houses belonging to the evacuees that left India?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have no information on the subject.

Shri R. L. Malviya: Is it a fact that Hindus coming from Pakistan are not able to sell their houses, or even if they sell, they are purchased at cheap prices?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Selling their houses, where?

Shri R. L. Malviya: In Pakistan.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I do not think it arises.

RESTORATION OF ABDUCTED WOMEN

***869. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether continued efforts are made to bring the abducted women of Indian Nationals from the Pakistan territory?

(b) If so, how many were brought during the period from 1st July, 1948 to date?

(c) What is the number so far remaining untraced and those traced but not brought into India?

(d) What are the difficulties in the way of bringing them into India?

(e) What is the approximate number of Pakistan abducted women in India?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar (Minister for Railways and Transport): (a) Yes.

(b) 302 abducted women and children were recovered in Pakistan and sent to India during this period.

(c) The exact number of women and children not yet traced and those traced but not brought into India, is not known. We have so far registered 12,707 cases of abductions and 5,671 persons have been recovered. On the other hand a third of the women recovered were not on our lists.

(d) Most of the women recovered in Pakistan have been brought to India. Difficulties are however experienced in the case of some on account of their personal reluctance to return to their original families.

(e) It is difficult to give a dependable estimate of even the approximate number.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: What is the agency now functioning in Pakistan to recover Hindu and Sikh abducted women?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Recovery is made by the Pakistan authorities helped by certain of our social workers.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Is the Government quite sure about the good functioning of the Pakistan agency which is now functioning for the recovery of abducted women?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Unless disillusioned, I take the Pakistan Government's assurances at their face value.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Is it a fact that some of the Districts of Pakistan such as Jhelum, etc., bordering on Pakistan and the Kashmir border, have all along been considered by Pakistan as closed districts and no recovery has ever taken place there?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: They were treated as closed districts and recovery in those districts was not as good as elsewhere. But, some have been recovered even from those districts.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: What is the proportion of these women who have been recovered as opposed to the total abductions in those districts?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: It is very difficult for me to give figures; but I think it was a small number.

Seth Govind Das: Is our representative in Pakistan sending periodical reports to the Government of India in respect of abducted women?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Yes; we do get weekly reports, I think.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What is the latest position in regard to these closed districts? Are they open now, or are they being opened?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We are trying to extend the recovery operations to these districts as well.

Sri Raj Bahadur: What is the number of Pakistan abducted women recovered in India and sent to Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I think the total number is about four thousand and odd.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: How many friends Government of India have on that side to work voluntarily for recovery of these women and are facilities being given to these friends to go and trace these women and bring them back?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Pakistan authorities do give assistance to these people but the recovery has to be made by the Pakistan Authorities and not by our people.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: How many of our friends are working there in this?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar: We have a few social workers.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister stated in reply to (b) that the figures are not available. He gave during the last session the figure of 5,000 as recovered. May I know whether that figure given in the last session is correct?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar: I think I have said even in this that 5,671 persons have been recovered. The total number to be recovered was put on a much higher level. It was suggested from Pakistan that there were about 30,000 to 40,000 women to be recovered from India.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that abducted women from Pakistan are released only if women belonging to Pakistan and living in India are released?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar: No.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Government satisfied with this work of recovery or are there any proposals to take other steps to recover at a faster rate?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar: We are not satisfied with the recoveries that have been effected and we have set up machinery which is intended to accelerate this recovery in the future.

Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya: Who is in-charge of these abducted women? Yourself or the Prime Minister?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar: I am in-charge of it on behalf of the Prime Minister.

INDIANS IN JAPAN

***870. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the total number of Indian Nationals in Japan and how many of them are engaged in business?

(b) What was their population before the last war and what is it now?

(c) Are Indians from India permitted to enter Japan and engage themselves in business?

(d) If so, are there any terms and conditions on which such permission is granted?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The total number of Indian nationals in Japan in the second week of February 1949 was 170. Of these 115 were engaged in business.

(b) The Indian population in Japan before the last war is reported to have been about 1,500.

(c) and (d). Indians are allowed to enter Japan for business purposes provided they are considered likely to contribute to the economic rehabilitation of Japan. Such visitors have to be recommended by the Government of India and cleared for entry into Japan by the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers' Headquarters, through the Indian Liaison Mission.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: How many applications arising out of (d) were received, how many rejected and how many accepted?

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

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it true that several businessmen who wanted to go to Japan have complained that permits have not been given to them as easily as they ought to be?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: All applications for permits are considered by the Government and Government issue permits to those who are considered likely to further Indian business in Japan.

Seth Govind Das: Is the recommendation of the Government as far as these applications are concerned, accepted by the Government of Japan or always some hindrance is put by the Government of Japan when these applications are recommended?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: It is not the Government of Japan which accepts or rejects the applications. It is the Allied Powers' Headquarters who control this. Generally our recommendations are accepted.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Do the SCAP authorities show any discrimination as between Americans and Indians in the matter of business and trade?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Is there any proposal to send a delegation to Japan to find out the possibility of trade with that country?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Not for the moment but the possibility may be taken into consideration.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether some of the businessmen in Bombay made an application for permission to go to Japan and Government of India accepted and the Japanese Government refused?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I do not know this particular case. If the honourable member likes, I will make enquiries.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it true that it takes more than three months for a businessman to get a permit or get a reply?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: We try to expedite the issue of permits but as my friend is aware, it is not in our hands to issue permits. They are received from Japan. It is possible that specific cases are delayed but we try to expedite them generally as much as possible.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Are Indians who had business in Japan before the war allowed now to go back and resume their business.

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Yes.

Seth Govind Das: Have Government received complaints from business quarters that there are many difficulties when they send these applications?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I am not aware of any such complaint with regard to difficulties here but it is possible there might be difficulties in Japan in getting their entries sanctioned by the Government of Japan.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any Advisor on behalf of the Government of India to advise the SCAP Authorities in this matter?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: There is the Indian Liaison Mission which is there on our behalf and which does this work.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: Are Indians domiciles in Japan allowed to come to India if they ask for passports?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Yes.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES FROM WESTERN PAKISTAN CANTONMENTS

***871. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to rehabilitate refugees from the Western Pakistan Cantonments?

(b) Was any representation received from the All-India Cantonment Association in this respect and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) and (b). Displaced persons from Cantonment areas in Western Pakistan are entitled to the same rehabilitation benefits as other displaced persons from Western Pakistan. A representation was received from the All India Cantonment Association regarding the rehabilitation of such persons in the Cantonment areas of India. As a result it has been decided to examine and reassess the requirements of the armed forces in regard to land in the existing Indian cantonments. Any land found surplus to these requirements will be utilised for rehabilitating displaced persons from cantonments of Western Pakistan. For the time being the Ministry of Defence have agreed to consider on merits applications by such displaced persons for allotment of land in cantonment areas.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that this question of All India Cantonments Association have been hanging on for the last nine months?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: May be. As I have already stated this question is with the Defence Ministry and they have agreed that in the case of individual applications for land, they will consider them on merits.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that the Defence Ministry has allotted plots to many businessmen for Ice Factories without holding any auction and against the rules of the Cantonment Boards and still for these refugees these are not available? Will the honourable Minister kindly expedite it?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I must ask for notice. If the honourable member gives me any particulars, I will have enquiries made.

TRUCE PLAN BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

*872. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the contemplated plan for bringing about a truce between capital and labour has materialised?

(b) If not, what are the reasons therefor?

(c) Did all parties agree to the truce during the conference held for the purpose?

(d) What steps do Government intend to take to implement the said truce?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) There has been a noticeable decline in the volume of industrial disputes during the year 1948, as compared with 1947. But strikes and the threat of strikes have by no means been eliminated altogether.

(b) A complete stoppage of industrial disputes in the prevailing economic conditions was not to be expected.

(c) The Industrial Truce Resolution was accepted in their personal capacity by persons who participated in the Industries Conference held in December 1947. Subsequently the following organisations of employers and workers intimated their acceptance of the resolution:

The All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; Employers' Federation of India; Indian Federation of Labour; and Indian National Trade Union Congress.

(d) The following action has been taken or is being taken:

(i) In accordance with paragraph 9 of the Ministry of Industry and Supply resolution dated the 6th April 1948 in which Government accepted the Truce Resolution, a Central Advisory Council of Labour has been constituted to consider *inter alia* questions regarding fair wages to labour, fair return on capital, reasonable reserves, labour's share of surplus profits. The major Provinces have also set up Provincial Advisory Boards.

(ii) Works Committees and Production Committees are being set up in a large number of industrial establishments in which one hundred or more workmen are employed.

(iii) The conciliation and adjudication machinery both in the Central and Provincial fields has been strengthened. The Central Government has set up two Standing Tribunals, one each at Dhanbad and Calcutta.

(iv) It is proposed to overhaul the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 with a view to providing more effective machinery for settling industrial disputes and ensuring better co-ordination in the awards of tribunals.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether in that conference of industrialists and labour, which met in Delhi, the question of profit-sharing by labour was considered, and if so with what result?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: At the conference which met in December 1947, the resolution on industrial truce was adopted, and mention was made in that resolution about profit-sharing.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: And with what result, may I know? And is it a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce in their meeting repudiated any kind of profit-sharing by labour?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: At that time, the industrialists who were present in the Industries Conference, were party to the resolution. After that, when they came to realise the implications of profit-sharing, there has been repudiation from certain not very important organisations of industrialists.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: Are the Government aware of a large number of cases in which the industrialists have violated the awards of industrial tribunals? If so, do Government regard such an attitude consistent with the industrial truce? If not, what steps do Government propose to take to enforce the awards of industrial tribunals?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: There has been violation of awards from both sides. And Government are taking steps to amend the Industrial Disputes Act in order to make sure that the awards of tribunals are effectively implemented both by the employees and the employers.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: Are Government satisfied that they have implemented the terms of the Industrial Truce, in regard to their own obligations?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have explained already, we have been taking steps to implement, on our part, the Industrial Truce Resolution. As my Honourable friend is aware, we have already set up the Advisory Council which has taken up the question of fair wages and profit-sharing.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: What concrete steps have Government taken with regard to the construction of houses for the workmen?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: How does this question arise, Sir?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is going into too many details.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether it is a fact that the production output, in respect of coal, yarn, textiles, and certain portions of iron and steel, has been increased during this period?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Certainly so.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Therefore, is it not a fact, that the labourers have fulfilled their obligation under this truce?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have said that on more than one occasion.

Shri Khandubhai K. Desai: What steps are being taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of a commitment regarding fair wages and profit-sharing?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: My honourable friend himself happens to be a member of the committee which is examining the question of fair wages and profit-sharing.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that the Honourable Minister, in the course of a recent speech at Ahmedabad declared that industry and capital have failed to honour one of the terms of the Industrial Truce, to the effect that they should construct workers' dwellings to the tune of a few crores? Is it a fact that he made such a statement?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not remember having said that in those terms. I mentioned something about industrial housing; but that was at Bombay, and not at Ahmedabad, I think.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know what steps Government are taking to persuade the capitalists to stick to their assurance about profit-sharing?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That requires a long statement. Next question.

PETROL INDUSTRY

*873. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what are the petrol sources in the Indian Union?

(b) Is it a fact that all these petrol mines are under lease to foreign companies?

(c) Have Government any scheme or proposal for the development of petrol industry?

(d) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what steps are being taken by Government to nationalise them?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) Petroleum in Commercial quantities has been found only in Assam, where it is actually being produced. Other likely areas are being investigated.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government are considering the possibilities of setting up refineries to deal with imported Crude, of manufacturing synthetic oil from low-grade coal, and of developing Power Alcohol for admixture with motor spirit.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration. Attention is invited to the undertaking given in para 4 of the Industrial Policy Resolution dated the 6th April 1948.

Seth Govind Das: Besides Assam, which are the other areas in India now under investigation?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The programme of survey includes, for the year 1948-49, geological and geophysical investigations for oil in Cutch, Kathiawar, Assam and East Punjab.

Seth Govind Das: Have the Government any report in regard to Bastar State where it is suspected there is sufficient oil?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Government does not act on mere rumours; but it is intended at a later stage to send a party to Bastar also.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know what is the capital invested in Digboi Oils and whether there is a proposal before Government for its nationalisation? Also whether there is any survey contemplated near about the Naga Hills.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: As regards the capital invested, I require notice. As regards any proposal for nationalisation, the answer is already given in (c).

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya: What is the amount of petrol produced in Assam?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: For the year 1946, the quantity of petrol produced in Assam was about 19 million gallons, in 1947, it was 17 million gallons and in 1948, up to September, it was 14 million gallons.

Shri B. N. Munavalli: What is the duration of the various leases to the foreign concerns?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Each lease is governed by particular terms, and I require notice to give these details.

Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya: May I know how long it will take to set up our own refineries?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is a difficult question to answer. The position is, certain technicians were invited by Government of India and they have surveyed the field. They will make a report to their respective principals and companies concerned, and they will submit a report. It is expected that this report will be submitted by about June 1949.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know in what parts of Assam surveys are going on now?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I require notice.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: What are the reasons for the decrease in the oil output in Digboi?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I require notice for that also.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what is the longest period of these leases?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Lest I should give incorrect information, I require notice for this.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What proportion of our total demand is met by the production in Assam?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Between seven to eight percent.

RAMAPADASAGAR PROJECT

*874. **Shri V. O. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have notified to the Government of Madras their inability to finance the Ramapadasagar Project?

(b) If so, what are the special reasons for this?

(c) Is it a fact that most of the preliminary work on this project has been done?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) No. The Government of India have, however, advised the Government of Madras that the present is not an opportune time to start work on such an ambitious scheme.

(b) The reasons for advising postponement of the project are the very heavy requirements of materials, technical difficulties and large requirements of foreign and domestic funds.

(c) It is correct that quite a lot of preliminary work has been done but considerable more work will have to be done before construction can start.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: May I know what steps are being taken to see that all the work that has been done does not go into waste, and whether Government are maintaining any engineering staff there to continue the readings and continue other work that may be required?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: This scheme is entirely under the administrative control of the Government of Madras and I have every reason to believe that all these factors will be taken into consideration by that Government.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know why the Honourable Minister called this an ambitious project? Is it a necessity?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is ambitious because the money that will be required is more than Rs. 130 crores. It will take 19 years for completion and when it starts it will absorb the entire engineering staff of the Madras Government and the whole of the cement and steel available will be also absorbed!

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it a fact that in spite of the reasons given by my honourable friend, that the three American experts who were brought over here and were consulted, had tendered the advice to the Government of India that it is a feasible proposition? And is it a fact also that there are certain American firms who have applied to undertake this project and complete it?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is feasible. There is no doubt about that but the conditions for Government undertaking any particular scheme are already stated.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: My question was whether it was a necessity or whether it would increase the national wealth of the country.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: With respect to this particular question, there are other schemes costing less which will give better results and will be completed quickly.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Why is this scheme left to the Provincial Government and why is not the Central Government helping the Provincial Government?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Normally any scheme which embraces one particular province is left to the control of that province. When a scheme embraces more than one province, then the Centre comes in.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is the Madras Government fully in accord with the idea that the scheme should be proceeded with immediately and is the Central Government of a different opinion with regard to it?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The Madras Government is naturally anxious, but there are other factors weighing with us and those factors have been detailed already.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is it the idea of the Central Government that this scheme should be postponed indefinitely?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: No, Sir.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Is the Government aware of the total production if the scheme comes into being?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Government are aware of that.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Will the scheme be able to produce much electricity?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is a multi-purpose project. It will produce food, power and fish also!

Dr. V. Subramaniam: In view of the shortage of coal in the country....

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The honourable member is being argumentative!

Prof. N. G. Ranga: It has been indicated by the Honourable Minister that the project will take 19 years to complete: that the entire engineering staff will be employed: that it can be taken up by stages and the first stage should be completed within the next five years and certain results will be obtained by way of food.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: If the honourable member is very anxious to know the details, I will tell him that the foundation is about 300 feet and even the filling up of the foundation will take seven years.

PURCHASE OF SHIPS FROM U. S. A. FOR INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

***875. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to purchase three big ships for the Indian Mercantile Marine from the United States of America and to entrust them to the Indian Shipping Companies?

(b) What is the cost of these ships and on what condition will they be handed over to the Shipping Companies?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) In anticipation of the setting up of the first Shipping Corporation, the Indian Embassy in Washington, had been requested to investigate the possibility of securing a few ships for the Corporation in the United States. Information has been received that they have provisionally selected two ships for purchase.

(b) The purchase transactions have not yet been completed and it is not possible to indicate the price at which the ships will be purchased. Any ships thus acquired will be handed over to the Corporation at cost for operation on its own account.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: How old are the ships?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I have no definite information.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Will the Honourable Minister say whether these ships are in proper working order?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Certainly: that will be the principal consideration.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is not it possible to buy from the sterling area?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Yes, certain negotiations are also going on in the sterling area for ships.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Will the honourable Minister tell the House what is the tonnage of these ships?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: The gross tonnage of one ship is 7,161 and of the other 7,217: and dead weight, that is cargo capacity, is approximately 10,000 tons.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Will the Honourable Minister inform the House whether these are the Victory ships or the Liberty ships, because it has been proved that the Liberty ships are of no use at all. I hope the Government are not investing money on the Liberty ships.

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am not in a position to express any opinion on the Liberty ships. But these two ships are what are called the Canadian Victory ships.

Seth Govind Das: As the negotiations for purchasing these ships are not complete—as the Honourable Minister has said that negotiations are going on for

the purchase of ships from sterling areas—will preference be given to ships from the sterling area?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: It is not a question of preference, because we will require more ships than are readily available either in the sterling or in the Dollar area.

FOREIGNERS IN INDIAN EMBASSY IN U.S.A.

*876. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware that there are only about 20 Indians working on the Indian Embassy Staff in the United States of America out of the total number of about 300 clerks working there?

(b) Have Government considered the employment of more Indians on the Embassy staff in the United States of America?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The total number of ministerial and inferior servants in the Chancery including the Information Services in the Embassy at Washington is 98, of whom six are Indians. The non-Indians are mostly British or British Canadian subjects recruited locally on a contract basis.

(b) In accordance with the accepted policy of the Government of India that all appointments in Indian Missions abroad should, as far as possible, be held by Indians, the non-Indian staff in the Indian Embassy, Washington is being replaced by Indians gradually. In the case of certain typists, routine grade clerks and the messenger staff, this change over would involve heavy additional expenditure and is therefore not considered desirable at present.

Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that there are many people from India who applied to Government to join the staff on the same pay that is given to the staff which is recruited in the United States?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Persons who are sent to Washington or any other Embassy, are sent from the staff which is working in the External Affairs Department here. Any direct application to the Embassy at Washington cannot be entertained, because all persons who are taken on are taken on here according to rules.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that none of our Embassies or Consulates abroad is completely staffed by Indians?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: It is true but my honourable friend is aware that some of the staff in places like London and Washington, which were working before, had been recruited from British or British-Canadians or from the nationals of the country where our Embassies or Missions existed, and it is not possible for us to dismiss them or do away with the staff which has been engaged on a contractual basis. When their contracts expire, we will take the first opportunity of replacing them by Indian staff and I may inform my honourable friend that it is being done now.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Does this number, 98, include those employed by the Purchasing Mission also, and if not, how many of those employed in the Purchasing Mission are Indians and how many of the others are non-Indians?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I have not the figures here. If my honourable friend wants I will supply them.

Shri H. V. Kamath: So it does not include the staff of the Purchasing Mission.

Dr. B. V. Keskar: No Sir.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what is the salary paid to the steno typists and clerks?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I am sorry I have not got the information here. I think the pay differs according to grades.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Have Government considered the desirability of employing at least temporarily some of the students and scholars sent from here at Government cost and whom we are not able to employ here after they finish their studies there?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Ex-scholars or ex-students who are studying in the United States, if they are fit by their qualification for service in the External Affairs Ministry, can be taken by the Ministry and then asked to work in that particular Embassy; otherwise, students who go out for different subjects need, not, at the same time, be fit to do some work in the Embassy at Washington or New York.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: My question is.....

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: rose—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Honourable the Prime Minister.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: My question is whether Government have at all considered the desirability of doing so.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order order. The Honourable the Prime Minister.

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I point that there is no difference of opinion between any Member of Government and any other member of this House about the extreme desirability of employing Indians and only Indians as far as possible in all our foreign establishments. The only question is of certain difficulties in regard to finance and personnel. It is not merely a question of salary. If a person is sent from here to there, we are responsible for sending not only him but sending his whole family from here to there, so that the expenses involved become considerable. Now, this figure of 98, or whatever it is, is a figure which consists largely of low grade clerks and messenger boys and the like. Now, if we send people of that grade from here, the cost is far greater than the salary involved. I have no doubt that ultimately we should keep everybody in a foreign establishment who is an Indian, but the fact is that immediately it will be difficult to get either the required personnel of that type because that type of personnel who are very good typists and very good men when here, when sent there they require a considerable period of time to fit in with the new environments and therefore may become rather a burden than help. Of course, we want to do that gradually, but the expense is considerable.

As for the suggestion made by Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta about students, undoubtedly they should be employed, but the students who are sent are sent for special studies, not to become second grade clerks in America!

Seth Govind Das: But may I know whether there are some such people available who would be willing to go from India without taking their family?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any foreign embassy.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have called the next question.

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS FROM MALAYA

*877. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that batches of Indians are being externed and repatriated from Malaya to India and if so, how many Indians have so far been repatriated and on what grounds?

(b) What is the total number of casualties, killed and wounded, of Indians living in Malaya up to date in the Malayan disturbances?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 416 by Shri V. C. Kesva Rao on the 16th February 1949. The latest information shows that 58 Indian nationals have so far been repatriated to India from Malaya.

(b) The necessary information is available only up to 31st December 1948 and is as follows:

	Killed	Injured
Indian Regular Police	6	29
Indian Special Constables	7	4
Indian Civilians	11	14

ISRAEL'S APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF UNITED NATIONS

*878. **Shri H. V. Kamath**: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Israel has applied for admission to membership of the United Nations?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): Yes. Israel applied for admission to the membership of the United Nations and the application was referred to the Security Council under Article 4 of the Charter. The Security Council did not recommend to the United Nations General Assembly Israel's application as it did not obtain the necessary majority in the Council in support of this application. It is not known whether Israel has renewed this application for membership or not.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Deputy Minister's attention been drawn to the Press report this morning—I wonder if he reads the papers every morning—has his attention been drawn to the Press report this morning that Israel's application for membership of the United Nations has been brought forward on the Security Council's agenda to be taken as the first item of discussion today?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: If it is taken, the question will then arise. Secondly we are not members of the Security Council; so it does not arise for us.

Shri H. V. Kamath: That is not the question. The question is: Is the question of supporting the application of Israel for membership of the U.N.

Dr. B. V. Keskar rose—

Shri H. V. Kamath: I have not finished my question—is the question of supporting the application of Israel for membership of the U. N. under the consideration—active or otherwise—of Government?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: The question is not before us. It is before the Security Council, and as I said we are not members of the Security Council, so it does not arise for us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next question.

Shri H. V. Kamath rose

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have called the next question. The matter does not relate to the Government of India. It is for the Security Council. Next question.

MINISTERS OF DIFFERENT RANKS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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

(a) the status, emoluments, functions and powers of a Minister of cabinet rank, a Minister of State, and a Deputy Minister respectively; and

(b) whether any increase in the number of Ministers in any category or categories is contemplated in the near future?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) The emoluments of a Minister of Cabinet rank are governed by the provisions of the Salaries of Ministers Act, 1947. He is entitled to a salary of Rs. 3,000 per month, and a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 per month. In addition, he is entitled to a rent free residence. A Minister of Cabinet rank is in general charge of the administration of the Ministry or Ministries entrusted, to him. As a member of the Cabinet, he also shares in the collective responsibility of the Cabinet as a whole.

The salary of a Minister of State is the same as that of a Minister of Cabinet rank, but the former is not entitled to any sumptuary allowance or to a rent free residence. A Minister of State has the same powers as a Minister of Cabinet rank so far as his own Ministry is concerned, but is not a member of the Cabinet. He attends meetings of the Cabinet only when specially invited to do so in connection with any subject for which he is responsible.

The salary of a Deputy Minister is Rs. 2,000 per month. He is not entitled to any allowances or to a rent free residence. He assists the Minister to whom he is attached in the performance of such functions as may be assigned to him by the Minister.

(b) There is no such present intentions.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are there Ministers of State with portfolio and Ministers of State without portfolio, that is to say, without any subject for which he or they are responsible?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I presume the honourable member is referring to the Minister of State in the Transport and Railway Ministries.

Shri H. V. Kamath: No, no. Just behind the Prime Minister is the Minister of State without portfolio I am referring to.

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Oh! Yes, the Chief Whip has the status and position of a Minister of State and is responsible for certain parliamentary activities and also he is connected with the Prime Minister's Secretariat in this matter.

Seth Govind Das: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister make a statement now that before the new election there would be no further appointments as far as Ministers of State are concerned?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not followed the question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He wants an assurance from the Honourable the Prime Minister that before the next election no more appointments of Deputy Ministers will be made.

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If I gave that assurance, it might not be approved of by other members of the House!

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know why there is a difference in the salary of the Ministers of Cabinet rank and the State Ministers and Deputy Ministers? I want to know particularly as to whether this difference has been made because they differ in their capacity for work or in their ability or qualifications?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The honourable member is giving the reason himself.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: No, Sir. I want to know.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have heard sufficiently.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is that question disallowed, Sir?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Yes.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Then I want to put another question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: No.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao *rose—*

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know if it is a fact. . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. Mr. Tirumala Rao.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: With reference to part (a) of the question, is it necessary that there should be so many categories of Ministers such as Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers, when more or less their functions seem to be identical?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously they were appointed because it was considered necessary.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Besides salaries and emoluments, is there any difference in their status and functions?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That question has been answered already.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that only recently orders were issued that Deputy Ministers will not be allowed to fly the National Flag over their residences?

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

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: It arises from the status and privileges of different categories of Ministers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I do not think it arises.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that the Triangle which used to decorate the cars of Ministers was removed from the cars of the Ministers of State?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Such details ought not to be raised here. They should be left to the Prime Minister who is in charge of the Cabinet as a whole.

This question has been answered sufficiently. Next question.

FOUR YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN FOR U. K.

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

(a) whether at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London which he attended in October, 1948, the four year economic plan for the United Kingdom was discussed; and

(b) whether any commitment on behalf of India was made in connection therewith, and if so, what it was?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) and (b). The discussions at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference were confidential and whatever was decided to be made public was contained in Press communiques issued at the time. I might, however, add that statements were made on behalf of the United Kingdom Government about their plans for the information of the Conference. There was no question of any commitment; none was asked for and, none was made.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that the press communique issued at the conclusion of this conference mentioned that there were discussions regarding the formation of a Western Bloc in Europe as well as about Commonwealth defence?

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The honourable member is apparently trying to push in another question here which he has also put separately.

Shri H. V. Kamath: I have not put any other question at all. I do not know what question the Honourable the Prime Minister is referring to.

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot obviously state from memory what a certain press communique said or did not say. I should like to inform the House that whatever was said or done there was in the nature of statements made by representatives of other governments for the information of others. There is no question of any commitment on our part, or in fact on any Government's part.

Shri H. V. Kamath: The answer of the Honourable the Prime Minister referred to some press communique issued at the close of the Conference. As we have not had the benefit of seeing the communique, will the Prime Minister be so good as to place a copy of it on the table of the House?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not possible for me to remember all the press communiques issued anywhere.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister lay on the table of the House either a statement on the contents of the press communique or a copy of the same, as we have not seen it in India?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There were press communiques after every day's meeting of the Conference. It was not just one, sometimes there were such communiques twice a day. There were a number of meetings at every conference, after which such communiques were issued.

HOLDING UP OF IMPORTED AND OTHER GOODS IN KARACHI

***881. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated value of the consignments of imported machinery and goods belonging to residents of India held up in Karachi or goods purchased before 15th August, 1947 by them in territories which now form part of Pakistan which have not been delivered so far and for which claims have been registered with Government?

(b) the steps taken by Government to recover the same and the result thereof; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) The information is not available.

(b) and (c). As a result of Inter Dominion discussions, India and Pakistan have agreed that applications for the recovery of such goods should be favourably considered. A copy of the Press Note issued by the Ministry of Commerce, informing the Indian Merchants of the procedure they should follow for getting release of their consignments held up at Karachi, is laid on the table of the House. Our Trade Commissioner in Pakistan, has also been instructed to render all possible assistance to these merchants in the matter.

PRESS NOTE

Procedure for Release of Imported Goods held up at Karachi

Agreement exists between India and Pakistan that imported goods—shipped to and paid for in either Dominion before December 31, 1947 out of the undivided exchange account—should be allowed to be re-exported to the other Dominion wherever it is established that the goods were originally intended for consumption in that Dominion. This was one of the decisions reached at the Inter Dominion Conference in Karachi in May 1948, when the question of securing the release of goods intended for India but originally imported into Karachi was considered.

While certain quantities of such goods are being released, considerable difficulty—often of a procedural character—is still being experienced by merchants in India whose goods have been so held up. In order to facilitate the early release of such goods, persons or firms whose consignments are still under detention should apply for export permits to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of Pakistan, Karachi, with the necessary documentary evidence including Bill of Lading, Exporters' Invoice, Customs Bill of Entry and Bank Certificate regarding the place, date and mode of payments.

They should also send copies of their applications to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Pakistan, Mohatta Building, Meleod Road, Karachi.
Ministry of Commerce,
New Delhi, October 26, 1949

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether any effort was made by the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry to collect this information and whether or not they received several representations from Indians whose goods are lying at Karachi for the last two years?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact this was the function of the Commerce Ministry and a press note was issued by the Commerce Ministry in that behalf asking persons having consignments at Karachi to get into touch with the Imports and Exports Controller, Government of Pakistan, Karachi.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it because the Pakistan Government did not cooperate in the matter or is it because of our own indifference in the matter?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is not because of our indifference. We have got our own Trade Commissioner in Pakistan who was also directed to give all possible help to these merchants.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Have not Government estimated the value of the goods lying there which would be worth many lakhs?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: They may be worth lakhs or even crores. The whole point is that to get back their consignments, they were requested to get into touch with our Trade Commissioner in Pakistan and also the Exports and Imports Controller, Commerce Ministry and if they had done it I am sure they would have received all possible help.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it not a fact that the Government received a representation from the Iron dealers of Delhi in respect of goods worth about 8 lakhs purchased by them prior to August 15th, 1947 and which have not been delivered to them yet?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: So far as I am concerned I am not aware of it but if the honourable member wants me I will make enquiries from the Commerce Ministry.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Have not the papers been referred to the honourable Minister?

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

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that the Pakistan Government in Karachi have banned the export from Karachi of iron and steel goods? Is it not a fact that several merchants in Bombay have also made representations to Karachi and they have not been able to remove their goods from Karachi for the reason that there is a ban on them?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is a fact that Pakistan has banned the export of certain goods and it is provided in the agreement that if the consignments contained any of those goods they will not be re-exported. They will be liable to be sold in Pakistan itself.

DISPERSAL OF REFUGEE IN CAMPS

†*882. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Refugee Relief Camps still working in India with their location and the number of inmates in each camp;

(b) when each of these camps is likely to be closed; and

(c) the arrangements proposed to be made for the disposal of the inmates of such camps before their closure?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) The honourable member is referred to reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 115 by Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir on the 3rd February, 1949.

(b) Government of India have advised the Provincial Governments to convert the Relief Camps into Work Centres, as soon as possible. It is not possible to state the exact date of closing each camp.

(c) The proposal is to reduce by progressive stages distribution of gratuitous relief and at the same time to arrange for giving remunerative work for such of the persons as are not able to find gainful employment. Persons, who have found gainful employment, will be permitted to continue to stay in the Camps until alternative accommodation is provided under the various housing schemes.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PETROL

†*883. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of production and consumption of petrol in the country for each of the last three years;

(b) whether any attempts have been made in recent years to discover fresh sources of supply of petrol.

(c) if so, with what results; and

(d) when the present control over the distribution of petrol is likely to be removed?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the table.

(b) Yes. Search for mineral oil has always formed an important part of the activities of the Geological Survey of India. The programme for 1948-49 includes a detailed geological and geophysical investigation for oil in Cutch, Kathiawar, Assam and East Punjab.

(c) The investigations are still in progress and it is not possible to judge the result at present.

(d) The question of de-control of petrol is constantly under review. But it is not possible at present to abolish petrol rationing in view of the supply position, inland transportation capacity and the need for controlling distribution during emergencies. The position is, however, constantly under review with a view to lifting the control as soon as conditions permit.

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

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [4TH MARCH 1949]

STATEMENT

Production		(Only for territories in Indian Union)	
1946	19,418,400	Gallons	Approximate
1947	17,430,360	Gallons	
1948	14,366,950	Gallons	
Consumption		(Only for territories in Indian Union)	
1946	18,682,000	Gallons	Approximate
1947	136,253,440	Gallons	
1948	111,219,429	Gallons	
(up to September)			

(up to September)

LOTTERY TO RAISE FUNDS FOR REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

*884. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether an application has been received from the Government of East Punjab to start a state lottery to raise funds for the rehabilitation of refugees?

(b) What are the details of the lottery and what decision have Government taken in the matter?

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

(b) No details were received. The proposal was not acceptable to the Government of India.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Has the proposal been dropped?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Of course it has been dropped.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What are the reasons for not considering it feasible?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The reasons for the rejection are:

(i) Government did not subscribe to the view that the end justified the means. A lottery is only an appeal to the gambling instincts and should not be encouraged by the Government on moral grounds.

(ii) Those who will gamble (and there may be refugees amongst them) may not be in a position to afford to do so.

(iii) The Government accepted the task of rehabilitation of displaced persons as a sacred trust to be discharged out of its general resources. It could not be held that lack of funds alone was responsible for delay in this work.

(iv) For a Government to resort to a lottery for raising funds is to admit its bankruptcy and it would adversely affect its credit both inside and outside the country.....

Honourable Members: That is enough.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether this is the personal view of the Honourable Minister or the matter was considered by the Cabinet as a whole?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact when I am making an answer it is supposed to be my view.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government to abolish lotteries all over the country?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I think this question should be addressed to the Honourable the Home Minister.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Since life itself is generally accepted as a gamble do Government consider doing away with human life in this country?

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In view of the fact that the Government of India has already introduced a system of lottery for loans every three years or every year I do not remember the period.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is an argument.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: In view of the fact that prize bonds which have been instituted as a savings scheme do not constitute a lottery, will Government reconsider their decision in regard to this?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is another piece of argument.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether the Honourable the Prime Minister agrees with the view expressed in the House by the Honourable Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Such details they are not bound to go into.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

URBANISATION OF CERTAIN LOCALITIES IN NEW DELHI

*885. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India contemplate urbanisation of the localities known as Parliament Street, Queensway and Minto Road by constructing multi-storeyed buildings in place of the existing single storeyed buildings and on the open spaces in between and around the present buildings?

(b) Is it proposed to pull down the existing single-storeyed buildings and to replace them by new multi-storeyed buildings?

(c) If so, what would be the expenditure in pulling them down?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) Yes, Government have accepted the principle of urbanisation of these localities.

(b) It is not proposed to pull down all existing buildings simultaneously but to replace them gradually by multi-storeyed buildings according to a carefully worked out and phased programme of development.

(c) Urbanisation schemes in respect of these localities have not yet been fully worked out and so the total expenditure likely to be incurred cannot yet be estimated. I may however add that having regard to the value of land in these localities the gradual replacement of single-storeyed buildings by multi-storeyed structure will be very good investment when the urbanisation schemes are completed.

CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS IN DELHI

*886. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any scheme for constructing quarters for Class III and Class IV Secretariat staff of the Central Government Offices in Delhi?

(b) If so, has any scheme been prepared and at what cost?

(c) What are the details of the said scheme and by which time is it likely to be completed?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

S. I. No.	Name of scheme	Amount of administrative approval	Parts of schemes	Date of commencement	Probable date of completion			Progress of work up to 31st January 1949.	Remarks
					Building portion	Internal services	External services		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(1)	Construction of 200 Officers' flats, New Delhi.	53,81,275	(a) 28 Blocks of 112 flats on Cornwallis Road.	7-7-48	6-10-49	20-10-49	31-10-49	Out of 200, work on 196 flats is in hand. 16 flats have reached the first floor level.	(1) 80 flats on Gold link Road started late due to extra time needed on the preparation of site. There has been a delay in the manufacture of doors and windows due to difficulties of transport.
(2)	Construction of 1000 Clerks' quarters at Factory Road.	91,73,000	(a) 384 quarters (b) 376 quarters (c) 240 quarters	2-7-48 30-8-48 5-1-49	1-7-49 31-5-49 5-9-49	15-7-49 15-6-49 20-9-49	15-7-49 15-7-49 20-9-49	(a) Work on all the quarters in Progress. 60 quarters have reached the first floor level. (b) Work on all quarters in progress. 56 quarters have reached the 1st floor level. (c) Excavation work has commenced in 64 qrs.	(2) The quarters can be connected for sewage disposal when trunk sewer is completed. Tenders for trunk sewer have been called for and work likely to commence from 1-3-49. Trunk sewer is likely to be completed by end of September 1949. There has been a delay in the manufacture of doors and windows due to difficulties of transport.
(3)	Construction of 1000 Peons' quarters at Kotla Mubarkshah.	34,00,000	1000 quarters	27-3-48	31-5-49	31-5-49	30-6-49	Work on all quarters in progress. 158 qrs. have reached the roof level (both storeys) and in addition 146 have reached first floor level.	Same as for item 2 above.
(4)	Construction of 1000 clerks' quarters at Timarpur.	91,73,000	(a) 336 quarters (b) 664 quarters	8-10-48	8-4-49	23-6-49	30-6-49	(a) Work is in progress on 332 quarters. 4 quarters have reached the 1st floor level.	For the remaining 664 quarters site is not yet available and the matter is under correspondence with the Chief Commissioner for Chandrawal site will take 512 quarters only. The rest 152 quarters will be taken after the dismantlement of old quarters at Timarpur and clearance of site. There has been a delay in the manufacture of doors and windows due to difficulties of transport.
(5)	Construction of 250 Peons quarters.	6,00,000	(a) 72 quarters (b) 178 quarters	15-9-48	15-4-49	15-4-49	15-4-49	Work on 56 quarters in hand. 24 quarters have reached 1st floor level.	The remaining 178 can be commenced only when old quarters at Timarpur are dismantled and site cleared for that purpose.
(6)	Construction of 665 quarters for W.C. staff.	15,96,000			above 100 quarters have been commenced. Tenders have been called for the rest.				Work on 100 quarters has just been commenced. For others tenders are being invited. The work is likely to be completed by end of 1949.
(7)	Construction of 36 Clerks' quarters Karol-bagh.	4,80,000							Site previously proposed for the quarters has been taken over by R.R. Ministry and as such this work could not be commenced.

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [4TH MARCH 1949]

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1265

REPORT OF SRI RAM COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND COMMERCE

*887. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the Government of India have received the report of the Sri Ram Committee appointed by the Export Advisory Council on Trade and Commerce?

(b) If so, what are the main recommendations made by that Committee and have Government taken any decision thereon?

(c) Have any steps been taken by Government to implement any of the recommendations made and if so, in what respect and with what results?

(d) What steps have been taken so far by Government to step up India's export trade to hard currency areas and how far have such efforts been successful?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the report is laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). Most of the recommendations of the Committee, particularly those relating to raw jute, jute goods, tourist traffic, tea, cloth, hides and skins, manganese ore and various miscellaneous items, have either already been implemented or have been accepted in principle and are in the course of implementation. As the honourable member will appreciate, however, it will take some time to assess the results of steps taken by Government either on the recommendation of the Sri Ram Committee or otherwise to step up exports from India to hard currency countries. Moreover, Government's export policy is not the only factor affecting earnings of hard currency which are very largely influenced by other factors such as prices, competition from other countries and the nature of demand in the buying countries. On the whole, I may say that Government's policy has been one of constant liberalisation and active encouragement of exports to hard currency areas and the earnings from hard currency countries over the second half of 1948 have displayed an upward trend, though it would be too early to say to what extent the trend can be sustained and improved upon in the coming months.

STATEMENT

Report of the Committee appointed by the Export Advisory Council to recommend to Government the steps to be taken to increase India's exports to hard currency countries.

The Committee consisting of the following met on the 23rd November, 1948 from 9-30 A.M. to 1 P.M. and again from 2-30 P.M. to 5 P.M.:

Sir Sri Ram—Chairman.

Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand—Member.

Mr. Neville Wadia—Member.

Mr. A. Jalil—Member.

Mr. Paspatti—Member.

Mr. M. P. Pai—Representative, Ministry of Industry and Supply.

Mr. S. Basu }
Mr. S. Raj } Representatives, Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. K. N. Kaul—Representative, Ministry of Finance.

Mr. L. K. Jha—Member-Secretary.

2. During its deliberations, the Committee invited representation of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons and Messrs. Govan Bros. Ltd. to advise on the question of promoting tourist traffic, Mr. D. C. Ghosh to advise on the subject of tea exports to hard currency areas, Mr. Ramdas Kilachand to advise on the subject of exports of oils and oilseeds to dollar countries and Mr. B. N. Banerji of the Ministry of Commerce to advise in regard to the raw jute situation.

3. The Committee felt that in general, exports to hard currency areas should be as free from restrictions of any kinds as possible and the question of issuing open general licences for export to hard currency areas in respect of different commodities should be examined.

4. The Committee then proceeded to the discussion of the following items which were of special importance from the angle of exports to hard currency countries:

(a) *Raw Jute*.—The question was raised whether the export of raw jute upto the figure agreed to with Pakistan should be permitted to hard currency countries and to countries from which special advantages were obtained in return regardless of any possible repercussion on the jute industry which the total export of 9 lakh bales of raw jute might result in. The Committee felt that the target of exports should undoubtedly be 9 lakhs bales of raw jute but if the supply position of raw jute for the consumption of the Indian Jute industry continued to be critical, the following order of priority might be adopted in dealing with the question:

(i) Exports of jute goods to hard currency areas and countries with whom special agreements were made.

(ii) Exports of raw jute to hard currency areas and countries with whom special agreements were made.

(iii) Exports of jute goods to soft currency areas.

(iv) Exports of raw jute to soft currency areas.

(b) *Jute Goods*.—The present licensing position for hard currency areas was explained and the Committee agreed that the *status quo* should be maintained.

(c) *Oils and Oilseeds*.—The system of present quotas was explained and it was pointed out that small quotas of both linseed and groundnut had been set aside for export to hard currency areas, for which licences would issue to any party who was able to do the business. The main difficulty however was that the hard currency areas, as a rule, were not prepared to pay the present Indian prices plus duty.

It was suggested that the duty might be removed and any possible loss of revenue made up by having a small tax on the crushing of oil. As against this, the view was expressed that it might mean the raising of the price of groundnut oil, which would not be desirable.

From the prices quoted, it appeared that even with the removal of duty, the hard currency areas might not find Indian prices attractive. It was suggested therefore that if licences to soft currency areas were given to exporters in proportion to their actual exports to hard currency areas there might be an impetus to the exporters to sell even at a small loss to hard currency areas, which they would recoup from the soft currency areas.

The conclusions which the Committee came to were the following:

(i) The existence of the export duty made Indian groundnut and groundnut oil unsaleable to the hard currency areas and Indian linseed and linseed oil even to the soft currency areas. The case for the removal of duty was therefore clear although some members felt that to prevent a rise in internal prices the duty on groundnut and groundnut oil might be removed by stages.

(ii) Since the hard currency areas preferred to import the kernel or the seed in preference to the oil, exporters should be given the option to export the equivalent quantity of seed instead of the oil to the hard currency areas and if necessary, the ratio of the oil to the seed could be raised to the soft currency areas so as to maintain the over-all ratio between oil and seed.

(iii) Even the adoption of the above two measures would not suffice and exporters would find it economic to sell oils and oilseeds to hard currency areas only if for each ton they are able to export to a hard currency area they are given a licence to export a ton and a half to a soft currency country. This is on the assumption that the duty will have been removed. So long as the duty continues, exporters would only find economic to export to the hard currency areas if for each ton they export to them they are able to export two tons to a soft currency area.

(d) *Tourist Traffic*.—The Tourists constitute what is known as the invisible exports of a country. The potentialities of earning dollars by encouraging tourist traffic are considerable and it is estimated that each tourist would spend anything between 2 to 5,000 rupees in a month's stay in the country and with some encouragement, the number of tourists would easily be in a neighbourhood of 5,000 a year or more. If tourists are to be encouraged the following steps are, in the opinion of the Committee, necessary:

(i) Easy and prompt grant of visas. It was reported that at present visas are not being given to tourists as such.

- (ii) Special facilities to book railway accommodation, provided notice of a week is given, they should provide decent accommodation even at the cost of other traffic.
- (iii) Adequate hotel accommodation of suitable standard. It was brought to the Committee's notice that hotel accommodation was difficult in Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi but in the other tourist centres, such accommodation was available. There had however been a general lowering standards of service in all hotels. It was suggested that an Inspector should be appointed to supervise the hotels particularly the rooms reserved for tourists. The Inspector should see that standards in regard to food and service are maintained and improved.
- (iv) Establishment of a special Government organisation to deal with the tourist traffic. The organisation should work through a number of Travel Bureaus at all important centres.
- (v) Provision of special facilities and amenities to tourists, which should include permission to use Government bungalows and dak bungalows, improved standards of hotel accommodation, facilities for joining clubs and taking part in sports, issue of petrol coupons, supply of drinks, arrangements for shikar and opportunities for cultural contacts. Performances of Indian dancing sponsored or encouraged by the State would help.
- (vi) Publicity and propaganda abroad would be necessary. The various travel agencies are equipped for the purpose and ready to undertake publicity as soon as they know that tourist traffic would be specially catered for. Additional propaganda by Government should be undertaken through the supply of posters, etc. Arrangements should also be made to publicize places which have not in the past been tourist spots, but which are likely to prove attractive. Easily understandable road charts should also be prepared.

(e) *Tea*.—There had been a decline in the exports of tea from India to U. S. A. Apart from the long-range measures to popularise tea in the States, the immediate need was to see that as large a proportion as possible of the tea consumed by the U. S. A. came from India and was supplied direct so that the dollar earnings accrued to India. The export duty on tea, it was felt, was a possible handicap in the way of India tea competing against the tea of other countries particularly Ceylon and it was felt that a reduction in the export duty and an increase in the excise duty might better serve the needs of revenue as well as of export to dollar areas. In this matter it would be preferable for the Government of India to act in consultation with the Government of Ceylon.

It was considered that the sales tax on South Indian tea which was causing a lot of confusion and difficulty should be removed so far as export of tea was concerned and the matter should be urgently pursued independently of the wider question of having a uniform sales tax system for the whole of India.

Other steps to help tea exports are improvement in the transport arrangements, increased storage space at the port of Calcutta and a review of the two per cent. commission at present charged by the auctioners of tea.

The question whether the export of tea should be subject to destination quotas was discussed. While *prima facie* it was considered desirable to have a system of destination quotas with a view to maximising dollar earnings it was considered, that the peculiar circumstances of the tea industry required that the proposition should be discussed with the tea industry more fully before any such step was taken.

It was considered desirable that some ways should be found to prevent the tea which was earmarked for export from being diverted for internal consumption.

(f) *Cloth*.—It was felt that the export of cloth to hard currency areas should be free from all the restrictions regarding qualities, etc., which attached to soft currency areas. The quota of 77 million yards should be available for the export of piecegoods of manufactures and for mill products and handloom goods alike. The fact that handloom cloth should also go under the scheme should be publicised further.

The existence of export duty even at the present reduced level was sufficient to shut out the hard currency market. Even from the point of view of the soft currency areas, it seemed clear that very soon the ten per cent. duty would act as an impediment to export and it was felt therefore that the duty would better be removed completely. It was suggested that a possible way of making up the revenue so lost would be to have heavy excise duty on fine and superfine cloth.

The question of giving a rebate of the import duty on raw cotton where the cloth was being exported was discussed. It was felt that as a general rule it would be very difficult to decide which cloth had been manufactured out of imported cotton. The principle of

rebate might with advantage be confined to fine and superfine cloth only. As fine and superfine cloth is not generally allowed for export, but would, if the recommendation of the Committee is accepted, be so allowed for hard currency areas, the rebate would in effect amount to a subsidy to the hard currency area exports, which would be unexceptionable from the point of view of the I. T. O. Likewise if there was any difficulty at all in removing the export duty on all cloth immediately, the duty on fine and superfine cloth might be removed forthwith because this again would normally only go to the hard currency areas.

(g) *Mica and shellac*.—Both these commodities are important dollar earners. There is however no shortage in the country and hence they are not subject to any kind of export control. There is reason to believe however the taking advantage of this position, some countries are importing these two commodities from India and re-exporting them to dollar countries. It would be desirable therefore to bring them under control. Simultaneously, an open general licence for the export of these commodities to the hard currency areas should be issued so that the existence of the control does not in any way impede exports to the hard currency areas. In respect of soft currency countries also since supplies are not short, the policy should be of free licensing except in respect of countries which are known to have tried to earn dollars at our expense unless there is some assurance from them in regard to re-exports. Countries like France, Hongkong and perhaps Netherlands, which have got different rates of exchange for the sterling and dollar respectively should be particularly watched. In respect of mica, the point whether transport facilities are adequate should be examined.

(h) *Gums and resins*.—These are also in the same position as shellac and mica except that there has not so far been any reason to suspect that other countries are trading in dollars at our expense. The actual exports of these commodities to various countries should be examined to see if it would be desirable to impose control over them as in the case of mica and shellac. If such a policy appears to be necessary then the licensing procedure should be as outlined against mica and shellac.

(i) *Hides and skins*.—There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether the exports of hides of the lighter varieties should at all be allowed. Hides of the lighter varieties are the only ones that would interest the hard currency countries but the present prices are reported to be unattractive. Whatever may be the general decision regarding the export of the lighter varieties of hide, their exports to hard currency areas, if at all possible, should be permitted. It would also be desirable, both from the point of the Indian tanning industry as well as of export to hard currency areas, to take steps to bring down prices to a reasonable level. It has been suggested that the existence of an export market acts as a steadying influence upon prices and gives better security to the suppliers, who are then able to supply hides at lower prices than when the demand comes exclusively from the tanners who are in the habit of offering high prices one day and low prices another. While this is a debatable view point, there is general agreement that one of the main difficulties in regard to hides at present is the transport difficulty. Hides are very perishable commodities and unless they can be booked and moved with speed, they become useless. At many stations, bookings of hides are permitted on certain days only which means that not all the available hide is collected and consigned either to an exporter or a tanner. Since the loss of hides, which might have otherwise been used, constitutes a serious economic waste of a valuable commodity, the question of removing the difficulties should be taken in hand at once. If transport from booking stations both to port towns and tanning places in the country is made cheap and prompt, it will indirectly help as the skinning of dead animals and slaughter of uneconomical ones thus saving the good ones. The Committee also considered whether an element of stability in prices could be introduced either by the fixation of maximum and minimum prices by Government or by Government themselves offering to buy hides at a certain price. Unfortunately, they very great differences in quality between one hides and another make such a step difficult if not impossible.

In regard to skins, it was explained that U. S. and U. K. act in co-operation, one country keeping away from the market while the other is buying. As there is no reason to believe that U. S. does not, under the existing arrangements, get all the supplies that it needs, the imposition of a control on goat-skins is not considered necessary.

(j) *Manganese and other ores*.—Government have already brought these items under control recently and continued priority to their transport should make a substantial contribution to India's dollar earnings.

(k) *Raw Cotton*.—The suggestion was made that a removal of export duty on raw cotton and the fixation of destination quotas might help in increasing its exports to the hard currency areas. Opinion on this point was divided and the view was expressed, that the removal of export duty might have an adverse effect on the prices of Indian cotton.

(1) *Miscellaneous items.*—There has recently been a decline in the export of cashewnuts and woollen carpets and rugs to the U. S. A. The reasons for this decline should be enquired into and our trade commissioners should be asked to report on the matter.

Artware and curios, as a class, are decontrolled except for some metal items, particularly brassworks over which a control is still exercised. Although it is reported that a liberal licensing policy is adopted, there are delays and it would be advisable to put them immediately under an open general licence for exports to hard currency areas if their complete decontrol is not considered possible for any reason.

5. The recommendations summarised above relate largely to the export licensing policy to be adopted with a view to maximising India's dollar earnings. It is essential however that some more positive steps in this direction should be taken to find new markets for many producers of Indian cottage industries as well as other commodities in the hard currency areas in general and in America in particular. The Committee felt very strongly that many of the fine products of Indian arts and handicraft could be readily sold in America if a special effort were made to acquaint the American market with their quality and availability. The Committee felt that three delegations each comprising of one official and one businessman with a large stock of samples of such goods worth, say, a lac of rupees should be sent, two to America and one to Canada, to contact the big store in that country, not only to sell what they take with them but to book orders for larger and regular supplies. The samples should be numbered with duplicates maintained in India so that action can be taken at the Indian end on cabled orders from abroad. This was an important and urgent steps not only in the interests of Indian industries concerned but also as a means of opening a new source of hard currency earning.

6. Simultaneously with the attempt to educate the American market regarding Indian specialities, there should be a study of American tastes in respect of commodities where India is in a position to meet American demand. Commodities like carpets as well as many textile products can be produced in India to suit American tastes provided a special attempt is made to meet them. Here again there is scope for sending out small delegations as well as for encouraging businessmen to undertake such visits themselves in order to equip themselves for the task.

7. In fact the potentialities in respect of cottage industries, art and handicraft products, are so great that Government should seriously consider whether it would not be desirable to set up a Directorate to see to their development. One of the difficulties in the way of developing their exports is the fact that standards as regards quality, packing, etc., are not always maintained and the Directorate could undertake the task of inspection to ensure that the goods despatched abroad are upto the standard. A great deal depends on the packing also. Many Indian food specialities such as Pappads and gozakas might find a ready market in the dollar areas, if properly packed in cellophane or other suitable containers. We should not be deterred by the fear that we would be exporting foodstuffs because each ounce of such commodities exported to the dollar areas would enable us to buy far more of the kind of foodgrains which the poor need. The possibilities in regard to the development of exports of Indian cottage industry products are immense, and such exports would be desirable not only from the angle of earning dollars but also of maintaining and developing a kind of industry particularly suited to Indian conditions and economy.

TRANSFER OF LOCKERS IN BANKS FROM LAHORE TO AMRITSAR

*888. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Lahore branches of some banks which have their Head Offices in India are charging Rs. 150 as breaking fee, Rs. 100 as operation fee, Rs. 20 as Mistry's fee and three times the arrears of rent from persons who lost the keys of their lockers in August 1947 disturbances;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government intend to remove the contents of these lockers to Amritsar from where the owners may operate their lockers with ease; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, when this proposal will materialise?

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) In September, last year, a complaint was received regarding high charges by certain banks for operating lockers etc., in Pakistan, and the case was referred to the Ministry of Finance for having the matter investigated through the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India have expressed the opinion that the operation and breaking fees charged by some of the banks were fairly high but in view of the banks' explanation that they had been obliged to levy such high charges on account of the abnormal cost of maintaining the lockers in Pakistan, they did not think it necessary to pursue the matter any further.

(b) No proposal for the removal of lockers from Lahore to Amritsar has been under consideration.

(c) Does not arise?

IMPROVEMENT OF FOREIGN PUBLICITY SERVICE

*889. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any schemes to improve the Foreign Publicity Service; and

(b) whether the Indian Embassy in Nepal has a Publicity Officer attached to it?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL AREAS ON NORTH EAST FRONTIER

*890. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government have any plans to develop the tribal areas on the North East Frontier?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government of India have a Five Year Plan for the development of the North East Frontier Agency and Tribal Areas. A copy is available in the Library of the House.

IMPORT LICENCES FOR BETEL NUTS

*891. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the basis on which licences for import of betelnuts are at present issued?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Licences for the import of betelnuts from the sterling and soft currency countries are issued subject to monetary ceiling on the basis of past imports. A portion of the monetary allocation is reserved for licensing to new comers. No licence is, however, required for the import of betelnuts from Ceylon and Pakistan as such imports are covered by Open General Licence.

REFUGEES SLEEPING ON PAVEMENTS AT NIGHT

*892. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what is the total number of refugees using pavements for sleeping during night in Delhi?

(b) What were the figures of such population in January, 1948?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) and (b). The information is not available.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

***893. Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- the number of prisoners exchanged between India and Pakistan;
- the dates on which such exchange was effected;
- whether there are any more prisoners not repatriated from either side and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- how the repatriated prisoners have been dealt with?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) 4080 Hindu and Sikh prisoners from Pakistan have so far been exchanged with 3,761 Muslim prisoners from India.

(b) The first exchange took place between 8th April, 1948 and 24th April, 1948. The second exchange commenced on 21st October, 1948 and lasted upto 3rd November, 1948.

(c) The main bulk of transferable prisoners has already been exchanged but there are a few cases of omission subsequently reported by either Dominion which are being investigated into by the respective Dominion authorities.

(d) Hindu and Sikh prisoners from West Punjab have been dealt with by East Punjab Government. So far as the prisoners from areas of West Pakistan other than West Punjab are concerned, the main principles of disposal are:

- All under-trial have been released.
- Convicts have been released, provided (a) they were not habitual offenders, or (b) convicted of offences under Sections 302, 366, 376, 395, 396 and 367 I.P.C.

ISSUE OF IMPORT LICENCES

***894. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the number of licences for imports issued during each of the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(b) How many of them were of the value of one lakh and more?

(c) What are the names of those who were given licences to import goods worth five lakhs and more in each of the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) and (b). I lay on the table two statements (Nos. I and II) showing the number of licences issued during the three years by the licensing authorities concerned as readily available from the records.

(c) I lay on the table a statement (No. III) showing the names of those licencees to whom licences were granted for Rs. 5 lakhs and more by the Development Officers (Tools and Non-Ferrous Metals). The corresponding information pertaining to such licences issued by other licensing authorities is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

STATEMENT I

Total number of licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and his officers at the Ports during the period July 1947 to December 1948.

Year	Total number of licences issued.	Number of licences issued for the value of Rs. 1 lakh and over.
July—December 1947	46,800	5,645
1948	132,825	16,464
Total	179,625	22,109

NOTE:—

(1) Figures prior to July 1947 have not been preserved in the Records of the Chief Controller of Imports.

(2) Figures shown against July-December 1947 include licences granted to importers in Pakistan prior to partition.

STATEMENT II

Total number of licences issued, etc., by the Steel Import Controller, Calcutta, the Development Officers (Tools and Metals) during the years 1946-47 and 1948.

Year.	Total number of licences issued.	Number of licences issued for the value of Rs. 1 lakh and over.
1946	23,036	*118
1947	26,533	†558
1948	28,425	1,299
Total	77,994	1,975

*Excludes licences granted by the Steel Import Controller, Calcutta.

†Excludes licences granted by the Steel Import Controller, Calcutta from 1st Jan.'47 to 31st May'47

Note.—Figures shown against the years 1946 and 1947 also include licences granted to importers in Pakistan prior to partition.

Names of licences to whom licences were granted for rupees five lacs and more by the Development officers (Tools and non-ferrous Metals) during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948.

No.	1946	No.	1947	No.	1948
	(1)		(2)		(3)
(1)	M/S. Alfred Herberts (India) Ltd.	(1)	M/S. Alfred Herbert (1) Ltd.	(1)	M/S. Alfred Herbert (1) Ltd.
(2)	Associated British Machine Tool Makers	(2)	M/S. General Motors (1) Ltd.	(2)	M/S. Associated British Machine Tool Makers Ltd.
(3)	M/S. Batliboi & Co.	(3)	M/S. Associated British Machine Tool Makers Ltd.	(3)	M/S. Batliboi & Co.
(4)	M/S. Francis Klein & Co.	(4)	M/S. A.C. Bottomley	(4)	M/S. Francis Klein & Co.
(5)	M/S. Machine Tools (India) Ltd.	(5)	M/S. Batliboi & Co. Ltd.	(5)	M/S. Machine Tools (1) Ltd.
(6)	M/S. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	(6)	M/S. Francis Klein & Co. Ltd.	(6)	M/S. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
(7)	M/S. W & T. Avery	(7)	M/S. Associated Electrical Industries Ltd.	(7)	M/S. W & T. Avery.
(8)	M/S. William Jacks & Co. Ltd.	(8)	M/S. Machine Tools (1) Ltd.	(8)	M/S. William Jacks & Co. Ltd.
(9)	M/S. W.H. Brady.	(9)	M/S. Marshall & Sons Ltd.	(9)	M/S. Power Tools Appliances & Co.
(10)	M/S. Marshall & Sons.	(10)	M/S. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	(10)	M/S. Marshall & Sons.
(11)	M/S. Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.	(11)	M/S. W & T. Avery	(11)	MS. Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.
(12)	M/S. Hearty & Gresham Ltd.	(12)	M/S. William Jacks Ltd.	(12)	Hearty & Gresham Ltd.
(13)	M/S. Volkart Bros.	(13)	M/S. Power Tools & Appliances & Co. Ltd.	(13)	M/S. Burn & Co.
(14)	M/S. General Motors Ltd.	(14)	M/S. Marshall & Sons Ltd.	(14)	M/S. Mysore Iron & Steel Co.
(15)	M/S. Jessop & Co. Ltd.	(15)	M/S. Devi Dayal & Sons.	(15)	M/S. Precious Trading Co.
(16)	M/S. Burn & Co. Ltd.	(16)	M/S. Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.	(16)	M/S. Metal Box Co.
(17)	M/S. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	(17)	M/S. Hearty & Gresham Ltd.	(17)	M/S. Tata Aircraft.
(18)	M/S. Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd.	(18)	M/S. Volkart Bros.	(18)	M/S. Shanker Elect. Stampings.
(19)	M/S. General Electric Co. Ltd.	(19)	M/S. Hyderabad Alwyn Metal Works Ltd.	(19)	M/S. Garlick & Co.
(20)	M/S. International General Elec. Co.	(20)	M/S. L. Bettigeli Esqr.	(20)	M/S. Praga Tools (1) Ltd.
(21)	M/S. Balmer Lawrie & Co.	(21)	M/S. Industrial Engg. Co.	(21)	M/S. Tata Locomotive & Engg. Co.
(22)	M/S. Praga Tools (1) Ltd.	(22)	M/S. National Steel Works	(22)	M/S. Industrial & Engg. Co.
(23)	M/S. Industrial & Engg. Co.	(23)	M/S. Jessop & Co.	(23)	M/S. Chennan Lal Dessai & Co.
(24)	M/S. Chennan Lal Dessai & Co.				

(26)	M/S. Hindustan Motors Ltd.	(24)	M/S. Textile Machinery Corpn Ltd.	(24)	M/S. Machinery Mfg. Corpn. Ltd.
(27)	M/S. Indian Rolling Mills	(25)	M/S. Mysore Iron and Steel Co.	(25)	M/S. Capt. Bhafatehar Jang Singh.
(28)	M/S. National Pipe & Tubes Ltd.	(26)	M/S. Indian Smelting & Refining Co.	(26)	M/S. Vickers (1) Ltd.
(29)	M/S. E.B. Raj Divakar	(27)	M/S. General Electric Co.	(27)	M/S. Crompton Parkinson Works Ltd.
(30)	M/S. Mun Industrial Corpn. Ltd.	(28)	M/S. Modern Industries	(28)	M/S. Premier Automobiles Ltd.
(31)	M/S. National Rolling Mills Ltd., Calcutta	(29)	M/S. Tata Aircraft	(29)	M/S. Perfect Machine Tools Co.
(32)	M/S. Gopal Chandra Mukerjee, Calcutta	(30)	M/S. Praga Tools (1) Ltd.	(30)	M/S. The Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd. Managing Agents, Calcutta.
(33)	M/S. Francis Klein & Co. Ltd. Bombay	(31)	M/S. Guest Keen, Williams Ltd.	(31)	Karnani Metal & Alloys Ltd. Bombay.
(34)	M/S. Bombay Co. Ltd. Calcutta	(32)	M/S. Industrial Engg. Co.	(32)	M/S. Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. Chatsilla.
(35)	M/S. Indian Copper Corporation, Ghatsila, Singhbhum.	(33)	M/S. Chiman Lal Desai & Co.	(33)	M/S. Parshotamdas Narsinghadas, 43, Strand Road, Calcutta.
(36)	M/S. M. Choudhary Govardhan Das, Calcutta	(34)	M/S. Machinery Mfg. Corporation	(34)	M/S. Parshotamdas Narsinghadas, Bombay.
(37)	M/S. Baladas K. Gulshwari, Mirzapur	(35)	M/S. Eastern Plastic Syndicate, Calcutta	(35)	M/S. The Bombay Co. Ltd. Calcutta.
(38)	M/S. R.B. Anant Shivaji Desai, Bombay	(36)	M/S. Bata Engg. Co.	(36)	M/S. Walji's Zinc Pigments Ltd. Calcutta.
(39)	M/S. Indian Red Lead Factory, Calcutta	(37)	M/S. Premier Automobiles	(37)	M/S. Devi Dayal & Sons Gupta Mills Estate, Road, Bombay.
(40)	M/S. Devdhalval & Sons, Bombay	(38)	M/S. Shree Krishna Ltd.	(38)	M/S. The Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd. Bombay.
(41)	M/S. Jayant Metal Mfg. Co. Bombay	(39)	M/S. Raj Kishan Radha Krishan	(39)	M/S. W.T. Surem & Co. United India Buldgs. Bombay.
(42)	M/S. Pushotamdas Narsinghadas, Calcutta	(40)	M/S. British Metal Corporation Co.	(40)	M/S. Sepalchure Bros. India Ltd. Bombay.
(43)	M/S. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Jamshedpur.	(41)	M/S. Calcutta Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd. Calcutta.	(41)	M/S. the East Asiatic Co. (1) Ltd., Calcutta.
(44)	M/S. Jhamb Bros. & Co., Calcutta	(42)	M/S. Devi Dayal & Sons, Bombay	(42)	M/S. Mathuradas Govardhandas, Calcutta.
(45)	M/S. National Carbon Co., Calcutta	(43)	M/S. The East Asiatic Co. (1) Ltd. Calcutta	(43)	M/S. Pragdas Mathuradas, Calcutta.
(46)	M/S. Binani Metal Works, Calcutta	(44)	M/S. D. Walji & Co., Calcutta	(44)	M/S. The East Asiatic Co. (1) Ltd., Bombay.
(47)	M/S. M. Gulamali Abdul Hosain, Bombay	(45)	M/S. Francis Klein & Co., Bombay	(45)	M/S. Tata Iron & Steel Ltd., Jamshedpur.
(48)	M/S. Gandhi Basantlal Vadilal & Co., Bombay.	(46)	M/S. Greaves Cotton Co. Ltd., Bombay	(46)	M/S. Metal Distribution Ltd., Calcutta.
(49)	M/S. Kanani Metal Refinery & Metal Industries Ltd., Bombay.	(47)	M/S. Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. Ghatsilla.	(47)	M/S. Francis Klein & Co. Bombay
(50)	M/S. Walji's Zinc Pigments Co., Calcutta	(48)	M/S. Industrial Importers & Engg. (1) Ltd. Calcutta.	(48)	M/S. Pragdas Girdhardas, Calcutta.
(51)	M/S. East Asiatic Co., Bombay	(49)	Indian Red Lead Factory Ltd. Calcutta.	(49)	M/S. The Bombay Co Ltd., Bombay.
		(50)	M/S. Kanani Metal Refinery & Metal Industries, Ltd., Bombay.	(50)	M/S. Monockji Nadhir Shah, Bombay.
		(51)		(51)	M/S. Greaves Cotton & Co., Bombay.

(52) M/S. Universal Trading Co., Delhi	(52) M/S. Bansidar Gopaldas & Co., Swedish Market Bombay	(52) M/S. Mathuradas Goverchanddas, Calcutta	(52) M/S. National Rolling Mills Ltd. Bombay
(53) M/S. Upper India Trading Corporation, Calcutta.	(53) M/S. Dosi Brothers (Bombay), Bombay.	(53) M/S. Purshottamdas Narsinghdas, Calcutta	(53) M/S. National Rolling Mills Ltd. Bombay
(54) M/S. Greaves Cotton & Co., Bombay	(54) M/S. Industrial Importers & Engineers (I) Ltd. Calcutta.	(54) M/S. Pragnadas Mathuradas Ltd., Bombay	(54) M/S. Purshottamdas Narsinghdas, Calcutta
	(55) M/S. Muridhar Gajananand, Calcutta.	(55) M/S. Pragnadas Mathuradas Ltd., Bombay	(55) M/S. Pragnadas Mathuradas Ltd., Bombay
	(56) M/S. Volkart Brothers, Calcutta.	(56) M/S. Sepulchare Brothers (I) Ltd. Bombay	(56) M/S. Pragnadas Mathuradas Ltd., Bombay
	(57) M/S. Mahadeo Parsad, Mirzapur.	(57) M/S. Waldies Zinc Pigment, Calcutta.	(57) M/S. Sepulchare Brothers (I) Ltd. Bombay
	(58) M/S. Kamani Engg. Corporation Ltd. Bombay.	(58) M/S. Bombay & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.	(58) M/S. Waldies Zinc Pigment, Calcutta.
	(59) M/S. Hunumanprasad Prigdas, Calcutta.	(59) M/S. Bombay & Co., Ltd., Bombay	(59) M/S. Waldies Zinc Pigment, Calcutta.
	(60) M/S. Estrella Batteries Ltd., Bombay.	(60) M/S. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Jamshedpur.	(60) M/S. Bombay & Co., Ltd., Bombay
	(61) M/S. D. Waldie & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	(61) M/S. Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd., Calcutta.	(61) M/S. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Jamshedpur.
	(62) M/S. National Rolling Mills Calcutta.	(62) M/S. Mahadeo Prasad Kashi Prasad, Mirzapur.	(62) M/S. Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd., Calcutta.
	(63) M/S. East End (I) Ltd., Calcutta.		(63) M/S. Mahadeo Prasad Kashi Prasad, Mirzapur.

NATIONALITY AND APPOINTMENT OF ABDUS SATTAR SETH AS PAKISTAN'S AMBASSADOR IN EGYPT

*895. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Abdus Sattar Seth, a former member of the Constituent Assembly of India has been appointed Ambassador of, Pakistan in Egypt?

(b) Did he seek or obtain the consent of the Government of India before he accepted the appointment?

(c) Does he continue to be an Indian citizen?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) In strict law, there is no definition of Indian citizenship at present, although for passport and other purposes certain persons are described as Indian citizens. This position will no doubt be cleared up as soon as the new Constitution is adopted or a Nationality law is passed. Therefore it is not easy to say at present who is, strictly speaking, an Indian citizen.

A comprehensive citizenship law will no doubt lay down the grounds upon which persons should lose their citizenship. Mr. Abdus Sattar Seth's nationality at present cannot therefore be defined with any accuracy. This will depend upon the law which India may enact on the subject. For practical purposes however, it appears desirable that when a citizen enters into a foreign civil or military service without permission of his own Government, he loses his original nationality.

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

*896. **Shri P. Kunhiraman:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the extent of unemployment in India?

(b) Is there any Department under the Government of India charged with the duty of collecting employment statistics?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) It is not possible to state with any measurable accuracy what the extent of unemployment is in India at present. There has been for a considerable time past a great deal of unemployment and under-employment among various classes of people. The largest number of unemployed or under-employed probably are agriculturists or agricultural labourers.

An attempt has been made to keep some record of the industrial unemployed. But even in regard to these, complete information is not available. From the registers of the Employment Exchanges under the Ministry of Labour, the number of employment seekers on the 31st December, 1948, was 2,39,033.

(b) The Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment publish every month the number of persons who register themselves for employment and the number of persons who remain on the registers of the Employment Exchange at the end of every month. An Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee is also being set up. There is at present no machinery for the collection of employment statistics covering the whole field.

According to the Government of India Act as well as the Draft Constitution, the Central Government's field is restricted to Centrally Administered Areas in

respect of statistics relating to unemployment. In most countries unemployment statistics have been collected where unemployment insurance is statutorily provided for.

Apart from the constitutional position, the Government of India are conscious of their responsibility to collect, in co-operation with Provincial and State Governments, as full statistics as possible in regard to the unemployed and manpower situation in the country.

ACQUISITION OF BARRACKS AT ANAND PARBAT

***897. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a notice has been served on Ramjas College Society for the acquisition of the barracks at Anand Parbat; and

(b) the period for which the said barracks are required?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Yes, for the acquisition of Upper Barracks only.

(b) Permanently.

SCHEMES OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR HOUSING REFUGEES

***898. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of the United Provinces, the Government of Bombay and some other Provincial Governments have submitted their housing schemes for refugees for the approval of the Government of India?

(b) If so, what are those various housing schemes province-wise, where are those houses to be constructed in the different provinces and what expenses will be incurred by each province towards the said housing schemes?

(c) Have the said housing schemes been started and if so, in what provinces?

(d) What is the estimated accommodation for the refugees according to the various schemes province-wise and what is the total estimated expense for all such housing schemes as have now been sanctioned by the Government of India up to date?

(e) What amount in all do Government intend to spend towards providing houses for refugees?

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

(b), (d) and (e). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) According to the information so far received, housing schemes have been started in the provinces of Bihar, U.P., East Punjab and Delhi.

STATEMENT Housing Scheme from Provinces / States

S. No.	Name of the Provinces/States	Scheme	Population	Houses of tenements	Total commitments accepted.	Amount of loan already sanctioned.
1	Ajmer-Merwara	Construction of Houses	12,000	2,000 houses	50,00,000	50 lakhs.
2	Bombay	(a) Kalyan Township (b) Chembur Development scheme (c) South Deolali Scheme (d) Dapori Scheme (Poonja) (e) Valvide Camp near Kolapur	100,000 10,000 50,000 7,000 10,000	16,600 Do. 1,600 tenements 87,00 Do. 11,00 Do. 16,00 Do.	14.08 crores	
3	C.P.	(a) Townships 2 (b) Conversion of 1000 Military barracks to provide tenements Construction of Houses	177,000 50,000 6,000	84,00 houses 1,000 tenements	2.92 crores.	2.92 crores
4	Jodhpur	Construction of Houses	6,000	1,000 houses	26 lakhs	26 lakhs.
5	Madhyabharat	Construction of Houses	24,000	4,000 Do.	5 lakhs	5 lakhs
6	Mataya Union	Construction of Houses	8,400	14,00 Do.	45.85 lakhs	45.85 lakhs.
7	United Provinces	I (a) Muzaffargarh Township (b) Dehradun Township (c) Modinagar Township (d) Lucknow Township II Renovation of 8 Military Barracks III Shops-cum-residences IV. Other schemes	2,400 2,400 3,600 2,100 31,800 7,200 250,500	400 Do. 400 Do. 600 Do. 350 Do. 5,300 tenements 12,00 tenements	7.55 crores	3 crores. 2 crores (in the first instance)
8	Patiala and East Punjab, States Union	Township Scheme (Raipura)	60,000	10,000 houses	110 lakhs	30 lakhs.
9	Rajasthan	(a) Pratapnagar Township scheme (b) Construction of houses	27,000	4,500 houses	1.95 lakhs	(Sanction not yet issued).
10	Saurashtra Union	Construction of houses	18,000	3,600 houses	106.68 lakhs	
11	Bikaner	Township Scheme	12,000	2,000 houses		

		(Under consideration)	(a) 1 crore	(b) Under consideration	(a) 1-2.5 crores.	(b) to (f) under consideration.	Under consideration
12 Baroda	Construction of houses	18,000	3,000 houses				
13 Jaipur	(a) Township Scheme	30,000	5,000 houses				
	(b) Construction of houses	20,000	3,300 houses				
14 East Punjab	(a) Construction of houses in various districts	25,200	4,200 houses				
	(b) Sale of plots (1) 6800 to refugees for (2) 6150 house building (3) 7000	1,20,000					
	(c) Faridabad Township	40,000	6,670				
	(d) Sonapat Township	40,000	5,670				
	(e) Bahadurgarh Township	40,000	6,670				
	(f) Scheme for constructing, re-fugee houses in the proposed capital.	1,50,000	25,000				
		4,15,000					
15 Vindhya Pradesh.	Construction of houses	20,000	3,300				

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

BAUXITE IN KORLAPAT HILL, KALAHANDI STATE, ORISSA

68. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what is the quality of Bauxite found in the Korlapat Hill (Kalahandi State, Orissa)?

The Honourable **Shri N. V. Gadgil:** From the analysis made so far the quality appears to be good.

IMPORT OF SILK YARN AND SILK FABRICS

69. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any silk yarn has been imported into India during the years 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48;

(b) if so, from what countries and at what prices;

(c) the quantities of silk yarn imported into India during the years 1936-37, 1937-38 and 1938-39;

(d) the quantities of silk fabrics imported into India from foreign countries in the years 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39 and also in 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48; and

(e) the countries from which they were imported, the quantities imported and the prices thereof?

The Honourable **Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) to (e). A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Quantity and value of silk yarn and piecegoods imported into India by sea from abroad, on private account, during the official years 1936-37 to 1938-39 and 1946-48 to 1947-48, with details of the principal countries of consignment.

Articles and countries of consignment	1936-37*		1937-38		1938-39		1946-48		1946-47		1947-48†	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk Yarn.—												
From United Kingdom Lbs.	84,408	91,597	18,861	45,174	1,058	2,646	589	6,384	8,655	1,00,551	4,820	1,10,884
From Hong Kong "	6,292	16,397	12,025	23,708	5,000	5,360	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Burma "	..	..	12,941	46,905	28,566	60,745	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Other Br. possessions "	..	..	48	256	200	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Belgium "	..	..	2,870	5,781	10,845	15,708	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Germany "	..	..	..	..	4,992	13,623	..	..	..	..	..	..
From France "	12,600	26,547	6,615	11,827	..	..	..	..	2	25	..	..
From Switzerland "	12,730	32,976	..	..	3,401	9,298	..	..	..	..	4,152	1,02,750
From Italy "	2,88,508	5,55,184	289,153	6,57,858	191,582	4,84,050	..	..	81,879	22,96,727	72,543	18,27,861
From Japan "	1,657,643	42,99,303	1,790,518	47,77,690	588,083	22,01,341	..	..	..	..	3,376	53,180
From China (exclusive Hong Kong and Macao) "	459,379	10,40,979	203,756	5,49,412	236,825	4,22,107	..	..	102,350	29,72,388	80,909	15,67,234
From Other Foreign Countries "	3,104	4,474	2	5	70	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,444,644	80,67,457	2,337,288	61,18,016	1,120,121	32,15,601	589	6,384	202,886	53,69,691	165,805	31,61,959

Silk piecegoods.—												
From United Kingdom Yds.	22,288	61,832	19,221	39,415	7,471	17,441	52,225	4,95,685	87,327	7,60,920	13,944	91,601
From Aden and dependencies "	2,016	762	74,888	23,960	191,701	80,106	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Ceylon "	21,979	8,740	15,733	6,732	49,179	14,454	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Burma "	..	..	15,720	9,143	29,804	33,224	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Straits Settlements "	67,436	21,254	264,269	83,173	251,500	1,02,659	..	..	..	..	..	..

From Hong Kong Yds	1,934,244	4,07,435	582,795	1,90,169	461,472	1,68,218	..	..	15,148	4,05,871	74,890	2,04,765
From Other Br. Possessions "	10,011	3,849	4,942	1,372	42	70	..	..	..	..	10	45
From Germany "	905	1,910	7,960	11,225	3,590	11,473	..	..	..	..	..	..
From France "	5,750	6,701	14,434	17,188	8,172	14,669	..	..	2,440	23,788	24,227	1,95,877
From Switzerland "	24,095	39,088	34,223	71,213	13,340	30,578	281	2,171	..	..	1,731	12,059
From Italy (including Fiume) "	1,566	921	519	1,870	793	2,974	..	..	21,986	1,63,157	3,689	24,857
From Kaskat Territory & Trucial Oman "	37,000	14,800	112,541	48,503	19,577	9,497	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Saudi Arabia "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	608	28,479	..	..
From Iran "	..	..	..	..	5,201	3,017	..	..	..	..	..	..
From Japan "	16,171,613	62,88,488	18,715,388	78,06,251	11,800,911	45,02,170	..	..	..	..	..	..
From China (exclusive of Hong Kong & Macao) "	3,260,204	12,00,969	3,005,542	11,76,274	3,752,892	16,90,479	..	..	512,921	31,83,682	605,779	28,24,724
From Egypt "	10	20	..	..	276,000	59,399	..	..	..	..	..	..
From United States of America "	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	4,387	48,879	1,14,575	54,179	19,84,217
From Other Foreign Countries "	3,639	4,810	250	626	1,403	4,697	..	..	..	..	3	17
Total ..	21,562,756	81,21,559*	22,868,425	89,87,114	16,875,056	67,45,105	52,992	5,02,243	812,309	46,85,473	1,271,452	53,38,162

*Relates to British India including Burma

†The figures exclude the direct foreign Sea-borne of the Pakistan Provinces of Sind and East Bengal with effect from the 1st and the 15th August 1947 respectively. They do not include India's Sea-borne trade with Pakistan upto February 1948.

EVICTION OF TENANTS UNDER DELHI RENT CONTROL ACT, 1947

70. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state the number of cases instituted till 31st December, 1948 in Delhi under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1947 by the landlords against tenants with a view to secure their eviction?

(b) How many of them succeeded in securing judgments in their favour?

(c) How many evictions did actually take place?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) 2351.

(b) 714.

(c) 124.

MOTOR VEHICLES IMPORTED FROM U. K. AND U.S.A.

71. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of motor cars, motor trucks, and motor cycles imported from the United Kingdom and the United States of America during each of the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: A statement giving figures of imports during the three financial years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48 is placed on the table of the House. Calendar year figures are not available.

STATEMENT

Number of Motor Cars, Motor Trucks and Motor Cycles imported from the United Kingdom and the United States of America during 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48 and April-October, 1948

	Motor cars including Taxi Cabs	Motor Omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries	Motor Cycles including scooters
	Number	Number	Number
1945-46	237	131	589
From United Kingdom			
1946-47	6,173	1,860	3,067
1947-48	9,764	2,331	4,041
April-October 1948	7,511	2,356	1,615
1945-46	12	954	*
From United States of America			
1946-47	1,912	4,817	*
1947-48	8,757	8,030	*
April-October 1948	3,721	8,604	*

*Figures not available.

B.S. A. AND HERCULES CYCLES IMPORTED IN 1946, 1947 AND 1948

72. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to lay on the table of the House, a statement showing the number of B. S. A. and Hercules cycles imported during each of the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(b) What was the wholesale price in pounds sterling of every B.S.A. and Hercules cycle?

(c) What is the import duty on each cycle?

(d) What was the retail price at which each B.S.A. and Hercules cycle was sold in India?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) As statistics of imports of cycles are not recorded in the Customs Houses separately for each make of cycle, information in regard to actual imports of B.S.A. and Hercules cycles is not available. The total number of complete bicycles imported during 1947 and January to October 1948 from U.K., where B.S.A. and Hercules cycles are manufactured, has been as follows:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of cycles</i>	<i>Total value in lakh of rupees</i>	
1947	239,141	2,26.7	
January to October			
1948	96,845	92.5	
Similar figures for 1946 are not available			
(b)	1946	1947	1948
B.S.A	Not available.	Not available.	151 shillings.
Hercules	115 sh.	120 sh.	129 sh. 3 d.

(c) Cycles manufactured in the U. K., are subject to a protective import duty of 24 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(d) Under the Consumer Goods Control Order, which remained in force up to 30th September 1946, the retail prices at which B.S.A. and Hercules cycles could be sold in Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Calcutta were fixed at Rs. 185 each. Elsewhere these could be increased by a sum not exceeding Rs. 10 to cover actual freight from the nearest port to the place of sale, whichever is less. *plus octroi duty actually paid*. At certain hill stations these prices could be increased by a further 5 per cent. After the removal of control the prices were as follows:

	1946 and 1947	1948
B.S.A	Rs. 180 to Rs. 230	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Hercules	Rs. 180 to Rs. 230	Rs. 175 to Rs. 220

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 7th March, 1949.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

MODEL CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATES

*899. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Ministry of States is contemplating the preparation of a model constitution for all the States?

(b) If so, what stage has it reached and is it Government's intention to introduce the model constitution in all the States simultaneously when the Indian Union Constitution comes into force?

(c) Have any representatives of the States been consulted while framing such a model constitution?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) to (c). A small Committee of representatives of the States and some experts has been set up under the Chairmanship of Sir B. N. Rau, Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly of India, to draw up a Model Constitution. The Model Constitution is intended to serve as a guide to the Constituent Assemblies of States and Unions in framing their constitution.

Shri R. L. Malviya: I want to know whether, so long as the integration of the States and the process of union is going on, there is any necessity for framing a model constitution?

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member is asking for opinion.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Will that model constitution be submitted to the Indian Constituent Assembly?

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

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: In view of the fact that the people of the States are going to frame the constitution for us, how is it that we shall not be able to make a constitution for them?

Mr. Speaker: Not for the Dominion.

Shri R. L. Malviya: Does this model constitution apply to those States which are represented in the Constituent Assembly?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: If those who are not represented in the Constituent Assembly want to copy that constitution we cannot prevent them.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Since Government set up this committee, may I know if the constituent assemblies that were set up in the various States have been dissolved or are they in a state of suspended animation?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: They have not been dissolved and they will consider the model constitution when it is sent to them.

Babu Ramnayan Singh: No reply has been given to my question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I think it has been replied to.

Shri R. L. Malviya: Will this Model Constitution apply to unions of States also?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Which Unions?

Shri R. L. Malviya: Rajasthan Union.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Unions of States? Of course it will.

FUNCTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE

***900. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what are the functions of the Environmental Hygiene Committee set up by Government?

(b) Who are the members of the said Committee?

(c) What expenditure has been incurred by Government up to date for this Committee?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (b). A statement showing the composition of the Environmental Hygiene Committee and its terms of reference is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Rs. 24,000.

STATEMENT

Composition of the Environmental Hygiene Committee and its terms of reference

Composition—

- (1) Dr. B. C. Das Gupta, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Corporation (*Chairman*).
- (2) Shri K. Subramaniam, Professor of Public Health Engineering, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
- (3) Shri A. V. Raman, Retired Sanitary Engineer of the Government of Madras.
- (4) Shri R. S. Mehta, Engineer and Secretary, Joint Water and Sewage Board, Delhi.
- (5) Shri S. C. Bose, Deputy Director, Health Services and Public Health Engineering, Calcutta.
- (6) Shri N. V. Modak, Special Engineer, Bombay Corporation.

Terms of reference—

- (1) Investigation of the whole field of Environmental hygiene with special reference to:
 - (i) Town and village planning;
 - (ii) Housing, urban and rural;
 - (iii) Water supply;
 - (iv) General sanitation including conservancy and drainage; disposal of industrial and trade wastage; advantages of composting in preference to other methods of disposal of urban refuse;
 - (v) Prevention of river and beach pollution;
 - (vi) Control of insect vectors of diseases;
 - (vii) Regulation of certain trades, industries and occupations dangerous to health and offensive to community.

(2) Framing of a programme of development for the consideration of Government based on examination of the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee regarding Environmental Hygiene and of the 5-year plans of the Provinces.

In framing the programme, the Committee should take into consideration the following factors:—

- (i) The programme will be required to be placed on a basis of adequate and comprehensive planning, while at the same time, taking into account the financial capacity of Governments to implement the programme. It should therefore suggest, wherever possible, ways and means by which the funds necessary for implementing their proposals can be found.
- (ii) The need for promoting the training of an adequate number of technical personnel of various categories required for a modern programme of environmental improvement and for promoting the production of the necessary equipment. The Committee should make specific recommendations in this regard.
- (iii) In view of the varying resources of the Provinces, the measures required to assist the less favoured provinces so that the programme can be implemented on as uniform a basis as possible.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Whom is this Environmental Hygiene Committee intended to help? Is it intended to help urban or rural or all areas?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Both but primarily for rural areas.

STATISTICS re FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN INDIA

***901. Shri V. O. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has been directed to compile statistical information regarding foreign investments in India?

(b) Is the work complete, and, if so, what is the result of the investigation?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). I would draw the honourable member's attention to the reply to the Starred Question No. 330 by Shri R. K. Sidhu on 14th February, 1949.

Shri R. L. Malviya: What is the total foreign investment in India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The investigation is still being conducted and we have not come to the end of it yet.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: When was this investigation commenced?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It commenced about a year ago and as I told the House last time when this question was raised, originally we had expected that the investigation would be completed by the end of December 1948. Since then various parties concerned with investments wanted an extension and the Reserve Bank gave an extension until the 15th of February. I understand that a further extension has since been given and beyond that I have not got the details.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Who is the officer in charge of this investigation?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The Reserve Bank of India.

Shri R. L. Malviya: How many English and American firms have sold their concerns here and left India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The honourable member must wait for the report.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaitra: Will these figures be compiled provincewise?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is a little too soon to answer that question.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Are Government also collecting figures relating to capital that has already disappeared from this country?

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [7TH MARCH 1949]

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I expect that it will be part of this investigation.

REORGANISATION OF CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

***902. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Central Secretariat reorganisation plans are complete and, if so, when Government propose to put them into effect?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Not yet; valuable preliminary material has been collected and it is hoped that plans for the general reorganisation of the Central Secretariat will be finalised in the course of the next two months. While it is not, at present, possible to say when the complete scheme will be put into effect, a scheme for the Reorganisation and Reinforcement of the Central Secretariat Service, which was approved by Government on the 22nd October 1948, is at present being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the scope of this Secretariat Reorganisation limited only to reorientation and reshuffling of the various departments or will this Committee also consider the broader aspects of finance and economy?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I do not think that the question of finance or economy is included in this.

INVESTMENTS IN NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

***903. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much money has been invested by the public during the year 1948 as compared with the year 1946 and 1947 in National Savings Certificates?

(b) What steps have Government taken to induce small investors, particularly the middle and lower middle class, to invest their surplus in these certificates?

(c) Have Government considered a proposal to insist industrialists to invest a certain portion of their savings in these certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Sales of National Savings Certificates in 1948 amounted to Rs. 23.18 crores compared with Rs. 20.17 crores in 1947 and Rs. 23.23 crores in 1946. The figures for the period prior to the partition are for undivided India.

(b) The advantages of saving are brought home by an organised campaign of publicity including posters, broadcasts etc. Special facilities have also been provided for investment. Certificates are available in small denominations from rupees five. Two new series of Certificates have been issued with effect from 1st June 1948—one with a currency of five years and the other with a currency of seven years. In this connection, the attention of the honourable member is invited to the Press Communique dated the 12th April 1948.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know which is the largest class of people who contributed in the largest measure during last year to these National Savings Certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not quite know what the honourable member means by class of people but the only sort of answer I can give to the honourable member is this: that the impression I have gathered of an examination of the reports is that the savings campaign has worked almost entirely in the urban areas and it has not really touched the rural areas.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Will the Honourable Minister tell us why the industrialists are not subscribing to this, since he has said that they are not subscribing?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: This is a movement meant almost entirely for the benefit of the small savers. These certificates are being issued at rather concessional rates of interest and I see no reason why industrialists should be encouraged to put their money into certificates carrying concessional rates of interest.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are any efforts being made to offer commission to those who canvas for these national savings certificates and also to induce the trade unions, *kisan sabhas* and such other organisations to interest themselves in canvassing for subscription to these certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I presume that what the honourable member has in mind is the institution of authorised agents, which has been suspended, I think, since June 1948. The question of reviving this system is under active consideration.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Has any attempt been made to popularise the certificates among the well-to-do cultivators in the villages?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: We are trying to do our best. I raised this question and we discussed it in great detail at the conference of Provincial Finance Ministers a few months ago. If my honourable friend has any suggestions to make in this matter I should greatly welcome them.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Have any steps been taken, particularly to allow public institutions such as schools, dispensaries and similar institutions, to invest their savings in these savings certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am free to admit that not enough has been done but I should like to explore that field.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I also in this connection draw the attention of the Honourable the Finance Minister to the fact that with the withdrawal of the benefits of cash certificates recently there has been a great deal of burden cast on public institutions, for they do not find any field for investment. In view of that will the Honourable Minister kindly look into this matter?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I shall certainly do that.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha: Is there any scheme under contemplation by the Government to enforce anything like a compulsory small savings?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: We have considered very carefully the question of compulsory savings and come to the conclusion that it is not worth while pursuing.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Have any investments been made by the rural population? If so, what is the proportion of this investment in relation to that made in urban areas?

Honourable Members: That question has already been answered.

Shri R. L. Malviya: May I know how much money has been paid to the selling agents of these certificates by way of commission?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I said that the system of authorised agents has been suspended since June 1948 but if my honourable friend wants the figure of commission distributed to authorised agents before that date I must ask for notice.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: What is the maximum amount which a man can subscribe to the national savings certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The maximum limit used to be Rs. 15,000 but last October we raised it to Rs. 25,000.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: May I enquire whether there is any proposal to issue these certificates for a shorter duration in view of the fact that the response has been poor?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: These two new series for five years and seven years which are for shorter periods than the original were introduced only recently, and I would like to see how they are getting on before making any further change.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha: Does the Government intend to offer any special inducement to the rural people so that they may invest more in these savings certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: If the honourable member means by 'special inducement' a further concession in the matter of interest rates, I have not considered it so far.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: The Honourable Minister says that steps are being taken to popularise these savings certificates. May I know what is the agency for this purpose?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As the honourable member knows, we have got a Government department at present with a Central National Savings Commissioner assisted by Provincial National Savings Commissioners and also officers for various regional areas. Along with them we have now a fairly large body of unofficial agencies—honorary workers—and I am also getting considerable assistance from the Provincial Governments.

Seth Govind Das: As far as honorary workers are concerned, are they appointed on the recommendation of the Provincial Government or are their applications made directly to the Central Government and then they are appointed?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The appointments are made by the National Savings Commissioners for the Provinces in consultation with the provincial authorities.

RELAY OF B.B.C. BROADCASTS BY ALL-INDIA RADIO

*904. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the All-India Radio relays B.B.C. broadcasts in their Far Eastern Services to Japan, China and Siam in addition to the B.B.C. broadcast to India?

(b) Is there any reciprocal arrangements with the B.B.C. for such facilities?

(c) What is the total time taken for such relays and at what time of the day are such relays made?

(d) In view of the fact that Singapore also relays B.B.C.'s Far Eastern Services, do Government propose to consider the advisability of discontinuing the practice of relaying B.B.C. broadcasts as a regular feature?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) Yes.

(b) There is no reciprocal arrangement in respect of these particular relays, but All India Radio receives various general facilities from the B.B.C.

(c) Seventy five minutes, from 4-30 to 5 P.M., 6-15 to 6-30 P.M. and 7-00 to 7-30 P.M.

(d) Government are not aware of any such relays from Singapore; the whole question of these relays is however under examination.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that there is no reciprocal arrangement with B.B.C. why are we giving so much time to their broadcasts in our programme for the Far Eastern countries?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I think (b) is a reply to that question namely though in respect of these particular relays there is no reciprocal arrangement A.I.R. has received certain facilities from the B.B.C. in other matters.

Seth Govind Das: What are those facilities in other matters?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Those facilities are of this nature:

- (i) The results of the B.B.C.'s technical research are available to All-India Radio;
- (ii) All-India Radio receives a large number of well produced programmes from the B.B.C. in the form of recordings, at concessional rates;
- (iii) All-India Radio has been taking advantage of the free training facilities offered by the B.B.C. at their Staff Training School in London;
- (iv) The B.B.C. allows All-India Radio to rebroadcast its musical programmes, provided no other rights are involved;
- (v) The B.B.C. allows All-India Radio to relay rebroadcast its spoken word items without payment; and
- (vi) All-India Radio has utilised the free recording facilities offered by the B.B.C. in the Middle East and elsewhere, for recording Arabic talks for use in All-India Radio's Middle East Services.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that other countries have also got these facilities which we have and besides these facilities there is some reciprocal arrangement as far as their programmes are concerned?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: We are already negotiating as regards our relays from the B.B.C. and that is exactly what I meant by saying that the whole question is under examination.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that the B.B.C. broadcasts during the days when the police action was taken in Hyderabad were relayed from our stations despite their being anti-Indian?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: May I ask if these relays involve any financial expenditure also?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: None that I know of.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are Government aware that the B.B.C. supported Hyderabad's claim for independence even after the Prime Minister of England had made a statement on the floor of the House of Commons?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that question will be permissible.

Seth Govind Das: The Honourable Minister said that we are not spending any money as far as these relays are concerned. May I know whether no expenditure is involved on the staff which is being used for broadcasting their programmes?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The honourable member is arguing.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Does the A.I.R. reserve the right of not relaying any of the broadcasts from the B.B.C. if it finds that they are not true to facts?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Certainly, we are at liberty to do so.

Sadrar Hukam Singh: Is the Honourable Minister aware of the general belief among the newspapermen that the special despatches on the Hyderabad police action, broadcast by the B.B.C., which were supposed to have been sent from the spot were really framed in the B.B.C. studio in London?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think this question arises.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know why broadcasts which were against the interests of India were allowed to be relayed from our station?

Mr. Speaker: I am calling the next question.

INVENTORIES OF PRIVATE PROPERTIES OF PRINCES

*905. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state how many Princes have furnished to the Ministry of States, in pursuance of the agreements signed by them and the representative of the Ministry of States, inventories of all immovable properties, securities and cash balances held by them as private property?

(b) What is the total value of such immovable properties, securities and cash balances in each of the inventories?

(c) How many Princes have not yet furnished such inventories?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) 103.

(b) Government do not consider it proper that either the value or the details of the private property of Princes should be a matter for public disclosure.

(c) Three.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Are Government satisfied in respect of these 103 Princes that all their private immovable property has been declared?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Yes, they are quite satisfied.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Why is it that these three Princes who have not yet furnished their inventories . . .

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: They have been reminded.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Are Government satisfied that none of the items included in the list of private property is public property?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Government will satisfy themselves on this subject.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Have Government taken upon themselves the responsibility of paying the outstanding private debts incurred by the Princes before their States were merged?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No; Government is not taking that responsibility.

Shri R. L. Malviya: Has the question of private property in merged States been settled; if not how long will it take to settle?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: In some cases it has been settled; in the case of some it is still under discussion. It will not take long before this question is settled.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Who will pay their private debts?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is a question for the Princes.

GRADUATION TRAINING OF RELEASED I. A. M. C. OFFICERS AT LAKE MEDICAL COLLEGE, CALCUTTA

*906. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many medical licentiates were granted Emergency Commissions in the I.A.M.C. during the World War II;

(b) how many have been released since the close of the War;

(c) how many have been selected, and on what basis, for graduation training at Lake Medical College, Calcutta;

(d) what provision, if any, has been made by Government for the re-employment of released licentiate officers; and

(e) whether Government propose to remove the class distinction as between licentiates and graduates in the medical profession?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) 2609.

(b) 2243.

(c) 582 war-service licentiates have so far been admitted to the Lake Medical College, Calcutta. Admissions are made in accordance with the rules laid down in the prospectus of the College, a copy of which is in the Library of the House. Almost all war-service licentiates, who fulfil the prescribed conditions and have so far applied for admission, have been admitted to the College.

(d) Medical Employment Bureaux were established in the various Provinces and States for the purpose of assisting the demobilised personnel in securing employment under Government as well as under semi-Government institutions. The Government of India bear sixty per cent. of the cost of the special staff necessary for the establishment of Medical Employment Bureaux.

(e) The distinction referred to is the result of the difference in standards between licentiate and graduate qualifications. Until medical schools in the Provinces of India are converted into medical colleges and a uniform minimum standard of medical qualification for the whole of India is established, the distinction between medical licentiates and medical graduates in the profession will continue. Most of the Provincial Governments have, however, abolished the medical schools in their respective provinces or have converted them into medical colleges. The remaining schools are also either being abolished or converted into colleges.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know what is the total number of medical licentiates in India today?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would have to have notice of that question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many graduates were granted emergency commissions during the war?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would have to have notice of that question too.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any proposal to revise the Indian Medical Councils Act of 1933?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Government is not aware of any proposal.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that no licentiates are to be permanently employed or commissioned in the I.A.M.C.?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That would come under Defence, but I do not think that is correct.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: With reference to part (d), may I ask whether this provision has been made with regard to Women's Medical Service personnel also?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Women's Medical Service personnel would not come under this category because none of them are licentiates.

Sriji Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know whether any condensed course has been offered to the licentiates?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The course at the Lake Medical College is a condensed course.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that out of the 2,000 odd licentiates who were granted emergency commissions during the war, only six have been selected for enlistment to the regular I.A.M.C.?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That question again would have to be put to the Defence Department.

DEPORTATION OF MR. AND MRS. ANTONIUS RAAB

***907. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether aircraft designer and builder Antonius Raab and his wife have been deported from India under the orders of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for their deportation?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) A foreigner named Antonius Raab and his wife have been deported.

(b) Mr. Raab was an undesirable foreigner and his remaining in India was not considered to be in India's interests.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Under what Act or law of the land for the time being in force have Mr. and Mrs. Raab been deported?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Under the Foreigners Act.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it not a fact that the Bombay High Court held in November or December last that the Foreigners Act was not applicable to Mr. and Mrs. Raab as naturalization certificate had been granted to them by the Baroda Government?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The action of deportation of Mr. Raab has not been challenged by anybody in a court of law.

Shri H. V. Kamath: I want to know under what Act they were deported.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Under the Foreigners Act.

Shri H. V. Kamath: But did the Bombay High Court hold that that Act does not apply in this case?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I say that Government's action has not been challenged by anybody.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Is it the present Government or the previous Government that passed the deportation order?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The order was passed by the previous Government and confirmed by the present Government.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Will the present Government be pleased to review the case in view of the fact that Mr. Raab helped our aircraft industry?

Mr. Speaker: That is not asking for information.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Was the verdict of the High Court prior in point of time to the order of deportation?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: High Court's verdict?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Yes, holding that the Foreigners Act was not applicable to Mr. Raab.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: But the Government's order is not contrary to the decision of the High Court.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Sir, my question is not answered.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member is confounding the dates.

Shri H. V. Kamath: No, Sir, I have got the records here.

Mr. Speaker: Then he may see the Honourable Minister.

PERSONS DISABLED ON ACCOUNT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIAN FORCES

***908. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons disabled on account of tuberculosis in the Army, Navy and the Air Force respectively;

(b) whether there is any discrimination in the matter of disability pension as between airmen on the one hand and sepoy and ratings on the other; if so, on what basis; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to level the airmen's pension rate to army standard?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) I lay a statement on the table of the House giving figures for the last two years.

(b) In the present method of calculation of disability pensions, there is a difference between the Royal Indian Air Force, on the one hand, and the Indian Army and Royal Indian Navy on the other. In the Royal Indian Air Force, the pensions are calculated on the basis of the lowest rate of substantive pay drawn during the last 3 years of qualifying service, whereas in the Royal Indian Navy and the Indian Army it is calculated at a flat rate on the basis of rank held.

(c) The matter is under consideration. A Committee consisting of representatives of the three Services are engaged on this work now.

STATEMENT

Number of personnel in each of the three Services who were invalided on account of Tuberculosis

	1947	1948
Royal Indian Navy	55	20
Indian Army	1,494	597
Royal Indian Air Force	85	17
Total	1,634	634

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that admission to the Air Force is restricted to matriculates only while there is no restriction or stipulation as regards entry to the Army or Navy?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: How does it arise out of this question? I will be prepared to answer the question put by my honourable friend if he gives notice of a fresh question, but it does not arise here.

Shri H. V. Kamath: As the pension levels are different, I want to know whether the admissions also are on a different level.

Mr. Speaker: He is referring to disability pensions and there seems to be no relation between physical disability and educational qualification.

Shri H. V. Kamath: My point was that the Air Force disability pension was on a lower level than the pension obtaining in other Services. I want to

know why it is that though admission to Air Force is restricted to a higher category, the Army and Navy have higher disability pensions?

Mr. Speaker: I understand the distinction which the honourable member is making, but the question refers to physical disabilities and not educational qualifications. Has honourable member any other question of information to put?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Yes, Sir. How long will the Committee referred to in part (c) of the answer, take to decide this question?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I understand the Committee has already held two meetings and are reported to have reached certain tentative conclusions, but the final report has not yet been submitted.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Arising out of (c), is it Government's main intention that the disability pensions of Army personnel should be raised to the standards of pensions given to Air Force personnel?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: This question is also being examined by this Committee.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that the present disability pensions and other allowances allowed to Army personnel are regarded by them as being very low?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I have already stated in reply to part (c) of the Question that there is a difference between the pension allowed to the Air Force, the Navy and the Army, and this question is also being examined by this Committee.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE IN ASSAM

***909. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have received any scheme for the establishment of a Technological College in Assam from the Engineering Experts who sat in Conference at Jorhat, Assam in October, 1948?

(b) If so, what is the sum involved in the scheme?

(c) Do the Government of India propose to grant any amount in the year 1949-50 for the implementation of the scheme?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India will give due consideration to the scheme if and when it is received from the Government of Assam.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: Has it not yet been received, Sir?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: No, Sir.

STERLING BALANCES RELEASED IN 1948.

***910. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much sterling has been released during the year 1948 by the United Kingdom Government out of the sterling balances due from them to India?

(b) How much of the sterling released has been utilised by India?

(c) What goods have been purchased by means of the said sterling and in what quantity?

(d) Is it a fact that full utilization of sterling released was not possible because of the non-availability of capital goods that India needed?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). I would invite the attention of the honourable member to paragraphs 7 and 8 of my Budget Speech.

(c) It is not possible to relate specific purchases of goods with the fall in the Sterling Balances. If the honourable member desires to know what goods India has imported during 1948. I would refer him to the Accounts relating to the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of India which are published monthly and copies of which will be found in the Library of the House.

(d) The availabilities of capital goods are not yet what we would desire but are improving and it would not be correct to say that we are finding any difficulty in utilising our Sterling Balances.

RENAMING OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY AND ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

***911. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to change the names of the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): Yes, Sir.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SCHEDULED BANKS OF CALCUTTA

***912. Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether four scheduled banks of Calcutta had recently to suspend or curtail payments owing to financial difficulties;

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance was given to those Banks by the Reserve Bank of India to enable them to tide over their difficulties; and

(c) if not, why not?

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

(b) and (c). One of these banks which approached the Reserve Bank for financial assistance was granted a limit, but the bank could not produce eligible security even with a liberal interpretation of eligibility to the full extent of the limit sanctioned. The other banks either did not approach the Reserve Bank of India or could not produce suitable security to cover the amount required.

COUNTRIES WHERE ESTATE DUTY OR DEATH DUTY IS LEVIED

***913. Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) in which countries of the world, so far as Government are aware, estate duty on succession or death duty is levied; and

(b) in case information is available, what is the estimated annual revenue from such source in some of the principal countries of the world which levy such duty?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Government have no precise information but they are aware that estate duty is levied in U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Australia and Ceylon.

(b) The annual revenue from this source in U.S.A. and U.K. was as under:

U.S.A.—

1946—Estate Tax \$629,600,697.

1947—Estate Tax \$708,793,811.

U.K.—

1947-48—Death Duties £172,000,000.

1948-49—(to Nov. 20) £111,900,000.

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

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TO RAJ PRAMUKHS AND UP-RAJ PRAMUKHS

*914. Lala Raj Kanwar: Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state

(a) the salary and allowances at present paid to and other privileges and amenities enjoyed by the Raj Pramukhs and Up-Raj Pramukhs of the various Unions of States;

(b) whether the above amounts are subject to income tax or not; and

(c) whether such amounts have been fixed on any uniform principle?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) A statement showing the allowances sanctioned to the Rajpramukhs and Uprajpramukhs is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The covenants do not contain any provision in respect of income-tax.

(c) The amounts have been fixed after taking into consideration the circumstances of each case.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Union	Salary and allowances sanctioned to the Rajpramukhs	Salary and allowances sanctioned to the Uprajpramukhs
1	Saurashtra	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 6.16 Lakhs per annum.	Nil.
2	Matsya	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 70,000/- per annum.	Nil.
3	Vindhya Pradesh	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 122,000/- per annum.	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 20,000/- per annum.
4	Rajasthan	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum.	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 25,000/- per annum.
5	Madhya Bharat	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum.	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum.
6	Patiala and East Punjab States Union.	Under consideration.	

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR AJMER-MERWARA

*915. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what amounts on recurring and non-recurring expenditure were provided in the budget for the year 1948-49 in connection with the various five-year development plans for the Province of Ajmer-Merwara viz.:

(i) Construction of a hospital of 200 beds at Ajmer;

(ii) Establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer;

(iii) Establishment of a secondary health centre at Beawar;

(iv) Establishment of five Primary Health Units;

(v) Improvement of existing dispensaries in Ajmer-Merwara; and

(vi) Headquarters Health Organisation, Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) What amount was actually spent during the year and what provision is being made in the year 1949-50?

(c) What progress has been made towards the implementation of these plans in the year 1948-49 and how far are they likely to proceed in the year 1949-50?

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

(d) Was any provision made in the budget for the year 1948-49 for increasing the medical staff in and for supplying up to date medical instruments and appliances and medicines to the dispensaries in the rural areas of Ajmer-Merwara and the Government Hospital at Beawar?

(e) If so, how much and was any amount actually spent during the year in this connection?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 564 asked by the honourable member on the 22nd February, 1949. A sum of Rs. 2,67,700 has been spent during the current financial year as follows:

Hospital equipment consisting of 250 beds (200 beds for Ajmer and 50 beds for Beawar) has been purchased from the American surplus stores at a cost of Rs. 2,56,200. The scheme for improvement of existing dispensaries has been partly given effect to by taking over the rural dispensaries at Pushkar, Todgarh, Masudf. Sawar, Ramsar and Pisangan and providing extra staff at the latter place, at a cost of Rs. 11,500.

(d) and (e). No progress could be made in respect of medical staff except to the extent indicated in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c). As regards medical stores, the rural dispensaries and the Beawar Hospital have been provided with medical stores worth Rs. 10,200 and Rs. 16,000 respectively in the current year as against stores worth Rs. 8,300 and Rs. 10,000 supplied to them in the previous year. The equipment required for the various hospitals and dispensaries will be provided from the American surplus stores already purchased.

SCALE OF DIET FOR PRISONERS IN CENTRAL JAILS OF AJMER AND DELHI

*916. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what was the ordinary scale of diet for a prisoner in the Central Jails of Ajmer and Delhi in the year 1938-39 and what is the present scale of diet there?

(b) Do Government intend to revise the present scale to bring it up to the pre-war level; and, if not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) The ordinary scale of diet for a prisoner in the Central Jail, Ajmer and the District Jail, Delhi in the year 1938-39 is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. The present scale of diet in both the jails is the same as in the year 1938-39.

(b) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

The scale of diet in force in Ajmer Central Jail, Ajmer from 1st February 1949:

	No. 1		No. 2	
	For Labouring convicts.		For non-labouring convicts and undertrials.	
	Loaves of 8 Oz. each		Loaves	
Bread	2	Chhataks.	1½	Chhataks.
Butter	½	"	½	"
Meat	6	"	4	"
Rice	3	"	2½	"
Dal	1½	"	½	"
Tea	½	"	½	"
Milk	8	"	8	"
Sugar	1	"	½	"
Potatoes	5½	"	4	"
Vegetables	4	"	4	"
Salt	2/5	"	2/5	"
Onions	½	"	½	"
Spices	½	"	½	"

The scale of dietary for the Indian Prisoners classified as "A" and "B" class prisoners and The "Superior" class undertrials are given below :—

The scale of fuel is 1½ seers of firewood per prisoner.

The scales of diet for Indian convicts not classified as "A" or "B" class of prisoners and for the "ordinary class" of undertrials shall be as follows:—

Scale No. I	For all labouring convicts in class "C"	12 Ch.
Scale No. II	For all non-labouring convicts in class "C" and undertrials classified as "ordinary."	10 Ch.

with, in all classes,

Morning Meal.

(a) Parched gram 2 chhataks .		Twice a week.
(b) Soaked boiled gram $\frac{1}{2}$ chhataks with oil	1/50 Chhs.	
Salt	1/25 Chhs.	
Chillies	1/100 Chhs.	
(c) Sweet Dalia		
Wheat	1 Ch.	Do.
Gur	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ch	
(d) Soaked boiled		Once a week.
Gram	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ch.	
Gur	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ch.	

with, in all cases,

1 l c ses,	1 1/2 Ch.
Dil	4 Ch.
Vegetable	4/25 Ch.
Sweet Oil	2 5 Ch.
S lt	1/10 Ch.
Spices (i.e. turmeric, coriander and chilli in the proportion of 1:2:2)	

The scale of fuel for both scales shall be 6 chhataks of firewood per day per prisoner.

Scale of diet of " A " and " B " class prisoners accustomed to Eastern mode of living:—

Flour	10 Chs.
Dal	1½ Chs.
Ghee	1½ Chs.
Potatoes	2 Chs.
Salt	¼ Ch.
Condiments	¼ Cn.
Sugar	1 Ch.
Tea	1/8 Ch.
Vegetables	4 Chs.
Milk	6 Chs or <i>Dhat</i> 4 Chs.
Milk	2 Chs. for tea.
Firewood	2 Seers.

For meat eaters :—The above diet will be issued except that on five days of the week 4 Chs. of meat or 4 Chs. of fish or 4 eggs in lieu of 6 Chs. of milk.

The same scale of diet also apply to non-labouring prisoners subject to the following changes.

Flour	8 Chs.
Dal	1½ Chs.
Ghee	1 Ch.

SCALE OF DIET FOR 'C' CLASS PRISONERS.

P. G. No. 35/17—Jails, dated 2-12-1930

Class of Prisoner	Twice a week.		Once a week		Daily					
	Dal Urd	Dal Masur ordinary	Dal Hawan red	Dal gram	Wheat	Gram for parching	Salt	Condi-ments.	Vegetable	Sarson or Firewood Tonia accord ing to cor-rections slip formerly is-sued to Mus-tard Oil.
Male convicts over 16 years of age sentenced to R. I.	1½	1½	1½	1½	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.
Male convicts over 16 years of age sentenced to S. I. who labour voluntarily. Adult male unconvicted criminal prisoners	1½	1½	1½	1½	10	1/8	4	4	6	6

Male convicts sentenced to S. I. all female prisoners. Civil prisoners maintained at Government expense.

Male convicts under 16 years of age. Juvenile unconvicted criminal prisoners.

1/8

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8

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14

14

14

When ghee is issued to convalescents in lieu of oil, one-fourth of a chattaek per prisoner per day is allowed.

Note :— Adult labouring prisoners of the Lahore Female Jail shall receive grains on the scale allowed to adult labouring male prisoners.

2. The dietary of adolescent convicted prisoners is 2 chattaeks of flour daily in excess of the scale.

3. Dal of the same kind should not be used on two consecutive days.

4. Each labouring prisoner should get 1 ch. of gur daily. Further each non-smoking condemned prisoner shall receive 2 chs. of gur once a week in addition to daily ration of 1 ch. while these who wish to smoke should be allowed 2 cigarettes daily instead *vide* para. 859-A.

5. Scale of firewood is increased from 6 to 8 chs. per head for those jail kitchens where the average population of either Hindus or Muhammadans does not exceed 100 prisoners.

6. Each convicted non-labouring prisoner should be supplied with $\frac{1}{2}$ chs. of gur once a week. Tamarind (Imli) $\frac{1}{16}$ or Amchur $\frac{1}{24}$ or lime juice $\frac{1}{2}$ issued from 1st April to 31st October.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Was it reduced in the interim period?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No.

PRISON REFORMS IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

*917. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what has been done so far by the Government of India in introducing reforms on modern lines in the jails situated within the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the recent reforms introduced by the Government of Bombay in the jails of the Bombay Presidency in accordance with the report submitted by the Prison Reform Committee

(c) If so, do they intend to introduce reforms on similar lines in the jails situated in the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara; and, if so, in what stages; and, if not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) In Delhi, the District Jail, though under the control of the Chief Commissioner, is administered as an integral part of the East Punjab Jail System by the Inspector General of Prisons, East Punjab and whatever reforms are introduced in the East Punjab Jails are also introduced in Delhi. The Government of the East Punjab have appointed a Jail Reforms Committee and it is understood that the Report of the Committee will be submitted to the Provincial Government shortly. The Government of India propose to await the report of the Committee and then to consider which of its recommendations should be accepted in Delhi. In Ajmer-Merwara also a Committee has recently been appointed to examine the question of Jail reforms.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question will be considered after the reports of the Committees referred to above are received.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Has the status of Delhi District Jail been raised to that of a Central Jail recently?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It has quite a good status at present. It has a very good status.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that the population in Delhi Jail is much more than what accommodation is provided for?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Is it the jail population or outside population?

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Jail population.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Yes, the jail population is increasing and we have to take the assistance of adjoining provinces to help us to make accommodation available for the additional prisoners.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is there any proposal to remove the jail from its present site and build a new jail for Delhi?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Well, there are proposals to remove the Delhi capital also. That does not mean . . .

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that some proposals were made recently that Delhi must have another jail situated in some other place?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: According to the Health Department the present jail site is a healthy one.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether it is a fact that juvenile offenders are also there in this jail?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I would like to have notice of that. But there is a separate arrangement for them.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Honourable Minister propose to revise the classification of prisoners?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No necessity has arisen for the change of the present classification.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any proposal to create a political prisoner's category?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: There is no class of political prisoners at all.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did not . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: With the freedom of India there is no political prisoner left.

Shri H. V. Kamath: But in 1937 or 1938 when the Congress . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is trying to argue.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did they or did they not?

Mr. Speaker: No arguments are permitted. He may ask for information; he has already asked.

Seth Govind Das: The Honourable Minister said that there is a proposal to remove even the capital from Delhi. May I know which place is under consideration?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Jubbulpore!

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: When was the Reforms Committee appointed and what is its constitution?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I cannot give the answer at present, but if the honourable member wants the information, he must put a question.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: Will the Honourable Minister furnish me information, if possible, whether it is a fact that the juvenile offenders when they are taken to the court, they are hand-cuffed?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It is not easy for me to answer that question off hand, but if there is any such thing I will issue instructions to prevent that.

LODGING OF PRISONERS IN IRON CUBICLES IN THE CENTRAL JAIL, AJMER

***918. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government of India are aware that in the Central Jail, Ajmer, there still exist iron cubicles wherein the prisoners are lodged throughout the night, and that this is very insanitary, unhygienic and injurious to the health of the prisoners?

(b) Do Government intend to stop the practice of lodging prisoners in iron cubicles; and, if not, why not?

(c) Is there a whole-time Superintendent of Jails in the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara; and, if not, do Government propose to consider the advisability of appointing a whole-time Superintendent of Jails in these areas?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) There are iron cubicles in the Central Jail, Ajmer but only habitual prisoners with several previous convictions are lodged therein. The cubicles are, however, not considered insanitary, unhygienic or injurious to the health of the prisoners.

(b) There is no alternative arrangement for segregation of habitual prisoners from other prisoners during nights. The question of making alternative arrangement is being taken up.

(c) There is a whole-time Superintendent of Jail in Delhi but not in Ajmer-Merwara. The question of appointing one in Ajmer is also under consideration.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have the old jail manuals which obtained during the British regime been revised with regard to the particulars mentioned in this question or are they still in force?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The jail manual is revised from time to time.

Shri H. V. Kamath: When was the last revision made?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Not recently.

Shri H. V. Kamath: But how many years ago?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: During the time the honourable member was in service.

MEMBERS OF SPECIAL RECRUITMENT BOARD FOR I. A. S. AND I.P.S.

***919. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state who are the members of the Special Recruiting Board for the I.A.S. and the I.P.S.?

(b) How many candidates were interviewed and how many were selected?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Shri R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S., Chairman.

Shri A. P. Jain, Member, Constituent Assembly of India.	} Member.
Shri W. R. Puranik, Member, Federal Public Service Commission.	
Shri S. G. Grubb, Additional Member, Federal Public Service Commission.	

(b) Reference is invited to the reply given to question No. 446 on the 17th February, 1949.

Seth Govind Das: Have all the candidates required for the Services been recruited or are there still more to be recruited?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Recruitment is still going on.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Do the Government propose to have, from the non-official leaders in India, a president for the Public Services Commission, instead of having an official as President?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: There is no such proposal under consideration at present. But if that is the desire of the House, it will be considered.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: With reference to the answer to part (b), may I know whether there are any women among those who have been interviewed and selected?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I am not in a position to answer the question. I will have enquiries made.

CORPS OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SERVICE IN ARMY

*920. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government have a Corps of Mechanical Engineering Services in the Army?

(b) What is the strength of this Corps—how many officers and how many other ranks and men?

(c) What are the minimum technical qualifications prescribed for officers of this Corps?

(d) Is it a fact that this Corps is mostly officered by non-technical persons?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes, we have a corps called the corps of Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to disclose the present strength of this corps.

(c) Candidates must have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Engineers (India) or equivalent examination and in addition have at least one year's practical experience with a reputable engineering firm, or possess a technical diploma and at least three years practical engineering experience in a responsible post in a mechanical electrical or automobile firm.

(d) No. Amongst the existing officers there are some who do not possess the prescribed academic qualifications but who have had considerable practical experience.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: As regards the qualifications prescribed in (c), are they essential for officers as well, or only for those who are doing mechanical work?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: They are essential for all those who are employed in the Service.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are people in the lower rung raised to higher posts of officers or they are, as a rule, had from the regular cadre of the army?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: It is not possible for me to give a reply just now. But my information is that some are promoted from the ranks.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS CONCERNING FOOD ADULTERATION

*921. **Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 69, asked on the 10th August, 1948 and state whether the Government of India keep themselves informed as to how far the Provincial Governments have been successful in enforcing the existing laws concerning food adulteration?

(b) How far have the existing laws concerning Food Adulteration been enforced in the Province of Delhi and with what result?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) The Provincial Governments administer their Food Adulteration Laws to the best extent possible with the staff available. Information regarding the enforcement of the Provincial Food Adulteration Acts is available in the administration reports of Provincial Public Health Departments copies of which are sent to the Government of India for information.

(b) The Punjab Pure Food Act 1929 which has been in force in the urban area of Delhi Province since 1932 was extended to the rural area of Delhi in 1948 and two Health Officers and eight sanitary inspectors have been vested with the powers of Food Inspectors. The Local Bodies have been asked by the Chief Commissioner to reinforce their Food Inspection staff and to arrange for more frequent raids for seizing unwholesome food and for obtaining samples of foodstuffs for examination.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know how many were prosecuted in Delhi during the last six months?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would like to have notice of the question. I believe I gave figures sometime ago in reply to a similar question.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I ask whether it is a fact that some manure imported from foreign countries called super-phosphates is adulterated with sugar and openly sold in the streets of Delhi?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would like to have notice of the question. I will make enquiries.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: May I know whether there is any machinery to study how adulteration is effected in the various provinces?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Central Government have no special officer detailed for this. We ask the Provincial Governments for information.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: May I know whether there is anything being done in this direction in Ajmer-Merwara?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Ajmer-Merwara comes under the same Act as Delhi.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: In view of the fact that this affects the health of the people, will the Central Government consider the necessity of having a supervisory staff.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

REFUNDS TO SHARE-HOLDERS OF STERLING AND DOLLAR COMPANIES IN INDIA

*922. **Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given by the Honourable Minister on the discussion of the Finance Bill in the Budget Session of 1948, and state whether Government have made enquiries and collected the figures of the amount of refund given to the share-holders (whose income has been less than taxable income) of the Sterling and Dollar Companies having their Head Office in India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes; the amount of refunds was between Rs. 20 lakhs and 22 lakhs a year. Occasion for such refunds will not arise after the amendments made in the Indian Income-tax Act in 1948.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: In view of the fact that the Honourable the Finance Minister said that this amount was a very huge amount and that it was because of this that he introduced the amendment, have the Government taken into consideration that this amount being a very small amount—being only corporation tax of one anna—is not sufficient compensation at all?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not quite know what the honourable member's point is. I think the honourable member took a large part in the discussion of this question in 1948 and I read the debate very carefully. The real problem involved is that under the original arrangements, shareholders abroad could claim refund if their income is below the taxable limits. These are the refund figures. As against that, we are entitled to claim super-tax from share-holders who have to pay super-tax on account of their income. As a practical measure we have found it impossible to collect the tax due without undue delay and on the other hand we have to pay these refunds. So, in order to avoid all these difficulties, what we now do is to charge an additional rate of one anna on companies which have dividends from abroad. As the honourable member knows it, this year I am going to propose a further tax on private incomes of share-holders from abroad. It goes out of the picture altogether. There is neither refund nor collection of super-tax.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: My point is that, while.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am afraid we are entering into arguments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF NEPALESE CONTINGENT IN INDIA

***923. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the answer to my Starred Question No. 828, asked on the 3rd September, 1948 regarding the conditions of service of the Nepalese Contingent and state whether the terms and conditions under which the services of the Nepalese Contingent were loaned to India during the last War have been published, and if so, when?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the present terms and conditions and how long will the Nepalese Contingent stay in India?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) No.

(b) The terms form part of an agreement between Nepal and India. It would not be proper to make public the contents of the agreement without the consent of the Government of Nepal.

The Nepalese Contingent is due to return to Nepal shortly.

Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: Is the Commander-in-Chief in India in supreme command of the Nepalese contingent as well?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The question of the Indian Commander-in-Chief being the supreme Commander of this contingent does not arise. These forces are under the Indian Commander-in-Chief.

TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS FOR AIR FORCE

***924. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether young men are volunteering in appreciable numbers to join the Air Force?

(b) What is their scale of pay while they are under training?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) While under training, cadets receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 75, in addition to free board and lodging.

ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL FOR SETTING UP A BROADCASTING STATION

***925. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) why no provision for Broadcasting in Nepali has been made; and

(b) whether the Government of Nepal has ever approached the Government of India to assist them in setting up a Broadcasting Station in Nepal?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) A programme in Gorkhali is broadcast daily from Delhi.

(b) No.

Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: Is the Honourable Minister aware that the language spoken in Nepali is not understood by the Nepali people. I being a Nepali can hardly understand it?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: The language is called Gorkhali, but it is really Nepali language. But if it is not understood or is not very understandable, and if suggestions are made to make it widely understood, due care will be taken to see that it is understood.

Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: May I know the nationality of the person who broadcasts the Nepali language?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I want notice.

WITHHOLDING OF COMMUTED PORTION OF PENSIONS.

***926. Shrimati G. Durgabai:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have been withholding the payment of the commuted portion of the pension of those who retired on pension and have commuted a portion of their pension even after adjusting their dues?

(b) What are the reasons for withholding any portion of the commuted amounts, if any?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). No payment which is due to a pensioner is withheld. When a Government servant commutes a part of his pension into a lump sum he automatically foregoes any claim on the commuted part of his pension for life and such a commutation once made has to be final.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know, whether any undertaking was demanded before those pensioners were allowed to commute a portion of their pensions?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not know what kind of undertaking the honourable member has in view.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: Any kind of undertaking?

Mr. Speaker: What is the nature of the undertaking? The question is too vague.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: They should commute their portion even after the adjustment of their interest is made, that is, their portions would be allowed to be withheld.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is a matter of contract between the Government and the pensioner and no such undertaking comes into the contract.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Are Government prepared to allow complete commutation of pensions without any further liability for pensions?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I should like to verify.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know what is the total number that went into commutation portion before the adjustment of interest is made.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I could collect the information.

FORMATION OF RAJASTHAN UNION

*927. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the component states of the Rajasthan Union, and who the Rajpramukh is;

(b) whether the title of Maharaj Shiromani has been conferred on any of the rulers and if so, on whom; and

(c) whether Ajmer-Merwara has been merged in the Rajasthan Union?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) The Rajasthan Union has not yet been formed; the negotiations are still proceeding.

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

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Provincial Congress Committee of Ajmer-Merwara asked for the merger of Ajmer-Merwara in the future Rajasthan Union?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It must have gone to the Congress President if it had asked for it.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has it not been communicated to Government?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Nor the Prajamandal of Ajmer-Merwara?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No, Sir.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: May I know if the titles given or recognised by the British Government to these princes are being recognised by the Indian Government?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It is not proposed to interfere with the titles which they enjoy at present.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Is there any proposal for the inclusion of Ajmer-Merwara in the proposed Rajasthan Union?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Government at present are not considering any such proposal.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Is it a fact that several times the wishes of the people of Ajmer-Merwara in this connection have been communicated to the Honourable Minister that it is in favour of inclusion with Rajasthan Union.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I have no knowledge. It may be possible.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Will the question of making Ajmer as the capital of Rajasthan Union be considered by the Prime Minister.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It may be suitable for being the capital of India, but it may not be suitable for Rajasthan Union.

ADULT EDUCATION

*928. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of provinces that have introduced adult education with their number of institutions and students separately;

(b) whether a central scheme of adult education is being worked out for all the provinces or whether the provinces have their own schemes; and

(c) what grants have so far been given to different provinces for adult education?

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Adult (Social) Education has been introduced in the provinces of Bombay, C.P. and Berar, Madras and Delhi. In Bombay province there are 80 Adult Education Centres. About 1,000 adults are attending each Centre. In C.P. and Berar 451 camps of Social Education were opened in 1948, where 41,274 men and 20,924 women got their adult education certificates. Delhi Municipality has opened 60 Centres and about 800 persons have registered themselves at these centres. In addition there are a number of casual students.

Information regarding the number of institutions and students in Madras is not available.

(b) The Government of India have prepared a general scheme of Adult (Social) Education based on the final report of Adult (Social) Education Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The Provincial Governments are working out their own schemes on the lines set forth in the central scheme.

(c) So far only block grants for general development purposes and no grants for specific purposes such as adult (social) Education have been given by the Central Government to Provincial Governments. The Government however realise the importance of Social Education and have therefore provided a sum of Rs. 20 lacs in the budget for 1949-50 for this specific purpose. This was considered at a Conference of Provincial Education Ministers held in New Delhi on 19th and 20th February, 1949, when a Scheme for execution for 1949-50 was prepared.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that this Adult Education has been going on in several provinces, are the Government considering to appoint a Committee, so that the curriculum may be the same in every province?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: If that is the desire of the Government, they might consider it.

Shri Basanta Kumar Das: Is education imparted free?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice, Sir.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Is the grant given on a 50:50 basis or the full grant made by the Central Government?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice.

Shri V. O. Kesava Rao: May I know, Sir, whether any grant is given to non-official bodies which are doing the adult education work?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I cannot give an answer off hand, but I do not know whether the Government.....

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable Minister wants notice.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether there is any proposal under consideration to call for the reports of the non-official institutions which are already undertaking to conduct adult education and social education classes?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: In view of the fact that Education is a provincial subject, how is it that the Government of India is spending directly on such institutions in the Provinces?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have not said that. The amount will be placed at the disposal of the Provincial Governments.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know why aid is being given from the Central Funds; it is a transferred subject and the Central Government responsible?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: In cases where the Provincial Governments want a subvention from the Centre, that would have to be done.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: I want to know about the grant given specifically for the purpose of opening these institutions of adult education.

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: So far a block grant has been placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government and it is for the Provincial Governments to work out their own schemes.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

ABSORPTION OF PERSONNEL FROM PAKISTAN OPTING INDIA

***929. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India-opted personnel brought from offices now in Pakistan are, on their being posted to the offices in the Dominion of India, entitled to get their seniority fixed in the office of their transfer *vis-a-vis* those already employed there with due reference to their length of service, date of confirmation and their grade under the normal rules of seniority; and

(b) whether the rules and orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the absorption of staff from India-opted personnel from Pakistan are being followed by all the ministries of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) In so far as the personnel referred to are absorbed in their respective Departments and Grades their seniority is governed by the existing rules on the subject. The principles which would govern seniority in other cases are under consideration.

(b) There is no reason to suppose that instructions issued by the Home Ministry which are intended to be of general application are not being generally followed.

AGE OF RETIREMENT OF MINISTERIAL GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

***930. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the age of retirement in case of all ministerial Government servants governed by Fundamental Rule 56 (b) has been fixed at 60 years, although Government still reserve the right to order compulsory retirement of an employee not considered fit for retention at the age of 55 years; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay down a suitable procedure, under which cases of all employees are reviewed, sufficiently in advance of their reaching the age of 55 years before they are finally allowed to continue beyond that age?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Under Fundamental Rule 56, the age of compulsory retirement of ministerial Government servants is 55 years or 60 years, according as they entered service on and after, or before, the 1st April, 1938.

(b) The instructions recently issued, and a copy of which I lay on the table of the House, are adequate for this purpose.

STATEMENT

No. 26/6/48-Ests.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 9th December, 1948.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT:—Retention of ministerial Government servants after attaining the age of 55 years.

Consequent on the issue of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 26/6/48-Ests., dated the 8th September, 1948, on the above subject, doubts have been expressed in certain quarters as to the correct position in regard to the age of retirement of ministerial Government servants governed by F. R. 56(b)(i). The position is therefore clarified in the following paragraphs.

2. A ministerial Government servant who is governed by F. R. 56(b)(i) is ordinarily entitled to be retained in service till the age of 60 provided he continues to be efficient and physically fit for service. He is not to be regarded as 'superannuated' until he reaches the age of 60, nor is his retention up to that age to be regarded as a case of "extension of service". If it is desired to retire such a ministerial Government servant between the ages of 55 and 60 years, the requirements of section 240(3) of the Government of India Act must be complied with, whatever the reasons for which it is desired so to retire him.

3. It would not, however, be inconsistent with the above position to prescribe a periodical review of the cases of all such officers between the ages of 55 and 60 to ensure that their efficiency has not deteriorated so as to render their further retention in service as contrary to the public interest. On the contrary, such a review is now more than ever necessary and it is suggested should be conducted regularly, at annual intervals, action being taken without delay to retire officers, after following the requisite procedure, where the review discloses this to be necessary.

C. B. GULATI,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

UNION OF COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE STATES

***931. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the representatives of Cochin and Travancore approached Government for the formation of a union of the two states and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No representative of these States has approached Government for the integration of the two States.

ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH AKALI CONFERENCE

***932. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested in connection with the conference which some Akalis wanted to hold in Delhi in spite of Government's ban;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Akali leaders had given an assurance that no Akali conference would be held in Delhi;

(c) whether it is fact that instructions were issued by Master Tara Singh and some other Akali leaders to Akali Jathas in different places in United Provinces and East Punjab to reach Delhi;

(d) whether it is a fact that a number of Akalis found in the different parts of East Punjab and the United Provinces did reach Delhi on the 19th February, 1949;

(e) whether it is a fact that an Akali Dal conference was held on the 20th February, 1949 in Gurdwara Rakabganj, Delhi which passed a resolution calling upon the Sikhs all over India to observe the 2nd of March, 1949 as a day of protest against the arrest of Master Tara Singh;

(f) what action Government have taken against the organisers of the said conference; and

(g) whether it is a fact that some people holding responsible offices in the East Punjab Government were actively helping the organisers of the Akali Dal Conference and if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take against them?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) 46.—

(b) to (e). Yes.

(f) Suitable legal action is being taken against them.

(g) Government have no information.

PAYMENT OF CASH CERTIFICATES TRANSFERRED FROM WESTERN PAKISTAN

*933. **Shri R. K. Sidhya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether payment of cash certificates transferred from West Pakistan to India after 31st March, 1948 has been withheld?

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

(c) Was this question raised in the recent Delhi or Karachi Inter-Dominion Conference?

(d) If not, how are the holders likely to receive payment of such certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) No, Sir. Transfers of these certificates were allowed upto the 30th June, 1948 and there is no question of stopping the payment of the certificates so transferred.

(b) The arrangement at the time of partition was that transfers of Cash Certificates will be allowed upto 31st March 1948 and this was extended by The Directors General, Posts and Telegraphs of the two Dominions upto the 30th September 1948, but as no agreement could be reached with the Pakistan Government regarding the financial adjustments for transfers after the 31st March 1948, further transfers were stopped with effect from the 1st July, 1948.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

ENFORCEMENT OF HOUSE RENT CONTROL ACT IN CANTONMENTS

*934. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the names of the Cantonment areas in the United Provinces in which the House Rent Control Act is in force?

(b) Do Government propose to enforce the Rent Control Act in the Cantonment areas where it is not in force at present?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) and (b). There is some doubt as to whether the United Provinces (Temporary) Control of Rent and Eviction Act applies to Cantonments in that province. The question is under urgent examination.

TRANSFER OF PENSIONS FROM PAKISTAN

*935. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pensioners who have come to India from Pakistan during the disturbances of 1947;

(b) the number of such persons who have got their pensions transferred from Pakistan to India;

(c) what facilities the Government of India provided to such persons in getting their pensions transferred; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to expedite the transfer of such pensions as have not been transferred so far?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The question will be answered by the Honourable Minister in charge of Relief and Rehabilitation on the appropriate date.

REFUSAL OF INFORMATION BY VICE-CHANCELLOR OF DELHI UNIVERSITY Re CERTAIN IRREGULARITIES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

*936. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether several members of the Court of the University elected thereto by the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) jointly addressed the Vice-Chancellor and asked for information in regard to the alleged irregularities committed in connection with the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 25th November, but the Vice-Chancellor has not furnished the information and has also declined to have any further correspondence with them in regard to the matter?

(b) If so, what action do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) I am informed by the Vice-Chancellor that he received the letter to which reference has been made in the question and that he has answered it fully, but declined to enter into further correspondence on the subject mentioned therein, as they were outside his responsibility.

(b) Does not arise.

ASSENT TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE STATUTE OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

*937. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Court of the University of Delhi in their meeting held in May 1948 passed a certain amendment to an existing statute relating to "Recognised teachers of the University" and submitted the same to the Government of India for their assent;

(b) whether it is a fact that the University were informed by the Ministry of Education that the amendment was *ultra vires* of sections 28(h) and 2(h) of the existing Act of the University;

(c) whether it is a fact that in a recent subsequent communication, this decision has been superseded and that the assent of the Government of India has been accorded to the amendment to the Statute passed by the Court and if so, why; and

(d) whether the assent of the Government of India has been accorded with the concurrence of their legal advisers?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India revised its previous opinion on a reconsideration of the matter.

(d) Yes, Sir.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

73. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state how much money has been spent in each province for preservation of monuments during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(b) How much money has been spent in each province for archaeological excavations, and where were those excavations made?

(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the necessity of a good access to the temple of Konarak by an all weather road from Bhubaneswar to Konarak (Orissa)?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Two Statements giving the necessary information are placed on the table of the House.

(c) This is the concern of the Provincial Government and the Government of India will draw their attention to this.

STATEMENT I

Expenditure incurred by the Department of Archaeology on the repairs, upkeep and maintenance of ancient monuments during 1947-48, 1948-49

Circle Province	Expenditure during 1947-48		Total	Expenditure during 1948-49 on actual works
	Pre-Partition	Post Partition		
(1) Northern Circle, Agra. U.P.	75,300	2,28,500	3,03,800	3,27,900
(2) Central Circle, Patna. Bihar and part of Orissa	14,900	43,800	58,700	57,300
(3) Eastern Circle, Calcutta. Bengal, Assam and part of Orissa	7,600	35,200	42,800	45,800
(4) South-Eastern Circle, Vizagapatam. Parts of C.P., Madras & Orissa	..	39,700	39,700	89,500
(5) Southern Circle, Madras. Madras	19,500	59,100	78,600	70,600
(6) Western Circle, Poona. Bombay	21,700	60,500	82,200	1,75,600
(7) Delhi Circle, New Delhi. Delhi, Ajmer, Merwara and East Punjab	94,400	1,59,500	2,53,900	2,23,100
Total	2,33,400	6,26,300	8,59,700	9,89,800

STATEMENT II

Expenditure incurred by the Department of Archaeology for Excavation works during 1947-48, 1948-49

	1947-48		1948-49
	Rs.		Rs.
Excavations during March-May, 1947 at the sites of Brahmagiri and Chandravalli in the Northern part of Mysore State.	50,000	Excavations during April-June, 1948 at the site of Sisupalgarh near Bhubaneswar in Orissa.	50,000
Total	50,000	Total	50,000

INSTITUTIONS EXEMPTED FROM INCOME-TAX

74. Shri Upendranath Barman: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what institutions up till now have been exempted from income-tax under section 15B of the Income-tax Act?

(b) Have Government extended the exemption in case of donations to schools recognised by provincial governments?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what are the categories of such schools?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The honourable member's attention is drawn to the various notifications commencing with the notification dated 21st October 1948 published in the *Gazette of India* dated 23rd October 1948 containing a detailed list of the institutions which have been recognised for the purposes of Section 15B.

(b) and (c). Schools have generally been deliberately excluded. Certain general principles have been followed in recognising institutions for the purpose of section 15B. These include:

(i) The institutions should at least be of provincial importance and not merely of local importance.

(ii) The number of approved institutions should be kept as low as possible, as administratively the grant of abatement after proper scrutiny of it would involve considerable work on the already over-burdened staff.

The reason why schools have been generally excluded is that they do not comply with the conditions mentioned above.

CONSTITUTENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Tuesday, 8th March, 1949.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

DAKOTAS USED FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

*938. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state what is the total number of Dakotas used for commercial purposes in India?

(b) How many of these have been purchased from Disposals and how many are new?

(c) What is the life of the old Dakotas purchased from Disposals?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) 114.

(b) All the Dakotas were purchased from Disposal stocks of India and other countries and none was new.

(c) The normal life of a Dakota is 10 years if properly maintained. The Dakotas in operation in India now are expected to last for about two or three years more.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the ten years' life is for the new or for the old Dakota?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Normal life is the life of a new Dakota.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: There is a material difference between the new and old Dakota. I want to know in view of the safety of the passengers whether this ten years is the normal life of a new dakota or an old dakota?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: The normal life of a new dakota is ten years.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether in view of the large number of such old dakotas which were purchased by the air companies, whether periodical test is made necessary by the licensing authorities of these old dakotas?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Every year they have to be overhauled.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What is the capacity of a Dakota?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: 21.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Have any complaints come from the companies who are running these dakotas that if they had aeroplanes of bigger capacity, they would be better off as far as their profits were concerned?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: There is no such complaint but that is a fact. If they have aeroplanes of bigger capacity, then perhaps it will be cheaper.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are the Government encouraging the companies to get bigger aeroplanes?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Does it arise?

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many flying accidents have occurred on the Dakotas in India?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I require notice of that question.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know in view of what the Honourable Minister stated about the life of the old dakota which will be shorter than the new ones, will he take into consideration that from now onwards the air companies will be asked to put in new Dakotas after two years?

Mr. Speaker: That will be a suggestion for action.

MANUFACTURE OF PENICILLIN

*939. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the answer given to my starred question No. 861 asked on the 4th September, 1948 and state whether Major General Sokhey, who was sent to Europe and the United States of America to explore the possibility of the manufacture of penicillin in India has made his report?

(b) If so, what are his recommendations and what are the decisions of Government thereon?

(c) Has the proposal of the Government of Madras to set up a penicillin factory in the Nilgiris been considered by Government in the light of the report received from Major General Sokhey?

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

(b) The report recommended the establishment of a State factory for the manufacture of Penicillin, Paludrine and Sulpha Drugs in collaboration with a Swedish firm. The main recommendations have been approved by Government. An agreement has been concluded with this firm whose representatives recently came out to India. Necessary action is now being taken to implement the scheme.

(c) The proposal was dropped as the firm who sponsored it decided not to proceed with their plan any further.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know the name of the country the Honourable Minister mentioned?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Sweden.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether Major General Sokhey is an employee of Government, whether Central or Provincial Government?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Not of Central Government. He is associated with the Haffekene Institute, Bombay.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: What is the total investment for the Factory?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: About a crore and a half.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the fact that this big factory is going to cost us 1½ crores, does Government visualize the setting up of any factory for the manufacture of cheap Ayurvedic drugs?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Where is the new factory to be located?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The place we have selected provisionally is Dehu Road near Bombay.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Are there any special advantages in selecting that place?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There are.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether production will be self-sufficient from this factory or we shall have yet to import from foreign countries?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We hope to meet the requirements of Government but we may have to import other quantities for private consumption.

Seth Govind Das: How long will it take to start this?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We hope to start in a few months and we expect to produce in a year and a half.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What is the quantity expected from this factory?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: 100,000 million international units per month.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the consumption of private individuals?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: As much as we can supply.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION IN DELHI FOR RAILWAY STAFF FROM PAKISTAN

*940. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railway be pleased to state how many Railway Gazetted Officers repatriated from Pakistan have been provided with housing accommodation in Delhi?

(b) How many of the non-Gazetted staff especially Railway Clerical (Pakistan) staff have been provided with housing accommodation in Delhi?

(c) What steps do Government intend to take to provide houses for clerical staff who come under the classification of "essential service"?

(d) How long have they remained without being provided with houses?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) 56.

(b) 1,045 Class III and IV staff have been accommodated in Delhi. Of these 415 are clerical staff. In addition, 321 employees have been accommodated at Muradnagar, of which 200 are clerical staff.

(c) New quarters are being provided. The Central Public Works Department have also agreed to release gradually the 200 quarters constructed by them on Railway land on Minto Road.

(d) Since repatriation from Pakistan.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what actual steps have been taken regarding answer given to (c) by the Minister that arrangement is being made to provide quarters? What is the position today?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The position today is as I have stated. The C.P.W.D. have constructed 200 clerical quarters in Minto Road and these have been allotted to various people in the Government of India. They are going to be released shortly. The East Punjab Railway have also been constructing quarters. At present 68 are under construction.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Are any quarters planned for construction in the immediate future?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Sanction has been accorded to construct 200 more quarters.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that there are large sites vacant in Delhi which are suitable for the quarters for staff?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I require notice.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Will the Honourable Minister enquire into it?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Yes.

MANUFACTURE OF STEAM ROLLERS

***941. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the total number of steam rollers built in India during the year 1948 and the country's annual requirements?

(b) Where were these rollers manufactured?

(c) Is any subsidy or any other protection or concession given to this industry and if so; what are the details thereof?

(d) Are all the parts of the said rollers made in India or are the rollers merely assembled in India with foreign imported parts?

(e) What are the rates for Indian rollers as compared with foreign rollers of the same type?

(f) How many rollers have been purchased by Government?

(g) Do Government contemplate opening their own factory for this industry and if so, do Government propose to disclose their plan?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The total number of steam road rollers built in India during 1948 was 118. The country's annual requirement is estimated at about 175.

(b) The component parts of the rollers were manufactured mainly by the Ordnance Factories and the trade in India. The final assembly was done by Messrs. Tata Locomotive Engineering Co., Ltd., Tatanagar, who manufacture some of the parts. The work is co-ordinated and supervised by a Technical Co-ordination Cell formed in India by Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., Ltd., England.

(c) No subsidy or concession has been given but the importation of road rollers into the country has been much restricted.

(d) At present 87½ per cent. of the components, excluding the boilers, are being manufactured in India and 12½ per cent. are imported. Of the boilers, 84 per cent. are being imported and 16 per cent. will be manufactured in India. In the final stage, it is expected that 95 per cent. of the manufacture will be indigenous and only 5 per cent. imported.

(e) The final price of the Indian steam road-rollers has not yet been fixed as the contract has been placed on 'cost plus' basis, but is expected that it will compare favourably with the price of imported rollers. The present price of the imported steam road rollers similar to those being manufactured in India is approximately Rs. 28,500 each.

(f) 727 steam road rollers have been purchased so far, out of which 118 are indigenously manufactured and the rest are imported.

(g) The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part of the question, therefore, does not arise.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether, apart from steam rollers there are any diesel rollers also manufactured, and if so whether any orders have been placed?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Yes. We have two schemes for the manufacture of diesel road rollers which are being done at Jessops and Co. Ltd., in Calcutta, in collaboration with Messrs Aveling Barford Ltd. England. The present arrangement is for the manufacture of 475 diesel road rollers.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has any one such roller been actually turned out from the Jessops workshop?

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Up till the 31st December, 1948, 64 diesel road rollers have been completed; and according to the latest information which we got about a week back, 84 have been completed and 27 are in various stages of manufacture.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister stated that in the final stage about 95 per cent. will be manufactured here. May I know in what period of time that final stage will be reached?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: It depends on some technical assistance we are trying to get. We are trying to expedite the process and hope that within three or four years' time this percentage will be reached.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What is the experience with Indian rollers, as compared with foreign rollers? Do they have the same efficiency?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The experience is satisfactory.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister stated that the question of fixing the price is under consideration. May I know whether the price of the rollers which have been turned out, has been fixed? When is the price likely to be fixed?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: After 100 rollers have been completed, we will be in a position to determine what should be the price of a roller. Meanwhile we are making some *ad-hoc* payments, after examination of the accounts for each month. We have sent out some cost officers to look into the matter.

MANUFACTURE OF VANASPATI

***942. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is the total quantity of hydrogenated vegetable oil (vanaspati) manufactured in the Indian Union during the current year?

(b) What is the modern scientific opinion about its being injurious to human health?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) 130,000 tons.

(b) The matter is under scientific investigation.

Seth Govind Das: May I know what steps Government are taking to see that there may not be any mixture of this vegetable ghee with ordinary and pure ghee? And are Government contemplating stopping at least hydrogenation of this oil?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The question of hydrogenation is under the consideration of the Government.

In regard to the prevention of adulteration, all possible steps are being taken. But it is a fact that all cases of adulteration are not checked or punished. In Delhi there were 16 convictions in 1947 and about 90 in 1948.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: The Honourable Minister said that the question is under consideration. When does the Government expect to get the final report after this investigation?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: By September 1949. The fact is they are examining the effect of the use of Vanaspati, not only on the first generation, but on three generations, as some scientists have contended that in the second and third generations deleterious effects are observed. One scientist says that there will be some effect on eyesight and productivity. So the matter is to be carefully examined.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Are Government aware that it is wellnigh impossible to get pure ghee in the market?

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [8TH MARCH 1949]

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member is giving information, and not asking a question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Which are the scientific institutions or organisations in India that are engaged in this research today?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta, the Indian Science Institute, Bangalore, the Indian Dairy Institute, Bangalore, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, the Nutrition Research Laboratory, Coonoor, and the Arya Orphanage, Delhi.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: For how many years has this investigation been proceeding?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It began last year. When talking of generations I was meant generations of rats, as the investigation is on rats largely.

* AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

*943. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether efforts have been made to estimate the agricultural indebtedness in the country and if so, what is the total indebtedness of the agriculturists?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes. In 1930, the Indian Central Banking Committee estimated the total amount of rural indebtedness in undivided India at Rs. 900 crores. No systematic enquiries have been made since, but local enquiries in some Provinces point to the conclusion that owing to unprecedented rise in the prices of agricultural produce, agricultural indebtedness in the country has been substantially reduced.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In view of the conflicting reports both from the Provincial Governments and the public, do Government intend to establish immediately an enquiry into the present indebtedness of the agriculturists?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Government can obviously set up an enquiry only for certain selected areas. An enquiry all over the country is a matter of years. In regard to local enquiries, some Governments have made these local enquiries.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it a fact that Government has not made any enquiry into the indebtedness of agricultural workers?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I think there has been some enquiry in Madras. For instance, I will give briefly the results of the Madras enquiry. It was found in the case of the medium, big and small landholders, that there was a reduction in indebtedness from 40 per cent. to 12 per cent. The indebtedness of tenants has increased by 4 per cent. and the indebtedness of labourers by 43 per cent. So there was an enquiry into the indebtedness of labourers.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether the indebtedness of agriculturists is due to the absence of banking facilities in rural areas?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not think so.

Seth Govind Das: Are Government aware that there are certain areas where in spite of the high prices, harvests have been failing continuously and therefore there the position of indebtedness still exists, and will Government make enquiries in those areas?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, Government will ask the Provincial Governments concerned to make the necessary enquiries.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: What steps do Government propose to take to supply cheap credit to the agriculturists?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The question of setting up an Agricultural Finance Corporation is under consideration.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Are Government taking any steps to control money-lenders?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is a provincial subject; and I believe in some provinces there are laws regulating the interest which money-lenders can charge.

Shri Biswanath Das: Have Government considered utilising the coming census for the purpose of this economic enquiry?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Government will examine the question of including this item also in the census operations.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: What are the data on which Government conclude that agricultural indebtedness has been reduced in recent years?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Certain enquiries have been made. The provinces of Bihar, Orissa and U.P. have reported that small cultivators have not increased their possession of land. In regard to Assam, Bombay, Madras, C.P. and Punjab, provincial governments have reported increase of their land possessions.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Have Government assured themselves that the increase in their holdings may not be due to the borrowing of money from others and then purchasing the land?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am not in a position to deny that.

SUPPLY OF BAD RICE TO ANDHRA PUBLIC

*944. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state why the quality of rice supplied to the public, especially in the Andhra districts, is so bad?

(b) Is the bad rice so supplied imported into India, and if so, from which country does this quality of rice come?

(c) Do the authorities check up the quality when shipments are received?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The Government of Madras supplies rice to Andhra districts. It is understood from the Provincial Government that boiled rice of the dalwa variety of paddy which is red in colour was issued to all the ceded districts. This rice is fit for consumption.

(b) This is locally produced rice and is not imported.

(c) Yes.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have complaints reached the Honourable Minister to the effect that best quality rice can be had today only in the black-market?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: These complaints have been received.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Have Government received complaints from Madras City that Brazil Rice which becomes a paste the moment it is boiled is being dumped in Madras?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It does not come from Brazil: it is from Siam.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: May we know from where we get the rice that is given by our Ration offices in Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: That question does not arise out of this?

Shri H. V. Kamath: What steps do Government propose to take to divert the black-market best rice into the open market?

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member is now going into the question of the black-market and corruption. It is not germane to the question.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Are Government aware that the distributing agency is not so partial as the question implies but supplies uniformly bad rice to all areas?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Bombay Government made a reference to the Government of India that the quality of rice supplied in Bombay was very inferior?

Mr. Speaker: The question deal primarily with the quality of rice in the Andhra Province and it is no use going into the general question.

DEVELOPMENT OF RUBBER INDUSTRY

*945. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take to make India self-sufficient in rubber production?

(b) Is it a fact that the Indian Rubber Board has submitted a fifteen crore scheme to develop the industry?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The Central Government have taken under their Control the development of rubber industry, so far as the production and marketing of rubber is concerned and have constituted a Board, called the Indian Rubber Board, under the Rubber (Production and Marketing Act, 1947. It is the function of the Indian Rubber Board to take suitable measures to increase production of rubber with a view to making the country self sufficient. They are actively examining the matter. Indian production is now 16,000 tons per annum and consumption about 21,000 tons.

(b) The Chairman of the Board at the Board's meeting held on 24th November, 1948 stated that a 15 crore scheme would have to be planned to make India self-sufficient in rubber. A Sub-committee of the Board has been appointed to examine the subject.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: Are Government aware that there is a Government rubber experimental station in Assam and whether that is included in this scheme?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There is a station there and if any proposal is made by the authorities that scheme will be considered.

IMPORT OF MILK POWDER

*946. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the total quantity and value of milk powder imported into India from foreign countries, during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(b) What is the nutritive value of this powder?

(c) in what parts of the country is it mostly used?

(d) Is it used for any purpose other than the preparation of artificial milk?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The nutritive value of the milk powder calculated on a fresh weight basis is nearly equivalent to that of the milk from which it is made.

(c) Milk powder is generally used all over India and mostly in Madras, Bombay Provinces, and South Indian States such as Travancore, Cochin etc.

(d) Milk powder is used as a substitute for milk in all such preparations where milk is used. It is also used to a small extent by some biscuit, confectionery and chocolate manufacturers.

STATEMENT

Quantity and value of milk powder imported into India from foreign countries during 1946, 1947 and 1948 (up to end of October 1948.)

Year of Import	Quantity imported in cwt.	Value in Rupees
1946	90,938	55,12,588
1947	1,78,539	1,52,58,310
1948 (Up to the end of October 1948.) }	48,943	45,70,992
GRAND TOTAL	3,18,420	2,53,41,890

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether skimmed milk powder is imported into the country, and if so, what is its nutritive value?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, the nutritive value is the same except that the protein content is slightly less.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is the same quantity of skimmed milk powder imported into the country, or is it less than the importation of milk powder?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am sorry I have not the separate figures for skimmed milk powder.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is tone milk also manufactured in India?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, to some extent.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know, Sir, whether in view of the proposed increase in the supply of milk, there will be any change in the import policy of this particular commodity?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: May I explain that milk powder is being imported in order to increase the supply of milk to the more vulnerable sections of our population: for instance, the Bombay Government, with a view to enable children and patients and other weak persons to secure pure milk, have banned restaurants and hotels from using pure milk so that milk may be available to the public and they have provided restaurants with skimmed milk.

Seth Govind Das: Have Government received representations that the skimmed milk powder should be stopped so far as the importation of it is concerned?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We have received such representations?

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: With regard to the statement made by the Honourable Minister that the protein content of skimmed milk and of the milk from which it is made are different, what is his authority for the statement?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am sorry: I meant fat content, and not protein content. The Army which requires slightly lighter milk mixes this milk powder with the buffalo milk.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is there no fat in skimmed milk?

Mr. Speaker: These are questions which are not within the special cognizance of the Honourable Minister.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY OVER-BRIDGE AT GONDIA

***947. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Railway lines in Gondia (Central Provinces) pass through the heart of the city and that as there is no over-bridge at one of the main crossings, great inconvenience is being caused to the public while crossing the lines?

(b) Are Government aware that assurances to construct an over-bridge were given to the public by the Railway Authorities but nothing has been done so far?

(c) If so, by what date will this bridge be constructed?

If so, by what date will this bridge be constructed?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) The question of provision of an over-bridge at Gondia has been under reference with the Provincial Government since 1938. They first asked the Railway to construct an over-bridge and its approaches at the west end of the yard at their own cost. The Railway could not, however, accept the liability for the entire cost as the need for the over-bridge had arisen from the growth of the town. Three years later, the Provincial Government agreed to construct the approaches at their own cost, but desired that the Railway should build an under-bridge at the eastern end of the yard instead of an over-bridge at the western end of the yard. The engineering difficulties involved in the proposal were brought to the notice of the Provincial Government, who thereupon agreed to the construction of the over-bridge. On account of the war the work could not, however, be taken in hand. After the war, the Provincial Government again brought up the question of an under-bridge *versus* an over-bridge, and it is only recently that they have finally accepted the Railway's proposal to provide an over-bridge. Designs for the bridge have been finalised by the Railway, but the designs for the approaches have not yet been received from the Provincial Government.

(c) In view of the limited resources and the Government of India's decision to curtail or defer expenditure on such works as are not productive or could be postponed or slowed down, the work has not been included in 1949-50 Works Programme. The Government will consider if the work can be included in the Budget for 1950-51.

Seth Govind Das: Are the Government aware that the population of that place since 1938 has become practically doubled now?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am willing to take that as stated by the honourable member. I myself have no personal knowledge.

Seth Govind Das: May I take it that all such works which are not remunerative, will not be taken up by the Government in spite of the greatest inconvenience caused to the public of.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am afraid the question is hypothetical. He may put in a specific question with reference to any specific subject.

Seth Govind Das: The Honourable Minister has said that because it is not going to be a remunerative scheme, Government is not.....

Mr. Speaker: I have followed that. But his question is hypothetical. The honourable member may put any question for obtaining information.

COMMUNAL TEA STALL AT BILASPUR RAILWAY STATION

***948. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a Mohammedan Tea Stall at Bilaspur Railway Station (Bengal Nagpur Railway); and

(b) if so, why the communal stall is still existing there?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) Yes.

(b) Instructions have been issued to drop the communal tag.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Central Advisory Council last year this month passed a resolution to abolish all these communal stalls? May I also know how many stalls still exist and how many within one year have been removed?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: From the 1st January this year all refreshment rooms throughout the railways have been reorganized on a non-communal basis. So far as tea-stalls are concerned, the only point is to remove the boards. There is no objection to any one having tea at the stalls. These stalls are available for all people.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: My question was, also with regard to the boards. Why have these boards not been removed? How much time does it require of the administration to remove a board?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The honourable member is arguing.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know in how many stations have these boards been removed?

Mr. Speaker: He wants notice.

Shri H. V. Kamath: When were the instructions issued about removing these communal boards?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: For this particular station on the 25th January 1949.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Will the Honourable Minister explain what he means by saying "organising these on non-communal lines"?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: So far as refreshment rooms are concerned there are to be only Vegetarian and non-vegetarian refreshment rooms and restaurants in the European style.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is the Honourable Minister aware that there are still a large number of Muslim contractors running their Muslim hotels?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: There are no Muslim hotels now on the Railways.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know whether similar instructions have been issued to the Railways to see that vendors or hawkers on platforms do not, cry *Hindu Cha* or *Muslim Cha*?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: That is the general spirit of all the instructions issued recently. I cannot give a specific answer to that particular question.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Do Government propose to have only one kind of refreshment rooms on all the railways catering for both vegetarian and non-vegetarian and also European style customers?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: It has been considered desirable by the Central Advisory Committee for Railways to have separate Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian refreshment rooms, besides restaurants on the Western style.

BANANA RESEARCH STATION FOR ASSAM

*949. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether there is any Banana Research Station in Bihar, Orissa, Bengal and Assam?

(b) Are Government aware of the suitability of Assam soil for growing Bananas of different varieties?

(c) If so, do Government propose to set up Banana Research Stations in Upper Assam, where the rainfall is about 100 inches and more?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) No.

(b) and (c). Yes. As the production of bananas in Assam at present amounts to only about four per cent. of the estimated total production in India, it would not be appropriate to have a research station exclusively for that Province. There is, however, a proposal to set up a regional fruit research station at Krishnagar in West Bengal which will serve the Eastern zone of the Provinces growing bananas, namely, Assam, West Bengal and Bihar.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: Are the Government aware that a small station has been started at Jorhat by the Agricultural Department and may I know if that station is under the consideration of the Central Government?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Is it suggested that that research station should take up the question of bananas?

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: Yes, I suggest it.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is anything being done to develop either a research station or a manufacturing concern to manufacture banana powder as well as to preserve bananas?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There are some proposals to increase the production of bananas in the country. At present there is no concrete proposal to utilise this increased production by converting it into flour.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: In view of the statement of the Honourable the Prime Minister recently that emphasis should be laid on the use of bananas as part of our normal diet, do the Honourable Minister's department propose to devote any special attention to this question?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We do contemplate to increase the production of bananas in the country.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Have Government made any study of the indigenous methods adopted in Malabar by the peasants as also Middle-class people to preserve bananas by drying them? If they have not studied the methods, will Government make an effort to do so?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Still the first portion of the question is there.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member is making a suggestion.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: If the second part of the question is out of order, I would suggest that the first portion is still in order, *viz.*, whether the Government have made any study of the indigenous methods adopted in Malabar for drying bananas and preserving them?

Mr. Speaker: I should like to make the position very clear. As I have stated very often, the question hour is to be taken advantage of for obtaining information as regards facts which are within the special cognizance of the Minister concerned. It is not an occasion for making suggestions or carrying on arguments. The question which the honourable member put was whether Government have studied, etc. I can see that anything can be put in the form of a question but every such question is not therefore necessarily admissible. Some may be permissible and others may be on the border line.

In regard to the honourable member's question, it is to be presumed that when Government want to try anything they would have also taken into consideration all the methods that are prevalent in the country. It is too obvious to require a question. If there is a question asking, "Are Government aware, etc.," that is a form which, in some cases, is permissible but in some obvious cases it is put with a view to give information that it is so and so. That is not asking for information. I am trying to regulate these proceedings with a view to enable the House to get more of real information which would be helpful to the House in knowing the activities of the Government in relation to the requirements of the country. So I do not propose to allow arguments on questions. There are many occasions when arguments can be advanced but the question hour should not be taken advantage of for arguing or giving information. It is intended chiefly for obtaining information and honourable members will see that they make the best use of it. I have no desire to gag any honourable member from expressing an opinion or making a suggestion. My point is that the question hour is not the proper occasion—there are other occasions for honourable members.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that Government is undertaking a planned production of bananas, tapioca and sweet potatoes with a view to make up the country's food deficit?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Government are contemplating it.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: I want to know the idea underlying this banana research, whether it is the aim to increase the standard size of all bananas and to make all bananas sweet, including *cutchela kelas* used for vegetable purposes?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The object is to have more and more varieties, sweeter and sweeter and more and more of bananas.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: Sir, I have the authority of the honourable member to put the questions Nos. 950 to 954.

Mr. Speaker: I have seen the authority but the wording is very vague. The authority says "I authorise so and so to put the questions standing in my name in my absence." It is not mentioned for what date the authority is given. I have often said in the House that the authority should be for a specific date. I do not think I can allow that kind of authority.

EDUCATION TO FARMERS IN REARING CATTLE

*950. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what facilities Government provide to the farmers and the cowherds for education in—

(i) rearing cattle; and

(ii) taking precautionary measures against disease?

(b) What steps have Government taken or propose to take for maintaining the standard health of cattle in India?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). The matter primarily concerns the Provincial and State Governments. The Central Government assist these Governments by sponsoring research, giving technical advice and co-ordinating the work of these Governments. The facilities which the Central Government provide for research are mentioned below:

(1) Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Izatnagar and Mukteswar for research in the control and prevention of disease, animal genetics, animal nutrition and allied matters.

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

- (2) Indian Dairy Research Institute at Bangalore for research in matters connected with dairy development and dairy education.
- (3) Cattle Breeding Research Station recently established at Jubbulpore for evolving a general utility type of cattle of more than average and milking capacity. The question of the establishment of another Institute for the evolution of a high yielding dairy cow is under consideration.
- (4) The All-India Cattle Show Committee set up by the Central Government in 1938, which organizes an All-India Cattle and Poultry Show every year for giving impetus and encouragement to the cattle breeders.

A statement showing the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Governments of Madras, U.P., Orissa and Assam for maintaining the health of cattle is placed on the table of the House. Information pertaining to the other Provincial Governments is being collected and will be furnished to the House in due course.

STATEMENT

Measures taken or proposed to be taken for maintaining standard health of cattle *Madras*

The Veterinary Institutions and Touring Billets of the Animal Husbandry Department are responsible for maintaining the standard of health of cattle in this Province. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of Veterinary Institutions attend to the treatment of non-contagious diseases and the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons to the control and treatment of contagious diseases. The Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons also attend to non contagious diseases during the course of their tours.

Veterinary Institutions.—There were 138 Institutions on the 31st March, 1948 and 3,23,947 animals were treated in these institutions during 1947-48.

Touring Billets.—There were 165 Touring Billets on 31st March 1948, each one manned by a Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. Twenty-nine of these billets had stockman compounders to assist the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in their work. During the year 1947-48, 8,25,997 animals were protected against the common contagious diseases as detailed below :

Rinderpest	...	1,42,108
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	...	2,29,017
Blackquarter	...	4,29,865
Anthrax	...	17,013
Sheep pox	...	1,912
Fowl pox	...	1,821
Fowl Cholera	...	312
Ranikhet	...	3,948
		8,25,997

The number of cases treated on tour in 1947-48 was 1,12,928. Four motor mobile units have been sanctioned to facilitate disease prevention work; two are in operation at present and the other two are expected to be ready shortly.

The future programme is to intensify the work by increasing the number of institutions and Touring Billets so that there will be at least one Veterinary Institution and one Touring Billet with a Stockman Compounder or Livestock Inspector, in each of the 220 taluks of this Province.

U. P.

1. *Control of Contagious Diseases.*—(i) Expansion of the Biological Products Section. This section has been functioning in the Province for the last five years. At present anti-Rinderpest and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia vaccines are manufactured by this section to meet the entire demand of the Province, others are purchased from the I.V.R.I. It is proposed

to expand the activities of the Biological Products Section so as to make the Province self-sufficient in this respect. During 1947-48 3.28 lakh doses of Rinderpest and 4.22 lakh doses of H.S. Vaccines were manufactured by this Section.

(ii) In order to ensure quick and timely supply of vaccine and sera to the field it is proposed to provide cold storage facilities at the District Headquarters Veterinary Hospitals where vaccines and sera will be stored in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the district in the event of an outbreak.

(iii) As a cheap agency for mass immunisation of stock efforts are being made to step up the training of stockmen. At present 160 candidates are being trained each year and it is proposed to increase the number to 240 from April next.

(iv) For more effective and expeditious control of contagious diseases and to reach the veterinary aid to the remotest part of the country it is proposed to establish a mobile veterinary unit for each district of the Province, one such unit is already in the process of formation at Lucknow.

(v) To effect compulsory vaccination, segregation, disinfection, etc., in the event of outbreaks of contagious diseases an Animal Contagious Diseases and Pests Bill is under the consideration of the Legislature.

(vi) For checking the Foot and Mouth disease it is proposed to construct foot baths in the villages under development blocks. These foot baths will be constructed on 550 per cent. Government subsidy. About 800 foot baths are to be constructed during 1949-50.

There are 206 Veterinary Hospitals in the Province. The number of in and out door patients treated in these institutions was 8,22,138 during 1947-48 and medicines were supplied to 1,02,585 cases not brought to the hospital. The total number of animal inoculated against various diseases during the year was 5,94,922.

2. *Control of Parasitic Diseases.*—(1) A survey of helminthic disease in the province is being conducted at Lucknow University.

(ii) A scheme for the control of Liverfluke disease in Almora district is in operation for the last one years. Survey of affected areas, disinfection and destruction of intermediary hosts are in progress.

(iii) Special Disease Investigation Staff is engaged for the investigation and control of parasitic problems.

(iv) It is proposed to maintain cattle dips for regular drenching of stock with suitable vermicides in development blocks especially in low lying areas.

3. *Malnutrition.*—(i) With a view to study the nutritive value of cattle feed and fodder available in different parts of the province and to evolve economically balanced rations for those areas a cattle feeding research scheme has been in operation at Bharai in Jhansi district for the last several years.

(ii) Cultivation of fodder crops especially leguminous crops which not only provide most nutritious fodder but also increase the soil fertility is being encouraged. Cultivated fodder is the secret of successful cattle husbandry and cheap milk production. Every effort is being made to popularise the same on the mixed farming system.

Orissa

The Provincial Government have already taken up schemes for the introduction of balanced rations and improvement of pastures. Legislation to prevent and control contagious diseases is now before the Provincial Legislature.

Assam

Vaccine and inoculation against contagious and infectious diseases is undertaken. There are forty-one veterinary dispensaries and four veterinary hospitals operating with 46 veterinary Assistants and 130 Veterinary Field Assistants. One diagnostic laboratory is also functioning in the Province of Assam. In this laboratory there are two Veterinary Investigation Officers one for livestock and one for poultry diseases. There is also one veterinary college for training adequate number of qualified veterinary graduates. One Goat tissue vaccine Section has also been started to maintain cattle health.

IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE BREED ON REGIONAL BASIS

*951. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme for improving the cattle-breed on a regional basis taking into consideration—

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

- (i) climate; and
 (ii) fodder facilities;
 (b) whether any work has so far been done in this direction; and
 (c) if so, with what results?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) to (c). The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given to starred question No. 602 by Shri Upendranath Barman on the 23rd February, 1949.

CATTLE CENSUS

†*952. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for taking the cattle census in India; and

(b) if so, when the work is expected to start?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The Government of India propose to carry out the livestock census as part of the Agricultural Census to be held in 1951.

(b) The detailed plans for the Agricultural Census are being worked out. A definite date has not yet been fixed. It is expected that the actual work of enumeration might start in March 1951 or thereabout.

STEPS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF FODDER

†*953. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken or propose to take for increasing the fodder supply in various areas;

(b) whether any fodder farming has been undertaken in areas adjacent to big cities to utilise the sewage as manure;

(c) if so, with what results; and

(d) whether any survey has been undertaken to investigate the possibilities of fully utilising sewage for fodder-farming in areas where it is available?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) to (d). A statement giving the information asked for by the honourable member is laid on the table of the House. It will be observed therefrom that Provincial and State Governments are taking steps to increase the production of fodder so far as possible.

Sewage water is also utilised for the purpose.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Province or State	Steps taken or proposed for increasing fodder supply	Fodder cultivation on sewage manure and results, if any	Possibilities of fodder cultivation from sewage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Madras	(i) Trial of different kinds of grasses. (ii) Growing of fodder trees on 'foromboke' and Government waste lands. (iii) Rotational grazing in Panchayats and reserved forests.	Sewage fodder farms are already functioning in Madras, Mathurai and Ootacamund where alone underground sewage system exists.	A special investigation on fodder scarcity in the Province is being conducted by two Officers on Special Duty.

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

3	4	5
	(i) Demonstration centres for growing perennial grasses. (v) Establishment of a (Pasture) Research Station at Coimbatore. (vi) Constitution of a Milk Board to perform the duties of a Provincial fodder and grazing committee and land utilisation Board. (vii) Supply of fodder to Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union.	Guinea grass is being raised on the 150 acre farm at Mathurai and 8 to 10 cuttings are taken every year.
2 Bombay*		
3 West Bengal	(i) Subsidised distribution of fodder seeds. (ii) Setting up seed-multiplication farms. (iii) Evolving suitable fodder crops by research.	No. Utilisation of Calcutta Corporation Sewage Water is under consideration.
4 Assam	A scheme for Fodder Development in Assam has been sanctioned during the year 1948-49 with a view to produce hay from the available aquatic resources and to improve the existing grazing areas of this Province.	Scheme provides centres for production of hay and supplies will be made from these centres. The question of utilising the sewage manure will be taken up later, if possible.
5 Bihar	Demonstration and Propaganda for increasing fodder supply is being carried on.	Nil. Nil.
6 Orissa*		
7 U. P.	(i) Improved varieties of grasses and vines are being grown on mechanised farms. (ii) Many grasses imported from Australia are being tried. (iii) Import of many British and African grasses is contemplated. (iv) Nutritive value of fodder grasses and other cultivated fodders is published.	No. Some work in this connection is however being done at the Agricultural Institute, Allahabad. No. Sewage is chiefly used for vegetable farming in the Province.
8 C.P. and Berar*		
9 East Punjab.	(i) Introduction of high yielding fodders, e.g., berseem in place of 'Senji' a rabi crop which yielded only 1/3rd of fodder as compared with berseem. (ii) Introduction of improved method of cultivation	Sewage manure is already being utilised as far as available. Composting of tonrefuse has been undertaken under a G. M. F. Scheme which is likely to be extended.

*Information not received.

1	2	3	4	5
10 Coorg	(iii) Improvement of the quality and quantity of the hill grasses is under consideration. (i) A Grow More Fodder Scheme has been launched from 15-3-48. (ii) Advisory Propaganda by specialist staff regarding suitability of different fodders and their cultivation, etc. (iii) Subsidised supply of grass seeds slips, etc., to cultivators. (iv) Establishment of a Demonstration Fodder Farm.	A Sewage fodder farm near Mercara Town has been set up for demonstration purposes and 10 acres are under perennial fodder, i.e., Guinea and Napier grass.	No.	
11 Ajmer-Merwara.	Well sinking scheme launched under Grow More Food Scheme expected to augment supply of fodder also.	No Sewage system; hence does not arise.	Will be considered when proposed drainage scheme for Ajmer is completed.	
12 Delhi	Arranging distribution of fodder seeds.	Private cultivators already utilising Delhi and New Delhi sewage.	No.	
13 Himachal Pradesh.	The Local Administration will take steps to increase fodder supply in whatever way possible as soon as their Agriculture Department is properly organised and staffed.	No.	Not as yet.	
14 Madhya Bharat.	Major portion falls in Malwa Plateau where there are long fodder areas available. However in certain districts like Bhind and Morena which are deficit in fodder supply arrangements are being made for increasing the supply of fodder.	There is one Sewage Farm run by the Gwalior Dairy Ltd., who are utilising the city sewage and growing fodder for their own cattle and as also supplying for the city. Excellent results have been obtained. Heavy outturn of fodder can be obtained under this system combined with irrigation.	There is scope for establishing more Sewage Farms in Madhya Bharat; this has been included in one of the items of the contemplated survey.	
15 Surashtra*				
16 Rajasthan	The union is already surplus	No information.	No information.	
17 Matsya Union*				
18 Patiala and East Punjab States Union.	Fodder supply in the Union is sufficient, improved fodder crops have been introduced and the Govt. assist in arranging supply of seeds.	Whatever Sewage is available is already being utilised by private cultivators for fodder and vegetable production.	A casual survey has shown that available sewage is already being utilised fully.	

*Information not received.

1	2	3	4	5
19 Baroda	(i) Utilising shallow wells for fodder cultivation. (ii) Utilising waters of Narbda and Dharhar rivers by means of pumping sets. (iii) Distribution of fodder seeds to needy cultivators.	The limited sewage available round Baroda is already being utilised for raising food crops by private owners. They are being encouraged to test in Napier grass, etc.,	No information.	
20 Mysore	Training a highly qualified Officer in advanced Agrostology in U.S.A. and Russia for pasture improvement and management.	Sunkal Sewage Farm, Bangalore City, and Municipal Sewage Farm, Mysore, are cultivating Rhodes grass. Sewage of Bangalore Civil Station and of Mysore is also being utilised by private farms to raise Rhodes grass. The results are encouraging as the farms are remunerative.	Sewage can be utilised if there is an effective system of underground drainage, which is not the case with most of the municipalities in the State. They will be advised to utilise sewage when they have underground drainage systems.	
21 Hyderabad*				
22 Cochin	(i) Distribution of fodder cuttings at nominal rates. (ii) Propagating cultivation of leguminous fodder, crops, e.g., cow pea.	No sewage manure available.	Does not arise.	
23 Travancore*				
24 Kolhapur	Fodder supply in the State is sufficient and as such no steps have been taken.			
25 Bhopal	The State is surplus in fodder.	Enough sewage manure is not available to enable fodder farming being undertaken.	No information.	
26 Jodhpur	(i) Formation of fodder reserves in villages on experimental basis. (ii) Experimental cultivation of fodder grasses on dry farming, etc. (iii) Reclamation of unproductive areas infested with shrubs, etc. (iv) Encouraging co-operative farming on improved method and cutting. (v) Starting Fodder (collection, purchase and sale) Co-operative Societies.	Sewage Farm, Jodhpur, was set up about 8 years ago with an area of 103 acres; the available sewage manure is however enough for 15 acres only on which Lucerne, Rhodes and Napier grasses are being raised.	Nil. No survey has been undertaken so far.	

*Information not received

1	2	3	4	5
27. Jaipur	(i) Introduction of hand chaffcutters to avoid waste of fodder. (ii) Distribution of fodder seeds by Government.	Private farmers who were growing vegetables from sewage manure have been directed to grow fodder.	No survey has been undertaken.	
28. Bikaner*				
29. Vindhya Pradesh*				
30. Jammu and Kashmir*				

*Information not received.

EXPENDITURE ON 'GROW MORE FOOD' CAMPAIGN

†*954. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent on the scheme 'grow more food campaign' since its inception;

(b) the amounts spent on the following: (i) for encouraging production of cereals; (ii) for encouraging production of vegetables; (iii) for encouraging production of roots; (iv) publicity charges; (v) establishment; (vi) subsidies; and (vii) experimental farms.

(c) what the expected and the actual returns were; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any steps to improve the scheme?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). Two statements giving the required information are placed on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). The attention of the honourable member is invited to the note on the subject circulated among the honourable members of the House on the 3rd February, 1949. A copy† of the note is placed on the table of the House. The whole question of speeding up food production is under review by Government.

STATEMENT I

Actual expenditure incurred by Government of India on Grow More Food Schemes for the years 1943-48

Name of the Province	Actual expenditure				
	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Assam	3,32,190	4,31,030	6,97,609	7,79,991	5,53,191
2. Bengal	4,87,120	6,01,179	21,82,367	37,75,000	7,98,013
3. Bihar	1,58,152	9,45,158	12,44,372	10,36,626	6,57,112
4. Bombay	2,42,686	15,20,483	27,69,931	33,15,801	43,69,841
5. C. P. and Berar	3,17,407	1,23,823	6,01,268	7,17,649	5,62,007
6. Madras	3,17,400	17,82,545	16,03,740	1,76,37,932	36,37,931

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

† Not printed in the day's debate. A copy placed in the Library of the House.—Ed. of D.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7. N. W. F. P.	32,102	5,09,395	6,75,151	2,64,000	..
8. Orissa	1,39,626	7,34,284	13,05,858	18,96,681	2,82,078
9. Punjab	67,390	2,22,814	3,86,889	10,49,000	Information not available.
10. Sind	52,679	59,265	66,383	3,44,000	..
11. U. P.	86,166	3,35,810	15,61,153	21,17,699	19,98,468
12. Baluchistan	3,968	83,803	6,34,291	..	..
13. Coorg	19,321	18,428	74,456	1,55,000	..
14. Indian Circles—					
(a) Ajmer-Merwara	13,741	80,307	1,81,389	..	..
(b) I. C. A. R.	1,31,600	2,85,676	4,16,840	..	..
(c) Delhi	10,629	..	46,382	..	..
(d) Central Veterinary Department	..	..	7,573	..	..
(e) Kashmir	16,800	..	..	..	..
Total	24,28,977	77,34,002	1,44,55,652	3,30,89,379	1,28,58,641

GRAND TOTAL . Rs. 7,05,66,651

STATEMENT II

Province-wise expenditure incurred by the Government of India on some of the following G. M. F. items for the period from 1943-44 to 1947-48

Name of the Province	Production of cereals	Production of vegetables and roots	Publicity charges	Establishment	Experimental Farms	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ajmer-Merwara	4,04,115	6,831	..	1,62,575	..	5,73,521
2. Orissa	2,11,808	11,086	..	18,83,929	..	21,11,823
3. Madras	2,96,08,444	54,461	..	6,41,733	..	3,03,04,643
4. Delhi	11,45,565	1,463	..	62,812	..	12,09,840
5. Coorg	3,55,806	4,554	..	21,036	899	3,82,295
6. Bihar	15,93,696	..	..	4,98,139	..	20,91,835
7. C. P. and Berar	15,32,038	..	..	5,02,650	..	20,34,688
8. Assam	5,65,767	1,58,948	..	5,34,664	13,641	12,73,020
9. Bombay	89,33,863	14,405	..	6,82,813	..	96,31,081
10. E. Punjab*	68,10,108	..	..	12,500	..	68,22,608
11. W. Bengal*	73,22,595	51,560	..	13,16,353	..	86,00,508
12. U. P.*	91,66,560	3,17,600	..	8,17,875	..	1,03,02,035
Total	6,76,50,365	6,20,908	..	71,42,084	14,540	7,54,27,397

NOTE.—The above expenditure is in the form of grants or subsidies to the Provinces for the execution of the above mentioned schemes.

* The amounts in respect of these provinces represent the amounts as sanctioned by the Government of India. Information about the actual expenditure on the items mentioned above is not available.

AID TO POULTRY AND DAIRY FARMS

†*955. Shri S. Nagappa: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poultry and dairy farms throughout the country province-wise;

(b) whether Government are giving them any aid; and

(c) if so, what kind of aid?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) to (c). A statement giving the necessary information is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Name of Province	No. of Dairy Farms	No. of Poultry Farms	Whether Govt. is giving them any aid	Kind of aid given
1	2	3	4	5
1. Madras	12	20	..	The policy of the Government in respect of aid to dairy farms is under consideration of the Provincial Government. Three Poultry Farms are receiving subsidies from the Provincial Government. Four are entirely run by the Government.
2. Bombay	Information not available		Yes.	Financial assistance in the form of a loan up to Rs. 50,000 at 4% it is given to deserving dairy farms by the Provincial Government. Direct technical help and advice is rendered to dairy-men in general working of their dairy concern and also in selection of site, purchase of animals, breeding and feeding of animals. 300 pure bred cocks are distributed free of costs, at a cost of Rs. 2,200 every year. 15 housing premia each of Rs. 150 and 20 pedigree egg and fowl premia each of Rs. 100 are awarded every year to deserving poultry keepers as encouragement. Loans up to a maximum of Rs. 500 are given to approved students who have satisfactorily completed the poultry training course.

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

1	2	3	4	5
3. West Bengal	9	3	Yes.	Technical advice is given as regards poultry breeding housing management, diseases. Opening of Farms is extended to rural areas through the Poultry Development Officer.
4. United Provinces	53	30	Yes	Technical assistance and advice are made available to these institutions through a special officer for dairy development. They are also helped in procuring their requirements of controlled commodities such as steel, cement, etc.
5. East Punjab	..	..	..	Loans and subsidies are granted to deserving private dairy farms by the Provincial Governments. The poultry breeders are given assistance in shape of stock-birds and hatching eggs at concessional rates, free technical advice, free literature, practical training, special concession at the poultry shows and marketing facilities.
6. Bihar	12	12	Yes.	The number of private poultry and dairy farms is not available. The Government Livestock Farm, Hissar, has a Dairy Section. There is one Government Poultry Farm with three sub-stations.
7. Orissa	7	2	..	The Provincial Government have sanctioned non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 1,25,000 to a private dairy farm for equipments, buildings, etc., and a recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum for training Section to be started by the Bihar Provincial Goshala and Pinjrapole Federation. Government also propose to acquire 100 acres of land and hand over the same to the Bihar Provincial Goshala and Pinjrapole Federation. Five Dairy and eight Poultry Farms are run entirely by the Government.
				Six dairy farms and both the poultry farms are run by the Provincial Government.
				No aid is given to the private dairy farm..

1	2	3	4	5
8. C. P. and Berar	48	25	Yes.	Necessary assistance in respect of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry matters is given to all Co-operative farms. Loans are granted to them for the purchase of cattle and establishment of cattle food depots for supply of fodder and concentrates to the members at cheap rates.
				Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Aid are also given to private dairies when sought.
9. Delhi	58 (52 Dairies and 6 Dairy Farms)	2	Yes.	One Poultry and one Dairy Farm are run by the Local Government. A loan of Rs. 16,000 has been given to one refugee Dairy Farm. Technical advice and facilities for vaccination are given free of charge. At the time of epidemic all medicines are also provided by Government without charge.
10. Ajmer-Merwara	Nil (There are several poultry farms but only six are important.)	6		Local Government help private breeders in controlling diseases and give advice in poultry matters. Eggs suitable for hatching and young stock produced on the Government farm are supplied to bona fide poultry breeders and co-operative poultry breeding societies at concessional rates.
11. Coorg	3	5	Yes.	All the five poultry farms and one dairy farm are run entirely by the local Government. No financial aid is given to private dairy farms.

RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES

*956. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India have made any arrangement for research work in agricultural pests and plant diseases and if so, at which places and with what results?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The Government of India have arrangements for research work on agricultural insect pests and diseases at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. Research is also carried out at various institutions under schemes financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Commodity Committee of Jute, Cotton, Sugarcane, Lac, Tobacco, Coconut and Oilseeds. A note on the results of research work carried out so far on different insect pests and plant diseases is placed on the table of the House.

A note on the results of research work carried out on insect pests and plant diseases under different Central organisations

The need for research on pests and diseases of crops was appreciated by the Government of India as early as 1905 when they appointed an Entomologist and a Mycologist in the Indian (then Imperial) Department of Agriculture. In 1929, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was established for promoting, conducting and financing Agricultural Research and for co-ordinating research on an all-India basis. Furthermore several Commodity Committees have been set up during the past 20 years for conducting research on pests and diseases along with other agricultural aspects of Cotton, Sugarcane, Lac, Coconut, Oil Seeds, Tobacco, Jute, etc. Recently a Central Rice Research Institute has been established. Some of the schemes now financed by the various Committees were started by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The results of research work carried out under different organisations are briefly described below :

I. INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

(a) *Insect Pests :*

- (i) *Locusts.*—Following the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture in 1929 the Council organised a Locust Section and later in 1939 the entire organisation was taken over by the Government of India under its direct control. The investigations led to detailed information on the reproduction, migration and seasonal activities of the pest as well as the mechanical, biological and insecticidal control measures. A monograph in this respect has been published by the Council giving full details.
- (ii) *San Jose Scale and Woolly Aphis in Kashmir.*—It was observed that the grown up trees of apricots, cherry and almonds were usually free from infestation of San Jose Scale, whereas their seedlings were quite susceptible to its attack. Apples were severely infested and the best control was affected through spraying with diesel oil emulsion during winter.
- (iii) *Insect Pests of stored cereals in Punjab.*—Some investigations were carried out in the Punjab before the partition. Of the various kinds of powdered leaves, Neem was found to be the best preservative.
- (iv) *Insect Pests of pulses and jowar.*—The scheme terminated in 1947 and revealed that insect infestation varies with the initial moisture contents in the grain and the surrounding humidity. As a preventive measure the jowar stem borer may be much reduced by the destruction of stubbles and the grasshopper control effected by sweeping the young stages of the pest in large field bags.
- (v) *Pests of Rice.*—The Gundhi pest in U. P. and Gangai pest in C. P. were investigated and some resistant varieties evolved.
- (vi) *Hispa and Stem Borer of Rice.*—The investigations are in progress in West Bengal and the life history of the pests has been studied.
- (vii) *Trials with D.D.T. and allied insecticides.*—Comparative trials with D.D.T., gammexane and other insecticides are carried out against agricultural pests, in Madras, U. P. and Bombay and at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. So far the experiments in Bombay have yielded important results and further trials are in progress during the extension period of the scheme.
- (viii) *Fruit Research Scheme, Mysore.*—The scheme started in 1938 and information about the biology of Woolly aphis has been collected.
- (ix) *Insect pests of fruits in plains of U. P.*—The scheme was initiated in 1946. Some investigations on the biology of gall makers, citrus leaf miner, fruit sucking moths and Anar butterfly have been made and the Central measures are under trial.
- (x) *Hill Fruit Research in U. P.*—The scheme started in 1934. Of the entomological problems Woolly aphis, apple root and stem borer, and fruit eating beetle have been studied and their control measures devised. Investigations on the biology of some parasites and predators are also in progress.
- (xi) *Horticultural schemes in Madras, Bihar, Assam, Hyderabad, C. P. and Berar.*—The Bihar scheme started in 1934, Assam in 1938, Hyderabad in 1941 and C. P. in 1944. Investigations on some important pests including white ants are in hand and some control measures have been evolved.
- (xii) *Research on citrus in Coorg and Bihar.*—The scheme is in progress since 1945 and work on the incidence of pests of citrus is completed.
- (xiii) *Potato Research scheme in Bihar.*—The potato storage scheme was started in Bihar during 1943. Bionomics and control of the potato tuber moth have been studied.

(b) *Plant Diseases :*

- (i) *Survey of the citrus die-back diseases in Peninsular India, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad and C. P. and Berar.*—The scheme was under operation from 1943-46 during which period the conditions favouring these diseases and the extent of damage were studied.
- (ii) *Discomas of pan in C. P.*—Work was in progress upto 1945. Suitable control measures were evolved.
- (iii) *Scheme for the production and multiplication of partially disease free seed potatoes at Karnal.*—In progress from 1944 to 1947. It was aimed to produce partially disease free seed potatoes by thorough roguing of the crop and distribute the same to the cultivators. The yield of potatoes per acre from such seed has been considerably higher than ordinary commercial seed.
- (iv) *Fruit Research Scheme, Mysore.*—In progress since 1938. Diseases of fruits specially apples, pears, avocado, papayas, etc., are under investigation. Control of collar-rot is completed and Canker and rosettee diseases are under study.
- (v) *Hill fruit Research Scheme.*—Investigations are in progress since 1934 and important diseases like collar-rot, stem brown, powdery mildew, steam black, etc. have been studied and control measures determined.
- (vi) *Horticulture Schemes in Madras, Bihar, Assam, Hyderabad, C. P. and Berar.*—The scheme started in 1934 in Bihar, 1935 in Madras and 1941 in Hyderabad and work on disease resistance of sweet oranges and lime trees in Madras, and on mangoes in Bihar was undertaken. Different fungicides were tried against powdery mildew and gummosis and experiments to control mal-formation of mango inflorescence are in progress.
- (vii) *Orange Research Scheme, Coorg.*—Leaf and fruit fall diseases are investigated and proper spray schedules, prepared and the diseases are under control.
- (viii) *Research Schemes on potatoes at Simla and New Delhi.*—The scheme at Simla started in 1935 and breeding of potato varieties resistant to late blight as well as virus diseases undertaken. Some hybrids have been found to be immune to late blight.
Seed potato certification scheme at Indian Agricultural Research Institute was started in 1942. Survey of virus diseases of potato crop in Northern India was undertaken and pockets of low disease incidence determined for the multiplication of disease-free potato seed. Virus free nucleus seed potatoes of Darjeeling Red Round have been evolved and are being multiplied for certification purposes.
- (ix) *Rust Research Scheme, Agra.*—Work is in progress since 1930 to determine over-summering of rusts of wheat and barley under Indian conditions. The sources of annual epidemics have been traced and various physiological races of different rusts investigated. Varieties of wheat resistant to these races have been isolated.
- (x) *Rice Research Scheme, Coimbatore, Madras.*—Blast disease and foot-rot of paddy are under study in Madras. Several resistant varieties have been discovered. Foot-rot of rice has been controlled by seed treatment with an organic mercury fungicide which was tested for about 1,000 acres during 1946-47.
- (xi) *Gram Wilt Scheme Ferozepore, E. Punjab.*—Considerable work has been done and control through soil amendment discovered.
- (xii) *Coriander Wilt Scheme, Gwalior, Madhyabharat.*—The work is in progress for the past three years, and results are awaited.
- (xiii) *Virus Research Scheme, Poona.*—Investigations on virus diseases of various crops are in hand. The vector of the cardamom virus has been discovered and an effective method for the control of bhindi mosaic determined.
- (xiv) *Rust Research Laboratory, Mahabaleshwar, Bombay.*—Maintained for investigating black rust of wheat in Central, Peninsular and Western India. Quite a number of varieties of wheat bred in Bombay, C. P. and Hyderabad have been tested for their relative resistance and races of black rust noted.
- (xv) *Central Potato Research Institute.*—This Institute is in the process of formation with headquarters at Patna. A nucleus staff is working at Simla for the past 14 years. Early and late blights and virus diseases of potatoes form the main lines of study.

II. INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI

(a) *Entomology.*—The Division of Entomology is mainly concerned with fundamental research of All-India importance. The co-ordinated schemes on sugarcane pests are supervised by this Institute and millions of Trichogramma parasites are produced annually and supplied to sugarcane growers.

The Institute maintains the best insect collection in the East which helps in the correct identification of insects. It conducts special investigations on life histories and bionomics of important pests together with their geographical and seasonal distribution, ecology, causes

of epidemics and above all, their natural enemies. Recently investigations on insect toxicology have also been initiated. Work has been done on the control of serious pests of crops and stored grains, including fumigation and bionomics of pests, of sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables, fruit trees and bulletins published.

(b) *Pathology.*—The casual organisms of several diseases have been carefully identified, their life histories studied and control measures, wherever possible, determined. Moreover, the Institute maintains a large Herbarium, and Indian Type culture collection of fungi and these collections are useful in studying the etiology of the diseases. The important diseases that have been studied and for which control measures have been evolved include loose smut and flag smut of wheat, covered and loose smuts of oats, red-rot and smut of sugarcane, pigeon pea wilt, gram-wilt and certain virus diseases of tomato.

Some varieties of potatoes resistant to late blight disease have been evolved. Work on production of linseed varieties resistant to different physiologic forms of linseed rust is in progress.

The other problems under investigation are:—Wilt of linseed, lentils, etc.; Rusts of various crops; Bunt of wheat; Virus diseases of vegetables and sannhemp.

III. INDIAN OIL SEEDS COMMITTEE

(A) *Insect Pests :*

- (i) *Pests of ground-nut in Madras.*—The scheme was in force from 1943 to 1947 and studies on Surul (*Stomopteryx nerteria*) were completed and light traps and dusting with five per cent. D.D.T. are found very effective in controlling the pest.
- (ii) *Pests of castor and other oil seeds in Hyderabad.*—The scheme continued from 1943 to 1947 but the final report is awaited.
- (iii) *Pests of linseed in C. P. and Berar.*—The scheme functioned from 1943-47. The final report of the work already done and the programme of work during the extension period for which proposals have been received, yet to be considered.
- (iv) *Pests on Til and other oil seed crops in U. P.*—The scheme is in progress since 1943. Major pests of til have been studied.
- (v) *Pests of Safflower in Bombay.*—The scheme is in progress since 1945. Bionomics of the leaf eating caterpillar (*Perigaea capensis*) and aphids were worked out and control measures studied. Preliminary information on the relationship of the incidence of attack and the relative yield was collected.

(B) *Plant Diseases :*

Scheme for research on diseases of groundnuts.—It has been established that Tikka leaf-spot disease can be easily controlled by the application of common fungicides such as Bordeaux mixture, sulphur, and colloidal copper, etc. Bordeaux mixture ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) however, has proved to be the most effective fungicide.

IV. INDIAN CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE

(A) *Insect Pests :*

- (a) *Scheme on the Biological control of sugarcane borer and on other pests of sugarcane.*—A co-ordinated scheme is running in Bihar, U. P., Madras, Bombay and the Punjab. The efficacy of *Trichogramma minutum* in the control of the stem borer and economics of the biological control have been worked out. The incidence of attack of other pests of sugarcane in relation to the Micro climatic factors is under investigation.

(B) *Plant Diseases :*

- (i) *Sugarcane Research Station, Pusa, Bihar.*—This station is doing intensive work on red-rot and wilt of a sugarcane. Work on smut is also in progress. Several varieties of sugarcane resistant to red-rot have been developed and are under cultivation in the province.
- (ii) *Sugarcane Research Station, Shahjehanpur, U. P.*—Work on sugarcane diseases, mainly the red-rot, is in progress. Several resistant varieties have been evolved and are under distribution.
- (iii) *Sugarcane Diseases Scheme, Indian Agricultural Research Institute.*—Work on mosaic disease, red-rot and smut of sugarcane has been in progress since 1935. Several varieties of sugarcane resistant to red-rot and smut have been evolved.

V. INDIAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE

Jute Research Institute, Hooghly.—This Institute was established several years ago at Dacca and investigations on the more important diseases of Jute undertaken. The stem-rot of jute has been successfully controlled.

VI. INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

Coconut Research Laboratory, Quilon, Travancore.—Work on a wilt, hadromycoses and leaf-spot diseases of coconut are under investigation.

VII. INDIAN COFFEE BOARD

Coffee Research Station, Balehonnur, Mysore.—Investigations on leaf rust and Black rot of coffee are being conducted at this station. For controlling rusts, different fungicidal sprays have been developed and are under large scale trial. Varieties of coffee resistant to leaf rust are also under investigation.

VIII. CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CUTTAK

The Institute was started 2 years ago. With a view to finding control measures, the blast, leaf spot and blight diseases of rice crop and various seedling diseases, are under investigation.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know whether any researches have been made regarding wheat rust and if so, where and with what result?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The experiment is being carried on at Agra under Dr. Mehta and experiments are also being made in a number of provinces such as Bombay, Madras, the Simla Hills and some other places.

Shri Raj Bahadur: How long has it been under research and what is the result?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It has been under research for a number of years. With regard to India the difficulty is that there are three different varieties or types of rust which attack wheat. The number actually goes into hundreds but there are three main varieties and because Indian wheat is subject to attack by all these three varieties, therefore a seed which is resistant to all the three varieties has to be discovered and hence the time taken in evolving such a seed.

Shri Raj Bahadur: What has been the the total cost of the research so far?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am sorry I cannot answer the question straightaway but I can later supply the information to the honourable member, if he desires.

CONTROL OF LOCUST AND *Phadka*

*957. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government are aware that every year huge loss of the standing crops is caused by locust and *Phadka* in different parts of the country and if so, what has been done so far or is being done to counteract this?

(b) Are Government aware that locust and *Phadka* have caused immense loss by destruction of the standing crops in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara continuously in the last 3 years?

(c) If so, what steps were taken by the Provincial Government or the Government of India to control the evil and with what results?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) It is not a fact that any appreciable damage is done by locust to standing crops in different parts of the country every year. During the last cycle of 1940-46 the loss was

negligible, as a co-ordinated control scheme was successfully carried out, with the co-operation of the Provinces and States likely to be affected by the locust invasion.

As a result of the study made under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the subject of locust from 1931-39, a skeleton locust warning organisation was established by the Government of India to keep a watch on locust outbreaks. This organisation was substantially strengthened in 1942 after the outbreak of the locust cycle of 1940-46. It has field staff and scouts posted at strategic points in all the areas where locust is likely to breed.

With the decline of locust activities in 1947, the co-ordinated locust control scheme was terminated but the Warning Organisation is being continued in order to observe occasional appearance of locust and its breeding activity, and to issue warning to the Provinces and States likely to be affected thereby. This warning staff is posted in Rajputana and the adjoining desert areas at suitable places and they constantly move about for purposes of observation. The Locust Warning Organisation is also equipped to destroy the pest, should it appear in such numbers as to give rise to incipient swarms. Mainly this pest originates outside the borders of India, namely, in Pakistan, Iran, Arabia, and countries further west up to East Africa. The Government of India, therefore, keep in touch also with the anti-locust centre in London which is in charge of the work in East Africa, Sudan, etc.

(b) and (c). Some damage was caused in Ajmer-Merwara by the locust during the last three years.

Phadka was first reported in Ajmer in 1946. Preliminary trials of control methods were made in 1947 and the Government of India sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 8,700 during the year 1947-48 and Rs. 22,204 during the year 1948-49. Effective measures were applied with the available stock of insecticides and dusting machines over an area of about 3,000 *bighas* in 60 villages in 1948 and the crops were completely saved in this tract. The scheme is worked by the Local Administration and technical guidance is provided by the Government of India. But the area infected was very much larger and the total loss was estimated at 27 lakhs. The major difficulties in securing greater success were the lack of funds for purchasing insecticides and dusting machines, booking and transport difficulties and insufficient field staffs. For the year 1949-50 the Government of India have under consideration a proposal for the extension of the scheme at a cost of Rs. 93,000 to meet some of these difficulties.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Which are the other pests or diseases, besides locust and *phadka*, responsible for the large scale destruction of crops in this country? Are there any other pests?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There are hundreds of pests which attack our crops.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Do Government consider the sum of Rs. 93,000 sufficient to meet the menace during 1949-50?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We hope it will be sufficient; if not we shall approach the Finance Ministry and get more funds.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the annual loss of crops on account of these pests in the country?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I think it is somewhere round about thirty lakh tons.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: In view of the fact that the locust menace was fought in the past with the help of the Government of Iran may I know if the

Government of Pakistan and the Government of Iran are still co-operating with us in this matter?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: All the Governments on that side are co-operating and recently we had a conference at which representatives from India, Iran and the countries on the west were represented.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are you maintaining any permanent staff to fight this menace?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We are not maintaining any staff in the other countries.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How much is the food deficit?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Ten per cent. of the total production.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many million tons is it?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It may be round about thirty-five lakh tons.

Shri H. V. Kamath: While the food deficit is thirty-five lakh tons the loss due to pests is thirty lakh tons!

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is not only in India. In most of the countries there is a variety of these crop pests just as there is a variety of diseases in respect of human beings. And just as human beings also die crops also are destroyed all over the world by these pests. This is a common malady to crops all over the world.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What kind of insect is this *phadka*? Is it the locust?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is a small winged locust.

MANUFACTURE OF MANURES AND CHEMICAL FERTILISERS

*958. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state how many factories exist in India for the manufacture of manures and chemical fertilisers on modern lines and whether such factories are Government-owned or private?

(b) What is the total annual output of such factories and what kinds of manures or fertilisers are being manufactured there and what quantity of each?

(c) Have Government prepared any plan for the increased output of manures and chemical fertilisers and if so, at what stage or stages are these schemes and when are they going to be implemented?

(d) What is the total quantity of chemical fertilisers and manures of various kinds imported into India from abroad and what has been done or is being done to make India self-sufficient in such manures and fertilisers?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Twelve, none of which is State-owned.

(b) 56,300 tons; 35,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 21,300 tons of Superphosphate in 1948.

(c) and (d). One State-owned factory for the manufacture of Ammonium sulphate is under erection at Sindri. The capacity of this factory will be 3,50,000 tons per annum and it is expected to go into production by the end of 1950. Additional capacity for the production of superphosphate is also being encouraged to be set up by private enterprise. Similar plans are also under preparation by private enterprise for the installation of additional capacity for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate. As regards imports a statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Total quantities of Chemical fertilisers imported from abroad during 1943-44 to 1947-48 and those likely to be imported during 1948-49.

Name of the fertiliser	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	Total	1948-49 (likely to be imported)
Sulphate of Ammonia.	22,000	70,000	1,57,000	1,46,000	1,18,000	5,13,000	1,60,500
Ammonium Phosphate.	..	14,000	6,634	10,150	7,254	38,038	4,464
Diammonium Phosphate.	..	..	..	..	2,000	2,000	2,000
Ammonium Nitrate.	..	..	200	6,035	7,950	14,185	7,607
Sodium Nitrate	..	..	..	..	21,357	21,357	28,500
Total	22,000	84,000	1,63,834	1,62,185	1,56,561	5,88,580	2,03,071

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether some quantity will be available at the end of this year? Now he says 'by the end of 1950'. In the last session he said by the end of 1951 some quantity will be available after the Sindri factory is erected.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I said 1950, not 1951.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What is the supply position in regard to the import of fertilisers from abroad? Has it improved?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have laid a full statement on the table with regard to the imports. In 1947-48 we imported 1,56,561 tons and 1948-49 2,03,071 tons are expected to be imported.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: What is the total price of these imports?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Rs. 5½ crores.

Seth Govind Das: Have Government received some representations that this fertiliser is harmful to the land in the long run and have the Government consulted experts in this respect?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: This matter has been under investigation for some time. With regard to the use of ammonium nitrate the reports have been of a conflicting nature. But as far as reports regarding ammonium sulphate are concerned they are fairly satisfactory.

POSTAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE ON SPLITTING UP OF POSTAL CIRCLES

*959. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communication be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Postal Enquiry Committee (1934-35) proposed the splitting up of Postal Circles into minor ones on economical grounds as also on the grounds of efficiency and whether it was as a result of that Committee's recommendation that Assam has since been separated from the Bengal Circle and Orissa from the Bihar Circle?

(b) Had the said Enquiry Committee recommended the splitting up of Nagpur Circle into two minor circles with Nagpur and Ajmer as Headquarters?

(c) Has this recommendation been accepted and acted upon by Government and if not, why not?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) The Postal Enquiry Committee proposed splitting up of some of the Postal Circles into minor ones in 1935 but the recommendations were not accepted by Government. In 1946 an independent Circle was formed in Assam and Orissa was separated from Bihar but only in respect of Postal services and not Telegraphs and Telephones. These Circles were formed not as a result of the recommendations made by the Postal Enquiry Committee (1934-35) but in view of subsequent developments and on administrative grounds.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of reorganisation of the Circle charges which will include the separation of Ajmer from the Central (Nagpur) Circle is under consideration.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether in the year 1935 the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs stated that the department for administrative purposes should be split up into many circles; if that is so, do Government consider the question of splitting up C. P. into two circles?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I will look into the report to which the honourable member has referred.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR OBTAINING STEEL FROM BELGIUM AND OTHER COUNTRIES

*960. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the negotiations for obtaining a larger quantity of Steel from Belgium have concluded successfully?

(b) If so, what is the total quantity imported from Belgium during the period from 1st September, 1948 up till now?

(c) What further efforts are being made in order to procure more steel from Countries other than the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Belgium?

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

(b) An order for 1,36,000 tons of Belgian steel has been placed and shipments are expected to commence very shortly.

(c) The principal countries that export steel are the U.S.A., the U.K. and Belgium. We have, however, succeeded in getting a firm offer from France of 30,000 tons which we expect to finalize in the next few days. We are also negotiating with some other countries, e.g., Italy, Japan, Sweden, Germany and Austria for supply of steel and hope to get at least some quantity at reasonable prices.

Seth Govind Das: Is there any difference in the quality of the steel which we receive from abroad and is there any difference in the prices of the same quality?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: So far as prices are concerned, of course the differences are considerable. So far as qualities of the same varieties are concerned there is not much difference.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: May we know the price per ton of steel being imported from Belgium?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The Belgian price of steel varies from Rs. 580 to 750 per ton depending on the varieties.

Seth Govind Das: Are the Government keeping one fact in view that the order should be placed only in those countries from where we can get cheapest steel of the same quality?

Mr. Speaker: I think it is obvious.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does not the U.S.S.R. export any steel?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have not been able to get anything from the U.S.S.R.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that the 30,000 tons of steel which the Government have arranged from France has been arranged on some barter system, and if so for the exchange of what material?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is under negotiation. Some of the countries want coal, some pig-iron, and we are trying to settle it to the best advantage of India.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have Government at any time attempted negotiations with the U.S.S.R. for the purchase of steel?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Attempts have been made.

Shri H. V. Kamath: With what result?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what is the price of manufactured steel in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The Indian price varies from Rs. 287 to Rs. 320.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In view of this great disparity in rate between Indian steel and foreign steel, may I know whether Government intends to increase our price so as to get the benefit to the State?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I am trying to work out an equalization fund so that the steel that we import will be available to the consumers at reasonable prices.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that a private party had arranged a bargain for steel with France and that the Department of Industry and Supply rejected that bargain because it was dealt with directly and not through the Department?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: It is open to private parties also to import steel. If the honourable member has any information like that the best thing for him is to let me know.

Shri H. V. Kamath: From the point of view of amount of steel production, which country in the world comes first?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The U.S.A.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF RAILWAY GRAIN SHOP ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

*961. **Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether, as a result of the findings of the Railway Grain Shop Enquiry Committee, any change in the system has been effected and if so, whether it has resulted in any economy or saving?

(b) If there has been any saving or economy, what is the total amount of such annual saving?

†The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) and (b). Under the revised scheme the sale of articles which are expensive, unessential or difficult to

† The answer as read out in the House was as follows:

"(a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to the reply given to Starred Question No. 497 asked by Prof. N. G. Ranga on 18th February, 1949."

Question No. 497 was, however, withdrawn and the answer as printed in the Debates was, therefore, made self-contained with the approval of the Honourable the Speaker.

handle or store, has been discontinued. Uniform scales of ration, subject to Provincial Rationing Rules, have been laid down and uniform prices have been prescribed. Moreover, Joint Purchasing Boards have been set up for the purchase by Railways of articles not supplied by the Provincial Governments, so that the purchases could be made on a co-ordinated basis.

The financial results expected to be realised by the acceptance of the Grain Shops Enquiry Committee's Report are shown below:

(i) Expenditure under the old scheme for relief in Cash and kind—

1948-49	39 crores
1949-50	42 crores

(ii) Expenditure under the scheme revised in accordance with the Grain Shops Enquiry Committee's recommendations, including the increased cash allowances of those who opted out of the grainshops—

1949-50	33.5 to 37.5 crores.
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plus a non-recurring expenditure of 39 lakhs in 1948-49.

The position has since been altered by the decision of Government to grant an increase in dearness allowance from 1st January 1949 as announced in the Press Communique of the 20th January 1949, viz. Rs. 10 p.m. to staff drawing upto Rs. 250, and eligible to draw dearness allowance like other Central Government employees and Rs. 5 p.m., to staff who continue to enjoy grainshop concessions. Government expect now a large number of staff to opt out of the grainshops particularly as the lump sum payments payable to staff drawing pay of Rs. 50 and below who opted out by 1st January 1949 have been sanctioned for those who opt out by the 31st March 1949. In view of this it is not possible to estimate yet the precise financial results.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: Have Government received any representation requesting them to add some more commodities in addition to those allowed under the new scheme, and if so, what steps do Government propose to take in that direction?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Some representations were received at the end of last year and they were all rejected. Now all the grainshops are in a state of flux because under the new dearness allowance scheme many more railway employees are opting out of the grainshops scheme and there will be only a minority of employees availing themselves of the facilities of the grainshops.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Why is it that this report was not published and circulated to members of this House?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The report had been implemented long before the Session and it was not considered necessary to circulate it.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What were the causes which led to the high expenses in the grainshops before and what are the defects which have been found by which this economy has been introduced?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: All those defects have been remedied and now the whole expenditure is being curtailed.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Were any cases of corruption detected in this enquiry?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The Committee itself did not go into individual cases of corruption, but they did hear allegations and they have stated them in the report.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: Whose recommendations have Government accepted on this subject—those of the Grain Shops Enquiry Committee or of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee or those of any other body?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The Government accepted the recommendations of the Grain Shops Enquiry Committee.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: Is it a fact that the Government have accepted that report *in toto*?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Except for minor details the Government has accepted the report *in toto*?

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: What are those minor details in which there is a difference?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: If the honourable member wants to know them and puts a Question, I am prepared to supply the details.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In view of the fact that this is a very important report which has saved nearly Rs. 10 crores, will the Honourable Minister send copies of the report to each and every Member and not confine it to C.A.C. Members only?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I do not know if we have got copies; if there are copies I am quite prepared to send them.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What were the difficulties in the way of adopting those minor points also of the Railway Enquiry Committee so as to bring in more economy?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: All recommendations which were considered practicable have been accepted.

STRIKE NOTICE BY POST AND TELEGRAPH WORKERS

*962. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post and Telegraph workers have given notice of their intention to strike with effect from 9th March, 1949;

(b) the reasons for the proposed strike; and

(c) the measures that Government propose to take to avert the strike?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) to (c). Only one Union, the Union of Posts and Telegraphs Workers served a notice that unless Government conceded forthwith to thirty demands, the employees would go on strike on the 9th March. Most of the demands had been considered several times before and Government was satisfied that there was no good ground to justify the strike notice. Arrangements were, therefore, made for maintaining the services in the event of the strike materialising. The Union has, on better judgment, since withdrawn the notice.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What were the demands put forward by this Union and which were the demands that the Minister said had already been conceded?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: As I said there was a memo. containing more than thirty demands. I can send the honourable member a copy of the demands and the action taken by the Government.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Am I clear in understanding from the Honourable Minister that all the Unions have now withdrawn their strike notice?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: As I said only one Union had given notice and that notice has been withdrawn.

SMUGGLING OF TEXTILES FROM INDIA TO PAKISTAN

*963. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of cloth and other textile goods seized while being smuggled from India to Pakistan during the year 1948;

(b) how many cases of smuggling have been detected and dealt with and in what manner; and

(c) what precautions have been taken against its recurrence?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) So far as smuggling from sea ports is concerned, the Customs Department is taking preventive measures. As regards smuggling by land, Land Customs Stations have been established on all the important land routes between India and Pakistan and regular customs patrols are also operating between Land Customs Stations.

Apart from these preventive measures, distribution of cloth is now being done through licensed dealers and in accordance with provincial and district quotas. This limits the quantity of cloth which reaches the border areas and can be smuggled into Pakistan. The textiles and police organisations of the Governments of the border Provinces or States keep an eye on sales to and by licensed dealers. Certain provinces situated on the border have also promulgated Orders controlling the movement of cloth within the border areas of the provinces. Indian States bordering on Pakistan have also taken similar precautions.

Shri Basanta Kumar Das: Has the situation improved now in respect of Pakistan?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Yes, Sir.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that most of the cloth that was smuggled to Pakistan was the undeclared cloth of the mills in Bombay?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: It was done during the period when de-control was in operation and there was no question of declared or undeclared stocks.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Were any steps taken by the Government during that period to prevent smuggling and may I know whether they have recovered any loss which the Government have sustained?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The smugglers had already sent the cloth and the loss could not be recovered. Several arrests were made.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Has Government tried to ascertain the quantity of cloth that was smuggled to Pakistan during the de-control period?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is what we are trying to do now.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: What is the approximate figure?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: As I said, we have called for information from the Finance Ministry and I shall lay it on the Table as soon as possible.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Has any action been taken against any mill owner in Bombay who was responsible for the smuggling of this cloth?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No millowners have been detected for smuggling as yet.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

FACTORIES MANUFACTURING CEMENT SHEETS

*964. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state how many factories there are in the Indian Union manufacturing cement sheets and what are the places of location of each?

(b) What has been the annual net production of each such factory for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 in tons?

(c) How much of this stock was taken by (i) Central and (ii) Provincial Governments?

(d) How much of the stock was made available to (i) companies and firms and (ii) private persons?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Three factories all of which belong to Messrs. Asbestos Cement Ltd. They are located at: (i) Mulund, (ii) Kymore, and (iii) Calcutta.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(d) According to an informal arrangement with the firm, 28½ per cent. of the production is intended for business firms and five per cent. for private persons.

STATEMENT

(b)

Annual net production figures

Factory

1948-49
(January 1948 to
November 1948) *

Mulund
Kymore
Calcutta

21,492 tons
25,913 tons
22,590 tons

Figures for 1947-48
are not available

(c)

Stock taken by Government 1947-48

Central Government
Provincial Government

9,792 tons
82 tons

1948-49
(1-4-48 to 31-12-48)
25,451 tons
8,793 tons

IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL MANURES

*965. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the prices at which sulphate of ammonia and phosphates for purpose of manure were purchased from Britain, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic and the United States of America in the years, 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49;

(b) whether it is a fact that the British firm of Imperial Chemicals were and still are Government's agents both for purposes of purchase of these manures from Britain and also for internal distribution of most of these sulphates and phosphates in India;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Standing Finance Committee in May, 1948 had decided with the full concurrence of the Departmental representatives that internal distribution of these should be fully in the hands of Indian distributors at least by the year 1950; and

(d) what steps have been taken in regard to the decision referred to in part (c) above in 1948 and 1949?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) A statement showing the quantities of Sulphate of Ammonia imported for manurial purpose and the prices at which it has been purchased from Britain, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. during 1946-47, 1947-48 is placed on the table of the House. The statement also shows the quantity and the price of Ammonium Phosphate imported from

U.S.A. during the fertiliser year 1946-47. No Ammonium Phosphate has so far been purchased from U.K. and U.S.S.R. The rates for 1948-49 have not been included in the statement as negotiations are still pending with some firms and publications of the rates will prejudice these negotiations.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. Fertilisers are imported on Government account from different sources according to the allocations made by the World Food Council. The quota allocated from U.K. is purchased through the Director General, India Store Department, London, who are the Government procuring agents.

As regards the internal distribution Government have appointed four firms as their distributing agents of which M/s. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., are one.

(c) and (d). Yes. All the agencies except the Imperial Chemical Industries employed by Government are Indian. The quota of the Imperial Chemical Industries was however considerably reduced for the fertilizer year beginning from 1st July 1948 and the major portion of Government imports of fertilisers is entrusted to three other Indian firms. The question of clearing and forwarding agents for 1949-50 is under consideration.

STATEMENT.

Quantities and prices of Government imported Sulphate of Ammonia and Ammonium Phosphate for 2 years.

Origin	1946-47			1947-48		
	Quantity	Rate per ton	Total value	Quantity	Rate per ton	Total value
	Tons.		Rs.	Tons.		Rs.
U. K.	1,21,000	(1) £ 17 (Rs. 226/10/-) July to Dec. 1946. (2) £ 17.15 (Rs. 236/10/-) Jan. to June, 1947 C. & F. Indian Ports.	3,06,49,000	56,800	(1) £ 18.10 (Rs. 247) July to Aug. 1947. (2) £ 19.0 (Rs. 254) Sept. to Dec. 1947. (3) £ 19.10 (Rs. 261) Jan. to June 1948. C. & F. Indian Ports.	1,43,87,440
U. S. A.	..	....	..	17,500	\$ 92.39 (Rs. 304) C & F. Indian Ports.	53,35,313
U. S. S. R.	5,939	Rs. 273/10/- C. & F. Indian Ports.	16,25,100	3,000	Rs. 365/- C. & F. Indian Ports.	10,95,000
U. K.	..	....	..	..	....	..
U. S. A.	..	....	..	2,790	\$ 88.8 (Rs. 293/-) per ton C. & F. Indian Ports.	8,18,230
U. S. S. R.	..	....	..	..	....	..

RESTRICTIONS ON DESPATCH OF COTTON HOSIERY GOODS

*966. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state why the despatch of cotton hosiery goods is not allowed when cotton yarn is allowed?

(b) What is the loss suffered by the postal department since the said prohibitory order?

(c) Have Government any intention of revising the order?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) In accordance with the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1946, as imposed by the Ministry of Industry and Supply, and amended up-to-date, the despatch by inland post of cotton hosiery is allowed from one place to another in the Indian Union but the despatch of cotton yarn is restricted to any two places within the same Province.

(b) Nil.

(c) The honourable member may address this question to the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply.

LIGNITE DEPOSITS IN SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT, MADRAS

*967. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that large deposits of lignite have been discovered in the South Arcot district of the Madras Presidency and if so, what steps are being taken to develop these deposits?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: A large deposit of lignite extending over sixteen square miles with an average thickness of approximately twenty two feet, was located in the South Arcot District a few years ago. Since 1945, thirty-three boreholes have been sunk; and in 1946-47, when the mining of deposit was reaching "development stage", a mining engineer with necessary technical and other personnel was deputed from the Coal Commissioner's Organisation to examine the possibilities of exploiting the deposit. A statement is laid on the table showing the work so far done and the items proposed to be undertaken.

STATEMENT

The work so far done by the staff deputed to investigate the possibilities of exploiting the deposit includes:

- (i) Sinking of two pits—one of 10 feet diameter to a depth of 180 feet and the other of 18 feet diameter to a depth of 30 feet; and
- (ii) Prospecting of an additional area of about 13 square miles which has been found to contain a very thick bed of lignite.

Further prospecting for delineating the boundaries of the deposit and for proving its quality, thickness, depths from the surface, etc., is now being carried out.

The items of work proposed to be undertaken are:

- (a) sinking of a pit in the additional area;
- (b) sinking of two pits near Uyyakondaravi where 75 feet lignite has been found at a depth of 325 feet from the surface;
- (c) boring operations to map the lignite deposits; and
- (d) deep drilling to prove the farthest extent of the lignite field South-eastward.

MODIFICATIONS IN DAKOTA AEROPLANES AGAINST FIRE

*968. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what modifications have been recently introduced and made mandatory on Dakota aeroplanes by the United States of America Civil Aeronautics Administration and the United Kingdom Air Registration Board with a view to ensuring safety against fire;

(b) whether such modifications have been introduced on the Dakotas in India; and

(c) if not, why not?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) I lay on the table a statement giving the required information.

(b) The modifications which are considered necessary are being enforced.

(c) There has been delay in carrying out modifications on account of the non-availability of a number of component parts, but every attempt is being made to procure them.

STATEMENT

The following are the mandatory modifications recently introduced on the Dakotas by the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the United States of America and the Air Registration Board of the United Kingdom with a view to ensure safety against fire:

I. United States of America:

- (1) Installation of fire detectors in the engine accessory section.
- (2) Rear baggage compartment, access door and vent (where applicable).
- (3) Elimination of all holes in fire wall, addition of control cable seals, replacement of dural plates and fittings with steel plates and fittings.
- (4) Replacement of fluid carrying lines, forward of fire wall with a steel or fire resistance flexible hoses.
- (5) Installation of shut-off valves on lines carrying combustible fluids into the engine accessory section.
- (6) Use of fire-resisting materials in the cabin where smoking is permitted.

II. United Kingdom:

- (1) Installation of fire warning lights. (Nos. 1 and 2 of the U.S.A. requirements.)
- (2) Inertia switch operation of the fire extinguishing system in addition to manual operation. (This is additional to the U.S.A. requirements.)
- (3) Introduction of flame-proof hoses in engine bay. (No. 4 of the U.S.A. requirements.)
- (4) Fireproofing of firewall. (No. 3 of U.S.A. requirements.)

ORGANISATIONS FOR RESEARCH ON CROPS

*969. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there are separate central organisations responsible for research on paddy, cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, jute, tobacco, coconut, potato and lac?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes.

EXPANSION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*970. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been considerably expanded during the period from 1946 to 1949 and further extension is under contemplation at a cost of nearly a crore of rupees?

(b) Is it a fact that under the expansion plans, the salaries of most of the superior staff have been doubled in comparison to what they were drawing before?

(c) Is it also a fact that an Englishman is being brought from the United Kingdom as the Head of a division in the institute?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) There has been some expansion since 1946.

A five-year post-war expansion scheme was accepted in principle, involving an expenditure of nearly Rs. 1 crore in 1948-49. But this has been postponed owing to financial stringency.

(b) No. The salaries of the entire staff have been refixed under the Central Services Revision of Pay Rules, 1947.

(c) Yes. There is a proposal under consideration to appoint for a period of two years an Englishman who is a distinguished scientist and a specialist as Head of Division of Entomology, to initiate new lines of research in the subject.

OFFICER STRENGTH IN AGRICULTURAL DIVISION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*971. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the officer strength in the Agricultural Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and how many are graduates in Agriculture?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The Agriculture Division (now called the Division of Agronomy) has on its officer strength, one Head of Division, three Class I and ten Class II Officers.

Of them one in Class I and six in Class II are graduates in Agriculture, some of them possessing higher qualifications.

The others are graduates in sciences basic to Agriculture like Soil Chemistry (Agronomical), Botany, Animal Husbandry, and Statistics.

IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE BREED

*972. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has an old herd of milch cows and that no new breeds have been introduced in this country?

(b) Is it also a fact that the central dairy institute at Bangalore or the Indian Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Institute at Izzatnagar are also working for the improvement of cattle stock?

(c) If so, what steps do Government propose to take to co-ordinate these institutions?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The experimental work of the Agriculture Division which is now called the Agronomy Division, is concerned with developing high yielding strains of Sahiwal and Tharparkar breeds of cattle by scientific breeding and adoption of improved methods of cattle husbandry. The Sahiwal herd is maintained at Pusa (New Delhi) and the Tharparkar at Karnal. Considerable improvements have been effected in the milk yield of both the herds. India possesses a number of good breeds of its own and it is consequently not considered essential to introduce any new breeds from other countries.

(b) Yes. But the breeds developed in each are different. The Tharparkar and Sahiwal in the first, the Sindhi, Gir, and the Murrah buffalo in the second, and the Haryana and Kumauni hill type in the third.

(c) The work of these institutes is complementary to one another and the technical programmes and the annual progress reports of all the three are co-ordinated by the Scientific Committees of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION AND CONTRACTORS

*973. **Master Nand Lal:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Council for

Railways in its meeting held on the 14th April 1945 on subject No. 3—“Catering Policy” considered and agreed on certain general principles?

(b) Is it a fact that under instructions from the Government the following contracts and vending licenses on the Eastern Punjab Railway are terminated:

(i) contract for bookstalls held by M. Gulab Singh and Sons;

(ii) licenses of vending at Meerut City, Meerut Cantonment and Ambala Cantonment held by Messrs. Daulat Ram and Company?

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

(d) Is it a fact that in the agreements made between the Railway Administration and the Contractors there still exists a clause contrary to the said policy?

(e) If so, what are the reasons for not mending this term in the agreement according to that policy?

(f) Do Government now propose to cancel the orders of terminating those contracts and licences and amend the term of the agreement?

(g) If not, what are the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). (i) So far as the contract for bookstalls held by Messrs. Gulab Singh and Sons is concerned, the Chief Administrative Officer served notice terminating the contract as from 31st December, 1948, in terms of the agreement entered into, because of the contractors' unsatisfactory work. The contractors have however obtained an injunction from the Court and the matter is now *sub-judice*.

(ii) The vending licences at Meerut City, Meerut Cantt., and Ambala Cantt., held by Messrs. Daulat Ram and Company were terminated at one month's notice in terms of the agreement by the E. P. Railway Administration after complaints of infringement of the terms of the licences, had been investigated departmentally.

(d) It is not a fact.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No.

(g) Because the action taken is in public interests.

ENQUIRY AGAINST SUB-LETTING OF VENDING LICENCES AT GHAZIABAD, MEERUT CITY AND MEERUT CANTONMENT

*974. **Master Nand Lal:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the East Punjab Railway Administration on the instructions from the Minister of State conducted enquiries on the complaints against the sub-letting of licences for vending, at Ghaziabad, Meerut City and Meerut Cantonment in November and December 1948?

(b) Will Government state the orders passed thereon?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) Certain complaints relating to the alleged sub-letting of vending contracts at Ghaziabad, Meerut City and Meerut Cantonment, were referred by the Railway Board to the Chief Administrative Officer of the E. P. Railway for investigation.

(b) As the complaint against the contractor at Ghaziabad could not be substantiated, no action was taken. The contracts at Meerut City and Meerut Cantonment were, however, terminated with a month's notice as it was considered that the truth of the complaints had been established.

ALLOWANCES TO RUNNING STAFF

*975. **Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any distinction in giving allowances to Running Staff between one class of Railway servants and another and if so, why?

(b) Are the Travelling Ticket Checkers classed as Running Staff and if not, why not?

(c) Are there different standards of allowances given to Travelling Ticket Checkers in different Railways and if so, why?

(d) Is it under the consideration of Government to give the same allowance to all Running Staff and to include Travelling Ticket Checkers in the class of Running staff?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) The answer is in the affirmative; this difference is due to difference in the nature of the duties and responsibilities of the various categories of running staff.

(b) No; only staff incharge of moving trains are classed as Running staff.

(c) and (d). The rates of travelling allowance paid to Travelling Ticket Checkers on the various railways are not uniform at present as on some Railways these rates were fixed under Company Managements in accordance with their own procedure. The introduction of an uniform procedure is under the consideration of the Board. It has already been stated that Travelling Ticket Checkers are not Running staff.

EXTRA CHARGE FOR EMBOSSED ENVELOPES

*976. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Communications at its meeting held on the 2nd February, 1949 accepted the proposal of the Ministry to levy an extra charge for embossed envelopes?

(b) If so, what will be the extra charge and on envelopes of what denominations will this be levied?

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

(b) The Standing Advisory Committee having approved of the principle, actual details are now being worked out and till that has been done, it is not possible to give the information asked for.

CATERING CONTRACT TO MESSRS. BALLAVDAS ESWARDAS ON B. N. RAILWAY

*977. **Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Deputy General Manager (Food), Bengal Nagpur Railway, entered into a contract with Messrs. Ballavdas Eswardas and others for a period of three years for catering at certain stations prior to 21st February, 1949, the last date for receiving applications for the appointment of contractors?

(b) Are Government aware that Messrs. Ballavdas Eswardas and others sublet stations at exorbitant rates to persons who call themselves managers of those contractors and keep duplicate records of accounts in their names?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) No new contracts have been entered into but an offer was made to Messrs. Ballavdas Eswardas and other existing contractors prior to 21st February, 1949, for the renewal of leases at certain large stations on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, for a period of one year. This offer is now being reviewed in consequence of a recent decision taken by

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the Railway Board, after consultation with the Central Advisory Council for Railways, that as far as possible refreshment rooms and stalls at small stations should be entrusted to local professional men and that contracts for dining cars and large stations should be left to hoteliers or catering firms of repute.

(b) Government have seen allegations that contracts are sublet by vending contractors. The revised policy is intended to prevent subletting.

REQUIREMENTS AND PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS

*978. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether there were any areas in the provinces, the Centrally Administered areas and the Indian States which did not report about the production of principal foodgrains there?

(b) If so, what was the estimated produce of principal foodgrains in such areas in the year 1947-48?

(c) What was the total crop of "small millets" in the provinces, the Centrally Administered areas and the Indian States in the year 1947-48?

(d) What is the exact requirement of the provinces, the Centrally Administered areas and the Indian States in regard to foodgrains?

(e) What is their population?

(f) What was the requirement per adult unit per day in the year 1947-48?

(g) What proportion of the imported foodgrains is consumed by (i) Indian States; (ii) provinces; and (iii) Centrally Administered areas?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) A certain number of States did not report about the production of principal foodgrains in their areas.

(b) The estimate of gross production of principal foodgrains for the 'totally non-reporting' and 'partially non-reporting' areas is taken as 3.4 million tons.

(c) The estimate of gross production of 'small millets' for the Indian Union is taken as 1.6 million tons.

(d) The estimated requirements for 1948 are 32.3, 0.3 and 12.6 million tons respectively. The corresponding figures for 1949 are 32.5, 0.3 and 12.7 million tons.

(e) The estimated population for 1948 is 248.3, 2.0 and 96.7 millions respectively. Corresponding figures for 1949 are 251.1, 2.0 and 97.9 millions. The adult equivalent is taken at 86 per cent.

(f) Requirements are usually calculated on the basis of 1 lb. per adult per day for the farm population and 12 ozs. per adult per day for non-farm population.

(g) The proportion in 1947-48 was

(i) Provinces—57 per cent.

(ii) Centrally Administered Areas—5 per cent.

(iii) Indian States—27 per cent.

(iv) Miscellaneous—11 per cent.

The corresponding figures for 1948-49 are 50 per cent., 5 per cent., 29 per cent. and 16 per cent.

AGMARKING AND STANDARDISATION OF INDIAN WOOL

*979. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state for how long the question of Agmarking and standardising various qualities of Indian wool has been under consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

(b) How many conferences have been held in this connection and with what result?

(c) Is introduction of standardisation expected at an early date?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Since October, 1945.

(b) Two. The trade interests are generally opposed to the introduction of Agmarking and standardisation.

(c) In view of persistent opposition of trade to compulsory standardisation, attempts were made to persuade trade to adopt grading for internal trade and export purposes on a voluntary basis. But as the response was not encouraging, a proposal to regulate the quality of wool for export under the Sea Customs Act is now being considered.

SALE OF GRADED WOOL IN U.S.A.

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

(a) since how long Messrs. Kamani Brothers Limited, Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay have been trading in Wool,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in his letter No. F.13/88/44-G, dated 20th November, 1948 to the President, Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America, mentioned Messrs. Kamani Brothers, Limited, Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay as having made a request to him to assist the shippers in the sale of 200 bales of graded wool in the United States of America;

(c) whether Government are aware that the said firm of Messrs. Kamani Brothers Limited had never traded in wool before and are in fact dealers in metal; and

(d) whether Government propose to make an investigation into the matter?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Messrs. Kamani Brothers Limited are new comers to trading in wool.

(b) Yes. A copy of the letter referred to in the question is placed on the table. This was the only firm which had agreed to export wool according to standard specifications as desired by the Institute. In the interest of India's export trade in wool, similar assistance would be given to any firm which agreed to export according to standard specifications.

(c) Yes. New comers have not been banned from entering any trade.

(d) Government have examined this matter and find that the wool trade which has consistently opposed compulsory regulation of standard specifications for wool for export to foreign countries have not appreciated the action of any firm agreeing to export wool according to standard specifications.

Copy of letter No. F. 13/88/44-G., dated the 20th November, 1948 from the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India, New Delhi to the President, Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America, Inc. Empire State Building, New York (U.S.A.)

I have the honour to recall the interview I had with you (President Mr. Merrill A. Watson) in New York on the 25th June, 1947, on the subject of the development of Carpet wool trade between India and the United States of America. As advised by you, I interviewed on the same day Mr. F. A. Hayes and Mr. D. C. Highley of Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., (140 Madison Avenue, N. Y.). Subsequently, on the 27th June, 1947, I had a long discussion with Mr. Frederick Klein, President, Mr. W. C. Ewing, Vice-President and Mr. G. A. Tully of Alexander Smith and Sons, Carpet Company (Lake Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.).

2. These discussions clearly brought forward the point that shipments of wool from India to the U.S.A. were of uncertain and indifferent qualities and, as such, the trade and the manufacturers in the U.S.A. would greatly appreciate any step which India might take to regulate the quality of her export of wool. Since after my return home, I have been paying

special attention to this question and, in consultation with those who are in the know of the trade, I have been able to prepare tentative grade specifications for wool exported out of India. I am enclosing herewith a copy of those specifications for such comments as your Institute may be kind enough to offer. I am also persuading the shippers in this country to export wool in accordance with those specifications and a request has just been received by me from a leading business concern from Bombay (Messrs. Kamani Brothers, Ltd., Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, India) to assist them in the sale of 200 bales of graded wool in the U.S.A. As far as is known to me, this business concern is a large and dependable organisation and I have reasons to believe that they would export wool in accordance with the proposed standard specifications.

Any assistance your Institute might give to this business concern from Bombay in selling wool in the United States of America on the basis of standard grades, would be highly appreciated. I am advising the firm to approach you for such advice and assistance which it may be possible for your Institute to render.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADVISER'S VISIT TO U.S.A. IN CONNECTION WITH INDIAN WOOL TRADE

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India visited the United States of America last year and contacted carpet manufacturers of that country interested in Indian wool; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the nature of talk he had in the United States of America and the use to which the knowledge he gained there was put to?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes. In June 1947.

(b) He discussed with the Institute of Carpet Manufacturers, America (Inc.), New York, the question of carpet wool trade between India and U.S.A. and the type and quality of Indian wool used by American manufacturers. He was advised by the Institute that the manufacturers in America would greatly appreciate if India could export her wool exactly in accordance with standard specifications. This information was made known to the wool trade in India and the Agricultural Marketing Adviser advised exporters to export their wool in accordance with Agmark standards.

SHIFTING OF RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE FROM DELHI

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

(a) the action proposed to be taken on para. 169 of Chapter XVI of the Railway Enquiry Committee Report in regard to the working of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Association of the Clerks of the Office that the office should not be shifted from Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that a majority of the staff of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office belong to Punjab, Delhi and the United Provinces; and

(d) whether Government would ascertain the wishes of the staff for the choice of the station in case it is proposed to shift the office?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Government have not reached any decision on the recommendation of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) In case it is decided to move the office elsewhere, the convenience of the staff will certainly be a consideration in selecting the site.

CONTRACTOR FOR TONGA STANDS AT DELHI MAIN STATION

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

(a) whether the Railway authorities have appointed any contractor for the tonga stands at the Delhi main Station;

(b) whether Government are aware that a fee of annas four per tonga is being charged by a self-appointed contractor from each tonga driver before he is permitted to take passengers; and

(c) whether Government propose to compel the tonga drivers permitted to stand at the Railway sheds to display prominently the rates prescribed for different localities in Delhi?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) No contractor has been appointed by the railway authorities for the tonga stands at Delhi Main station.

(b) The Government are not aware of any such arrangement.

(c) Tongas ply under the regulations of the Delhi Municipality and tonga drivers are required to exhibit authorised rates on the tongas. Municipal regulations are enforced by a Municipal Jamadar posted at Delhi Main station.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

*984. **Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any botanical survey of any parts of India within the last ten years;

(b) if so, whether any additional food-plants for human beings and cattle have been discovered; and

(c) if so, what their potentialities are?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) No.

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

SUPPLY OF HARD COKE TO MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS INGOTS

*985. **Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of concerns carrying on the industry of manufacturing brass ingots for circles and sheets in the East Punjab and the United Provinces;

(b) whether hard-coke quotas allotted to such concerns are in accordance with the quantities of their supplies of brass circles and sheets to different parts of India; and

(c) if this be not the case in any of the abovementioned provinces, whether Government propose to take any action in the matter as far as their hard-coke supplies by the centre are concerned?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) One in East Punjab and three in U.P.

(b) and (c). Government of India have no information as allotment of hard coke is done by Provincial Governments. The Central Government however in some special cases allot additional quantities to the Provincial Governments concerned for allocation to the firms whose normal requirements could not be met by the Provincial Governments.

REMOVAL OF TWO OFFICERS OF DIRECTORATE OF FOODGRAINS MOVEMENT FROM HEADQUARTERS

*986. **Shri Satish Chandra:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether it is a fact that two officers of the Directorate of Foodgrains Movement were removed from headquarters at Delhi a few months ago on account of certain complaints against them?

(b) What are the designations of those Officers and the nature of complaints against each of them?

(c) Have the complaints been investigated so far, and if so, what is the result?

(d) Were they suspended or transferred to some other place pending investigation?

(e) Where are they working now and in what capacity?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (d). One officer was sent outside Delhi, while another went on leave.

(b) One is a Chief Director and the other a Deputy Director of Movement. As the complaints are still under investigation it is not desirable to disclose the nature of the complaints.

(c) The investigation has not been completed.

(e) One of the officers has been reverted to his parent office on the expiry of his leave and the other is still attached to the Food Ministry.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
PRODUCTION OF IMPROVED SEEDS

75. **Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is Dr. Burn's estimate of percentage increase of production by (i) manure and fertilisers; and (ii) by seeds?

(b) What are the quantities of improved seeds proposed to be produced in the next three financial years—year by year?

(c) How will they be raised and distributed?

(d) What is the estimated cost which will have to be incurred by Government in this regard?

(e) What is the estimated increase in yield per acre expected by the use of improved seeds (cereal by cereal)?

(f) What are the improved varieties of seeds which Government propose to raise—province by province, and crop by crop?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) (i) Twenty to forty per cent. by use of manure and fertilisers, and (ii) five to ten per cent. by the use of improved seeds.

(b) The programmes of the Provincial Governments hitherto received show that the following quantities of improved seeds for all foodgrains will be produced during 1949-50 to 1951-52:

1949-50	128 lakh maunds
1950-51	118 lakh maunds
1951-52	127 lakh maunds

According to the present plans the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, and Orissa will be able to cover by 1951-52, the following percentages of the total areas under the foodgrains mentioned below with improved seeds:

	Madras	Bombay	Orissa
Paddy	75%	42%	54%
Maize	..	44%	..
Bajra	30.6%	..	..
Ragi	55.6%	..	..
Gram	..	75%	..

The Government are reconsidering the proposals of other Provinces with a view to step up production.

(c) The practice is that nucleus seeds are first multiplied at Government Farms. Seeds thus raised are given to 'A' class growers for further multiplication. All these are recovered and are given to a large number of 'B' class growers and the seeds recovered from the latter are distributed to cultivators.

(d) The total expenditure likely to be incurred by various Governments during the 3 years from 1949-50 to 1951-52 is estimated at Rs. 373 lakhs except for Assam for which figures are not available.

(e) and (f). Two statements are laid on the table.

STATEMENT I.

Estimated percentage of increase in production by use of improved seeds.

Paddy	10-20%
Wheat	10-20%
Gram	8-10%
Bajra	5-10%
Jowar	8-10%
Barley	10%
Maize	10%
Cholam	10-15%
Ragi	10-15%
Tenai	10-15%
Nagli	10-15%

STATEMENT II.

Varieties of improved seeds to be raised by Provincial Governments.

(1) MADRAS—

(i) Paddy.—

(a) Coimbatore Strains—

GEB. 24, Co. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, and 20. T. 72 (Patnai Kasipichodi).

(b) Maruteru Strains—

MTV. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 S. R. 26 B.

(c) Aduturai Strains—

ADT. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22.

(d) Palur Strains—

PLR. 1, 2, 7.

(e) Patambi Strains—

PTB. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

(f) Berhampore Strains—

BAM. 1, 3, 6, 7 and 9.

(g) Anakapalle—

MYAPLI 7 and 30, Navakoti Saunam 3 and 4, Bangaruteega 9 and 155, Gunpur sannam 47, Maharajabhogam 4, Simkussannam 5, Bobbilizanti 1.

(h) Samalkota Strains—

SLO. 1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.

(i) Buchireddipalem Strains—

Melagulakaluculture 2202; 2552 and 2555; Pishanam culture 1283.

(j) Ambasammudram Strains—

ASD 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

(ii) Ragi.—

E. C. 3755; E. C. 593 No. 525 and R. 42.

(iii) Cholam.—

As. 29, 389, 2095 and 3313

M. 47-3 (Bold grain and draught resistant) N.S. 1

M. K. 132 and 140.

(iv) Cumbu (Bajra).—

KC. 8

P. T. 700, 367 and 2229.

(2) BIHAR—

(i) Paddy.—BK. 115, BK. 36, BK. 16,

BK. 88, BK. 141, IP. 24,

IP. 31, BK. 498-2A.

(ii) Wheat.—Kolba Wheat—IP. 52.

(3) C. P. AND BERAR—

(i) Paddy—

Early—R. 2. Nungi.

R. 3 Sultu Gurmatia.

Medium—R. 4. Surmatia.

R. 5. Ludko.

X 116 (Bhundu × Parewa)

X 22 (Ditto)

Late

X 19 (Budhiabako × Parewa)

R 6 Budhiabako.

R 7 Ajan.

R 8 Benisar.

R 8 Luchai.

Gurmatia.

(ii) Fine scented varieties.

Medium—R 10 Chhatti.

R 11 Dubraj.

R 12 Banspatri.

Late—R 13 Kubrimohar.

R 14 Badshahbhog.

Very late—R. 15 Chinoor.

Purple-leaved Hybrids for eradicating wild rice (Karga).

Early X (Nagkesar × No. 17).

Medium—X 2 (Nagkesar × Bhundu).

Late—X 55 (Nagkesar × Luchai.)

Wheat.—

I. P. 52, A 090, A 115 and Pusa 101.

(4) ORISSA—

Paddy, improved varieties of Wheat, Maize and Gram.

(5) UNITED PROVINCES—Improved varieties of Wheat, Paddy, Grams, Millets and Pulses.

(6) EAST PUNJAB—

(i) Wheat: C. 227, 228, 250, 253, 517, 518 and 591.

(ii) Gram Punjab.

Type 7, Gram G. 13, 24,

C. 12, 24.

- (a) Gram Punjab—
Type I.
(b) Gram A 1/3.
(iii) Bajra—A. 1/5.
A. 1/3.
(iv) Barley Type. 6
Barley Type. 4
(v) Rice—349 Jhona : 370 Basmati.
100, Ramajawan, 72 Phulpatti.
41 Lalnakanda, Muslikan.
(vi) Sugarcane Col. 9.
(vii) Maize—Hybrid.
(viii) Guara No. 2.
(ix) Jowar No. 21.
(x) Toria Selection A.
(xi) Rya L. 18.
(xii) Oats F.O.S. 1/29 Algerian.
(xiii) American Cotton L.S.S.
(xiv) Potato Kangra Local.
- (7) BOMBAY—
(i) Paddy.—A-67, A-90, A-200, M-161, M-81, M-249, M-141, D-6-22, K-540, K-226, K-42.
Z-31, Z-149, I.B. 12-11, Patni-6, Pawel-61, Waksal 107, Phadas 79, Varangal 487, Ambe
mohar 157 and 159.
(ii) Bajri—
Nadiad 207.
Akola.
(iii) Maize—Sumeri.
(iv) Nagli—B-11, E-31 and A-16.
M-35-1.
(v) Jowar—B-8
(vi) Wheat—Gulab, Moti, Jaya, Vijaya and N. 4.
(vi) Gram—Chaffa.

MIXING OF SESAMUM OIL WITH VANASPATI

76. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that his Ministry have decided that 5 per cent. sesamum oil is to be mixed with vanaspati before its being sold?

(b) If so, do Government propose to lay a copy of the order on the table of the House?

(c) What arrangements are there to see that this rule is observed?

(d) Have any factories been prosecuted for not observing this and, if so, how many and which factories?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes. Sesame or til oil is to be mixed at the factory stage i.e. before it is sold. (The underlying idea is that the presence of vanaspati so mixed can be detected by a simple chemical test if it is used for adulteration with ghee by the mixing trade. The measure is known as Latent Colourisation.)

(b) A copy of the order is laid on the table of the House.

(c) The provision has been brought to the notice of the Provincial and State Governments and through them to the notice of the Local Bodies who are

responsible for administering the Pure Food Laws. They as well as the Inspectors appointed by the Vanaspati Manufacturing Association occasionally draw test samples from the factories as well as from the markets.

As a further safeguard it is now proposed to appoint two Inspectors on the staff of the Vegetable Oil Products Controller for the purpose of taking check samples in order to test that Vanaspati is being manufactured according to specifications laid down in the Control Order.

(d) No case of violation of the order by the factories has come to the notice of Government so far.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 31st January, 1947

No. 5-VP(1)/47.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (1) of clause 4 of the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1946, as continued in force by sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Food, No. 5-VP(1)/45, dated the 26th July, 1945, the Vegetable Oil Products Controller for India hereby prohibits the manufacture, stock or sale of any vegetable oil products, which does not conform to the following particulars, namely:

- (1) It shall not contain any harmful colouring, flavouring or any other matter deleterious to health.
- (2) It shall not have moisture exceeding 0.25 per cent.
- (3) The melting point as estimated by the capillary slip method (as described in Note 1 below) shall be from 31°C to 37°C both inclusive with a tolerance of 2°C on either side.
- (4) The Butyro Refractometer reading at 40°C shall not be less than 48.0.
- (5) It shall not have unsaponifiable matter exceeding 1.5 per cent.
- (6) It shall not have free fatty acids (calculated as oleic acid) exceeding 0.25 per cent.
- (7) Diacetyl, if present, shall not be in excess of six parts per million.
- (8) The product on melting shall be clear in appearance. Its taste shall be free from staleness or rancidity.
- (9) On and after the 1st March, 1947, it shall contain refined or refined hydrogenated sesame (til) oil not less than 5 per cent. by weight so that when the vegetable Oil Product is mixed with refined groundnut oil in the proportion of 20:80, the red colour produced by the Baudouin test (as described in Note II below) shall not be lighter than 2.0 units in a 1 cm. cell of a Lovibond scale.

NOTE I.—The 'Capillary Slip Method' is as follows:

- (i) Thin walled glass tube open at both ends with an external diameter of 1.2 to 1.5 m.m. and internal diameter of 0.83 to 1.1 m.m. and length 5 to 6 cms. should be used after proper cleaning and drying.
- (ii) The sample of fat should be completely melted and well mixed at a temperature of about 50°C. Insert the capillary tube so that a column of fat about one cm. long is forced into it. Allow the fat in the tube to just set by keeping the tube in a horizontal position during winter, and during summer the tube may be put on a perforated metal tray which is so placed inside a small water bath containing water at 15°C.—17°C. that the bottom of the tray just touches the water.
- (iii) The tube is then placed in a test-tube immersed in water at 15°C.—17°C. for one hour.
- (iv) Suspend a thermometer (reading in 1/5th of a degree) in the centre of a beaker of water 10°C. (the beaker is to be provided with a side tube heating arrangement), so that the lower end of the fat column is 3 cms. below the surface of

water. Heat the side tube of the apparatus gently, so that the temperature of water increases slowly at the rate of 2°C. per minute till the temperature reaches 25°C. and thereafter at the rate of 1/2 a degree per minute.

(v) Note the temperature of water when the fat commences to rise in the tube. This temperature is recorded as the melting point.

The thermometer used in this test should be checked against a standard thermometer calibrated and certified by the National Physics Laboratory, Teddington, England.

NOTE II.—The Baudouin test shall be carried out as follows :—

Place in a test-tube 5 c.c. of the sample (20 parts of Vegetable Oil Products and 80 parts of refined groundnut oil) and 5 c.c. of Hydrochloric Acid (Specific Gravity 1.19) and add to it 8 drops of 2 per cent. solution in alcohol of freshly distilled furfural; shake vigorously for 2 minutes and allow to stand. The acid layer becomes distinctly red. Quickly filter the acid layer through a wet filter paper and examine the filtrate against a Lovibond scale in a 1 c.m. cell or against a red colour comparator.

If the Vegetable oil products on being shaken with hydrochloric acid alone, conveys a redness to the hydrochloric acid owing to the presence of certain artificial colouring agents, the procedure is as follows :—

Shake 10 c.c.s. of the melted vegetable oil products in a separating funnel for half a minute with 10 c.c.s. of hydrochloric acid, specific gravity 1.125. Draw off the red acid layer which collects at the bottom of the funnel and repeat the process until no further colouration takes place. During the treatment do not permit the temperature of the contents of the separating funnel to exceed that necessary to melt the fat. After the hydrochloric acid has been completely removed apply the Baudouin test as described above.

N. T. MONE,

Vegetable Oil Products Controller for India.

Copy of letter No. 5-VP(2)/47, dated the 24th June, 1947 from the Office of the Vegetable Oil Products Controller for India, New Delhi to All Provincial Governments and Minor Administrations.

The use of the term 'Vegetable Ghee' describing vegetable oil products which are also called 'Vegetable Products' or 'Vanaspati' has come into common use. Vanaspati is not ghee but refined hydrogenated Oil though it bears physical resemblance to ghee and the industry itself does not look with favour upon the association of the word 'Ghee' with 'Vanaspati', as it gives the impression that Vanaspati is counterfeit ghee and thus detracts from its value in the eyes of the public. It is therefore suggested that the use of the appellation 'Vegetable Ghee' should be discontinued and the article should be called 'Vegetable Product' or 'Vegetable Oil Product' or simply 'Vanaspati'.

2. Due to its resemblance with ghee, Vanaspati lends itself easily to adulteration with genuine ghee and thus affects adversely the ghee as well as the Vanaspati Industry. In order to minimise adulteration and to make Vanaspati clearly distinguishable from ghee, the Government of India have for the last three years taken wide powers to control Vanaspati on an all India basis. It is necessary, under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1946, to manufacture Vanaspati only to certain approved specifications (copy enclosed for ready reference). It is also incumbent on the industry to mark and identify Vanaspati container in a manner that the consumer is left in no doubt as to what the container contains. It is further made an offence for the stockists of Vanaspati to stock or sell pure ghee on the same premises. Last but not the least, it has been made obligatory on all Vanaspati manufacturers to incorporate such percentage of Sesame Oil in Vanaspati as may render practicable the detection of ghee adulterated with Vanaspati up to 10 per cent. It does not generally pay the mixing trade to adulterate ghee with lesser quantities of Vanaspati and it is, therefore, not absolutely necessary to safeguard adulteration below 10 per cent. This measure follows the procedure adopted in foreign countries where margarine, which can be mixed with butter, is produced. Sesame Oil when incorporated in Vanaspati acts as a latent colouriser and with its addition adulteration can be detected by a simple chemical test. The test is described in the Notification itself prescribing the compulsory addition of Sesame Oil. For the layman who may not be able to undertake the prescribed chemical test the following alternative test will serve the purpose :

'Dissolve a pinch of Cane-Sugar in about half an ounce of concentrated hydro-chloric acid (Specific gravity 1:20) in a test tube. Add to it 1/2—1 tola of the vegetable product or ghee of doubtful quality previously melted and shake vigorously when a pink colour will develop indicating the presence of oil oil.'

The test will indicate that the sample of ghee is adulterated with Vanaspati. It must however, be emphasised that no measure against adulteration however simple, can succeed

unless the Provincial Governments and local bodies who have to administer Pure Food Laws are alive to the danger of adulteration and take active steps to prevent it.

3. As the evil of adulteration of ghee is wide spread I would invite your co-operation in enforcing the measure outlined above by bringing it to the notice of the local bodies in your jurisdiction and authorities subordinate to you who are entrusted with the duty of administering Pure Food Laws, as well as the consuming public. Local Pure Food Laws may be suitably amended and all dealers selling 'Pure Ghee' as well as the inspecting staff may be required to keep with them the material which is required to carry out the simple chemical test mentioned in para. 2 above.

4. In view of the introduction of this reform, I am to request that your Government may reconsider if any legislation aiming at compulsory colouration of Vanaspati is essential as it will result merely in destroying the Psychological appeal of Vanaspati to the public without making detection of adulteration any more effective. I would bring to your notice that as yet no colouring material which would not affect the keeping quality of Vanaspati, would not be injurious to health, would not be easily eliminated by heating or by chemical process, would be non-toxic and which would not be objectionable to sight, smell or taste, has yet been discovered.

FACTORIES MANUFACTURING VANASPATI

77. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state how many factories there are in all in India for the manufacture of vanaspati?

(b) What are the names of the factories?

(c) What are the places where they are situated?

(d) What is the annual production of each?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Twenty seven factories were in production of Vanaspati for edible purposes at the end of 1948.

(b) to (d). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT
Production of Vanaspati during 1947 and 1948.

(Figures in Tons only).

Province or State.	Sl. No.	Name of Firm.	Production in 1947	Production in 1948	Recognized Capacity (annual)	Location	Remarks.
Bombay	1	Hindustan Vanaspati Mfg. Co.	23,543	38,189	55,000	Bombay city.	
"	2	Indian Vegetable Prod.	4,620	6,863	17,100	"	
"	3	Veg. Vit. foods Co. Ltd.	2,222	1,584	7,800	"	
"	4	Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.	3,458	4,475	9,600	"	
"	5	Amrit Banaspati Co.	3,554	3,988	5,000	"	
"	6	Amrit Oil Mills	741	2,051	2,000	"	
"	7	Bharat Vanaspati Prod.	2,242	3,129	9,000	Pachora.	*Started production in Aug. 1948.
"	8	Western India Veg. Prod.	*	682	3,000	Amalusee.	
Delhi	9	Ganesh Flour Mills Co.	3,638	4,833	6,000	Delhi city.	*Started production in March 1947.
"	10	D. C. M. Vanaspati Mfg. Co.	*1,938	7,720	7,500	"	
U. P.	11	Amrit Banaspati Co.	5,375	5,807	8,000	Ghaziabad.	
"	12	Vanaspati Industries	3,732	3,418	7,500	"	
"	13	Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co.	11,294	11,492	13,300	Modinagar.	
"	14	Ganesh Flour Mills Co.	8,119	11,504	13,670	Kanpur.	
Bihar	15	Rohas Industries Ltd.	3,337	3,844	4,960	Dalmianagar.	
Cochin	16	Tata Oil Mills Co.	196	580	1,200	Cochin (Tatapuram).	
Madras	17	Mysore Veg. Oil. Prod.	723	603	1,500	"	
"	18	Mettur Chemical Industries Corpn.	1,559	2,463	3,400	Madras city.	
West Bengal	19	Snowwhite Food Prod.	3,559	6,028	8,000	Methur Dem.	*Started production in July 1948.
"	20	Hindustan Dev. Corpn.	*	792	7,500	Calcutta City.	*Started production in October 1948.
"	21	Kusan Products	*	911	7,500	"	
Mysore State	22	Mysore Veg. Prod.	928	1,310	1,800	Bengalore.	
"	23	Devangere Vanaspati and Veg. Oils.	*1,116	914	3,000	Davangere.	
Saurashtra	24	Jagdish Industries	4,642	2,464	6,000	Porbander.	
"	25	Morvi Veg. Prod.	*	1,487	3,000	Morvi.	
Baroda State	26	Ashwin Industries	2,025	2,277	6,000	Baroda.	
"	27	Alembic Chem. Works (Lily Oils)	743	285	6,000	"	
TOTAL			93,804	129,693	224,330		

RESEARCH ON EFFECT OF VANASPATI ON HUMAN BEINGS

78. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that scientific research in regard to the effect of the use of vanaspati ghee on human beings is going on?

(b) By what time can the report of scientists engaged on this work be expected?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The final report may be expected before the end of 1949.

STOPPING THE MANUFACTURE OF VANASPATI

79. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on the 16th December, 1948 a Cow Conference was held at Jaipur under the Presidentship of the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and a resolution banning hydrogenation of vegetable oils was unanimously passed?

(b) Are Government aware that the President of the Indian National Congress condemned the manufacture of vanaspati ghee in his presidential address at Jaipur?

(c) Are Government aware that the Committee for Preservation and Protection of Cattle has condemned the manufacture of vanaspati ghee as a very great obstacle to the protection and preservation of cows?

(d) Is it a fact that the Gau Sewa Sangh of Wardha has passed a resolution requesting Government to stop hydrogenation of vegetable oils in the interest of cow protection?

(e) What action have Government taken in respect of the public demand to stop the manufacture of vanaspati ghee?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. Government have received a memorandum from the Gau Sewa Sangh to this effect.

(e) The present policy of Government is not to encourage the expansion of the Vanaspati Industry beyond what Government were already committed to. Government have reserved their final decision about the future of the Vanaspati Oil Industry till they are in possession of conclusive evidence about its effect on the human health or other drawbacks of Vanaspati which are under investigation by a committee of Scientists. As regards the proposal to stop hydrogenation, the question will be considered from all points of view.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE FOR PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION OF CATTLE

80. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Committee for Preservation and Protection of Cattle has submitted its report and if so, on what date?

(b) Do Government propose to lay a copy of the report on the table of the House?

(c) Have Government taken any action on the recommendations of the Committee so far and if so, what action has been taken?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes. The report was received on the 18th November, 1948.

(b) A copy of the report will be placed in the Library of the House as soon as printed copies of the same are received from the Press.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee have been forwarded to all the Provincial Governments, Local Administrations, States and States Unions for their views. The decision of the Government of India will be taken after the replies have been received from all of them.

RESTRICTIONS ON SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE

81. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what restrictions are in force against slaughter of cattle in the various provinces of India and when these restrictions were placed?

(b) How many cows, bullocks, she and he-buffaloes and young stocks were slaughtered in the cities of Calcutta, Howrah, Bombay and Madras in the slaughter houses in each month from 1st September, 1947 to 31st December, 1948?

(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter which appeared in the issue dated 9th January, 1949 of the *Hindustan* about the slaughter of cattle of good breed in big cities?

(d) What action are Government taking to stop the slaughter of such cattle?

(e) Is it a fact that cattle of good breed are taken from East Punjab and particularly from the districts of Hissar and Rohtak to Bombay and Calcutta and after one lactation are sent to the slaughter houses?

(f) How long has this question been before Government and what are the reasons for not taking action in the matter?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given to Lala Raj Kanwar's Starred Question No. 100 on the 11th August, 1948.

(b) The information so far received is put on the table of the House.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (f). The question of prohibition of slaughter of cattle has been examined in detail by an Expert Committee whose recommendations have been communicated to the Provincial and State Governments. Further action will be taken on receipt of the views of the Provincial Governments.

(e) The Provincial Governments concerned are being consulted and on receipt full information will be furnished to the House.

STATEMENT

Statistics of cattle and buffaloes slaughtered in the slaughter houses in the city of Madras from September 1947 to December, 1948.

	Cows.	Bullucks.	Young stock.	He buf-faloes.	She buf-faloes.	Young stock.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
September, 1947	103	1,009	..	788	283	..
October, "	107	1,095	..	880	148	..
November, "	101	1,078	..	735	256	..
December, "	109	1,104	..	880	284	..
January, 1948	102	1,150	..	738	198	..
February, "	100	965	..	685	178	..
March, "	96	1,080	..	807	212	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6
April, 1948	51	887	..	902	203	..
May, "	34	664	..	909	197	..
June, "	35	694	..	862	236	..
July, "	43	753	..	930	258	..
August, "	53	837	..	929	204	..
September, "	48	1,229	..	807	172	..
October, "	68	1,142	..	819	120	..
November, "	68	1,047	..	1,015	196	..
December, "	66	1,199	..	1,115	105	..
	1,184	15,931	..	13,731	3,103	..

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

82. Prof. Yashwant Rai: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;
- the number of Superintendents;
- the number of Assistants; and
- the number of senior-grade and junior-grade clerks and stenographers?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The number of officers and staff on 1st March 1949 in the Ministry of Railways is as follows:

- Gazetted officers—47.
- Superintendents—16.
- Assistants—188.
- Clerks and Stenographers—227.

GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

83. Prof. Yashwant Rai: Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

- the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;
- the number of Superintendents;
- the number of Assistants; and
- the number of senior-grade and junior-grade clerks and stenographers?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (i) and (ii). The total number of Gazetted Officers in the Communication Ministry is 19 of whom six are superintendents.

- 32.
- Clerks, senior grade—Nil.
Clerks, junior grade—41.
Stenographers—11.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS).

Wednesday, 9th March, 1949.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ORAL ANSWERS

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE ON PROFIT SHARING IN INDUSTRIES

*987. **Shri B. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Committee of Profit Sharing appointed by Government has made their recommendations for profit sharing in six industries?

(b) If so, have Government taken any decision thereon and if so, how do they intend to implement the decision?

(c) Do Government approve of the recommendations and if not, have Government considered any alternate proposals?

(d) Have industrial and labour organisations been consulted and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) Yes, as an experimental measure.

(b) and (c). The attention of the honourable member is invited to the answer given by me to Prof. N. G. Ranga's starred question No. 319 on the 11th February 1949.

(d) The Committee on Profit Sharing on which Labour and Industry were represented; consulted all important industrial and labour organisations before making its recommendations. The principal organisations of employers and workers are fully represented on the Central Advisory Council of Labour which is considering the report of the Committee on Profit Sharing.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha: May I know the names of the members of the Profit Sharing Committee?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not got the names ready with me, I will supply them to the honourable member if he so desires.

EXPORT OF RAW AND CRUSHED BONES AND IMPORT OF FERTILISERS

*988. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the total quantities of bones and crushed bones exported from this country during the year 1948?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of stopping such exports?

(c) What is the quantity and cost of foreign manures that have been imported into this country during the year 1948?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Approximately 33,777 tons of crushed bones were exported from this country during 1948. No raw bones were exported during this period.

(b) Raw Bones and Bonemeal are as a rule not allowed to be exported. Only crushed bones and bone-grist are allowed to be exported. Bones are useful as manure in the form of bonemeal, which is only a bye-product produced in the process of crushing bones. Bones are mainly crushed for export purposes and if the export of crushed bones and bone-grist is totally prohibited, there will be no incentive to collect bones, which will actually deprive the country of a large quantity of bonemeal.

(c) A statement showing the quantity and cost of different kinds of fertilisers that have been imported into this country during the year 1948 is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Quantity and cost of different kinds of fertilisers imported into this country during the year, 1948.

Name of Fertiliser	Quantity in tons	Value in Rs.
Sulphate of Ammonia	144,182	4,35,03,737
Ammonium Phosphate	7,333	19,13,913
Di-Ammonium Phosphate	1,831	11,31,606
Ammonium Nitrate	5,344	16,40,608
Sodium Nitrate	21,814	52,35,360
Calcium Superphosphate	50	10,725
	180,354	5,34,35,949

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that bonemeal is always prepared from crushed bones and has the policy of the Government not been to stop the export of crushed bones also?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: As a matter of fact, whatever bonemeal is prepared in the country is expected to be left within the country, but then I am told the process of crushing bones is rather unsatisfactory here and the expenses of complete pulverization of bones into powder are very high and that it is not possible to reduce all bones into bonemeal.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: How many bone-crushing factories are there in India and what is their total production?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am afraid I have not got the information.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: It is possible, Sir, to get fertilizer manure by exchanging crushed bones by barter system?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: There is no such system in operation, but what the honourable member has in mind is actually what is achieved.

I might give a few details, particularly the arithmetic of the matter, from which the honourable member will see that the procedure that we are following is fully to the benefit of the country. The present export price of crushed bones is remunerative and brings foreign exchange—including dollars, I might inform the House. As compared with the import price of rock phosphate of Rs. 100 per ton, the present export price for crushed bones is between Rs. 500 to 350 per ton. It is estimated that by exporting 100,000 tons of crushed bones and bone-grist and importing its equivalent, namely 50,000 tons of rock phosphate—one ton of rock phosphate being equivalent to 2 tons of bones in phosphorus content—the country could produce all the superphosphates

required at much cheaper rates and at the same time earn about Rs. 2½ to 3 crores worth of foreign exchange.

Seth Govind Das: Is any effort being made to see that all bone which is available in India is turned into bonemeal and no export of crushed bones is made?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I have explained the circumstances which justify the continuance of the present system.

Seth Govind Das: I wanted to ask whether any effort is being made to establish more factories in this country, so that we may turn these crushed bones into bonemeal?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I have pointed out that we are getting all the superphosphates that we need and at the same time earn quite a lot of foreign exchange into the bargain.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Is the Honourable Minister aware that bone materials of all kinds are very useful for purposes of manure?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: What I have given is the scientific view of the matter—I do not know about the popular view.

Shri B. N. Munavalli: May I know what percentage of bonemeal is obtained by crushing the bones now in India?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I could not say that offhand.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: In view of the shortage of manure, will Government be pleased to restrict the export of bonemeal?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Bonemeal is not allowed to be exported.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know the price of sulphate of ammonia in India?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I do not think I have got the figure here. I could give the quantity of sulphate of ammonia and the value in rupees but my honourable friend will have to work it out. The sulphate of ammonia that was imported in 1947 amounted to 1,33,230 tons and its cost was Rs. 8,11,00,000 odd.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: May I know whether to popularise the use of bone-dust by the cultivators, Government makes a subsidy, that is sells bone-dust to the cultivators at a reduced price?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: That is a matter on which I do not feel myself competent to make any statement. My friend perhaps would put a question to the Honourable Minister for Agriculture.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: May I know if human bones are also included in the crushed bones?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Human bones are not included.

MAJOR SCHEMES OF DEVELOPMENT

†*989. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what are the major schemes of development that are not being taken up due to financial stringency?

(b) How many of these schemes are productive and when would these schemes again be considered for implementation?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) No development schemes are being abandoned but suitable adjustments are being made in the speed with which these projects will be implemented.

(b) Does not arise.

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

CONTROL ON FOOD CHARGES IN DELHI AND SIMLA HOTELS

*990. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the control on courses and charges for food served in hotels and lodging houses in Delhi and Simla still exists?

(b) Are Government aware that hotel owners charge exorbitant rates and supply very poor quality of food?

(c) What are the food charges in hotels in Delhi and New Delhi?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) The control still exists in New Delhi and in the Notified area of the Civil Station, Delhi, and also, as far as I am aware, in Simla.

(b) Government have received some complaints to this effect.

(c) A statement showing the food charges in hotels in New Delhi and in the Notified Area of the Civil Station Delhi, is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Food charges of hotels in New Delhi and in the notified area of Civil Station Delhi.

S. No.	Name and situation of the hotel	Breakfast	Lunch	Afternoon tea	Dinner
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
*1.	Maiden's Hotel, Delhi	2 8 0	3 8 0	1 8 0	3 8 0
*2.	Cecil Hotel, Delhi	3 0 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	3 8 0
*3.	Grand Hotel, Delhi	2 0 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	3 8 0
*4.	Swiss Hotel, Delhi	2 8 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	3 8 0
*5.	Hotel Imperial, New Delhi	2 8 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	3 8 0
				with eatables Re. 1 plain	
*6.	Marina, New Delhi	3 0 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	3 8 0
*7.	Central Court Hotel, New Delhi	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	3 8 0
*8.	Hotel India, New Delhi	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	3 8 0
9.	Madras Hotel—Monthly charges	{ Two meals per day—Rs. 40 Coffee and milk—Rs. 15			
10.	South India Boarding House—	Monthly charges for boarding only (two meals per day) Rs. 45 Monthly charges (for two meals per day) with lodging Rs. 80			
	(In the case of poor monthly boarders the concessional monthly charges is Rs. 60 for both board and lodging).				
	Charges for one meal Re. 1.				

* For these Hotels, no monthly charges are prescribed.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In view of the complaints which the Honourable Minister stated he has received, what steps have Government taken and do they intend to take any further steps to remove these complaints?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Yes, Sir. Some legislation is being introduced very shortly.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In this Session?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Yes, in this Session.

LABOUR OFFICERS SENT FOR TRAINING ABROAD

*991. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the number of Labour Officers who have been sent abroad for training during the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(b) How many have returned after full training?

(c) What are the qualifications required for an official to be sent for such training?

(d) What is the cost of training each officer and how much amount has so far been spent towards this training?

(e) Have they been sent to any other country besides the United Kingdom and if not, why not?

(f) Is there any regular scheme under which these officers are sent for training abroad?

(g) What is the kind of training they receive in foreign countries?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) Thirteen Labour Officers were sent for training to U. K. in 1945, thirty in 1946 and ten in 1948. No Labour Officer could be sent out for training in 1947 owing to Partition.

(b) All the fifty three Labour Officers, who were sent for training, returned to India after undergoing the full course of training.

(c) The Officers should at least be University graduates and have a minimum of five years' experience of administration of Labour Legislation or Welfare work.

(d) The approximate cost of training one Labour Officer is Rs. 8,000. A total expenditure of Rs. 2,16,000 approximately has so far been incurred on the training of Labour Officers so far as the Central Government is concerned.

(e) So far Labour Officers have been sent for training only to U.K. where necessary facilities were made available for their training.

(f) Yes. There is a regular scheme whose continuance depends upon availability of funds and training facilities abroad.

(g) The subjects in which the Labour Officers are trained are:

(i) Factory Inspection—Labour Welfare.

(ii) Industrial Relations and Working of Trade Unions.

(iii) Wages Inspection—Coalmines Welfare. Each officer may select two of the above subjects or only one for more specialized training.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Arising out of the answer given by the Minister that fifty three candidates have returned after obtaining full course, may I know the nature of the full course, and whether any degree or diploma is given?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is not a degree or diploma course. Students are offered opportunities to gain practical experience of working along with Government agencies, Industry and trade unions.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Do Government consider it desirable to send them for such training in foreign countries? What are the advantages that they have brought into this country after training abroad?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Government feel that it is desirable to send our officers to foreign countries where they have got the improved methods of welfare work as well as improved appliances in their factories, so that our officers may gain experience of those things.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are Government proposing to start any training school with these people who had been trained in England as the teachers?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: One scheme is under consideration. After the provision in our Factories Act that in every establishment employing more than 500 workers, there should be a welfare officer, the demand for welfare officers in the country will be very large and in order to cater to the need of the industry we are proposing to start a training centre here.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: How many candidates were sent from the Indian States and on whose account?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Seven officers.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member also wants to know on whose account?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: At the expense of the States concerned.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Are the selections made on the recommendations of the provincial governments?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Strictly on the recommendations of the provincial governments.

Shri C. Subramaniam: What is the number of trainees from Madras please?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: Nineteen officers of the provincial governments were trained, but as to the quota of Madras I would require notice.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister stated that this scheme will be continued, that is to say, the officials will be sent to foreign countries for training. Just now he stated that a training centre will be opened here. Does he still feel that despite that, they will continue to be sent to foreign countries or they will be stopped immediately?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: In spite of the fact that we want to start our own centre, Government feels it will be necessary for some time to send some of our officers to foreign countries.

HIGH PRIORITY FOR INDIA IN EXPORT OF JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

*992. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers in Japan has accorded India high priority in the export of Japanese Industrial products?

(b) If so, what steps have Government taken to see that full advantage of the same is taken by India?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Yes.

(b) Even though there is a trade agreement with Japan, the actual trade flows through normal trade channels. It is, therefore, primarily for our trade and industry to make the best use of SCAP's offer by placing firm orders for their requirements on Japanese manufacturers. Government are giving assistance to Indian importers and will continue giving it by the issue of licences and also by sponsoring their visits to Japan in order to enable them to settle details on the spot. The Commercial Counsellor to the Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, has also instructions to give all possible assistance needed by Indian importers in securing their goods from Japan.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what is the total amount of the orders placed and the particular articles that have been ordered?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: We have not got any definite information on the point. We have information only as regards the amount represented by the letters of credit opened so far, but that would not be a sure index of the actual orders that are executed.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that under the Trade Plan, the delivery of all these articles is fixed for June 1949. May I know if Government have taken steps to see that all these are compiled with before this period?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: As far as it lies in the power of Government, Government will try to do everything possible in the matter, but as I have already said, the matter lies in the hands of the private trade mostly.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: If the private trade fails, may I know whether Government will take advantage of this?

Mr. Speaker: That would be hypothetical.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the SCAP authority allow a margin of profit for itself while fixing the export price of industrial products?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: My honourable friend put to me a similar question a few days ago, and I have looked up the position. It seems that SCAP has fixed different rates of exchange for yen for different categories of commodities. If the House is interested in this question, I would like to give an idea of the disparity between the different rates of exchange. For instance, in respect of textile machinery 152 yen represent a dollar. This is one end of the scale. At the other end we find that in respect of glassware 650 yen represent a dollar. Then there are different other categories in between. This matter has already been taken up by us with SCAP, and we have made representations that there should be a uniform rate of exchange. As a matter of fact, it is this disparity in the rates of exchange that has stood in the way, to a certain extent, of our commercial community taking the fullest advantage of this Agreement.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Honourable Minister any information as to whether the profit reaped by SCAP goes to swell the American Treasury or to rehabilitate Japanese economy?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Well this is hardly a matter in which we can either make an enquiry or take any useful action.

Mr. Homi Mody: In granting licences and permits, is sufficient regard being paid to the interests of Indian industries?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I should think so.

DISCUSSIONS AT COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN LONDON

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

(a) whether at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference which he attended in London in October, 1948, there was any discussion regarding the formation of a Western bloc in Europe as well as about the Commonwealth Defence; and

(b) whether the discussions were held *in camera*?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) As I have already stated in my reply to a previous question to the honourable member, the discussions at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference were confidential. Information in regard to various matters was supplied by the representatives of the United Kingdom Government. There was no question of any commitment.

(b) Yes.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there a tendency on the part of the U. K. Government to regard the Commonwealth as one unit for defence purposes?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Surely, I do not quite understand this question. How am I to answer what is the tendency in the mind of the U. K. Government.

Mr. Speaker: It is more or less a question of opinion.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Prime Minister's attention been drawn to the statement made in the House of Commons the other day by the Defence Minister there, Mr. Alexander, to the effect that "the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London last October afforded an opportunity for a discussion of the present arrangements for consultation between the countries of the Commonwealth on defence matters"?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not seen that statement, but it is a perfectly true statement nevertheless, that is to say, that consultation took place. Statements were made about the position and we listened to them.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has his attention been drawn to a statement made by Sir Stafford Cripps in December last some time after the Conference was over that the Commonwealth countries including India had pledged their full co-operation with the U. K. in their plans, economic or otherwise?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. I have not seen that statement. I will be very much surprised if Sir Stafford has made that statement.

Shri H. V. Kamath: I shall show it to the Prime Minister later, if he needs it.

Mr. Homi Mody: At these Prime Ministers' Conferences, is there not an agreed communique issued covering the view points that were discussed so as to obviate the necessity of independent statements on the part of each country represented at the Conference?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In the course of the Conference, daily communiques were issued—brief ones—and at the end a longer communique was issued. The point is, as I have said in answer to a previous question, there is no question of any commitments. They were all frank, informal discussions of various situations existing in the world and some countries stated what their position was without in any sense committing any other country. In regard to many matters there was community of outlook. In regard to some matters, different view points were expressed. All these things were noted and that was the Conference.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that a large number of Asian countries regard this formation of Western bloc as an attempt on the part of the European countries to dominate Asia for ever?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is the first time I have heard of this.

DAMS CONSTRUCTED BY DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

*994. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many dams have been constructed by the Damodar Valley Corporation, and how many more are expected to be built;

(b) how much land has been acquired from cultivators, and at what rate of compensation; and

(c) how many tenants have been thereby evicted and what steps have been taken for their rehabilitation?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) The project comprises eight dams, none of which has yet been constructed. Preliminary Engineering work is in progress.

(b) Only forty five acres of land have so far been acquired from the cultivators. The rate of compensation has yet to be settled, but a provisional compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre of occupied land for one crop has been paid pending final acquisition;

(c) No tenant has yet been evicted. Arrangements are being made to rehabilitate those who will be evicted when the actual dam construction begins.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In the case of one of the dams, the Tilaiya Dam, is it a fact that the original estimate of the cost of the dam was Rs. 46 lakhs and tender was invited upto 86 lakhs?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I require notice.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that, in connection with this dam, the Project Officer Mr. Baxter, while inviting tenders for 86 lakhs, added an amount of 36 lakhs being the cost of 18,000 acres of land which was to be submerged, to the total cost of the dam?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: These are details and I naturally require notice.

Shri H. V. Kamath: This is a serious matter, Sir. In this Tilaiya Dam construction, has there been an encroachment on land in a village called Kanti, the area involved being 180 acres, without any notice to the tenants and without any compensation fixed for the tenants?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: If the honourable member wants information regarding any particular village, I would require notice. But, the general policy is wherever any tenant has been ejected, compensation for the standing crop has been paid.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that the first Director of Rehabilitation resigned within six months time?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I want notice for that. As far as I remember, no Director has resigned.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that Mr. Girdhari Kripalani was the Director of Rehabilitation?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: He was not a Director.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member need not go into the details; he may have a discussion with the Honourable Minister.

Shri H. V. Kamath: He has no information even about the resignation of the Director of Rehabilitation.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: He was not the Director of Rehabilitation.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Government enquire into the correctness or otherwise of the points that have been placed before the House by my honourable friend Mr. Kamath?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Most certainly.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: The Honourable Minister says that about forty acres of land have been acquired. May I know whether the acquisition has been made according to the law or by force by the officials there?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: No; when I say acquisition, it is under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act prevalent in Bihar Province.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: On what principles has the compensation, paid to the tenants been determined? Has it been determined by the officials of the Government of India or on the advice of the Bengal Government?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: In this matter, the Damodar Valley Corporation had taken the help of the Bihar Government and officers of the Bihar Government have been appointed and they are working according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act prevalent there.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: While answering a supplementary question on the same subject a few days ago, the Honourable Minister promised to enquire into the illegal activities of the officials there. May I know whether the enquiry has begun?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Yes, Sir.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Have the Government laid down any policy to be followed by the Damodar Valley Corporation, or has the Corporation itself laid down any policy in regard to the rehabilitation of the tenants who are to be evicted when these dams are constructed?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The Damodar Valley Corporation will proceed on well known principles that as far as possible wherever land is available, land should be given to those who will be expropriated and where land is not available or where the persons concerned do not want land, adequate compensation will be paid.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Will the Government direct the Corporation to rehabilitate the tenants before they are evicted?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: As far as possible, this will be borne in mind.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Do the Government think that the sum of Rs. 10 per acre which has been given as compensation is sufficient according to the market value?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The compensation is for the standing crop and not for the whole land.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: So far as I am aware, there has been an understanding between the Government of Bihar and the Central Government that these tenants who are to be evicted from the lands to be submerged, have got to be paid for building their homes before they are evicted, before they are asked to leave their homes and hearths.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Whatever understanding was arrived between the Government of Bihar and the Damodar Valley Corporation will certainly be honoured.

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

Mr. Speaker: I propose to go to the next question.

MILITARY TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE, JORHAT

***995. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Military Technical Training Centre for ex-servicemen and civilians at Jorhat is going to be combined with the Technical College there?

(b) What is the number of ex-servicemen and civilians undergoing training in the Institution?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) The Military Technical Training Centre referred to by the honourable member is the combined Training Centre, Jorhat, which was established by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour. It is not the intention that this Centre should be combined with the Provincial Technical Institute at Jorhat at present.

(b) 146 ex-Servicemen were under training on 31st December 1948. The proposal to throw open the Centre to adult civilians of the Province is under the consideration of the Government of Assam and the Government of India.

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF LABOURERS IN ASSAM TEA ESTATES

***996. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what are the housing conditions of labourers in tea plantations in Assam?

(b) Do Government propose to subsidise the tea estates for building huts for labourers and if so, have Government prepared any scheme for such subsidy to be repaid according to the financial conditions of different estates?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) I visited the tea gardens in Assam in the third week of October 1948. Except in very big centres the housing conditions in the plantations can only be described as deplorable. The usual defects are: (i) the accommodation provided is grossly inadequate for a family; (ii) the rooms are dark and look like dungeons; (iii) absence of any plinth in many houses; (iv) slopping roof reaching within 4 feet (and in some cases even lower) of the ground with the result that entry into the house can only be effected by doubling up the body; (v) most houses are kutcha and in bad state of repairs; and (vi) verandas, where provided, are so narrow that they cannot be of much use to the tenant.

Attention is also invited to page 57 of the Labour Investigation Committee Report on 'an enquiry into conditions of Labour in Plantations in India' which gives details and conditions of houses in Plantations. A copy of the report is available in the Library of the House.

(b) In the second session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations a proposal was approved to set up Housing Boards whose functions would be to acquire and develop suitable areas for construction of workers' houses, raise funds, administer the housing estates, organise research in house construction and availability of materials and prescribe the extent and the nature of the employer's liability for the provision of workers houses. The question of granting subsidies will be considered along with the General Industrial Housing Scheme.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is there any proposal to impose a special cess, as has been done in the case of mines, in order to raise sufficient funds for providing pucca housing conditions for these tea estate workers?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: The analogy of the coal fields does not apply here, because, mining is a central subject whereas tea plantation is entirely a provincial subject.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it a fact that so far as the tea estates are concerned, there is an All India legislation known as the Tea Cess Act and there is an All India Tea Cess Committee which was established by the Government of India?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: That has nothing to do with labour.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Are medical facilities in the Tea Estates the same as housing conditions?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will refer the honourable lady member to the report of the Plantation Investigation Committee.

GREATER DELHI SCHEME

*997. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the blue print of the Greater Delhi scheme would be made available to the members of the House?

(b) What are the top priorities in the scheme?

(c) When is the work on these constructions expected to start?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) The plan for Greater Delhi has not yet been finalised. A copy† of the tentative plan is, however, placed on the table of the House.

(b) Top priority has been given to the development of areas set apart for the rehabilitation of the refugees and the Diplomatic Enclave.

(c) Work on the areas earmarked for housing refugees has already started and about 2,000 houses have been completed in New Delhi Northern Extension. The development of other parts such as Shadipur and Nizamuddin are in hand.

The scheme for the Diplomatic Enclave has been just sanctioned and development work on the site will soon start.

Mr. Frank Anthony: What priority, if any, does Government propose to give to relieve the congestion among Government servants in regard to quarters?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: So far as construction of quarters for Government servants is concerned, there is a definite scheme which has been sanctioned and work is proceeding along the same lines. I may assure the honourable member that before July this year about 3,200 quarters will be available for all the four classes of Officers.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that there is a proposal to remove the Capital from Delhi, why all this work is being undertaken?

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: How many Government servants are in the waiting list for giving accommodation?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: About 13,000.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: When do Government hope to finalise the scheme for Greater Delhi?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: As soon as possible. But to give some indication I may say that the Coordination Committee which is commissioned with this task of finalizing has appointed four sub-committees, one for water-works, one for sewage, one for transport and one for additional supply of electricity.

As soon as their reports are scrutinized and finalised, the final plan of Greater Delhi will be available.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Does Government intend pulling down the hostels and other temporary structures?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: In suitable cases, they will be pulled down.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN EMBASSIES

*998. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed in the offices of the Indian Embassies abroad;

† Not printed in the day's Debate. A copy placed in the Library of the House.—
Ed. of D.

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

(b) what amount is being spent in respect of these offices;

(c) whether there is any scheme to minimise the expenditure;

(d) if so, what it is; and

(e) if not, why not?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(c) to (e). Economy in expenditure on our Foreign Missions is constantly kept in view and expenditure sanctions are carefully scrutinized before issue. A local inspection will be conducted in due course to ensure that our missions function efficiently.

STATEMENT

Name of Mission	Total number of persons employed (all grades)	Approximate annual expenditure (Based on budget for 1949-50)		
		Embassy estimates	Information services	Total
	1	2	3	
<i>Embassy of India in—</i>				
		(in thousands of rupees)		
(1) The U. S. A., Washington	111	12,24	4,20	16,44
(2) China, Nanking	40	5,14	71	5,85
(3) The U.S.S.R. Moscow	27	6,86	92	7,78
(4) Iran, Tehran	37	3,70	85	4,55
(5) Belgium, Brussels	21	2,70	6	2,76
(6) Brazil, Rio de Janeiro	19	3,30	78	4,68
(7) France, Paris	23	2,60	61	3,21
(8) Egypt, Cairo	36	2,99	78	3,77
(9) Nepal, Kathmandu	53	1,94	..	1,94
(10) Afghanistan, Kabul	34	2,59	50	3,09
(11) Turkey, Ankara	25	3,63	77	4,40
(12) Czechoslovakia, Prague	22	2,35	71	3,06
(13) Italy, Rome	13	2,50	..	2,50
(14) Burma, Rangoon	85	3,50	79	4,29
	546	56,04	11,68	67,72
<i>Indian Legation in—</i>				
(1) Switzerland, Berne	20	3,87	66	4,53
(2) Sweden, Stockholm	12	1,95	..	1,95
(3) Siam, Bangkok	26	1,62	48	2,10
	58	7,44	1,14	8,08
<i>Consulate-General of India at—</i>				
(1) New York (U.S.A.)	14	2,87	..	2,87
(2) San Francisco (U.S.A.)	9	2,02	..	2,02
(3) Shanghai (China)	17	1,66	32	1,97
(4) Kashgar (Sinkiang)	6	96	..	96
(5) Batavia (Indonesia)	19	2,36	52	2,88
(6) Pondicherry (French India)	11	58	..	58
	76	10,45	83	11,28

1	2	3		
<i>Consulate of India at—</i>				
(1) Saigon (Indo China)	16	1,57	86	2,43
(2) Songkhla (South Siam)	7	48	..	48
(3) Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)	12	84	55	1,39
(4) Nova Goa (Portuguese India)	7	39	..	39
	42	3,28	1,41	4,69
<i>Vice Consulate of India at—</i>				
(1) Zahidan (Iran)	10	86	..	86
(2) Medan (Sumatra)	7	41	..	41
	17	1,27	..	1,27
Indian Delegation to the United Nations, New York	24	3,53	..	3,53
Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo	19	2,46	64	3,10
Indian Military Mission, Berlin (a)	5	..	..	..
	48	5,99	64	6,63
(a) Chargeable to 57-Misc. Expenditure connected with German Reparation. Figures not available				
<i>Indian High Commissioner in—</i>				
(1) The United Kingdom, London	462 (Central Depts. only)	39,55	2,47	42,02
(2) South Africa, Johannesburg	7	1,45	..	1,45
(3) The Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra	14	1,45	38	1,83
(4) Canada, Ottawa	17	2,23	1,34	3,57
(5) Pakistan, Karachi	79	3,21	27	3,48
(6) Ceylon, Colombo	29	1,72	45	2,17
	608	49,61	4,91	54,52
<i>Deputy High Commissioner for India in—</i>				
(1) Pakistan, Lahore	47	94	26	1,20
(2) Pakistan, Dacca	21	1,23	29	1,52
Representative of the Government of India in Malaya	34	2,02	78	2,80
Agent of the Government of India in Malaya	15	79	..	79
Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon	13	57	..	57
	130	5,55	1,33	6,88
<i>Commissioner for the Government of India in—</i>				
(1) Mauritius	9	79	..	79
(2) Fiji	8	82	..	82
(3) East Africa	18	1,48	54	2,02
(4) West Indies	15	1,35	..	1,35
	50	4,44	54	4,98
GRAND TOTAL	1,575	1,44,07	22,48	1,66,55

IMPORT, PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM

*999. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what was the amount of petroleum consumed in undivided India in the year 1938-39 and approximately the quantity of petroleum consumed during the same year by the parts of the country now included in the Indian Union?

(b) What was the quantity of petroleum consumed in the Indian Union during the year 1948?

(c) What were the quantities of petroleum produced in India in the year 1938-39 and in the year 1948?

(d) What are the countries from which petroleum was being imported in the year 1938-39 and the countries from which it was imported in the year 1948?

(e) Have the Government of India explored the possibilities of increasing the production of petroleum in India?

(f) If so, are there any prospects of making the country self-sufficient in the same and if so, by which time and in what manner?

(g) Have Government taken any steps to find out any substitute for petroleum and if so, with what results?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) to (c). Statements giving the information asked for are laid on the table.

(d) During 1938-39 from (i) Iran, (ii) Bahrein, (iii) East Indies, (iv) Burma and (v) U.S.A.

During 1948, from the same countries excepting Burma, and also from Saudi Arabia.

(e) Yes. Location of additional sources of petroleum has always formed an important part of the investigations of the Geological Survey of India. Government is also considering the possibility of manufacturing synthetic oil from low-grade coal.

(f) There is no likelihood of India becoming self-sufficient in petroleum unless big oil fields are discovered.

(g) Yes; Power Alcohol has already been brought into use for admixture with petroleum. The synthetic oil proposed to be manufactured from low-grade coal will also serve as a substitute for natural petroleum.

STATEMENT I

Consumption of major petroleum products excluding bunker deliveries to ships.

	1939 (undivided India)	1939 (Indian Union territory Approx)	1948 (Indian Union Jan./ Aug. 1948)
(Figures in tons)			
Aviation Spirit	7,014	5,115	32,783
Motor Spirit	341,780	300,766	319,677
Kerosene	883,409	724,395	341,200
Diesel Oil	274,297	223,388	177,201
High Speed Diesel Oil	9,387	7,228	37,416
Furnace Oil	236,902	189,522	315,017
Jute Batching Oil	77,361	77,361	38,218

Notes.— (1) Figures for 1938-39 are not available.

(2) Figures for September to December 1948 are not yet available

STATEMENT II

Production of major petroleum Products

	1939 (undivided India)	1939 (Indian Union territory)	1948 (Indian Union January to November 1948)
	(Figures in tons)		
Aviation Spirit	300	300	..
Motor Spirit	59,600	35,000	42,845
Kerosene	110,100	95,000	38,759
High Speed Diesel Oil	1,000	100	21,850
Diesel Oil	34,400	10,000	19,863
Furnace Oil	2,100	1,000	646
Jute Batching Oil	3,000	3,000	25

Notes.— (1) Figures for 1938-39 are not available.

(2) Figures for December 1948 are not yet available.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: As a result of the activities of the Geological Survey of India, have they been able to strike any new wells of petroleum in the country?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: This year's programme, as was stated in one of my replies, includes survey in Assam, East Punjab, Cutch and Kathiawar. As soon as those surveys are completed, I will be in a position to tell the honourable member how the position stands.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: How many parties are there prospecting for petroleum in different places?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: As far as I know, no party has asked for any prospecting license in the course of last twelve months.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: I meant the Geological Survey parties.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: There are four parties prospecting in these four areas.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: What is the quantity of petroleum expected to be produced from low-grade coal?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is too premature for me to reply.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a publication in the newspaper that a certain variety of vegetable oil has been found in Darjeeling and sent to Cawnpore Laboratories which can be used very safely as motor spirit?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I have no knowledge of it.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is a proportion of the imported petrol stored by Government?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The normal position is that supply of 2½ months is kept at the ports and supply for one month in upcountry. Altogether there is a supply of 3½ months stored.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Does Government envisage at any time lifting of the present rationing of petrol?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The question of petrol supply is constantly under consideration but the main difficulty is not so much for the total supply as in the transport carrying petrol from the ports to upcountry.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What was India's share of the World's total production of petrol in 1938 and in 1948? Has it increased or decreased?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: I can only say that in 1939 it was one per cent of the total supply.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether there is sufficient storage tanks at the ports? If so, is it not a fact that last month some ship brought oil to Bombay and for want of room it was diverted to Calcutta?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: My friend is aware of the fact that there was cyclone in Bombay which necessitated the divergence of the particular ship from Bombay to Calcutta.

DENIAL OF CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS TO INDIANS IN CEYLON

***1000. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware that no rights of citizenship have been conceded to the Indians residing in Ceylon by the Ceylonese Government in the recent legislation passed by it?

(b) If so, what steps have the Government of India taken or intend to take to redress the legitimate grievances of the Indians there?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) and (b). The correspondence exchanged between the Governments of India and Ceylon regarding the grant of rights of citizenship to Indians resident in Ceylon has already been distributed to members of this House. This correspondence explains the attitude which the Government of India have taken up in this matter. The Government of India are not satisfied with the steps taken by the Government of Ceylon. They do not think that any further step would serve any useful purpose at present.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Has the Government adopted any reciprocal measure or propose to adopt in the future?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: No.

TEA CESS REALISED FROM ASSAM FOR TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD

***1001. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the amount of tea-cess realised from the Province of Assam for the Tea Market Expansion Board?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House, when available.

MERGER OF SIKKIM

***1002. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the people of Sikkim have approached the Government of India with a proposal to merge their State with India?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): One of the political parties in Sikkim viz. the Sikkim Rajya Praja Sammelan, has sent to the Government of India a copy of a Resolution passed in January 1949 suggesting the merger of Sikkim with India and its Government as a Centrally Administered Area.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: How many political parties there are in Sikkim?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: There are three parties in Sikkim.

Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: How do Sikkim and Bhutan stand in relation to India at the present moment?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Sikkim and Bhutan, both are standing in different footing. We cannot put them together. The external relations of Bhutan are controlled through India but in other matters it is an independent State.

With regard to Sikkim, in many matters it is controlled by the Government of India but in many matters it stands independently, not exactly as a State within India. It is something between a State in India and an Independent State.

Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: Is it a fact that Sikkim and Bhutan have claimed certain parts of Indian territory? If so, what action the Government proposes to take?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Various claims have been put forward from time to time. Government of India have not considered those claims in the past as valid claims. But recently we have been considering a fresh treaty with Bhutan and we are agreeable to conceding a very small area—I think it is about 45 square miles—which has some sentimental value to them. We are prepared to consider cession of that area to Bhutan.

Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: Has Government information that consequent on agitation for accession to India, there had been some arrests and commotion in the State?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: We have received report that certain parties started agitation and some persons were arrested but they have now been released.

Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: Has the Indian Representative stationed at Gangtok taken any steps in the matter?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Our Agent there has taken note of the situation and is in consultation with the State.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What is the total population of Sikkim State?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I have not got it here.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: I have not understood the position about Sikkim. Is it the position that Sikkim has not acceded to the Indian Union?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sikkim has not acceded. The question in that shape has not arisen. All these matters are pending and under consideration. The present position is that the old relations of Sikkim and Bhutan with the Government of India continue. What exactly the future relation will be is a matter for consideration between Sikkim, Bhutan and the Government of India.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: May I know whether the foreign relations of Sikkim are controlled by the Government of India?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sikkim has no foreign affairs.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

*1903. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps so far taken to hold the general elections;
- (b) whether Government have begun the delimitation of constituencies in different provinces; and
- (c) if so, the manner in which the same has been undertaken?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) The Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly of India has addressed the Governments of the Provinces and States asking them to prepare preliminary electoral rolls. Every person who is not less than 21 years of age on the 1st January, 1949, and has a permanent place of residence in the area to which the electoral roll relates or has resided in that area for not less than 180 days in the year ending 31st March, 1948, is being included in these rolls. The progress of the work of preparation is satisfactory. In Madras, East Punjab and Assam the preparation of the preliminary rolls has already been completed and they

are now being printed. The printed rolls will be published in due course, and claims and objections invited. They will then be revised. The printed rolls, with any necessary omissions together with a supplementary list of any necessary additions will form the final rolls. It is not intended that the final rolls should be reprinted.

(b) and (c). No, but Provinces and States have been requested to conduct a preliminary examination and submit provisional proposals in regard to the delimitation of constituencies for the House of the People.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has Government's attention been drawn to a statement made by the C. P. Government the other day in the Provincial Assembly that though the Constituent Assembly has adopted a resolution to the effect that elections should be held in 1950, it is doubtful if elections could be held even in 1951?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: None that I know of.

Shri Biswanath Das: Have Government considered the difficulties involved in the preparation of electoral rolls before actual delimitation of constituencies?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I do not think there will be any difficulty in their preparation.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Are there enough printing presses in the country to print the electoral rolls within a period of two years?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes, there are.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chandhuri: Is it the intention of Government to set up a delimitation commission on an all-India basis as was done in the year 1935?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: This matter was discussed informally, and it is under consideration.

Shri Biswanath Das: Has the Government seen the difficulties of members of this House who will not be able to stay in their constituencies for 180 days?

Mr. Speaker: We are going into unnecessary details. This is a subject on which a number of suggestions can be made in the form of questions. The honourable members should ask for information and not suggest arguments.

Shri Biswanath Das: I do not suggest argument, Sir. Mine is a definite question requiring a definite answer. I want to know if Government has considered this difficulty of.....

Mr. Speaker: I think these difficulties may be placed before Government outside this House.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: In view of the fact that a large number of refugees are still unsettled, has Government issued any special instructions to the different provinces in regard to the enrolment of refugees?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice of that question.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Honourable the Law Member himself made a statement to the Press last month that in view of the difficulties, although the Constituent Assembly had passed such a resolution, it is not possible to hold the elections in 1950?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: It may be his personal opinion, and the Honourable the Law Member is, unfortunately not present here.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: With regard to (b), the Honourable Minister said that the Provinces and States have been requested to conduct a preliminary examination and submit a report about the delimitation of constituencies. May I know whether these reports will be placed before the Delimitation Commission?

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The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Certainly, they will be placed before the Delimitation Commission.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Will Government rely on these reports and proceed? I want to know the policy of the Government in this matter.

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: If the Delimitation Commission is appointed, then naturally these proposals will be placed before that Commission.

Shri Biswanath Das: When are they going to have this Delimitation of Constituencies Committee?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have said that the whole thing is under consideration of the Government.

RECOGNITION OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

*1004. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India are going to recognise the State of Israel?

(b) Are Government aware that the Governments of Australia and South Africa, both members of the Commonwealth, have already recognised the State?

(c) What are the reasons that prevented the recognition of the State by the Government of India?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) and (c). The Government of India are closely studying the situation and are keeping in touch with the latest developments. The United Nations are at present dealing with this matter. The Government of India will take appropriate decisions as soon as they consider the time is ripe for it.

(b) Yes.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that Israel is an established State and has come to stay?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is undoubtedly a State which is functioning as such; and the honourable member's opinion about its having come to stay may be correct.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: In reference to (b), India being in the Commonwealth, did Australia and South Africa consult India before they granted recognition to Israel?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not considered necessary for each Government to consult other governments when they take any action that they may take.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Is it not a fact that the British Prime Minister asserted that whatever is done in the Commonwealth is done after consultation with the members of the Commonwealth?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I might inform the House that the Government of the United Kingdom informed us of the steps that they were taking.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: What is the reason for the Government of India not recognising the State of Israel?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Because the time was not ripe to consider that question in that way.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Honourable the Prime Minister recollect the statement he made on the floor of the House on 20th August last on this subject—I am reading from the official report—to the effect that we must know

exactly what the international position is. Is his attitude the same to-day, as it was on 20th August? Is he still studying the international position?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Exactly the same, except for the fact that some months have elapsed since then, and for the things that have occurred during the period that has elapsed.

ASSISTANCE TO INDONESIA

*1005. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what assistance India proposes to render to Indonesia in resisting the Dutch aggression?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As the honourable member is aware, the Government of India held a Conference of interested nations in Delhi to consider the situation in Indonesia and to suggest a solution within the frame-work of the United Nations. The Conference has passed a Resolution urging certain steps to be taken with regard to the Indonesian Conflict and promised the whole-hearted co-operation of the member states in implementing any measures that the Security Council might decide to take. The report of the United Nations Commission to the Security Council has not yet been considered by that body and further action on our part will depend upon the course of the discussions in the Security Council which will shortly take place.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Isn't it a fact that the Security Council resolution on this subject falls short of the resolution adopted at the Asian Conference on Indonesia?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, to some extent it does.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does Government propose therefore to make a *de atche* on this subject at the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We will consider what steps we shall take at the time of the next session of the United Nations.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani: Is our assistance formal or substantial?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Our assistance has already proved to be very substantial and important.

HARIJAN SECTION OF MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

*1006. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the work done by the Harijan Section of his Ministry during the year 1948?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: A report is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Note on evacuation, Relief and Rehabilitation Problem of Harijan refugees. Work done and future programme

Harijans are the most poor and backward class of our Society. They need special attention. In order, therefore, that the interests of Harijans in the matter of evacuation, Relief and Rehabilitation should receive prompt and adequate attention, a separate Section was deemed necessary for them. To all intents and purposes Harijan Section started functioning from first March, 1948 when its field workers were posted to various zones of work.

Evacuation.—The position in regard to evacuation stands as under:

(1) Harijans evacuated from West Punjab	... 3,50,000
(2) Harijans evacuated from Sind	... 1,50,000
(3) Harijans evacuated from Bhawalpur and N. W. F. P.	... 30,000

There are still about 50,000 Harijans in West Punjab about 2,00,000 in Sind and a few thousands left in Bhawalpur and Frontier.

Rehabilitation.—Rehabilitation connotes two things—providing shelter and work to refugees. Keeping these two aspects in view, the field-workers of this Section are working everywhere through the agency of local Government for the resettlement of Harijan refugees.

The achievements made are broadly stated here-under :

Delhi.—1. 500 quarters are under construction in Sat Nagar, a very decent and sanitary locality of Karol Bagh. Out of the number 268 houses are complete. The Colony has been fitted with 45 flush latrines, and a number of sanitary urinals. A commodious common hall, two big school rooms, a well equipped dispensary, small bazar comprising of six shops of ration, cloth, sundries, general-stores, restaurant and hair-cutting saloon are main features of this refugee colony. A multi-purpose Co-operative Society of Harijan refugees has been organised for various activities of the Society. The society proposes to raise its members educationally, economically, and socially. It has set definite programme of work to move forward in these directions. A school has started functioning. Majority of the members are good and efficient *chappis* makers. But as they are disorganized, they have not been making a decent earning. In order, therefore, to get them adequate work, a scheme to secure order for supply of 50,000 Chaplies from the Industry and Supply Department is being pursued. Otherwise even leather workers are being organized on co-operative basis, under the auspices of the Society.

2. In the Province of Delhi not less than 1,000 persons have been employed in Municipalities, Notified Areas and on construction works, through the efforts of field-workers of this Section. Besides about 500 others with the aid and guidance of the workers have resettled themselves.

3. Illiterate and poor people as Harijan refugees are, they did not avail of the benefit of free ration. A heavy price of cereals which they paid reduced them to a pitiable plight. The workers of this Section helped and guided them and today there is hardly a Harijan refugee who is without a ration-card.

Rajputana Region.—There are about 65,000 Harijan refugees spread widely in this region.

(a) **Bikaner State.**—15,000 farmer Harijan refugees have been resettled on agricultural lands in the fertile tract of Gang-Colony. The new settlers have been awarded Taccavi loan to the extent of about Rs. 5,00,000. Free ration is allowed to them till they are able to raise first crop. 7,000 more are anxiously awaiting for being put on lands. 2,000 others in the State are doing labour work in a haphazard way.

(b) **Jodhpur.**—Jodhpur State alone has 20,000 Harijan-refugees, out of them about 6,000 are in Marwar and Marwar Pali Transit Camps. 6,000 others are earning their livelihood by doing shoe-repairing, bidi-making work at Jodhpur city. Similarly, about 3,000 and 1,000 are doing the same work at Barmer and Balotra respectively. About 1,000 have been employed as labourers. About 3,000 are absolutely idle and awaiting agricultural settlement in Matsya Union. Leather work and shoe-making business has been dull during last few months on account of closing of Jodhpur Railway line and export restrictions to Pakistan. Efforts are being made to get them adequate work from Industries and on co-operative lines. 3,000 to 4,000 Harijans are lying shelterless in Jodhpur State.

(c) **Udaipur.**—200 families of contractors, masons, carpenters and labourers are all employed on building works.

(d) **Jaipur.**—There are about 800 Harijan refugees in this State. They are masons and building labourers. They are mostly employed.

(e) **Jaisalmer.**—There are about 1,000 Harijan living in Jaisalmer. They are in a bad predicament. Their condition is bad on account of no rains during last year.

Ajmer and Beawar :

(a) **Ajmer.**—About 300 families have been settled in Ajmer. They are doing leather tanning and *Chappis* making work. Some are employed as artisans, and some are working in Railway. A few families have taken to black-smiths work and the rest are employed as labourers.

(b) **Beawar.**—About 320 families are engaged in wool-pressing, cloth printing and *sirki* making, gunny bag stitching and the rest are employed as unskilled labourers. The cloth printing workers have been affected on account of rationing of cloth. Some have moved on and the rest are being shifted to Ahmedabad, where there is sufficient scope for their absorption in cloth printing work.

Matsya Union.—About 1,000 Harijan refugees have already obtained lands here. 2,000 Labana Sikh-backward class refugees are doing rope and Van-making work. But as they are disorganized they are just eking out their existence.

Gujrat.—1. The housing Colony of 260 houses has been constructed at Vadaj in Ahmedabad by Bombay Government. The new Colony is named as Gandhi Nagar. 40 flush latrines with two septic tanks have been installed in the Nagar. Roads and bye-lanes have been constructed and street lights are provided in the Colony.

2. Co-operative provision store run by Harijans has been started for the residents of this Hasti.

3. A weaving centre is organized in the Colony for the benefits of the weaver refugees.

4. Number of Harijan refugees in Gujrat is about 22,000 out of them 6,000 persons are in camps. 16,000 living outside camp have taken to one or the other kind of work. They are masons, tanners, leather workers, mochies, weavers, artisans and labourers. But some of them are struggling as they have not been able to consolidate their economic position. Attempts are being made to employ them in local mills. The Mill-owners Association was persuaded to pass a resolution by which they have undertaken to absorb about 1,000 to 1,100 persons in the local mills. Hundreds have been employed on construction works. In order to consolidate rehabilitation of leather workers they have been organized on co-operative lines. Refugee leather workers Co-operative Society has been formed.

5. One thousand families of agriculturists lying in camps are thirsting for land. Arrangements are being made to move them to Matsya Union lands where 10,000 refugee-Harijans are going to be settled. In this Zone (Gujrat) the Central Relief Committee has been mainly functioning with the active co-operation and through the agency of Officer of Harijan Section incharge of Gujrat.

Saurashtra.—1. 230 houses have been built at Jam Nagar and Beri-Bunder by Saurashtra Government. Most of the Harijan refugees were able to get work in the start, but on account of famine conditions prevailing in Kathiawar they were thrown out of jobs. However, a long duration public works are to be started by the new Saurashtra Government, which would go a long way to reabsorb them. Weaving scheme for engaging refugee weavers is being pursued.

2. 3,000 acres of land have been obtained from Junagadh Administration for agriculturist refugees, and 150 to 200 families are put on these lands. The administration is being urged to allot 3,000 more acres of land to refugee-agriculturists.

Cutch.—1. 25,000 Harijan refugees flocked to this territory in the wake of migration, on account of their old linguistic and cultural ties with local people. But as Cutch affords slender scope for rehabilitation majority of them left for Kathiawar and Gujrat and some even went back to Pakistan. There are at present about 8,000 Harijans refugees in Cutch, 4,000 of them were resettled on land, but on account of draught year as there was scanty rain-fall last year, their condition is far from satisfactory.

2. There are three immediate prospects of employing Harijan refugees in this territory. Cutch is now centrally administered area. Kandla is going to be developed as one of the major ports by our Government. Two railway lines connecting the territory with India are also sanctioned. Besides Gandhi Dham, a town for Sindhi refugees is being built by the Sindhi Resettlement Corporation Ltd., Bombay, with the aid of Central Government. These three schemes afford immediate scope for the absorption of starting Harijan refugees.

3. Efforts were made during the last year to employ Harijan refugees as labourers on public works. Hundreds of them have obtained employment from time to time.

Bombay.—1. Most of Harijan refugees are living in Kalyan, Akbar, South Devlali, Lake Beale, Pawai camps. Their number including backward class refugees is about 15,000.

2. 1,100 labour class refugees obtained work on docks especially with the efforts of Central Relief Committee. Some artisan Harijans of Pawai Camp have resettled themselves by getting employment in various Industrial concerns and in Railways.

3. Weaving Co-operative Society has been organized in South Devlali Camp. About 25 Weaver-families are settled.

East Punjab.—1. Most of the Punjab Harijan refugees are agriculturists. 50,000 agriculturist families comprising of 2,50,000 persons are thirsting for land. But they do not want to remain merely as tenants-at-will. They are claiming full occupancy rights. They have, therefore, not been able to get land. Only a small number, a couple of hundreds, have been resettled on evacuee land. A small fraction was employed on Bakhra Dam and other construction works. Some of the Harijan refugees have engaged themselves in sports industry, but the majority of them are still unsettled and roaming from pillar to post as they are not able to obtain agricultural land. Schemes to train and absorb them as artisans and technicians are being considered by the East Punjab Government.

2. 6,000 Sind Harijan refugees were employed on Ferozepur Embankment works for a period of 3 months from June to August 1948. These refugees were moved from Rajputana Camps to Ferozepur. These refugees were doing cultivation work in Sind; they are at present in Marwar and are awaiting agricultural resettlement.

Central Provinces.—2,200 Harijans are staying in Camps. They are agriculturists and are awaiting agricultural resettlement.

- Future Programme.**—1. Evacuation and rehabilitation of about 2 lac Harijan refugees from Sind, 50,000 from West Punjab and about 10,000 from Bahawalpur States and Frontier.
2. Resettlement of at least 10,000 agriculturist refugees in Matsya Union.
3. Resettlement of 10,000 agriculturists in C. P.
4. Agricultural scheme for absorbing 1,500 Harijans agriculturists families on Radhanpur lands (Bombay Province).
5. *Madhya Bharat*.—An agricultural scheme has been received through the agency of Prof. N. R. Malkani, Regional Director, C. P. and U. P. The scheme is being examined.
6. Construction of 500 more houses at Ahmedabad for which 10 acres of land have been sanctioned. The scheme is being finalized.
7. Construction of about 5,000 houses for giving shelter to Harijan refugees staying in Rajputana Region.
8. A proposal to construct about 1,000 more houses for Harijan refugees in Delhi is under consideration.
9. Leather works for Harijan refugees to be organized on Co-operative basis at Delhi.
10. Resettlement of 10,000 agriculturists on Jaipur lands.
11. Resettlement of 10,000 agriculturists on Udaipur lands.
12. Settlement of Harijan refugees labourers on Development of major port of Kandla, two proposed new Railway lines and construction work of Gandhi Dham, a town for Sindhi refugees.
13. Resettlement of 50,000 agriculturists refugees of East Punjab.
14. A programme for constructing 5,000 houses for Harijans and organizing their Co-operative Industrial Societies.

SHEWAKRAM KARAMCHAND.

Director,
Harijan Section.

RELIEF

Cash	Rs.
(1) Delhi	2,085
(2) Saurashtra	1,000
(3) Rajputana	415

Blankets and Razais.—

(1) Marwar and Pali	6000 Numbers
(2) Cutch	2250 Numbers
(3) Delhi	701 Numbers
(4) Saurashtra	i. 1200 (800 by Saurashtra Govt.) ii. (400 by Central Relief Comt.)
(5) Ajmer and Beawar	100 Nos.
(6) Bhavnagar	i. 425 Nos. ii. Worth Rs. 500
(7) Ganga Nagar (Bikaner St.)	1000 Nos.
(8) Gujrat	Worth Rs. 3,000 by Central Relief Comt.
(9) Matsya Union	100 Nos.

Warm Clothes.—

(1) Marwar and Pali	12000 jerseys
(2) Delhi	100 warm sweaters
(3) South Devlali Camp	560 warm sweaters
(4) Bhavnagar	300 warm sweaters
(5) Ganga Nagar (Bikaner St.)	9 Bales of Garments.
(6) Matsya Union	100 Jerseys

Cotton clothes and Cloth.—

(1) Cutch	12500 yards
(2) Rajputana	5000 yards
(3) Jodhpur	Rs. 1,000 worth
(4) Delhi	To 929 persons
(5) South Devlali (Nasik)	5000 yards
(6) Ajmer and Beawar (Merwara)	85 persons (by Central Relief Comt.)

Temporary Relief Camps at Delhi.—

Place	Period	No. of persons given free ration	
		Adults	Minors
(1) Regarpura Karol Bagh	from 24-8-48 to 24-9-48 (5 weeks)	516	116
(2) Bhangi Colony	from 16-12-48 to still running 500 persons.		

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What is the total number of Harijans that have come over to India from Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I can give you the information province-wise:

3,50,000 Harijans have been evacuated from West Punjab, 1,50,000 Harijans have been evacuated from Sind. 30,000 Harijans have been evacuated from Bhawalpur and N.W.F.P.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: May I know how many of these Harijans have been rehabilitated up till now?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I could not give the exact numbers, but from the report which I have laid on the table it will appear that we have built 500 quarters for Harijans in Delhi, while some of them have also been settled on land.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Is the Government aware that Harijans are prevented from coming away from Pakistan? If so what steps are being taken to look into this?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have already stated on a previous occasion that the Harijans are not prevented from coming away. But they wanted to bring away their cattle and the cattle were not allowed to be removed from Pakistan under an order issued by the Government there.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: What is the number of Harijans still remaining in Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: There are still about 50,000 Harijans in West Punjab and about 2,00,000 in Sind and a few thousands left in Bhawalpur and Frontier.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: May I know the reasons that prompted the Government to create a separate section for the Harijans?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It was felt that the rehabilitation of Harijans would require special consideration and it was considered necessary that there should be some department to look after their rehabilitation. As a matter of fact they are not able to take care of themselves as displaced persons belonging to other communities.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether any reports have been received by the Government that Harijans are compelled to convert themselves to Islam?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: There may have been cases of forcible conversions, but the Government has not received any reports.

Seth Govind Das: What effort is being made by the Government for bringing those Harijans from West Pakistan who wish to come over to India?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: We have got a camp at Lahore and one in Karachi and those Harijans and others who want to come to India, are first brought to these camps and then to India.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know what is the number of Harijans who are employed in this Harijan section of Relief and Rehabilitation?

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

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister stated a fortnight ago in this House that there were some difficulties with regard to the Harijans from Sind and they could not be evacuated. May I know whether since then any effort has been made and what are the difficulties which impede their evacuation, although they are anxious to leave Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: If the honourable member will recollect, I stated on that occasion that these Harijans want to come back but they do not want to leave their cattle behind; and if it is left to their choice to leave without their cattle, they would rather remain there. Since there is water shortage, they could not even come by land. Besides, at present there is no railway communication by the Jodhpur Railway. Therefore, there is no question of their coming out just now.

Shri Upendranath Barman: Is it a fact that the quarters built for the refugee Harijans by the Central Government lie distinct, and at a distance from the quarters built for others?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact it is not correct to say that Harijans are not being allotted quarters in the colony built for others. But this colony has been specially built for the accommodation of Harijans and therefore they are being allotted houses there.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know what are the reasons for this segregation?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact there is no question of segregation. There was a large number of Harijans in Delhi, and because this section considered that their housing should be taken up at an earlier date, while the construction of the other houses was likely to be delayed, this colony was built. But in addition to this, Harijans are allotted quarters in the other colony.

PROMOTIONS TO POSTS OF SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS IN C.P.W.D.

*1007. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Central Public Works Department the posts of Sub-Divisional Officers are filled by (i) recruitment of technical graduates; and (ii) promotion of non-graduates who have rendered approved service and merit such promotion?

(b) Is there any proportion fixed for the two categories for promotion?

(c) How many non-graduates have been promoted as Sub-Divisional Officers and how many graduates have been directly recruited during the last eighteen months?

(d) Are the fresh graduates recruited through the Federal Public Service Commission?

(e) If the answer to part (b) be in the negative, is the Government considering the desirability of fixing some ratio so that the deserving approved service subordinates may have a chance?

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

(ii) promotion on the basis of selection by merit of those non-graduates only who are permanent Section Officers in the Department.

(b) No

(c) No non-graduates have been promoted as Sub-Divisional Officers and the number of graduates directly recruited on a temporary basis is 59.

(d) In future all direct recruitment to these services is to be made through the Federal Public Service Commission.

(e) Yes, it is proposed to do so shortly.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether it is a fact that the Ministry makes its own appointments first in the vacancies and then notifies the Federal Public Services Commission to invite applications to fill these posts?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Where the appointment is absolutely necessary in the interests of efficiency, a temporary appointment is made and the post is then notified through the Federal Public Services Commission.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether the new applicant has any chance to secure the job for himself, because a temporary incumbent comes in order to gain the advantage of his having secured considerable experience?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: That is not so. The Federal Public Services Commission is free to recommend anybody and their recommendations are invariably accepted.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are such appointments the exception or the general rule?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: As I have already stated where it is absolutely necessary in the interests of efficiency, a temporary appointment is made.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will Government supply this House with information in regard to the practice followed during last year: in how many cases they have made these appointments as temporary to start with; and how many of them have later come to be accepted by the Federal Public Services Commission?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The honourable member can put a question and it will be answered.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: That is why I have put this question and I want the Honourable Member to place the information on the table of the House.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: It is not possible to reply to this question offhand.

Mr. Speaker: What he means is that he will be satisfied if a promise is given that a statement will be placed on the table of the House.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Most certainly.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

IMPORT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

84. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how many yards of foreign cloth have been imported into this country during the year 1948?

(b) What is the total cost of this imported cloth?

(c) From what foreign countries has it been imported?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Imports of foreign cloth into India during April—October 1948.

	Quantity in yards	Value in Rupees	Countries of origin
Cotton—			
Piecegoods	18,446,298	3,57,25,245	United Kingdom, Switzerland/and other countries
Fents of cotton not exceeding 4 yds. in length	5,480,004	36,56,733	N. A.
TOTAL	23,926,302	3,93,81,978	
Silk—			
Piecegoods	33,749	1,33,364	N. A.
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	1,460,527	37,16,550	U. K. and Other countries
Artificial silk	7,189	4,411	[Do.]
TOTAL	1,501,465	38,74,325	
Wool—			
Woolen and worsted piecegoods	1,912,258	1,71,28,085	U. K. and other countries
Goods of wool mixed with other materials	909,123	48,36,498	N. A.
TOTAL	2,821,381	2,19,64,583	
GRAND TOTAL	28,249,148	6,52,20,886	

N. A.—Not available.

N. B.—(1) Figures are for Indian Dominion only.

(2) Post October 1948 figures are not available.

HOUSES REQUISITIONED IN DELHI

85. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses that have been requisitioned by Government in Delhi for Governmental purposes till 31st December, 1948;

(b) in how many cases alternative accommodation was provided to the residents;

(c) the number of houses requisitioned by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi for the requirements of the local Government and its servants during the same period; and

(d) the number of appeals filed by the landlords or residents of the requisitioned houses and the result of the same?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) to (d). A statement containing the required information is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5
By whom requisitioned	Act or Ordinance under which requisitioned	Total number of houses requisitioned till 31st December, 1948	No. of cases in which alternative accommodation was provided to the residents	No. of appeals filed
(A) By Central Government				
(i) Defence of India Act, 1939	206, including 27 houses with Embassies etc.	8	..	..
(ii) Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Ordinance, 1947	25, including 14 houses with Embassies etc.	9	11	9 rejected 2 pending
(iii) Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Act, 1947	20, including 5 houses with Embassies etc.	6	7	2 rejected 5 pending
(B) By Deputy Commissioner, Delhi				
(i) Defence of India Act, 1939	99	..	..	..
(ii) Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Ordinance, 1947	98	..	59	8 accepted 28 rejected 8 Struck off 15 pending

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

86. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state the major river valley projects of which plans and estimates are ready province-wise?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: A statement giving the required information is placed on the table. This is based on information readily available in the Secretariat.

STATEMENT

List of major river valley projects for which plans and estimates are more or less in an advanced state of preparation.

(1) Damodar Valley Project	West Bengal and Bihar.
(2) Mor Project	West Bengal.
(3) Hirakud Dam Project	Orissa.
(4) Tungabhadra Project	Madras.
(5) Bhakra and Nangal Projects	East Punjab.
(6) Ramapadasagar Project	Madras.
(7) Rihand Project	U. P.
(8) Kosi Project	Bihar and Nepal.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

REFUSAL BY RESERVE BANK TO RECOGNISE TRANSFER OF SHARES AFTER 30TH NOVEMBER, 1948

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India, after it was nationalised, issued a general notice that its share register would be closed on the 30th November, 1948 and that all applications for transfer of its shares must be made on or before that date;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of *bona-fide* transferees of shares of the Bank, holding them under blank transfers, did not get any notice and applied for registration after the said date; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India is refusing to recognise these transfers and is paying compensation to registered share-holders in spite of these transfers?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The Government of India issued a Press Note as early as the 19th October 1948 that the Reserve Bank would close the share registers from the 1st December 1948.

(b) The Bank cannot obviously have knowledge of the transferee until and unless he has lodged a duly completed transfer deed with the Bank. The question of notice in such cases does not therefore arise. The notice of closure, which was published in both English and Indian language news papers by all offices of the Reserve Bank was however given sufficiently early to enable any person who had acquired shares and had not registered them in his own name to correct his position.

(c) The Reserve Bank have necessarily to act within the provisions of the Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948, and the rules framed thereunder, in terms of which compensation may be paid only to a person who was registered as a share-holder of the Reserve Bank on the 31st December 1948 or his legal representative. The registered holder does not however get payment unless he can produce the share certificate so that if he had sold the shares and cannot produce the share certificate, he cannot obtain compensation. In cases of genuine inconvenience, the Reserve Bank try to assist the transferee to obtain compensation though some delay is inevitable. In some cases which were brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank, Government understand that on the initiative of the Bank, the transferers and transferees were brought together and compensation was paid to the proper parties by mutual arrangements.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad: Is it a fact that only general notice was given and no individual notice was given to each of the shareholders?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Sufficient notice was given to all the share-holders through the public notice that we issued. The position is that the Act passed by the Legislature was published in the Gazette as early as the 23rd September. Then the Government of India issued a press note on the 19th October that the Reserve Bank would close the share registers from the 1st December 1948. It was impossible for the Reserve Bank to have done anything else in the circumstances, because compensation was payable on the 1st January and every thing possible therefore was done.

(1410)

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad: I am not blaming the Reserve Bank. Is it a fact that there are a very large number of share-holders who hold under blank transfers but who did not actually receive notice and when they applied compensations were not being paid although transfer deeds and original scrips were submitted, yet in spite of these the Reserve Bank is not paying the compensation money to the transferee? I am not complaining against the Reserve Bank. I want to know whether a large number of shareholders were affected by the absence of any personal notice.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Since I received the honourable member's question I got into touch with the Reserve Bank on this matter and I am informed by the Reserve Bank that there has been no serious complaint of inconvenience or hardship. If there is any genuine case of inconvenience or hardship the Reserve Bank will do its best to place its offices informally at the disposal of the parties concerned so that a mutually satisfactory arrangement can be made.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad: Is it a fact that some applications for compensation money supported by the application of the registered holder and transfer deed and scrip have been ignored? Has there been any such case?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: If the honourable member is aware of any such cases and he will give me details of them I will have them brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank.

Shri B. Das: May I know if such blank transfers as have been referred to by Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad were done for the purpose of speculation by capitalists after the Reserve Bank Act was amended?

Mr. Speaker: What is the question? What is the information which the honourable member wants to know?

Shri B. Das: I wanted to know if the transfers were done with a view to speculate after the Reserve Bank Act was amended. However, there is a second question which I would like to ask regarding the alleged complaint of hardship to some transferees. Are there a very large number of such cases or only a few?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As far as my information goes, few.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF STATE FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANSWER TO SHRI R. K. SIDHVA'S STARRED QUESTION NO. 483 OF 18TH FEBRUARY, 1949 RE THE PUBLICATION OF CERTAIN NEWS IN THE NATIONAL HERALD OF THE 6TH JANUARY, 1948.

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Sir, on the 18th February, 1949 my honourable friend Shri R. K. Sidhva asked question No. 483, part (b) of which was as follows:

"Has the attention of Government been drawn to a news which appeared in the 'National Herald' dated 6th January 1948 stating that the Divisional Railway Authorities refused to cooperate with the District Magistrate of Dehra Dun in his drive against corruption?"

I gave the following reply:

"Government are informed that there was no issue of the 'National Herald' on the 6th January 1948."

On March 4th Shri Sidhva produced a copy of the 'National Herald' dated January 6th, 1948, and wrote to the Honourable the Deputy Speaker that an apology was due to him and to the House for the wrong statement made.

As soon as I saw the issue I thought I had made a mistake and immediately wrote to Shri Sidhva on March 4th regretting the mistake and promising to enquire how it occurred. The honourable member, however, desired that as the reply was given in the House the mistake should be admitted there.

I have now inquired into the matter. The city edition of the 'National Herald' dated January 5th, 1948 was numbered "Volume VII, No. 5". The city edition dated January 7th was numbered "Volume VII, No. 6". It was therefore inferred that there was no city edition on Tuesday, January 6th. There, however, appears to have been a morning edition on the 6th which is also numbered as "Volume VII, No. 6". I am sorry that this confusion should have arisen at all.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 10th March, 1949

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

CENSUS FOR 1951

*1008. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the 1951 Census work has been taken in hand?

(b) Will the fresh census report show particulars of profession, business and service of every adult as also his income?

(c) Will it also give statistics of unemployed persons?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) No information will be extracted about income but the other matters will be covered.

(c) No; Sir.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether this census will be on the model of 1941 or 1931 census? In the 1941 census certain heads were omitted. May I know whether this census will be a complete census under all the heads as the 1931 census?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: We will try to make it as complete as possible. I cannot say at present exactly whether it will be according to the 1931 or the 1941 census.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the general elections have to await the returns of this census?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I cannot say that. I am concerned with the census, not with the general elections.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Honourable Minister's attention been drawn to a statement made by the C. P. Government in the Provincial Assembly last week that though the Constituent Assembly has resolved to hold general elections next year, in 1950, it is doubtful if the elections could be held even in 1951?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: If it is feasible the elections will be held in 1951; if it is not feasible they will be held later. Nobody can say.

Prof. K. T. Shah: May I point out that there is really an important omission in the 1941 census as compared to the 1931 census, that is to say with regard to the table of occupations.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That will be a subject for making suggestions, which he may make elsewhere. What is the information the honourable member wants?

Prof. K. T. Shah: I thought the question arose out of the previous question.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to make a suggestion he may do so elsewhere.

Shri Mahivir Tyagi: In view of the discussion this House had about the deletion of the column "Caste" from the census registers have any instructions been issued in this connection?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Well, the suggestion will be considered.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: May I know whether people will be numbered as Indians only or as persons belonging to different communities and castes?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: That is what I answered just now.

AMALGAMATION OF HINDUSTAN SCOUTS ASSOCIATION AND BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

*1009. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a joint conference of the Hindustan Scouts Association and the Boy Scouts Association for the amalgamation of both the Associations was held under his Chairmanship?

(b) If so, has the scheme for amalgamation been prepared?

(c) When will the new organisation come into being?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes; a meeting of the representatives of the two organisations was held under the Education Minister's chairmanship on the 29th May, 1948.

(b) and (c). A large measure of agreement has been achieved. A Committee has been formed to go into details and settle them. It is hoped that the Committee will complete its work soon.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What steps do Government propose to take to encourage the Girl Guides or similar movements in this country?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice of the question.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether this Committee is considering any scheme of amalgamating the Girl Guides also with this Association so that there will be one Association of both boys and girls?

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member is going beyond the scope of the question. This question is specifically about the Hindustan Scouts Association.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The question is about Hindustan Scouts Association. I want to know whether both the sections are going to be combined under that scheme.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: May I give that information, Sir? It is intended to amalgamate both the Sections in the new Association.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know when the Report of the Committee is likely to be presented to Government?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I said very shortly.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Shortly means when?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: It will be submitted very soon.

FACILITIES FOR PRACTICAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION

*1010. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what facility Government have provided for practical Technical Education in India besides giving grants to Technical Institutes in India?

(b) Have Government contemplated establishing any Institutions for higher technical education in the country and if so, at what places?

(c) Has any such institution been established and if not, why not?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Besides giving grants to Engineering and Technological Institutions in India, Government have provided facilities for technical education and training at the Delhi Polytechnic and a large number of Technical and Vocational Centres all over the country. A Central Institute for the Training of Instructors has also been established at Koni, Bilaspur, to improve the standard of instruction at the Technical and Vocational Training Centres.

(b) Government contemplate establishing during the quinquennium 1947-52 two of the four Higher Technical Institutions recommended by the Higher Technological Education Committee (Sarkar Committee). It has been decided that the Eastern Higher Technical Institution shall be located at Hiji in District Kharagpur, West Bengal. The location of the Western Higher Technical Institution is under consideration.

(c) None of these institutions has yet been established. The main causes for the delay have been:

(i) uncertain conditions prevailing in the country for some time after the report of the Higher Technological Education Committee was submitted;

(ii) selection of suitable sites for the location of the Institutions.

Government of West Bengal have promised a site measuring about 1,200 acres, free of cost for the location of Eastern Higher Technical Institution. Much of the preliminary work in connection with the setting up of this institution has been done and the institution is expected to start functioning during the course of the year.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Can the Honourable Minister enlighten the House about these Higher Technical Institutes as to what kinds of higher technical education will be provided in them? Could he illustrate some of them?

Mr. Speaker: Does the honourable member mean what courses will be taught there?

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Not only the courses, I want to know whether it will be highest technical institute of electricity or any other high power type?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: The Eastern Higher Technical Institution will impart the highest form of Engineering and Technological education in Civil, Chemical, Mechanical, Electrical and Aeronautical Engineering, Geology and Geophysics, Architecture and Town and Regional Planning, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering and Textile Technology.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: How many Technical Institutes are there in this country?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Honourable Minister aware that the papers with regard to the establishment of these institutions are unnecessarily held up in the Finance Department and the delay is due to that?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: The Finance Ministry always exercise their check in the prescribed manner, and delay is sometimes caused before the whole procedure is completed.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: Is the Engineering Institute at Jadavpur going to be combined with the proposed Eastern Regional Institute?

The Honourable Sri Satyanarayan Sinha: There is no intention so far with Government, but if the honourable member desires this thing to be done this matter can be considered by Government.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Does the Central Government intend to set up any Technical institutions under its own supervision and control or is it intended to leave these new institutions under the supervision and control of the different Provincial Governments?

The Honourable Sri Satyanarayan Sinha: The four Higher Technical Institutions proposed to be set up will be under the supervision and control of the Government of India and not of the Provincial Governments.

Sri B. N. Munavalli: May I know whether any government aid is being given to the Bhumireddi Technical Institute at Hubli?

The Honourable Sri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice of the question.

Sri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what will be the approximate cost of these Institutes?

The Honourable Sri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would require notice.

Sri B. Shiva Rao: With reference to part (a) of the question may I know whether Government have any intention of giving things like machine tools either free or at concessional rates to private technical institutes when they apply for them?

The Honourable Sri Satyanarayan Sinha: It has been decided that educational institutions be given serviceable equipment of educational value at ten per cent. of the market rates and unserviceable stores free of cost. Official orders have, however, not been issued so far by the Ministry of Industry and Supply.

FOREIGNERS SERVING UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

*1011. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreigners who are serving under the Government of India at present; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government for them per month?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) There are about 1,925 non-Indians serving in a civilian capacity under the Government of India.

(b) About Rs. 12,87,735.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What percentage of this number belong to the Defence Forces?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: This is not about the Defence Forces—Defence Forces are excluded from this; these figures are about the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Railways.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What number of this belong to nationalities other than the British?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The number of foreigners who are not British is 25 in the Ministry of Commerce, 191 in the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, 55 in the Ministry of Industry and Supply and 35 in the Ministry of Railways.

Sri H. V. Kamath: How many of these were employed after the 15th August 1947?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Most of these people were employed before that.

†As revised by the Honourable Minister of Education.—Ed. of D.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know whether any of these are nationals of South Africa, Ceylon or Burma?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Some of them belong to Burma or Ceylon, none to South Africa.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not a fact that the Britisher is not counted as a foreigner?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: So long as we are not out of the Commonwealth they are not foreigners. But we have separated them as "non-Indians" and therefore my answer was with reference to non-Indians.

Sri R. K. Sidhva: Does this total of 1,925 non-Indians include officers out of India also or those only in India?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Out of India also and therefore I mentioned External Affairs Ministry.

Seth Govind Das: Are the persons who are serving in our Embassies outside India also included in this list?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he answered.

Sri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: How many of these are technicians and how many non-technicians?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Mostly those who are employed in the Railway Ministry and Ministry of Industry and Supply are technicians, but in the Ministry of External Affairs where there is a large number of them employed, there will hardly be any technician.

Sri A. V. Thakkar: May I know how many non-Indians are employed in the Education Department?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: None in the Education Department.

Seth Govind Das: May I know how many of these non-Indians are working in India and how many outside India?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: In the External Affairs Ministry they are mostly working outside India, but those in the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Supply, and Railways are in India.

Sri Deshbandhu Gupta: What is the duration of the contract of these people generally? Is it three years or four years or long-term contracts?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I cannot give the periods of contracts for individuals nor is there any general rule, but they are on contract basis for as short a period as is required.

Sri Mahavir Tyagi: Are these foreigners spread over many countries wherever we have Legations or are they mostly in England alone?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Well, some of them are in other countries but a large number is in England.

Sri H. V. Kamath: Does the term "non-Indian" include Pakistanis also?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No, Sir, but we can consider that.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether this number of non-Indians also includes the Judges of the various Provincial High Courts?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Hardly any Judge is left now in the Provincial High Courts except two or three.

Sri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether there are any South African Europeans employed by the Government?

Mr. Speaker: That has been replied to.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: May I know whether any citizen of Pakistan is in the Indian Government service?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Not so far as I know.

RECRUITING *Melas*

***1012. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state in which places in India recruiting *Melas* took place during the last six months?

(b) Are Government aware that there is a strong complaint that people in South India are not given adequate opportunities for enlisting themselves in the fighting services?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) I lay a statement on the table of the House.

(b) No. There have been no such complaints. A large number of men have been recruited from South India in recent months.

STATEMENT

During the last six months five Recruiting *Melas* were held at the following places:—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Kurad. | (Bombay). |
| (2) Satara. | (Bombay). |
| (3) Rohtak. | (East Punjab). |
| (4) Kolhapur. | |
| (5) Mahilpur. | (East Punjab). |

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are these *melas* also held in the South?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Yes, Sir, I have stated that in the statement that I have laid on the Table in answer to the Question asking for information. In the last six months five *melas* were held—two in Bombay, one in Rohtak, one in Kolhapur and one in Mahilpur.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Why is it that no *mela* was held at all in the South during the last six months?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: *Melas* have been held all over the country and I have given the list of *melas* held only during the last six months. If the honourable member wants a list of *melas* held all over the country I can give it.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Which of these *melas* yielded the best response.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I want notice.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know the number of persons recruited in these *melas*?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I have not got the number of recruits recruited in each one of these *melas* but if the honourable member wants to know the percentage of recruits from South India I can give him that. During the last six months out of the total number, thirty-two per cent. were recruited from the South.

Shri R. L. Malviya: Will Government consider the advisability of holding such a *mela* in the Central Provinces?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Certainly. But the initiative rests with the local people; if the local people want to have a recruiting *mela* and if all possible support is coming forward we hold it.

Shri Raj Bahadur: What is the total number of recruits enlisted in these *melas* all over India?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I want notice.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it a fact that no *mela* has been held at all in the South even before the last six months?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I cannot give this information straightaway but even if my honourable friend's information is correct that no *mela* has been held in the South, the number of recruits from the South is 32 per cent.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: How many such *melas* are held in Bihar throughout the year?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I want notice.

***1013.** [POSTPONED TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 21ST MARCH 1949]

PROMOTIONS AND RECRUITMENTS IN ARMED FORCES.

***1014. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what is the present proportion of other ranks promoted to the officers cadre to the number of direct recruits to the officers ranks in the Armed Forces?

(b) Is there any proportion fixed as between promotions to officers' ranks and direct recruitment to the same?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) The proportion of officers promoted from ranks since August 1947 to those recruited direct, is—Indian Army 7 : 4, R.I.A.F. 1 : 4, R.I.N. 1 : 20.

(b) No such proportion has been fixed for the Indian Army and the Royal Indian Air Force, but in the Royal Indian Navy the ceiling for promotion from ranks is fixed at 12½ per cent. of the annual requirement.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know if it is not a fact that disproportionate direct recruitment is detrimental to efficiency and discipline in the Army?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: It is very difficult for me to say that, but experience gained by other countries shows—and my information is dependent on that—that direct recruitment is far better than promotion from the ranks.

Seth Govind Das: When the direct recruitment takes place, is any proportion fixed for every province or the old policy of martial and non-martial still goes on?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: There is no distinction, nor is there any provincial barrier, nor any question of martial or non-martial.

RECRUITMENT TO OFFICERS' RANKS IN ARMED FORCES

***1015. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many candidates have been called for interviews for appointment in officers' ranks in the Armed Forces during the year 1948, and how many of them have been selected?

(b) What is the total amount of money spent for recruitment to officers' ranks during 1948?

(c) Is it a fact that the Army Recruitment Board is calling for interview a number of candidates who have been previously rejected and if so, for what reasons?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) 13,345 candidates were interviewed by the various Selection Boards, of whom 2,298 were selected.

(b) Rs. 24,60,000 approximately.

(c) Candidates once rejected are permitted to apply again after the expiry of six months provided they are eligible in all respects.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it intended to associate the Federal Public Service Commission with the recruitment of officers in the future?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: No, Sir.

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS

***1016. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what is the incidence of Venereal diseases in India?

(b) How many Venereal disease clinics are there in India?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of organising free or cheap Venereal disease clinics in India on the lines of the British system of Venereal Disease clinics?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) No accurate estimate of the incidence of venereal disease is available, but it is estimated that 37 persons per thousand of the population are infected by venereal disease.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) The matter will be taken up with the Provincial Governments who are primarily concerned.

STATEMENT

Number of Venereal Diseases Clinics in India at the end of 1947

Ajmer	1
Assam (Shillong)	1
Bihar (Patna)	1
Bombay	16
West Bengal	10
Delhi	3
East Punjab	1
Madras	17
C. P. and Berar	2
U. P.	6
Total	58

FACILITIES FOR STUDY OF PSYCHOTHERAPY

***1017. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state how many Indians are qualified in Psychotherapy at present?

(b) Are there any facilities in medical colleges in India for the study of Psychotherapy?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) It is understood that there are twenty-four Indian Psychotherapists in India at present.

(b) The theory of Psychotherapy is taught by Lecturers in mental diseases in all medical colleges but the Government of India understand that there are no facilities for the practical study of Psychotherapy in any of the medical colleges.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the fact that the Chopra Committee in its report published a few days ago has stressed the importance of meditational and intutional methods in medical treatment and research, I am quoting from the report itself—, do Government propose to give more importance to this branch of medical treatment and research and start institutes of this kind in India?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Chopra Committee report is still under the consideration of Government. But Government is fully aware that more emphasis should be laid on the study of psychotherapy along modern scientific lines.

Seth Govind Das: Has this Chopra report been sent now to all the provinces for their opinion?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not know how this question arises from this, but the report has been circulated.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the Honourable Minister aware of an Institute in Lonavla called the Kaivalyadhama where psychotherapy is practised on a fairly large scale?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not aware.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Is there any hospital or hospitals, official or non-official where cases of psychotherapy are admitted and treated?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: If the honourable member is referring to mental hospitals, yes, they exist.

MANUFACTURE OF PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES

***1018. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the setting-up of the factory to manufacture pre-fabricated houses;

(b) how many such houses are expected to be built during this year and at what cost; and

(c) what other plans, if any, Government have in view for relieving the acute shortage of housing in the country?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) The designs for the houses and plant have been completed. The required machinery has been ordered and is expected in India in the middle of the year. The Factory site and the aeroplane hangars which will house the main factory have been secured.

(b) Twelve sample houses which are being imported are expected to be set up in different parts of India in April, 1949 regular production in India is scheduled to begin some time in the second half of 1949. The rate of production is expected to be about 100 houses per week. The cost per house will be about Rs. 2,500 exclusive of the cost of land.

(c) Various housing schemes for refugees are already under execution or are under consideration. The Central Government are building houses for refugees in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, they have granted loans to the Provinces and States and are subsidising a scheme for the housing of colliery workers. Other housing schemes for refugees are also under consideration. As regards housing for the general public, the question of building factories in other parts of India for the mass production of pre-fabricated houses will be considered after experience has been gained of the working of the factory at Delhi. A scheme for the mass manufacture of roofing materials and cheap doors and windows for village houses is also under preparation.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Honourable Minister any information as to the total number of people in India who are without a roof over their heads?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have no information.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: May I ask whether my honourable friend has received any application for encouragement being given to co-operative house building societies in Delhi?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: One or two applications have been received and as I have answered on the floor of the House more than once Government will always be prepared to consider starting co-operative societies for building houses.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know if the Honourable Minister will consider a suggestion to hand over these sample pre-fabricated houses to members of the Constituent Assembly, because they are hard up for houses?

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the area of each house?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: 500 sq. ft.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha: Will Government be prepared to subsidise private companies for the manufacture of pre-fabricated houses?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That matter will be considered when any private companies apply to Government.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: May I know what is the estimated life of these houses?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: As far as the life of these houses in the U.K. is concerned, they are estimated to last about 75 years, but it remains to be seen how long that life will be in India. It is an experiment, but we certainly hope that it will be 50 years at any rate.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: May I know what is the capital outlay on the factory for the manufacture of pre-fabricated houses?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Rs. 60 to 70 lakhs.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Before spending money on importing men and machinery, did Government explore the possibility of enlisting indigenous talent and material for building something in the nature of pre-fabricated houses?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Government took everything into consideration before starting this factory.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it not a fact that many people are today building houses on a wide scale without the use of either cement or steel all over the country?

Mr. Speaker: It is I think entering into arguments.

Mr. Homi Mody: Does the estimate of cost given by the Honourable Minister include the sanitary fittings?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, Sir.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know whether Government have ascertained whether these houses will be suited to the climatic conditions of India?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, Sir.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: May I know what will be the accommodation in these houses?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There will be two rooms plus a kitchen and a bath room and a court-yard.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Were there any Indian housewives on the Committee which recommended and decided upon this scheme?

SEARCH OF A KARACHI-BOUND GREEK SHIP AT KIDDERPORE DOCKS, CALCUTTA.

***1019. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Karachi-bound Greek ship was recently searched at Kidderpore docks, Calcutta, by the Calcutta Port Police and customs authorities;

(b) if so, what articles were seized as a result of the search; and

(c) the subsequent action taken against the Captain and other officers of the ship?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Yes, Greek ship "Mount Kyllene" was searched by the Preventive staff of the Calcutta Customs House.

(b) The articles seized from various officers of the ship consisted of gold coins, Indian and foreign currency notes, cotton piece goods and small articles of gold jewellery.

(c) No action has been taken so far because investigations as to what penal action can be taken under the Sea Customs Act are not yet complete.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What has happened to the Captain of this "Mount Kyllene"?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The Captain has proceeded on his voyage, but we have seized the articles.

FINANCIAL HELP TO RELATIONS OF CREW OF THE DAKOTA LOST ON KASHMIR FRONT.

***1020. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial help has been given to the relations of the crew of a Dakota which was reported missing in October 1947 on the Kashmir front.

(b) whether it is a fact that Flight Sergeant H. K. Singh of the Royal Indian Air Force was one of the victims and that no help has so far been given to his mother in spite of her repeated representations and if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to give some help to her now?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Flight Sergeant H. K. Singh was one of the crew. No representation has been received from his mother. An allowance is being paid to her.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: What is the amount of allowance paid?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Rs. 35 a month.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What about the victims of the air-crash which happened to a Dakota last month between Jammu and Srinagar over the Barihal Pass?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I have no information about that. That is the concern of the Civil Aviation Department.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is that amount considered sufficient for the purpose?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I could not say that. But that is the amount allowed under the rules at present.

NAVAL RIVER CRAFTS ON BRAHMAPUTRA.

*1021. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there are any Naval River Crafts on the Brahmaputra?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: No.

Shri G. S. Guha: May I ask the Minister for Defence whether it will be possible to have a base for a Gun-boat there?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion which he can make afterwards.

PURCHASE OF SHIPS FOR R. I. N. FROM BRITAIN.

*1022. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many ships were purchased for the Royal Indian Navy by the Government of India during 1948 from Britain?

(b) What was the cost of those ships?

(c) Was the purchase money paid out of our sterling balances and if not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Vessels acquired from H.M.G. during the year 1948 were:

(i) One Cruiser.

(ii) Two oil Barges.

(b) The cost of the above ships were (i) One Cruiser Rs. 98.20 lakhs, (ii) Two Oil Barges Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

(c) Yes, purchase money in both the cases was found from our Sterling Balances.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Were these vessels bought from the blocked or released sterling balances?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: These were bought from Account No. II. We do not admit that the balances are blocked.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the honourable Minister aware that some merchants have been saying that if the ships had been bought through them they would have got them at half the price?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I have not heard of it.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Are all these ships old models and are of little value in modern naval warfare?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: These are questions which lie outside my province. But, subject to what the Honourable the Defence Minister may say, I think this cruiser was built in 1933. It is supposed to have a life of 27 years. Therefore our having bought it in 1948, I presume it has still 12 years of life.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether it was in action during the war?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes.

MANUFACTURE OF CHOLERA VACCINE

*1023. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how much Cholera Vaccine has been manufactured in India during the year 1948; and

(b) how much of this vaccine has been imported during the year 1948?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) 33½ million ccs of cholera vaccine were manufactured in the Central and Provincial Institutes during 1948. In addition to this a considerable quantity was manufactured by private firms in Calcutta.

(b) No cholera vaccine was imported from abroad during the year 1948.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know the annual number of deaths in this country from cholera, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise from this question. This question referred to cholera vaccine from private as opposed to what is manufactured in Government institutions and not from outside the country.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What is the amount of vaccine we are manufacturing in Government laboratories and what quantity do we get from private laboratories?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is difficult for me to give the proportion. But I may say that the vast bulk of it is manufactured in Government institutions.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: What is the total requirement of vaccine in India annually?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That depends on the prevalence of the disease each year.

Shri G. S. Guha: Out of the total quantity manufactured, how much is produced in Shillong?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would like to have notice of the question.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know whether any portion of this was exported to Pakistan and if so, how much?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I cannot give the exact quantity sent. But, during the disturbances, Pakistan did ask for vaccine and we exported a fair amount.

Seth Govind Das: Have the Government received reports from the provinces that they are not getting as much vaccine as required?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: We have never had such complaints.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have instances come to the notice of Government where vaccination has failed to confer immunity?

Shri Basanta Kumar Das: What would be the total value of the vaccine manufactured?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I could not give that information.

CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR U. N. O. FELLOWSHIP

*1024. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who were selected for the United Nations Organisation fellowship recently;

(b) the number of applicants for the same;

(c) on what basis the selection was made; and

(d) who were the selecting authorities for the same?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) In all twenty-five candidates have been recommended to the United Nations for about twelve Social Welfare Fellowships for 1949-50—seventeen (eight principal and nine alternate) jointly by Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health for eight fellowships in subjects relating to Education and Health and eight (four principal and four alternate) separately by Ministry of Labour for four Fellowships in subjects related to Labour.

(b) 142 applications were received by the Ministry of Education for subjects relating to Education and Health and 17 by the Ministry of Labour for subjects concerning them.

(c) Selection of candidates to be recommended to U.N.O. was made on the following basis:

- (i) Academic qualifications particularly in the subject of social sciences;
- (ii) Research Experience in social sciences;
- (iii) Practical experience in the relevant field of social welfare.
- (iv) Ability to utilise the training for the good of the country on return.

(d) For the educational and Health subjects applications were invited from all Provincial and State Governments and Universities etc., and recommendations were made by a Selection Committee, jointly set up by the Ministries of Education and Health, consisting of one representative of each of the two Ministries and the acting Director of the United Nations Information Centre, Delhi. For the Labour subjects applications were invited from the Provincial Governments and recommendations were made by the Honourable Minister for Labour.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: May I know how many were selected from Bihar?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I cannot give the information province-wise. But twenty-five have been selected.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: Of the total number, how many were women?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

FUNCTIONS OF THE TRANSFER BUREAU.

*1025. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what are the functions of the Transfer Bureau?

(b) Is there any circular that refugees should be exempted from the Transfer Bureau rules?

(c) Are the scheduled castes exempted from the rules of the Transfer Bureau?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) The Transfer Bureau assists in the resettlement in suitable posts under the Central Government of Central Government employees displaced on account of constitutional changes, refugee Government servants of the North West Frontier, Sind and Baluchistan Provinces and retrenched Central Government servants for whom a special provision has been made. The facilities of the Bureau have also been extended to certain highly qualified refugees recommended by the Employment Co-ordination Committee.

(b) No. Refugees other than those registered at the Transfer Bureau are not eligible for the posts referred to unless the Transfer Bureau is unable to nominate suitable candidates.

(c) The usual reservation of 16-2/3 per cent. of vacancies in favour of Scheduled Castes candidates applies to appointments made through the Transfer Bureau also. If there is no suitable Scheduled Castes candidate on the list of the Transfer Bureau, the Bureau will nominate a suitable candidate of any other community.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Is it a fact that discrimination is made against the Scheduled Castes in the matter of confirmation, promotion and recruitment?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No discrimination.

STEPS TO IMPROVE CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

*1026. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken for improving our cultural relations with other countries and the results thereof;

(b) whether any separate department exists for the promotion of cultural relations with foreign countries; and

(c) if so, what are the activities of this department?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) A statement has been placed on the table of the House.

(b) The Cultural Relations work is at present done in one of the Divisions of this Ministry which has an Arts and Cultural Relations Section attached to it.

(c) The Cultural Relations Section is engaged in activities for the promotion of art in the country and of cultural schemes within and outside the country.

STATEMENT

The Ministry of Education has so far established contacts with about 20 countries in connection with various cultural activities and it is expected that with the development of our new schemes, these contacts will greatly expand within the year 1949-50. The work may generally be placed under the following heads:

- (1) Cultural Missions to foreign countries;
- (2) Cultural displays and art exhibitions abroad;
- (3) Exchange of teachers and students;
- (4) Visits of distinguished educationists and others to India from foreign countries;
- (5) Deputation of eminent Indian scientists to other countries for study and research;
- (6) Participation in International cultural and learned conferences and the UNESCO, and invitations to neighbouring countries to send their representatives to attend conferences in India;
- (7) Supply of information, gifts of books and archaeological specimens to foreign countries, and exchange of publications;
- (8) Facilities for study in India to persons of Indian origin and other residents of foreign countries;
- (9) Scholarships and Fellowship awards offered by foreign countries and the UNESCO to Indian students and ad hoc scholarships offered by the Government of India to students of some foreign countries;
- (10) Award of scholarships to Indians and indigenous residents in Asian and foreign countries to study in Indian Educational institutions;
- (11) Organisation of cultural Associations in India to promote cultural relations between India and other countries;

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

- (12) Recruitment of Indian teachers for services in some foreign countries;
 (13) Exchange of correspondence and cultural material between children of this country and abroad; and
 (14) The organisation of cultural centres in foreign countries for the promotion of Indian culture abroad.

COMPENSATION TO JUDGES OF COMMON HIGH COURT OF EASTERN STATES GROUP

*1027. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to refer to the replies given to parts (c) and (d) of my starred question No. 497 asked on the 26th February, 1948, regarding payment of compensation to judges of the Common High Court of the Eastern States Group and state:

- (a) whether Government have since made an enquiry in the matter;
 (b) if so, whether Government propose to compensate the Judges of that court for the unexpired term of their appointment; and
 (c) if not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) The Judges have already been paid compensation due to them.

(c) Does not arise.

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY IN INDIA

*1028. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the present percentage of literacy in each of the Provinces, Centrally Administered Areas and Major Indian States; and

(b) the probable period required to banish illiteracy from the country according to the schemes formulated or approved by Government?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) The honourable member's attention is drawn to the statement laid on the table.

(b) For children, the programme is to introduce compulsion among the age-group 6—11 within a period of ten years by two Five Year Plans. For adults, the scheme of Social (Adult) Education accepted by the Government of India envisages literacy of 50 per cent. population in a period of 5 years.

STATEMENT

Percentage of literacy in Provinces, Centrally Administered Areas and Indian States

	1941		All persons	At present
	Males	Females		
Assam	21.5	4.4	13.5	No Census after 1911 has so far been taken, so that exact figure is not known. But it can be assumed to be between 16 and 17 for the whole of India (Less States) and between 14 and 15 for Indian States.
Bengal	28.7	7.8	19.9	
Bihar	18.7	2.6	10.3	
Bombay	34.4	10.3	22.9	
C. P. & Berar	22.5	5.6	14.1	
Madras	23.9	6.6	15.3	
Orissa	23.15	2.9	12.8	
Punjab	20.8	8.3	15.2	

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

	1941		All persons	At present
	Males	Females		
U. P.	16.2	2.8	9.9	No Census after 1941 has so far been taken, so that exact figure is not known. But it can be assumed to be between 16 and 17 for the whole of India (Less States) and between 14 and 15 for Indian States.
Ajmer-Merwara	24.6	6.0	15.9	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Figures not available.			
Coorg	31.2	15.1	24.0	
Delhi	38.2	18.6	30.1	
India (Less States)	22.9	5.8	14.7	
Assam States	14.8	3.8	9.3	
Baroda	38.0	14.5	26.7	
Bengal States	11.9	1.6	6.9	
Bihar and Orissa States	18.8	2.1	10.5	
Bombay States	Figures not available.			
Central India Agency	Separate figures not available.			
C. P. States	"	"	4.8	
Gwalior	12.9	1.8	7.8	
Hyderabad	14.4	4.3	9.3	
Jammu and Kashmir	11.1	2.2	7.0	
Cochin	52.0	30.4	41.0	
Travancore	67.9	42.1	55.0	
Madras States	26.5	4.1	15.1	
Mysore	23.4	6.1	15.0	
Punjab States	11.3	2.1	7.2	
Rajputana Agencies	8.9	1.0	5.1	
U. P. States	12.5	1.5	7.3	
Western Indian States Agency	25.7	8.3	17.3	
Indian States	20.2	6.6	13.7	

V.B. 1.—Figures in respect of Assam, West Bengal and East Punjab and Indian States as they stand after partition are not available.

I.B. 2.—Percentages for 1941 are calculated on persons aged over 5 years.

N.B. 3.—Percentage for India is in respect of the whole of India before partition.

PROHIBITION IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

*1029. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what measures have been taken so far to enforce prohibition in the Chief Commissioner's Provinces of Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi?

(b) Are Government aware that smuggling of liquor into Delhi Province from the adjoining States of Alwar, Pataudi and Bawal and the adjoining districts of Moradabad and Ghaziabad in the United Provinces has increased on a large scale during the last three months?

(c) If so, what steps have Government taken or intend to take to put an end to this smuggling and to make the policy of prohibition effective?

(d) By what time do Government intend to introduce complete prohibition in these areas? Do Government intend to introduce any legislation for the purpose and if so, by which date and if not, why not?

(e) Have the measures so far taken to enforce the policy of prohibition in any way affected the consumption of liquor in these areas and if so, to what extent?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Prohibition has not yet been introduced in these areas. Certain steps have been taken to reduce the consumption of liquor.

(b) Some cases of smuggling from these areas have been detected during three months.

(c) A special detective mobile Excise staff has been employed in addition to the permanent Excise staff.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

(e) In Delhi, the consumption of liquor during the last quarter of the year 1948 as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1947 has decreased by about 11 per cent. In Ajmer-Merwara, however, consumption on the whole has recorded a small increase.

Mr. Frank Anthony: What is the present total loss of revenue as a result of the introduction of prohibition in the different parts of the country?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I should not like to commit myself to a definite figure. If the honourable member wants the figure, I would have it worked out.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that the Government's policy at present is to go slow in prohibition and have the Government advised the provinces accordingly?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is so.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Has the Government accepted the policy of introducing prohibition in these areas?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: This matter is not really within my province. I would say that it is the intention of the Home Ministry who is in charge of these Centrally Administered areas to introduce complete prohibition within a short limited period.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Is the Honourable Minister aware that his predecessor in the last session of the Assembly announced that the Government stands committed to the policy of introducing prohibition in these areas?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes; that is really what I meant. As far as Ajmer Merwara is concerned, I believe the Home Ministry has laid down a policy under which prohibition would be completed, I believe, within a period of five years.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are there any measures taken in the meantime with regard to temperance propaganda in these areas?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am not aware if there is any temperance propaganda. We expect un-official temperance propaganda to go on. As far as the Government are concerned, what the Government are trying to do is to reduce the consumption of liquor by such measures as curtailing the number of days, and the number of hours on which the shops are open, by cutting down consumption, and various measures of that kind.

Mr. Frank Anthony: In the absence of concerted measures to provide housing facilities, and to educate public opinion, is it not a fact that the sudden introduction of prohibition has led to increase of crimes and to deterioration of health?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Homi Mody: In view of what the Finance Minister has said about the intention of the Home Ministry, will the Home Ministry consider the advisability of consulting the patrons of hotels, clubs and bars before introducing prohibition?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: And also those who are addicted to drink.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether the Government have seriously considered the desirability of bringing Delhi into line with at least Bombay, so far as prohibition is concerned?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The matter will be examined.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: What is the total revenue derived from the sale of liquor by the Central Government?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I want notice.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: I want to know whether the representatives of these two provinces ever made a representation in favour of prohibition to the Government.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: So far as I know, they have not.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

*1030. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the Government of India have appointed the Indian Universities Commission and if so, with what object in view?

(b) What are the terms of reference of this Commission and by which date is the said Commission expected to conclude its deliberations and to submit its report?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Yes. A copy of the Government Resolution on the subject is laid on the table of the House. The report of the Commission is likely to be submitted to the Government during the middle of 1949-50.

No. F. 55-5/47-D.3.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 4th November, 1948

RESOLUTION^a (As amended subsequently).

The Government of India have considered the recommendation of the Inter-University Board, India, and the Central Advisory Board of Education (1946/47) that a University Commission consisting of eminent educationists from India and abroad should be appointed "to report on Indian University Education and suggest improvements and extensions that may be desirable to suit present and future requirements of the country" and are of the opinion that the vast changes which have taken place since these resolutions were passed have added to their urgency.

2. The importance of primary and secondary education in a democracy is obvious. Their quality, however, depends in the ultimate analysis on the quality of educational leaders, and these can be produced only by a suitable system of higher and University education. Provision of extended facilities for higher education is, therefore necessary for the satisfactory functioning of democracy. A vast change has taken place in the country with the

achievement of independence. New vistas have open which necessitate a survey of education at all stages. The interests of the country require vast programmes of expansion in Agriculture, Industry and Commerce which, however, can be carried out only if a sufficient number of highly trained executives and artisans, craftsmen and skilled labour of all grades and types are available. The problems of Defence cannot be satisfactorily solved without the existence, within the country, of all facilities for technological and scientific studies of the highest order. Extension of the boundaries of knowledge and research is also essential if we are to improve the quality of education which is now available to us. There has been no detailed examination of the existing Universities and their work since the report of the Sadler Commission in 1917. All these factors demand a comprehensive enquiry into the question of our University and higher education.

3. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to set up a Commission to enquire into and report on the conditions and prospects of University education and advanced research in India and to recommend a constructive policy in relation to the problems they present and the needs of the country. The Commission will consist of the following members:

- (1) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Spalding Professor of Ethics and Eastern Religion at the University of Oxford.—*Chairman*.
 - (2) Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D. Phil. (Oxon.), Secretary and Educational Adviser to the Government of India.
 - (3) * Prof. G. D. H. Cole, Chichele Professor of Social and Political Theory, Oxford.
 - (4) Dr. Zakir Hussain, M.A., Ph.D., Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.
 - (5) Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, lately President of Antioch College and Chairman of the Board of Tennessee Valley Authority, U. S. A.
 - (6) Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University and Chairman, Inter-University Board, India.
 - (7) Dr. Meghnad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S., Dean, Faculty of Science, Calcutta University.
 - (8) * Dr. Birbal Sahni, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Dean, Faculty of Science, Lucknow University.
 - (9) Dr. John J. Tigert, lately Commissioner of Education, U. S. A., and President, Florida University.
4. The terms of reference of the Commission will be to consider and make recommendations in regard to:
- (i) The aims and objects of University Education and Research in India.
 - (ii) The changes considered necessary and desirable in the constitution, control, functions and jurisdiction of Universities in India and their relations with Governments, Central and Provincial.
 - (iii) The finance of Universities.
 - (iv) The maintenance of the highest standards of teaching and examination in the Universities and Colleges under their control.
 - (v) The courses of study in the Universities with special reference to the maintenance of a sound balance between the Humanities and the Sciences and between pure science and technological training and the duration of such courses.
 - (vi) The standards of admission to University courses of study, with reference to the desirability of an independent University entrance examination and the avoidance of unfair discriminations which militate against Fundamental Right 23(2).
 - (vii) The medium of instruction in the Universities.
 - (viii) The provision for advanced study in Indian culture, history, literatures, language, philosophy and fine arts.
 - (ix) The need for more Universities on a regional or other basis.
 - (x) The organisation of advanced research in all branches of knowledge in the Universities and Institutes of high research in a well co-ordinated fashion avoiding waste of effort and resources.
 - (xi) Religious instruction in the Universities.
 - (xii) The special problems of the Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University, the Delhi University and other institutions of an all India character.

* Professor G. D. H. Cole and Dr. Birbal Sahni having declined membership, Dr. J. F. Duff, Vice-Chancellor, Durham University and Dr. K. N. Bahl, D.Phil. (Oxon.) D.Sc. (Pun.) Professor of Zoology, Lucknow University, have been appointed members of the University Education Commission in their places respectively.

Professor N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University, has been appointed member Secretary of the Commission.

- (xiii) The qualifications, conditions of service, salaries, privileges and functions of teachers and the encouragement of original research by teachers.
- (xiv) The discipline of students, hostels and the organisation of tutorial work and any other matter which is germane and essential to a complete and comprehensive enquiry into all aspects of University education and advanced research in India.

Seth Govind Das: May I know if one of the objects of this Commission has been to decide the question of the medium of instruction in this country and if so what language this Commission has recommended or what language has this Commission thought in connection with medium of instruction?

Mr. Speaker: He may better refer to the terms of reference; it is a matter of record.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: How much money has been spent over this Commission?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether this Universities Commission has already submitted any preliminary report?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: No.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether the memorandum submitted by the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University states that there should be no representation of the Legislative Assembly in the Court?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is a matter before the Commission for consideration.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: I want to know whether it is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of record.

Seth Govind Das: Has the Government asked this Commission to submit periodical reports, or has the report to come at the end of their work?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Only one final report.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether the terms of reference to the Universities Commission include also a reference to review the working of High School and Secondary School Education?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; It is a matter of record.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY

*1031. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the Government of India intend to establish a National Central Library and a net work of libraries throughout the country in India on the lines suggested by Dr. Ranganathan in his Presidential address at the last session of the All India Library Conference at Nagpur?

(b) Do they intend to introduce any 'Library Legislation' and if not, why not?

(c) Do Government intend to recognise the Imperial Library at Calcutta as the National Central Library on the lines suggested by Dr. Ranganathan?

(d) Do Government intend to establish Indian Libraries in foreign countries for the promotion of cultural contact, true understanding and well-informed friendship?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have already set up an Expert Committee (of 6 members) to work out the details for the establishment of a Central Library in

Delhi with a Copyright Section attached to it. The Committee have not yet concluded their deliberations. The proposals of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, who is also a member of the Expert Committee, will be considered by the Government in the light of the recommendations of the Expert Committee.

(b) This is also one of the terms of reference of the Expert Committee. The question of introducing a 'Library Legislation' will be considered by the Government after the Expert Committee have submitted their report.

(c) The National Library is already working on an All-India basis and proposals are under consideration to increase its utility.

(d) The Government of India are doing their best to promote cultural contacts and true understanding between India and foreign countries. They have already presented large number of books on Indian culture, history, literature and philosophy donated by learned societies and institutions in India to Universities in China and Indonesia. Subject to limitation of funds, they are also purchasing selected collection of books for donation to learned institutions in foreign countries. Besides this, a collection of about 100 books on Indian history, philosophy, culture and on the achievements of India's past and present are being sent to some 25 Information Centres abroad. Although these collections are meant primarily for the use of our Diplomatic Mission abroad, access is also allowed to the local public.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Government propose to obtain the original Sanskrit and Pali texts of ancient Indian History for this library?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: This matter will be considered by the Government.

*1032. [POSTPONED TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 21ST MARCH, 1949.]

ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FOR PURCHASE OF MOTOR CARS

*1033. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government give advances to their servants for purchase of motor cars?

(b) If so, what type of officials and of what status or position are entitled to avail themselves of such advances?

(c) What policy has been followed by Government so far in allowing these advances?

(d) What is the number, separately of officers drawing salaries between Rupees 500/- and 1000/- and of those drawing more who have been given such advances during the last sixteen months?

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

(b) and (c). An officer who is unable to invest a lump sum on the purchase of a car is granted the advance if there is a possibility of his recouping the advance from his savings in the immediate future. Such an advance is granted only to an officer in whose case Government is satisfied that the possession of a car is in the interest of public service and for the efficient discharge of his official duties.

(d) The information required is not readily available. The labour spent on collecting the information will not be commensurate with the real value of the information.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the period allowed for the repayment of these loans?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Speaking from recollection, 36 months.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that quite a large number of Government servants indulged in the purchases and sales of motor

cars during the period when the sales of motor cars was controlled and when there was a big difference between the controlled prices and market prices of cars?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Not to my knowledge.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Will he enquire into it?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I see no point in enquiring.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know, in view of the inadequacy of transport of all kinds whether Government does not consider it advisable that every officer who can afford should purchase a motor car?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that staff cars are permitted to be used by Government servants?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: On official duty.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Do they not go on private business also in staff cars?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I hope not.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is the Honourable Minister aware that such illegal use by Government servants brings bad name to the Government?

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing.

INCREASED SUBVENTION TO ORISSA GOVERNMENT

*1034. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the Government of Orissa has asked for increased subvention from the Government of India?

(b) If so, what have the Government of India done in this regard?

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

(b) The matter is under correspondence with the Provincial Government.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: How much did they want?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As the House knows under the Government of India Act the Centre gives a subvention of 40 lakhs to Orissa and recently as a result of merger of States and also because of the revised scale of salaries they have asked for a subvention of 125 lakhs.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Besides this, has the Government of Orissa asked for a loan or grant or subsidy for building their new capital at Bhubaneswar?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How much have they asked for?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not know the exact figure.

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Is it a fact that due to inflation the amount of present subvention which is given to Orissa is very small and inadequate?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is a matter of opinion.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is this subvention sanctioned when Orissa was separated from Bihar and if so for how many years this is to be continued?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is part of our existing Constitution.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is there any proposal to give a subvention to the Government of C.P. and Berar?

Mr. Speaker: Does not arise.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Upto what period it is to be continued under the present Constitution. Is it without any limitation?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It depends on when the new Constitution replaces the present Constitution.

Shri B. Das: Is it a fact that 40 lakhs granted as subvention was the cost of separation, for the paraphernalia of the Governor and the Executive Council?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It was really fixed as far as I can remember in connection with Sir Otto Niemeyer's investigations and I think it was fixed on the basis of the actual deficit of 1936-37.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Have not the revenues of Orissa gone up corresponding with the merger of all the States?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Apparently the whole basis of contention is that while the revenues have increased, the expenses have increased more.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know whether the subvention given to Orissa, is given only to Orissa or to many other provinces also in terms of the Niemeyer Award?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Not only for Orissa.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What are the other provinces that receive subvention?

Mr. Speaker: It will be outside the scope of the original question.

ENGINEERING PERSONNEL IN M. E. S.

*1035. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total number of Engineering personnel in the Military Engineering Service in all the three commands (Southern Command, Western Command and Eastern Command)?

(b) How many of them are qualified as engineers or overseers, (Military and Civil)?

(c) What was the amount paid as salaries in the year 1947-48 to personnel of the Military Engineering Service?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) 1974.

(b) The number of civilian and military officers qualified as Engineers and Overseers are 810 and 477 respectively.

(c) Rs. 29,81,300.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Is it a fact that even unqualified persons are being promoted as Officers in the M.E.S.?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I said there are unqualified people but the present rules lay down that they have to pass a qualifying test by 1950. They will be given three chances and those who do not qualify will have to revert.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: What are the opportunities given to them to have practical training in engineering and other matters?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Every possible opportunity is given for practical training.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: Is there a dearth of trained personnel and for that reason untrained people are promoted?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: A few days ago I replied to another question on the subject that there is a shortage of officers.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: What is the qualification fixed for such soldiers before training is given to them?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I cannot tell what the exact qualifications are but they are all laid down and if the honourable member wants that information, I could send it to him.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know what efforts, if any, have been made to ascertain whether trained personnel are available?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The jobs are advertised and those who are qualified apply for it and if we do not get requisite number of applications, then we assume that the requisite number is not available.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: How many times the posts were advertised since 15th August 1947 and what has been the response?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I want notice of that.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Was the Jammu-Pathankot Road built by the M.E.S.?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: No.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: When there is shortage of trained people, why there is retrenchment?

Mr. Speaker: Retrenchment is of unnecessary people.

DEVELOPMENT OF ANDAMANS AS MILITARY OR NAVAL BASE

*1036. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to develop the Andamans as a military or naval base?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: It would not be in the public interest to answer this question at present.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know whether there be a first class naval base in the Andamans?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I am not in a position to disclose this.

GRANT TO BOMBAY BRANCH OF ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

*1037. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society receives a grant of Rs. 30,000/- from the Central Government per annum;

(b) whether the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has applied for an annual grant from the Central Government;

(c) if so, whether a grant has been sanctioned and how much; and

(d) if no grant has been made, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal is receiving a grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum from the Central Government. It is not a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

(b) Yes. This body which is a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland also applied for a grant from the Central Revenues.

(c) and (d). Owing to the prevailing need for economy it has not been possible to make any grant to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the present.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does Government propose to make any grant in the near future to this Library which is in dire need of funds?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: When the economic situation improves, it will be considered.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha: Will Government consider the desirability of deleting the word 'Royal' from the name of this Institution?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Government will consider the proposal.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will Government change the word 'Asiatic' to 'Asian'?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

THEFT OF HANDGRENADES FROM R.I.A.F. HEADQUARTERS AT PALAM

*1038. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 34 handgrenades and 3 tins of detonators of handgrenades have recently been stolen from the Royal Indian Air Force Headquarters at Palam; and

(b) if so, what action has been or is being taken by Government in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) An R.I.A.F. Court of Inquiry is at present investigating the theft. The matter has also been reported to the Civil Police for investigation.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Have there been any such losses in other places also?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I cannot say. I think I have stated in reply to a question the other day that there were thefts in one or two other places.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is such information ever been supplied to the Standing Committee attached to this Department?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Whatever information is asked for by the Standing Committee is supplied.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What was the date when it was notified and the date when it was reported to the Police?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I am not in a position to give this information but I will enquire this.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is there any suspicion that there were some political parties behind this?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Investigation is going on. Until the full report is received, it is difficult for me to say anything in the matter.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

TRAINING OF TEACHERS FOR BASIC EDUCATION

*1039. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Government of India or Provincial Governments have taken for the training of teachers for basic education;

(b) whether any estimate has been made of the number of teachers necessary for Basic Schools that may be started in different provinces during the current year; and

(c) what portion of this need is expected to be met from among the teachers trained in Wardha or other Basic teacher-training centres and how the rest of the requirement is proposed to be met?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) to (c). The Government of India have already arranged with the authorities of Jamia Millia, Delhi, and the Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan for the training of teachers for Basic Schools in the Centrally Administered Areas of Delhi and Ajmer. At Visva Bharati, arrangements have been made to train teachers in (a) Arts and Crafts and (b) Music and Dancing as well. Teachers are also sent by the Provincial Governments for training at Sevagram. In addition, two Training

Institutes for Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara were started last August one for men at Ajmer and the other for women at Delhi.

The Government have also provided a sum of Rs. 50,00,000 in next year's budget for grants to the Provinces for training of Basic teachers. Further information on the points raised by the honourable member is given in the statement laid on the table.

STATEMENT

Province	(a)	(b)	(c)
Assam	Training Institutions at six different centres will be opened shortly.	100 for 1948-49	All will be trained within the Province.
West Bengal	There are Basic Training Schools.	50 for 1948-49	36 trained at Balarampur.
Bihar	There are Basic Training Schools.	Yes, an estimate has been made, but the papers are not yet available.	Needs will be met from teachers trained in the Province.
Bombay	There are Basic Training Schools.	Ditto	Necessary teachers are trained in the Province.
C.P. and Berar	There are Basic Training Schools.	150 for 1948-49	Teachers will be trained within the Province.
Madras	There are Basic Training Schools.	672 teachers for 1949-50.	Teachers will be trained within the Province.
Orissa	There are Basic Training Schools.	156 for 1948-49	Teachers will be trained within the Province.
U.P.	There are Basic Training Schools.	6700 for 1948-49	Teachers will be trained within the Province.

DEMOLITION OF HOUSES IN ANDAMAN ISLANDS

*1040. **Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many houses in Ross Island and other parts of the Andaman Islands including the building known as the Cellular Jail, have been demolished?

(b) How many of them were in good condition and fit for habitation?

(c) What is the reason for their demolition?

(d) Is demolition still going on?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). Only thirteen houses have been dismantled on Ross Island after reoccupation. Two out of seven wings of the Cellular Jail were almost destroyed during the Japanese occupation. One other wing which was in bad condition has been recently dismantled. Four other wings are intact but not in good condition.

In the opinion of the P.W.D. authorities, none of these buildings was in good condition and fit for habitation.

(c) It was considered uneconomic to maintain the small island of Ross which is separated from the main island by about one mile of sea, and where only a few Government officers used to live. The buildings had moreover been condemned.

by the C.P.W.D. authorities. Materials salvaged from these buildings are being used for repair work and construction of new buildings on the main island.

(d) Dismantling has recently been stopped in order to make use of some of the buildings as transit accommodation for new settlers.

CONTROL OVER NUNCOWRY GROUP OF ISLANDS AND GREAT NICOBAR ISLANDS

***1041. Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Nuncowry group of Islands and the Great Nicobar Islands are under the direct control of the Government of India?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Yes.

PERSONS RETIRED AT THE AGE OF FIFTY-FIVE IN MINISTRY OF STATES

***1042. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state how many persons serving in his Ministry have been retired under the old interpretation of Fundamental Rule 56(b) (i) in consequence of their having reached the age of 55 years after the said rule was interpreted differently by the Auditor General and Advocate General in 1946?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Two in the Secretariat of the Ministry of States. Figures for the Attached and Subordinate offices are being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

* ISSUE OF INSTRUCTIONS *Re* AGE OF RETIREMENT

***1043. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs did not issue any instructions on the basis of the new interpretation of Fundamental Rule 56(b) (i) until the 8th September, 1948?

(b) Have the instructions regarding the new interpretation of 1946 now been sent to all Ministries and the Provincial Governments?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). Instructions were issued on 8th September, 1948. The honourable member's attention is invited to the reply given by the (then) Finance Minister to Starred Question No. 398 on the 23rd August 1948.

CONTINUITY OF SERVICE OF RETRENCHED PERSONS ON RE-EMPLOYMENT.

***1044. Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is fact that the leave allowed to certain clerks of the Indian Audit and Accounts Offices under the retrenchment orders in 1931 has constituted a break in their service?

(b) Is it a fact that the persons affected were allowed only the 'leave due' under the retrenchment concessions?

(c) If so, why has the benefit of the continuity of service for the purposes of pay scales etc., been denied to those officials who secured re-employment either during the period of leave or immediately after its expiry?

(d) Do Government propose to reconsider these cases and if not, why not?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) They were allowed certain leave and gratuity concessions at the time of their retrenchment which were to wipe out their claims on Government in respect of their past service.

(d) Government do not consider it necessary to revise the orders as the persons concerned were fully compensated for their past service.

* PURCHASE OF LAND BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATE IN DELHI

***1045. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the district officers are authorised to purchase immovable property and land in their own names or that of their families or relatives in the districts in their charge;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the District Magistrates posted at Delhi during the period from March, 1947 to October, 1948, acquired a piece of land near Mehrauli either in his own name or that of any member of his family or brother and if so, the area and the cost thereof?

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in affirmative, whether the transaction had the approval of the competent authority and the special circumstances leading to the grant of the sanction; and

(d) whether Government propose to retake the land and take action against the officer if found guilty of infringement of the Government Servants Conduct Rules?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes, with the permission of a competent authority.

(b) and (c). The District Magistrate who was a refugee, having lost all his lands in Pakistan, entered into an exchange transaction with the permission of the Chief Commissioner. Subsequently on learning that such private exchanges were not likely to be recognised he applied for the reversion of the lands, measuring about 400 *bighas*, to the original holder. The property now vests in the Custodian of Evacuee's property.

(d) Does not arise.

REDUCTION OF INDIAN ARMY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF TERRITORIAL ARMY

***1046. Dr. Raghu Vira:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is intended to reduce the strength of the Indian army?

(b) How far has progress been made in the establishment of the territorial army?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to my statement made in the House in the course of the debate on the Defence Services Estimates on the 7th March 1949.

CANTONMENTS ON NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

***1047. Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is intended to have more Cantonments on the North West Frontier of India?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: No.

EDITING AND PUBLICATION OF HISTORICAL INSCRIPTIONS

***1048. Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many inscriptions still lie unedited and unpublished in the office of the Epigraphist of India at Octacannund as well as with the different Superintendents of the Archaeological Departments;

(b) for how many years past no inscriptions have been published; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of employing more epigraphists for completing the publication of all the known inscriptions within a short time?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) 21,294 inscriptions, mostly belonging to South India, remain unpublished with the Government Epigraphist for India. Of these approximately 10,000 are worth publishing. Though most of these have been deciphered tentatively, they have not properly been edited and only a part is ready for the press. There are no estampages of unpublished inscriptions lying with the Superintendents of Archaeological Department.

(b) The last issue of the *Epigraphia Indica* was for January, 1942, when a ban was imposed on epigraphical publications. Since the lifting of the ban after the war, a number of parts of the *Epigraphia Indica* have been sent to the Press for publication. Three parts of the *Epigraphia Indica* and one volume of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* are expected to be published shortly. Besides these several other parts of the *Epigraphia Indica*, two volumes of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* and three volumes of *South Indian Inscriptions* are in the Press in various stages of printing.

(c) A proposal for strengthening the staff of the Epigraphical Branch of the Department of Archaeology is already under the active consideration of the Government of India. The slow progress is also due to the lack of printing facilities in India.

RATES FOR TEMPORARY INCREASES IN PENSIONS

***1049. Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why rates for temporary increases in pensions to Government pensioners are less than those for dearness allowances enjoyed by present Government servants; and

(b) whether the original reasons still exist; if not, whether Government intend to take any action in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). The reason for this differentiation is that Government have a direct responsibility to maintain the services so as to enable them to discharge their duties to the best interests of the state. This consideration does not exist in the case of pensioners. Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

FOREIGN TECHNICIANS EMPLOYED IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

***1050. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of foreign technicians, who have been employed by the Government of India since August, 1947?

(b) What is the nationality of these technicians mostly?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Fifty-one.

(b) Forty-one of them are British, four Germans, four Americans, one Polish and one North Rhodesian.

UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

LITERATURE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

87. Shri Moturi Satyanaryana: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any literature prepared for circulation for the purpose of improving the cultural relations with other countries exists;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make a list of such literature available to the members of the House;

(c) what is the amount spent on the preparation of this literature by Government; and

(d) in what languages this literature is available?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Education has not published any particular literature for improving cultural relations with other countries. But as there is already a large amount of literature available in English on History, Philosophy and Culture of India, the existence of such literature has been availed of and complete sets of books on the above subjects have been purchased for the use of our Embassies' libraries abroad. These sets of books are sent to our Embassies whenever they are required by them. A list of such books is maintained in the Ministry.

(c) Nil.

(d) The list is mainly of books in English as it is meant for use in the Indian Embassies abroad.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Friday, 11th March, 1949

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

STAFF CARS OWNED BY MINISTRIES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

*1051. **Shri B. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the number of staff cars owned by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, together with their recurring and non-recurring expenditure?

(b) Was any new car purchased during the year 1948?

(c) What use is made of these cars?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Three cars are owned by Ministries of Food and Agriculture. The recurring and non-recurring expenditure in respect of these cars is as follows:

Recurring—Rs. 1,350 including the pay and allowances of the drivers.

Non-recurring—Rs. 733-9-0.

(b) Yes, in the Ministry of Food one new car was purchased in August, 1948, against which two old cars were sold by public auction through the Director General Disposals, the sale proceeds realised being Rs. 4,400. The new car was purchased at a cost of Rs. 6,485/12/-.

(c) The cars are used by officers for journeys on official duty. The use of staff car is also permitted under rules prescribed by the Ministry of Finance to officers of certain status for non-duty purposes at a schedule rate provided such use does not interfere with official requirements.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the officers are entitled to car allowance even when they use the staff cars?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I shall enquire.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: The car allowance is made only for city movements. Is that so?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not be able to say that straight-off. They have to go on office duty, for example for inspection of food depots or they have to go to the station to receive people coming to attend various committees and conferences.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: My question was in respect of their coming to the office from home.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is not intended for coming from residence to office.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What were the years of the manufacture of the two cars sold?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not be able to say that, but they were purchased in 1944-45. One of the cars had run 42,000 miles and another 50,000 miles. For five months they were declared unfit and the repairers wanted Rs. 3,000 for their repairs without guaranteeing the period for which they will be serviceable.

LOSS TO GOVERNMENT IN SALE OF IMPORTED FOODGRAINS

*1052. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what percentage of the loss sustained in 1948 in selling imported foodgrains to consumers was contributed by each Provincial Government?

(b) What was the total loss to Government in 1947 and what was the amount of loss contributed by Provincial Governments during 1947?

(c) What was the total quantity of grain produced from lands newly brought under cultivation in the years 1947 and 1948?

(d) How much money was spent by the Government of India and the various Provincial Governments for bringing this area under cultivation?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The honourable member is presumably referring to the subsidy paid by the Government of India for providing for the sale of imported foodgrains to the public at lower rates than their cost. The subsidy on this account during the financial year 1948-49 (from 1st April, 1948 to 31st March, 1949) is estimated to be 26.52 crores of rupees. The subsidy was shared by the Central and Provincial Governments in the proportion of 2:1 upto 30th September, 1948; and in the proportion of 3:1 from 1st October, 1948 to 31st March, 1949. With effect from 1st October, 1949, the States were also admitted to the benefits of the subsidy on a 50:50 basis.

(b) The total subsidy paid by the Government of India in the Financial year 1947-48 (1st April, 1947 to 31st March, 1948) amounted to 17.12 crores of rupees. Upto 31st December, 1947, the entire subsidy was borne by the Central Government. During the period from 1st January, 1948 to 31st March, 1948, the subsidy was shared between the Central and the Provincial Governments in the proportion of 2:1.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Province-wise acreage of cultivable waste land brought under cultivation during 1947 and 1948 and additional Food Grain produced therefrom.

Name of Province	Total quantity of food grains produced (in maunds)		Total expenditure incurred during 1947 and 1948 (in rupees)	
	1947	1948	Provincial Governments	Central Government
	2	3	4	5
Bihar	52,500	2,54,250	6,16,781	
U. P.	62,505	2,55,280	50,83,000	
Orissa	16,376	Not available	1,24,000	1,60,000

	1	2	3	4	5
C. P. and Berar		1,26,441	7,71,039	3,50,957	3,79,073
Assam		2,79,288	3,10,878	1,65,336	1,65,336
East Punjab			51,770		
Bombay		Not available	Not available	14,533	14,533
West Bengal			970	21,000	9,000
Madras		11,514	7,972	5,14,240	11,45,568
TOTAL		5,48,624	16,00,369	68,89,847	18,73,510

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether this proportion of 2:1 means 2 for the Central Government and 1 for the Provincial Government?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: With reference to the statement laid on the table in respect of parts (c) and (d) of the question, may I know whether that statement includes both totally non-reported area and partially non-reported area?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It relates only to Provinces and in the case of Bombay we have not been able to receive the figures yet.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Are there any figures available for the totally non-reported area?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No figures are available.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know the reasons for their not being available?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Because non-reporting areas do not report.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether any steps have been taken by Government to get reports as to what is the quantity grown there?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We wrote to the Provinces and States but the administration in some States is in such a condition that they are not able to give us the figures.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Can Government enlighten the House as to the quantity grown there so that we may know the extent of the shortage?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It can be done if the Central Government sends its own agency in those States and the agency remains there for a number of months to make full inquiries and calculations. Where a particular State is at a low level of administration it is difficult to get proper figures. I may inform the House that over a number of years with regard to the non-reporting areas a certain figure is taken as the production from those areas. This figure is based on the results achieved in the neighbouring States. A kind of rough calculation is made.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Who decides the subsidy? Is any bonus also given?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Bonus is given only in the case of a Province which procures grain from within its own area and also if a surplus Province exports grain for the use of a deficit area. The subsidy is given really to the consumer—that is, everybody who has a ration card is enabled to purchase from the ration shop at a certain controlled rate. So the benefit does not go to Government; it goes directly to the consumer.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Who takes the decision with regard to the proportion of the subsidy; is it the Honourable Minister or the whole Cabinet?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: This was approved by the Cabinet.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Was the change that was made in the proportion of subsidies referred to this House at any time?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not know whether it was specifically referred, but all the statements have been placed before the House.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: After giving subsidy is the cost of the food grain which is imported from foreign countries as much as the price of the food grain we pay to the cultivator here in procurement?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Between the price at which we have to purchase from outside countries and the price at which we sell at the ration shop is only included the expenses of landing, bagging and transporting.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What is the difference between the overall prices of the food grain when it is given to consumers and the prices we pay to cultivators when we procure their grain?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There are different prices in different Provinces. I am able to give the House a table giving all this information, as I have not got all the information with me now. There are different prices for different grains in different provinces.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What is the approximate percentage of this rise in price when it is procured and when it is sold to the consumers?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I will not be able to give the percentage straight-off.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Did Government consider the possibility of adding to the procurement price by transferring the subsidy there, that is, instead of giving the subsidy to the consumer of giving it to the producer and thereby getting more grain from the producer?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Attempts are made by the Provinces to secure as much as possible and we cannot procure more. If we pay a higher rate it is possible that the producers will not immediately supply the grain to Government but wait for the higher rate. Therefore we have got the fixed rate and begun to procure from the producers.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to place this question of subsidies before the Standing Committee so far as the next year's subsidy is concerned?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, certainly.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Are Government aware that the difference between the purchase price and the sale price of paddy in Madras is as much as 48 per cent., and will the Honourable Minister make enquiries into it and bring it down?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I will make enquiries.

Shri Upendranath Barman: Will the Honourable Minister please give us an idea as to the prices at which a Province procures and the prices at which it gives to the consumers—a rough idea?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is very difficult to give an approximate figure. All that I can say is that in the case of different grains the prices are entirely different in the different Provinces. But what is included after purchasing from the producer is the expense incurred by the Government in procuring and storing and then again re-distributing. But I am prepared to give specific figures if enquiries are made about a particular Province.

HIGH PRICES OF SALT

*1053. **Shri R. K. Sidha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the price of salt in many parts of the country is very high and that in some places it is not available in sufficient quantity?

(b) What are the reasons for the high prices?

(c) Have Government taken steps to increase the number of salt pans under their control?

(d) What was the quantity of salt produced in the year 1948, as compared with the years 1946 and 1947 and what were the prices prevailing during these three years?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The price and stock situation is generally satisfactory in the major part of the country. But prices are on the high side in certain parts of Orissa, North Bihar and Bombay. Stocks in these areas are not as good as they should be.

(b) The high prices are mainly due to the following reasons:

(i) In Orissa—Low production in 1948, owing to bad weather.

(ii) In North Bihar—Transport difficulties via Pakistan.

(iii) In Bombay—High labour charges and the recent cyclone which badly damaged the salt works.

(c) Yes; the number of salt pans at Sambhar is being increased by 400, at Pachbhadra by 52 and at Kharagodha by 166.

(d) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Production and price of salt during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948

Production—		Lakh		Mds.	
		1946		1947	
		1947		516	
price—		1948		635	
Name of province	Place	Average price per md. during 1946	Price per md. during 1947	Price per md. during 1948	
1. East Punjab	Ambala	3 13 0	2 6 0 to 7 0 0	2 6 0 to 2 12 0	*Due to disturbances during 3rd quarter of 1947
2. United province	Kanpur	3 10 0	3 14 0	2 6 0	
3. Bihar	Patna	4 6 0	3 8 0 to 6 0 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	
4. West Bengal	Calcutta	7 8 0	3 4 0 to 7 0 0	2 13 0 to 4 8 0	
5. Assam	Gauhati	8 14 0 to 10 0 0	5 0 0 to 7 4 0	4 12 0 to 6 8 0	
6. Orissa	Cuttack	5 10 0	1 12 0 to 4 3 0	3 0 0 to 3 10 0	*Due to low production.
7. Central provinces	Nagpur	4 13 0	3 0 0 to 6 8 0	3 12 0 to 5 6 0	
8. Bombay	Kolaba	4 11 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	3 0 0 to 4 8 0	
9. Madras	Madras	3 3 0	1 11 to 2 10 0	1 6 0 to 1 12 0	
10. Delhi	Delhi	3 13 0	2 8 0	1 12 0 to 2 2 0	
11. Coorg	Mercara	4 0 0	4 8 0 to 5 0 0	4 8 0 to 5 8 0	
12. Ajmer Merwar	Ajmer	2 14 0	1 10 0 to 1 14 0	1 10 0 to 1 13 0	

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Government have received any representation from the Salt Merchants Association of Sambhar Lake stating that they are prepared to reduce the prices if their scheme is accepted? If so, have Government considered that?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: They have sent a number of representations but we are not inclined to modify the zonal scheme just now.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I am not referring to the zonal scheme, nor am I referring to a number of petitions—I am referring to the particular petition from the Merchants Association. Is it a fact that the Association represented saying that they are prepared to bring down the prices if the packing charge of one anna per maund given is withdrawn?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I do not know how it refers to this question.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Because it refers to the bringing down of prices.

Mr. Speaker: I gather from the Honourable Minister's reply that consideration of that question involves some interference with the zonal system. That is how I have followed that answer.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Am I to understand, Sir, that this question will be held up until the zonal scheme comes into force?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I am prepared to examine the matter in due course.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it not a fact, Sir, that the benefit of the abolition of the salt tax has not been passed on to the consumer, and that the consumer, in fact, now pays more than before the abolition of the salt tax?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Not entirely. Cost of production, freight charges have increased. Owing to this the consumers have not been able to get the full advantage.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that the salt-producing capacity of Orissa and the Northern part of Madras Presidency bordering on Orissa is not fully exploited?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is true.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What steps are Government taking in order to exploit it to the fullest extent so that the prices in Orissa can come down?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Steps have been taken to increase the production of salt in Orissa in the course of 1949.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it not a fact that Honourable Ministers are the salt of the earth?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Honourable members of the House also are.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: What are the restrictions that are placed on individual manufacturers of salt?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Without licence we are now allowing people to manufacture salt up to ten acres—on that we are not putting any restrictions at all. Beyond that a licence is necessary.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the total production of Sambhar Lake?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The total production of Government factories in 1948 was 155 lakhs of maunds.

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: What are the causes of low production of salt in Orissa?

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable Minister has stated it in his reply but he may as well repeat it.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: It was mainly due to bad weather that the production in 1948 fell by 41 per cent.

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Is it due to hoarding also?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: On account of hoarding there could not have been reduction in production.

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: But prices have gone up.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am calling the next question.

LEVY OF A CESS ON SUGAR CANE

***1054. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Government of Bombay have levied a cess of six annas per Bengal Maund on sugarcane going into the sugar cane factory?

(b) Does similar cess exist in other provinces?

(c) What are the ceiling prices of sugar and sugar cane fixed by Industries?

(d) Are these ceiling prices strictly maintained in all provinces?

(e) What are the ruling rates of sugar in important towns in various provinces?

(f) Does this introduction of cess affect the consuming public in the rise of prices of sugar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) No. The Government of Bombay have not levied a cess of six annas. They have enacted legislation authorising levy of a cess upto a maximum of six annas per maund of sugar cane going into the sugar factory. But they do not intend to levy this year a cess exceeding three annas per maund.

(b) In U.P. and Bihar provinces.

(c) The prices of sugarcane in most areas are not fixed by the Industry, but by the respective Provincial and State Governments. Only minimum prices for sugarcane are being fixed and not ceiling. A statement (No. I) showing the cane prices fixed by various Governments or paid by manufacturers is laid on the table.

As regards the price of sugar since de-control the ex-factory price of sugar is being fixed as a result of discussion between the Indian Sugar Syndicate and the Provincial Governments of U.P. and Bihar and the Government of India. As other areas in India are either deficit or just self-sufficient in sugar, the U.P. and Bihar ex-factory price becomes operative throughout India. For the current year the sugar price has been fixed at Rs. 28-12-0 ex-factory for D24 grade sugar against Rs. 35/7/- last year.

(d) The prices statutorily fixed for sugar cane and the ex-factory price for sugar are both being observed by the factories.

(e) A statement (No. II) showing the wholesale and retail prices of sugar in important markets in India is laid on the table of the House.

(f) Yes. The item of cess enters into the cost of production of sugar. In Bombay, however, the cess merely appropriates part of the margin between the cost of production of the Bombay factories and that of the U.P. and Bihar factories on which the all-India sugar price is based.

STATEMENT I

Cane prices fixed by the various Governments or paid by the Manufacturers.

1. U. P.	1 10 0 per maund	Statutory
2. Bihar	1 13 0 per maund	for factories over 1200 tons crushing capacity.
3. Madras	1 11 9 per maund	for factories between 300 and 1200 tons crushing capacity.
	1 11 0 per maund	for factories less than 300 tons crushing capacity.
4. Orissa	1 8 8 per maund	for local and Madras cane.
	1 9 3 per maund	for irrigated cane.
5. Bombay	Not fixed	Factories have their own cane plantations.
6. West Bengal	1 13 0 per maund	Average market price.
7. East Punjab	Not fixed.	
8. Mysore	Not fixed.	
9. Rampur	1 10 0 per maund	fixed by Government.
10. Gwalior	1 10 0 per maund	fixed by Government.
11. Hyderabad	1 12 0 per maund	fixed by Government.

STATEMENT II

Minimum and maximum wholesale and retail prices of sugar in various Indian markets.

Markets	Date	Whole sale per maund				Retail per seer							
		Maximum		Minimum		Maximum		Minimum					
<i>Punjab.—</i>													
1. Ambala	1-3-49	32	8	0	31	4	0	0	13	6	0	12	0
2. Amritsar	28-2-49	33	12	0	31	4	0	0	13	6	0	13	6
3. Jullundur	1-3-49	30	11	9	30	6	0						
4. Delhi	2-3-49	33	8	0	32	0	0	0	14	0	0	13	0
<i>United Provinces.—</i>													
5. Agra	1-3-49	31	10	0	31	4	0	0	13	0	0	13	0
6. Hapur	2-3-39	30	12	0	30	12	0	0	12	6	0	12	6
7. Kanpur	1-3-49	32	4	0	31	10	0	0	14	0	0	12	6
8. Mathura	2-3-49	32	4	0	32	4	0	0	13	0	0	13	0
9. Meerut	28-2-49	32	0	0	30	4	0	0	13	0	0	12	6
10. Muzaffarnagar	28-2-49	31	2	0	31	2	0	0	12	6	0	12	6
<i>Bihar.—</i>													
11. Patna	1-3-49	37	1	5	32	0	0	0	14	0	0	12	6
<i>Bengal.—</i>													
12. Calcutta	24-2-49	36	0	0	30	6	0	0	15	0	0	12	3
<i>Assam.—</i>													
13. Gauhati	28-2-49	35	0	0	35	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
<i>Madras.—</i>													
14. Coconada	26-2-49	32	5	3	32	5	3	0	14	0	0	14	0
15. Madras	1-3-49	34	9	0	34	2	0	0	14	0	0	13	
<i>Bombay.—</i>													
16. Bombay	1-3-49	38	8	9	32	1	5	1	0	0	0	14	
17. Bhavnagar	25-2-49	37	8	0	33	4	0	1	0	0	0	14	0

Shri E. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Provincial Governments consult the Central Government before fixing this cess, and if so, whether the Central Government takes into consideration the high prices that prevail for the consumers?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We have asked the Bombay Government to consult us before they come to a decision.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that in view of the wide margin of profit enjoyed by those growing sugarcane, much of the land formerly used for the production of food grains is now being turned over to the growing of sugarcane?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: This is the belief not with regard to all Provinces but possibly with respect to U.P.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Have the Governments of Bombay and Madras fixed any sugarcane prices?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, they have fixed them.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What are those, Sir?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: In the case of Bombay I think Bombay sugar factories have got their own sugarcane farms.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They also buy from others.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That price I understand is Rs. 1-4-0. With regard to Madras the prices are Rs. 1-11-9 for factories which can crush over 1,200 tons and Rs. 1-11-0 for factories which have got a crushing capacity of 300 to 1,200 tons, and Rs. 1-8-8 for factories which have got less than 300 tons crushing capacity.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it a fact that the Bombay rates are lower by nine annas per maund as compared with those prevailing in U.P. and Bihar?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not know whether it is nine annas, but it is certainly lower. As I said, many of the Bombay factories have got their own sugar-cane farms. But what I understand the honourable member to suggest is that sugar-cane is cheaper in Bombay than in U.P.—that certainly is so.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What is the reason for fixation of three prices in Madras—the highest price for the smallest factories and the lowest price for the biggest factories?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No; it is just the opposite. It is Rs. 1-11-9 for the bigger factories, that is whose crushing capacity is over 1,200 tons, it is Rs. 1-11-0 for the medium size factories and Rs. 1-8-8 for small factories.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that owing to the high price of sugar, the Government of Pakistan has refused to purchase sugar from us this year?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The high price of sugar is a factor with regard to the purchase of sugar by Pakistan.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Can the Honourable Minister give an idea as to how much sugar used to go to Pakistan every year?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is calculated that round about two lakhs of tons used to be consumed by the regions now constituting Pakistan.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: What was the object with which this levy of cess was conceived? Was it for revenue or for any other object?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The cess, was, I think intended for the purpose of increasing revenue resources. Because, between the price

of sugarcane and the price of sugar there was a margin which the provincial Government obviously wanted to tax for the purpose of increasing revenue resources for the development of the sugar industry and sugar cane cultivation.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: What is the percentage of sugarcane produced by the farms belonging to the factories in Bihar and U.P.?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I do not know. I am not aware if the U.P. Government have got any farm of their own. Even if they have, it must be very small percentage.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is there any difference in the price paid for the sugarcane got from these farms and obtained from private farmers?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Obviously, there can be a difference. It is their own farm. No rate is fixed.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: Was it one of the principal reasons for the imposition of the cess that a major portion of it will be spent on the improvement of sugar cane, but it has not been so spent?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not be able to speak on behalf of the Provincial Governments. I will have to make enquiries.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Has the Honourable Minister received any complaints with regard to low payment for the sugarcane from the factory in Nasik?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes; the Government have received complaints.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: What steps are the Government taking to bring down the price of sugar so that it may be competitive as far as world prices are concerned?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We intend to have a very early investigation into the cost of sugar production by a Committee set up as is being recommended by the Tariff Board. The best solution for reducing the cost of sugar is to increase the yield of cane per acre and to increase the sugar content of sugarcane.

Mr. Speaker: I am proceeding to the next question.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what profit the sugar manufacturers have earned during the last year?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I think very huge profits.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Only one question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. I think this has been sufficiently debated.

REMODELLING OF NEW DELHI RAILWAY STATION

*1035. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the whole yard of the New Delhi Railway Station is proposed to be remodelled?

(b) If so, what is the total estimated cost and when will the work be started?

(c) Are Government aware that no waiting-rooms for any class of passengers are provided at New Delhi station?

(d) Is it contemplated to construct the new station with all conveniences for the travelling public?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) No; only the Goods yard is being remodelled.

(b) The estimated cost of remodelling New Delhi Goods yard is Rs. 23 lakhs, and the work is in progress.

(c) Yes.

(d) A scheme for constructing a new station at New Delhi is under consideration.

Seth Govind Das: Why is it, Sir, that trains coming from the Calcutta side do not come to New Delhi station? I want to know whether it is because the New Delhi station is not well modelled?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Yes; as soon as we have provided more accommodation in New Delhi, that matter will be considered.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what are the ancillary arrangements in this New Delhi yard after the doubling of the line from Ballbgarh to New Delhi?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The doubling of the line is intended to speed up movement. So far as the bottle neck in the yard itself is concerned, that can be relieved only by the works that are now in progress.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how long will it take to complete the New Delhi Yard construction work?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: It is expected that it will be completed, practically, by the end of this financial year.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Arising out of the answer to part (d) of the question, when the new station is built, will it be re-named Newer Delhi or Greater Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it proposed to retain the ceremonial platform or will it be merged in the main station?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The ceremonial platform will be thrown into the pool from which the new New Delhi station will emerge.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Only one question, Sir. Is it contemplated to have double lines between Muttra and Ballbgarh?

Mr. Speaker: This does not arise. Next question.

DOUBLING OF MUTTRA DELHI RAILWAY LINE

*1050. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the doubling of Muttra-Delhi railway line has been completed?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Stage 1 of the partial doubling between Mathura and Delhi, comprising a length of 23.21 miles between Ballabgarh and New Delhi, was completed and opened to traffic on 12th February, 1949. Stage 2 of the work extending over 20.25 miles between Mathura and Hodal is in progress, and is expected to be completed during 1949-50.

INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF SALT

*1057. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether India is self-sufficient in common salt?

(b) If not, what quantity has she to import to make up the deficit?

(c) What quantity of common salt has been exported to Pakistan during the year 1948?

(d) Have Government any plan for the increased production of salt in the near future and if so, what are they?

*Answer : The question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Not yet, but arrangements are in hand to make the country self-sufficient in two or three years' time.

(b) About one crore maunds.

(c) About sixteen lakh maunds.

(d) Yes. A Salt Experts Committee is recommending long-term measures to increase production. As a result mainly of short-term plans already implemented, production in 1948 was about twenty per cent. more than in 1947.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Is there any Government owned salt factory in West Bengal?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Is there any scheme for opening such a factory?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I understand a scheme is under preparation which the West Bengal Government is supposed to initiate. It has not yet formally come to me.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What are the sources and the total quantity of production of rock salt in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We do not produce any rock salt.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Have the Government received any representation from the Gandhi Irwin Salt Manufacturers' Association, Tuticorin that small manufacturers who manufacture salt within ten acres are now asked to conform to the Factory Regulations, to take out licences and asked to pay salt duty?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have received some representations and the allegation referred to by the honourable member has been made. But, there have been some instances of evasion also. The matter is now under our examination.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Since they have manufactured salt in terms of the communique issued by the Government last April, will the Honourable Minister see to it that no restrictions are imposed on them in order to expedite more production of salt?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We will give all facilities to those who manufacture salt upto ten acres.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: What progress has been made since the Honourable Minister made the same statement that he has made in answer to part (a) during the last year, that arrangements are being made to make India self-sufficient in salt?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Since last year, we have increased production by twenty per cent.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: What is the difference in price between the salt imported into India and that exported to Pakistan?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: If it is imported salt which is exported to Pakistan, obviously there is no difference in price. I believe what the honourable member refers to is the difference in price between salt manufactured in India and salt which is imported into India.

Mr. Speaker: Is that what the honourable member wants? The honourable member is, I think, satisfied with the answer.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: What is the price per maund of salt exported to Pakistan from the salt imported into India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The price of imported salt is about Rs. 225 per 100 maunds; cost of handling charges, bags and so on bring this up to about Rs. 300. Salt manufactured in India, should not be more than Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The price of salt which is sent to Pakistan depends on the kind of salt which is sent.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: What is the price charged for export to Pakistan?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That depends on the merchants.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that there is a large increase in production, is it due to transport difficulties that the provinces are not getting sufficient quantities?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have explained the position in answer to a previous question. There have been difficulties with regard to transport in some areas like Assam and Bihar where the line passes through Pakistan.

PLANS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF COCOANUTS

*1058. **Shri V. O. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what are the plans of the Central Indian Coconut Committee to grow more cocoanuts?

(b) What is the target figure fixed for coconut growing and when is it to be achieved?

(c) Has the proposed Regional Coconut Station in East Godavari District been opened and if not, when is it to be opened?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(b) A target of additional 1,000 million nuts to be achieved in five years but the period will actually depend on the response of a very large number of small growers.

(c) The proposed Station has not yet been opened. The scheme for starting this Regional Station in East Godavari has been approved by the Committee. A revised statement of expenditure has been called for from the Madras Government who have also been requested to acquire the site for the Regional Station. As soon as revised statements are available the necessary sanction will be obtained.

STATEMENT

Plans of the Central Indian Coconut Committee to Grow More Coconuts and the target figure for coconut growing.

The present production of coconuts in India is of the order of 3,000 million nuts, producing 1,08,000 tons of coconut oil per annum. It is estimated that in the next five years India will require an additional 1,02,000 tons of coconut oil. This will mean the production of 1,000 million nuts in addition to the present production of 3,000 million nuts.

The Committee has both short range and long range plans to achieve the above target. As the predominantly coconut growing areas are practically all fully planted up, and no new areas can be brought under coconut cultivation owing to the necessity of utilising such areas, if any, for growing food crops, the only way to increase the production under the short range plan is to give the existing trees proper care and thus increase the yield per tree. The following measures are being taken by the Committee in this connection:—

(1) Systematic propaganda through the monthly bulletin issued in English and Malayalam languages; the quarterly 'Indian Coconut Journal' in English, through demonstration plots on cultivators' lands and by personal contacts by the Officers of the nurseries with the cultivators regarding coconut culture with particular emphasis on the following:

(a) Regular Intercultivation.

(b) Manuring, particularly with green manure such as *Crotalaria Sericata*, sunn-hemp, and leguminous cover crops.

- (c) Adoption of prophylactic measures such as spraying with Bordeaux mixture against diseases.
- (d) Adoption of measures against rayages by pests such as the Rhinoceros Beetle and rat.

(2) Schemes have been sanctioned for the multiplication and distribution among growers of seeds of *Crotalaria Striata*, a leguminous weed which has been found to be an excellent green manure for coconut gardens.

Long range plans.—The Committee has started coconut nurseries in collaboration with Provincial/States Governments with a view to supplying seedling of guaranteed quality to the growers. There are 15 such nurseries at present and seven more already sanctioned by the Committee will start functioning within a few months' time. There are two Central Coconut Research Stations, one at Kasaragod for undertaking fundamental research on coconut and the other at Kayamkulam to investigate the diseases of coconut. Three Regional Stations have been set up in Travancore and three more are being set up in Madras and one in Orissa to conduct experiments on the cultural and manurial aspects of coconut cultivation and to advise coconut growers on problems of local nature.

The target referred to above can be achieved in the course of five years also if all the coconut growers followed the methods of cultivation advocated by the Committee. But there are innumerable small farms who do not always follow the instructions of the Committee and so it may actually take long to achieve the target.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know the total acreage under cocoanut cultivation?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: About 15 lakhs of acres.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether the introduction of prohibition has improved the production of cocoanuts?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I could not say.

Shri A. Karunakara Menon: Is the Honourable Minister aware that from this year onwards the Madras Government propose to treat cocoanut which is a food article as a commercial article and impose sales tax on the very first sale itself, by the producer, thereby retarding the cultivation of cocoanuts on the west coast?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The Government are aware of it.

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Have the Government any plan for growing more cocoanuts in Bengal and Orissa?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am not aware of any such plan for Orissa. But there are plans for expanding cultivation in Bengal. I find there is a proposal for having a research station for conducting experiments in cocoanut cultivation in Orissa.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the large South Indian population here, do Government propose to see that cocoanuts are made available in Delhi all the year round?

CONTROL ON PAPER

*1059. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to lift the control on paper?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Yes, Sir. The question whether and to what extent the control on paper can be lifted in the present circumstances is under consideration in consultation with the Provinces and States.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether the prices of paper are falling rapidly and that the imported paper is in some respects much better than what is produced here?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: The selling price of imported paper is Re. 0-15-6 and the price of Indian paper recently fixed is Re. 0-10-1.

Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that in spite of the fixation of prices, the price of imported paper is lower than the prices of indigenous paper?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Not in all cases. In some cases perhaps it is so.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: As the last stock of paper in Bombay has run out, has the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay made a representation to lift the ban on imports immediately?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I do not think so. There is some representation about imported paper.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What about the representation from the Bombay Merchants Chamber?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There is no control over distribution of imported paper. It is only in regard to ceiling prices of such paper that there is control.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I have figures regarding the total production of paper in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Total production last year was 74,912 tons. The maximum capacity of Indian production will be somewhere about 1,00,000.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that in spite of the availability of mill paper, the manufacturers in this country are not able to meet the demand on account of the complete uncertainty of rail transport?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: That is so.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: What about the production of paper in Government projects in this country?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have approved the establishment of a number of projects. We have approved the construction of eight more mills which will increase our production by about 70,000 tons. In the Central Provinces the mill will shortly start production.

Seth Govind Das: Out of the eight mills how many are for producing newsprint?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Only one.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether any factories have been sanctioned for Madras?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We have sanctioned I think two for South India—one in Coorg and one in Papanasam.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: Will the Honourable Minister tell us what the total production of hand-made paper is and whether there are any hand-made paper manufacturing institutions under the control of Government?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There is no control over hand-made paper.

Seth Govind Das: May I know how much newsprint is imported from outside and what efforts are made so as to make the country self-sufficient in this respect?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I am prepared to give the answer. But I do not know whether it arises out of this question.

Mr. Speaker: If the information is readily available it may be supplied.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: So far as newsprint is concerned, the newsprint factory which is going to be established in the Central

Provinces will produce 30,000 per annum and we have allowed 88 lakhs of rupees worth of machinery to be imported for the purpose.

So far as newsprint import is concerned, we allow newsprint to be imported from non-Dollar areas freely. But we have imposed a limit with regard to Dollar-areas which are mostly confined to the use of newspapers. Here again we have a much larger supply now and we have permitted ordinary publications to be also printed on newsprint paper.

IMPORT AND MANUFACTURE OF BICYCLES

*1060. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number of bicycles imported into India during the years 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 each year separately and what is the total value of the same?

(b) What was the production of cycle factories in India during those years and what was the value thereof?

(c) What is the total annual requirement of this commodity in India?

(d) What is the manufacturing cost of a cycle in India and what is the selling price as compared with the prices of foreign cycles in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the table of the House.

(c) About three lakhs.

(d) About Rs. 125. As regards price, I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by me to part (a) of starred question No. 644 on 23rd February, 1949.

STATEMENT I

Number of cycles imported, entire or in sections

Financial year	Number of cycles imported	Value in Rs.
1943-44	28,355	18,82,365
1944-45	37,391	25,15,712
1945-46	76,141	54,77,295
1946-47	212,554	1,80,87,896
1947-48	261,358	2,49,59,340
April 1948 to November 1948*	96,007	91,18,882

*Figures for the month of December 1948 are not available at present.

Note.—Figures according to calendar year are not recorded in the Sea Borne Trade Returns.

STATEMENT II

Production of bicycles in Indian factories

Year	Number	Value (including parts) in Rs.
1943	12,000	15,60,000
1944	15,000	18,15,000
1945	18,500	21,35,000
1946	30,000	36,00,000
1947	48,827	48,82,662
1948	64,740	64,73,959

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

THROUGH TRAINS FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

*1061. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the number of through trains running from Delhi to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

(b) Have Government got any plan to increase the number of through trains to Madras?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of running sleeping cars for long journey passengers wherever there is more than one through train?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The number of through trains running from Delhi to Bombay is five, to Calcutta four, and to Madras one.

(b) This is not contemplated.

(c) In addition to Class I sleeping accommodation, Class II sleeping accommodation is available on a number of night trains and more is to be provided as circumstances permit. It is not possible at present to provide more sleeping cars owing to shortage of stock.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that sleeping accommodation in Class II can only be reserved from those stations from where the trains start and if so whether the Government propose to make such arrangements even on way-side stations if there is accommodation in that class?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: It is always difficult to reserve accommodation in way-side stations. Wherever accommodation is available, passengers will be assisted to get the accommodation.

Seth Govind Das: Does the Honourable Minister not know that even if there is accommodation, and if a passenger wants to have reservation at way-side stations, the railway authorities do not permit it?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow that question.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether there is any proposal to increase the number of through trains running from Delhi to Madras?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Unfortunately, from a statistical point of view, it does not seem to be justified at present.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Is there any direct train from Delhi to Jubbulpore? If not, why not?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The matter is so serious that I want notice of the question.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: May I know how many carriages are reserved for through journey from Madras to Delhi in the G.T. Express?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am afraid I must ask for notice of that too.

FACILITIES FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

*1062. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what are the extra travel facilities given to third class passengers in the recent re-organisation of railway classes?

(b) What is the free luggage allowance given for lower and upper classes?

(c) What steps are being taken to improve third class travel?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) At important starting stations one compartment in every through train is provided for passengers travelling over 300 miles on the broad gauge and 200 miles on the metre gauge.

This is shortly to be increased to a separate bogie, and Conductor Guards will travel in these bogies to ensure that they are occupied only by those for whom they are intended. Separate booking office windows for the issue of tickets to long distance passengers, are also provided at important stations.

(b). The free luggage allowances for the new classes is as follows:

Class I—50 seers.

Class II—30 seers.

Class III—25 seers.

(c) The steps being taken to improve Class III travel include, in addition to what has been stated in reply to part (a) the reduction of overcrowding by the provision of additional rolling stock of improved design, details of which were given when the Railway budget was presented; the accelerated completion of works sanctioned under the Betterment Fund for the provision of amenities for passengers; the provision of fans in third class compartments, commencing with ladies' compartments, as materials become available; the introduction of express trains with Class III only as and when possible; and an examination of the extent to which it is possible at an early date to introduce advance booking for Class III passengers. The assistance provided by Social Guides is also mainly for the benefit of Class III passengers.

Seth Govind Das: With respect to part (c) of the question, may I know if any definite steps are being taken to provide greater facilities in the present coaches by having fans and improving the lavatories especially?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: As regards the fans, I have already given the answer, that, as and when materials become available, fans will be provided in third-class compartments. Directions have been issued that these improvements should start in the ladies' compartments.

Mr. Frank Anthony: What is Government's estimate of the number of extra coaches that would be necessary to give third-class passengers at least seating accommodation?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: It is difficult to give approximately an accurate estimate about it. But I think we shall have to add from 25 to 33 per cent. in the shape of coaches in order to make third-class travel comfortable in any proper sense.

Mr. Frank Anthony: How much of this percentage is it intended to make, up in the coming year?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: In the coming year, the number we propose to make up is 450 to 500 coaches.

Mr. Frank Anthony: What is the percentage?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I think one-fifth of the requirements.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Have the Government in the Railway Ministry been informed by the Ministry of Industry and Supply that there is much unused capacity for manufacturing these coaches in the Hindustan factory?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: There may be capacity for manufacturing but we want raw materials as well.

Seth Govind Das: Is there any proposal to give sleeping accommodation to third-class passengers also for long journeys on extra payment?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: At present there is no provision for that sort of thing but it is one of those problems which I propose to tackle as soon as conditions permit me to do so.

Srijut Rohini Kuar Chaudhuri: In view of the fact that a large number of third-class passengers do not get seating accommodation, is it under contemplation by Government to remove the benches altogether from the third-class compartments?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have instructions been issued to railway station authorities to stop the issue of third-class tickets when carriages are packed to capacity?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Station authorities are generally instructed not to issue tickets when they know that a train is coming over-crowded. But as the honourable members know, it is not always possible to enforce that very rigidly.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the difficulty in the way of its enforcement?

NEW WORKS ON SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

***1063. Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that provision to the extent of Rs. 23,60,000 was made for 18 new works on the South Indian Railway to be taken up in 1948-49 for which provision was also made in a previous budget?

(b) How many among the above works were actually taken up in 1948-49 and what is the amount spent on them up till now?

(c) If none, what are the reasons for not taking them up?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Provision was made in the Open Line Programme of the S.I. Railway in 1948-49 for 11 New Works costing more than Rs. 1 lakh each to the extent of Rs. 23.14 lakhs. These items had also been provided in 1947-48 Programme but the work could not be taken in hand in that year.

(b) None of these works is likely to be taken up before the end of the current financial year. Material for one work is being received and a sum of Rs. 15,000 is expected to be spent on this account before 31st March, 1949.

(c) A statement detailing the reasons is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

List of new works for which provision was made in 1948-49 budget and for which provision had also been made in a previous budget.

S. No.	Item No. in Pink Book for 1948-49	Particulars of works	Anticipa- ted cost	Outlay proposed for 1948-49	Remarks
1.	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
1	5	Conversion of flag station, Bhagavathi- puram on the Shenoottah-Quilon sec- tion into a crossing station.	1,26,000	60,000	The Travancore Government's approval to the estimate applied for in November, '48 is still awaited.
2	6	Improvements to watering arrangements at Dindigul Junction.	2,50,000	1,50,000	No reliable source of water supply satisfying the demands of yield and quality has yet been discovered. The Dindigul Muni- cipality who have been engaged during the last several years to find out a source of water supply for their needs are making their investigations on a large scale through the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras but they have not so far succeeded. Investigations are on hand by means of trial borings at suitable places to find out such a source. It is hoped that the trial borings will enable a fairly satisfactory scheme for the Railway needs to be evolved within the next six months.
3	37	Remodelling Chingleput Junction	7,72,000	1,00,000T	These works were programmed contingent on the proposed elec- trification between Tambaram and Chingleput and between Chingleput and Arkonam. A Preliminary report on the proposed electrification was received from the General Manager, S. I. Railway. The Board asked the Railway Administration to review the scheme and to submit a revised one which has just been recei- ved. As the proposed electrification will take time to materialise, these works have been deferred for the present.
4	38	Short Link from main line (Tambaram- Chingleput section) to Arkonam Branch near Chingleput.	4,10,000	1,00,000	
5	39	Remodelling Conjeevaram	5,72,000	1,00,000	
6	40	Conversion between Podanur and Nanjun- dapuram of mixed gauge into a Broad Gauge provision of a separate Metre Gauge line and proposed island platform with a loop for M. G. at Podanur Junction yard.	3,15,000	2,93,000	The available resources are being utilised on more urgent works and as an anti-inflationary measure the work has been deferred for the present.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
7	41	Remodelling Tuticorin stations as an ex- clusively goods station and re-opening of a passenger station at Tutimelur as an improved modern passenger stations and provision of additional facilities at both.	20,57,000	2,00,000	The available resources are being utilised on more urgent works and as an anti-inflationary measure the work has been deferred for the present.
8	42	Remodelling the yard at Coimbatore North	28,00,000	9,00,000	Ditto.
9	43	Conversion of the level crossing at Mc. Nicholl's road at Chetpat into an over- bridge.	3,43,000	65,000	Ditto.
10	44	Removing single wire standard I Interlock- ing and installing double wire 'UQ' multiple aspect signalling without isola- tion. 18 stations Villupuram—Mayava- ram section.	5,46,000	1,96,000	The work could not be taken up due to non-availability of mate- rials. Materials promised by Messrs. Saxby & Farmer are not expected before 31-3-49, but materials from local manufacture are being received and a sum of Rs. 15,000/- is expected to be spent on this account before 31-3-49.
11	45	Madura Junction—Improvements to the Passenger facilities.	5,70,000	1,50,000	This has been deferred in view of the need for economy as an antiinflationary measure. It is proposed to include this work in the works programme for 1950-51.
				23,14,000	

NOTE.—Works under S. No. 1, 2 and 10 are included in the Budget for 1949-50 vide items 25, 8 and 22 respectively of the Pink Book for S. I. Railway.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Why is it that these works which have been provided for in two or three consecutive budgets have not been provided for in the next year's budget?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: So far as 1947-48 is concerned, it was due to causes over some of which we had no control. With regard to the others, the estimates were not ripe for execution. In 1948-49, also, as the honourable member will find from the statement given, there were adequate reasons as to why progress could not be made. I must point out that, towards the latter half of the year, it became necessary for us to curtail our programme of work in pursuance of the policy of fighting inflation—cutting down expenditure. As regards 1949-50, three of these works have been included in the budget for that year and every effort will be made to see that those three are carried out.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: In view of the great utility and small cost of these schemes, will Government see to it that they are provided for in the next year's budget and the works begun?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: As a matter of fact, the budget for 1949-50 has already been settled. If it is possible in the course of the year to find more money for works of this sort, the honourable member's suggestion will be borne in mind.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are we to understand that although the schemes were included in the budget for 1947-48 the estimates for them were not ready even in 1948-49?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Some of them!

Prof. N. G. Ranga: How is that? What are the reasons for not providing the money?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I will mention one reason: for instance, the remodelling of the station yards at Chingleput and Arkonam. They were dependent on our coming to a conclusion about the electrification of the line between Madras and Chingleput and Chingleput and Arkonam. The electrification schemes themselves have not been settled. The estimates received have been sent back for revision and we will take them into consideration as soon as they are settled. We can then think of remodelling these yards.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Isn't it the policy of the Government to make provision in the budget for these schemes for which estimates are ready?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: That is I think the *Shastra* of budget-making. But as the honourable member knows, the actual making of the budget does not always conform to the precepts in the *Shastra*.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: That is wrong.

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I know whether the construction of overbridges in place of the level crossings in the Gengu Reddy Road and MacNicholl Road in the city of Madras is likely to be taken up during the course of the next year?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: It does not seem likely in 1949-50. We will certainly consider that for 1950-51.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY LINES BETWEEN TAMBARAM, CHINGLEPUT AND ARKONAM ON M. AND S. M. RAILWAY

*1064. **Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to electrify the Railway lines between Tambaram and Chingleput and Chingleput and Arkonam on the South Indian Railway and the line between Madras and Arkonam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway?

(b) If so, when will the work be taken up and in what stages?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) There is a proposal to electrify the Railway lines from Tambaram to Chingleput and Chingleput to Arkonam on the S.I. Railway. There is no proposal, however, to electrify the line between Madras and Arkonam on the M. and S. M. Railway.

(b) The electrification scheme on the S.I. Railway is under investigation. A report on the electrification of Tambaram to Chingleput and Chingleput to Arkonam was received from the S.I. Railway. After scrutiny the Railway was asked to review the scheme and submit a revised report which is still awaited. It is not possible to say at present when the scheme will be taken up.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Is it a fact that the South Indian Railway Administration has sent a revised estimate for 1½ crores for electrifying the railway line between Tambaram and Chingleput and if so, will Government consider taking up the work as soon as possible?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: As a matter of fact a scheme was received from them—I forget whether it was a revised one—and we had to return it for further modification and revision and the report of the South Indian Railway after such modification and revision has so far as I know not been received here.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Will the work be taken up next year or at least a start be made with it?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: That would still depend on the same considerations as I explained in connection with the other works to which the honourable member has made reference.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that the conference of the Engineers recommended the electrification of all the trains? If so, may I know what steps are being taken in this regard?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Not all the railway lines but certainly the particular lines referred to in this question are. I believe, included in that resolution.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether this conference of engineers in Delhi recommended the electrification of the railway line from Veraval to Ahmedabad and Poona to Bhusawal? If so, what steps do Government intend to take in this connection?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I believe the resolution has not yet been officially received by the Railway Board. When it is, we will certainly take note of it and examine the matter as soon as we are in a position to do so.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that the Wedgwood Committee and also the Public Accounts Committee on several occasions had complained that Government had spent too much money on the general layout in regard to the electrification of the railways?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not quite remember: possibly they did.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are Government keeping mind this objective *viz.*, of keeping down the cost as much as possible, when they carry out this electrification even on the S.I. as well as M. and S.M. Railways?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Of course they will do that. As a matter of fact I can tell the honourable member that a particular railway expert from abroad who came over to see me told me that we should not go too fast in the matter of electrification.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: On lines where electric trains are run is there sufficient electricity available for the purpose of running them?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: At present where there is electric traction there is enough electricity available for what we are doing. As regards extension of such electric traction we will certainly make sure that adequate electricity will be available before we sanction such works.

REMODELLING CHINGLEPUT AND CONJEEVARAM RAILWAY STATIONS

*1065. **Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that provision was made in the Budget for 1948-49 for re-modelling Chingleput and Conjeevaram stations on the South Indian Railways?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken so far in the direction?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) Remodelling of the Chingleput and Conjeevaram stations is required in connection with the proposed extension of electrification from Tambaram to Chingleput, and on to Arkonam. As the electrification schemes are still under consideration, the remodelling of these stations has been deferred.

WAITING ROOM FACILITIES FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

*1066. **Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken and what steps are proposed to be taken in the near future to provide better waiting room facilities for third class passengers?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Railways have been asked to increase the seating accommodation in Class III waiting halls and platforms to 40 seats per 100 passengers as against 20 seats per 100 passengers which was in vogue previously. Instructions have also been issued to provide electric fans in Class III waiting halls and covered platforms subject to the availability of electric power and equipment. The post-war programme of Railways under "amenities for Class III passengers" includes waiting rooms and halls at more stations, extension of waiting sheds, construction of pilgrim sheds, bathing facilities for the convenience of Class III passengers and the like.

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I know why no provision has been made for the improvement of latrines on the S.I. Railway in the next year's budget? I find that no amount has been allotted for this purpose.

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I must refer to the pink book for that: but I can tell the honourable member that, whether such necessary works are provided for in the budget or not, I have already given instructions to General Managers to pick out all works of amenities which are required at stations and start them even without waiting for prior sanction from the Railway Board.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: May I know in how many stations have electric fans been provided in third class waiting rooms?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I must ask for notice of that question.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: Are Government aware that the second class waiting rooms at some stations like Bezwada on the M. and S.M. Railway are now being converted into first class waiting rooms and the second class passenger has no waiting room to stay in?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not know about the particular condition in Bezwada but I do not think what the honourable member refers to is a general phenomenon on the railways, even after the introduction of the new classification.

Shri H. V. Kamath: For how many years now have third class railway passengers been fed on fond hopes and encouraged to dream of better times?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I believe for half a century.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Do Government propose to provide bath rooms and lavatories in third class waiting rooms similar to those provided in upper class waiting rooms?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Yes, I think in the new type of waiting rooms that will be constructed bath rooms will also be provided.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it the policy to combine the first and second class waiting rooms into one, so that passengers of both the classes can have the same amenities?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The distribution of the accommodation available in the old first and second class waiting rooms between the present first and second class passengers will depend upon the accommodation available at each station.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: What steps do the Government propose to take to protect the third class passengers from rain and storm in the waiting rooms?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We have a programme for covered platforms and the waiting rooms will also be covered ones.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: Will there be any enclosing walls in the waiting rooms or only a shed over their heads?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: We have waiting halls: they are generally open and not provided with doors and windows unlike other waiting rooms. But we provide seating accommodation more generously than we used to do previously.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: Will the Government make an enquiry into this matter and also ascertain whether the same is true with regard to the refreshment rooms also?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Certainly I will make the enquiry.

Seth Govind Das: Is there any definite scheme for improving the present third class waiting rooms and fitting them with baths and better lavatories?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Works are undertaken by the General Managers in consultation with the Local Advisory Committees. If these two sets of people think that the present rooms should be improved in any way it will be taken up as a work and executed as if it were in the programme of amenities for passengers.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

MANUFACTURE OF TEA CHESTS

*1067. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government have considered the question of opening Saw Mills for manufacturing tea-chests?

(b) What is the quantity of tea-chests required for the Tea Industry in Assam?

(c) What are the quantities of tea-chests imported from abroad and what was the amount spent on such imports in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Tea-chests are not manufactured in Saw Mills but they manufacture wooden battens required for making tea-chests.

(b) 2.9 million tea-chests approximately.

(c) 2.1 million tea-chests valued at Rs. 10,878,000 and 2.9 million tea-chests valued at Rs. 14,834,000 were imported in 1947-48 and from April to December, 1948 respectively.

CATTLE SHOWS

***1068. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for fixing up venues for cattle shows;

(b) the part played by the Cattle Show Committee in the organization of these shows;

(c) the results achieved by holding these cattle shows; and

(d) particularly the benefits derived by the farmers from these shows?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b) (i). Venues of the cattle shows which are held in the various Provinces and States are fixed by the local authorities concerned according to local convenience. All-India Cattle Show Committee offers prize money and technical assistance.

(ii) The Western Regional Cattle Show and the Southern Regional Cattle Show are held in that Province or State which is considered suitable in its respective region and which offers to meet a substantial share towards the expenses of the Show and agrees to provide other facilities by way of staff and accommodation.

These shows are organised by the All-India Cattle Show Committee which also meets, a part of the expenditure involved.

(iii) The venue for the All-India Cattle Show has so far been Delhi as it was considered a central place.

The All-India Cattle Show Committee which organises this Show and entirely finances it too, has however now decided that the All-India Show will henceforth be held in different Provinces and States by rotation.

(c) These shows have aroused a keen sense of healthy competition and have helped in developing the breeds of the country. They also offer excellent opportunities for Provinces and States which have no established breeds of their own to examine the various well known breeds with a view to introducing them in their own Provinces and States.

(d) Cattle Shows provide stimulus and encouragement to the farmers to attend the welfare of their cattle and are also of educative value. In addition, they provide an opportunity to farmers to exchange ideas regarding breeding and care of cattle.

PRODUCTION OF VANASPATHI AND ITS EFFECT ON HEALTH

***1069. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of vanaspathi ghee manufactured during the year 1948-49;

(b) the total quantity of Indian oil diverted for manufacturing Vanaspathi;

(c) the total quantity of oil imported, if any, for being used in this industry;

(d) the total amount of vegetable oil, margarin or other fats imported into India for our consumption;

(e) the expert medical opinion that Government have gathered on the use of vanaspathi ghee; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take for preventing the use of vegetable ghee in the country?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The total quantity of Vanaspathi manufactured during the year 1948 is 1,29,691 tons.

(b) The total quantity of oil consumed in 1948 for manufacture of Vanaspathi is nearly 1,40,000 tons.

(c) Nil.

(d) A statement of various fats imported during the period April to October, 1948 is attached.

(e) Expert scientific opinion so far available is not conclusive. Further investigations are in progress.

(f) The present policy of Government is not to encourage the expansion of the Vanaspathi Industry beyond what Government were already committed to. Government have reserved their final decision about the future of the Vanaspathi Oil Industry till they are in possession of conclusive evidence about its effect on the human health or other drawbacks of Vanaspathi which are under investigation by a committee of Scientists. As regards the proposal to stop hydrogenation, the question will be considered from all points of view.

STATEMENT

Various fats imported into India during the period April to October, 1948

Commodity	Quantity	Value
		Rs.
(1) Margarine	Not available.	Not available.
(2) Butter	102 cwts.	24,279
(3) Ghee	Not available.	104
(4) Fish oil	129 cwts.	5,050
(5) Other animal oils	46016 gallons	2,29,639
(6) Vegetable Non-essential Oils	78,589 cwts.	49,18,798
(7) Tallow	38,692 cwts.	36,51,131
(8) Stearin	339 cwts.	40,134
(9) Other animal fats	268 cwts.	18,498

IMPORT OF PURE GHEE AND BUTTER

***1070. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) whether any offers have been received by Government from any country for the supply of pure ghee and butter to India;

(b) if so, what was the quantity offered and the price quoted;

(c) if not, whether Government have explored the possibilities of importing pure ghee and butter into this country;

(d) whether Government have included pure ghee or butter in their food imports into India and if so, in what quantities; and

(e) what is the total quantity of ghee or butter available in the country and whether any steps are being taken by Government for increasing the production and reducing the cost of pure ghee and butter in India?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes for butter only.

(d) No.

(e) The total quantity of ghee available in the country is estimated at 11.4 million maunds and of butter 2.8 million maunds. Two schemes are in hand in different parts of the country to increase the production of butter and ghee. They are (i) Cooperative Ghee Union in Jhallar forest area in the C.P. for ghee production, and (ii) Cooperative Creamery Society, Karnguzli, Madras for production of butter. In addition the Government of India have in hand a comprehensive five-year plan which envisages additional ghee production to the extent of 2.694 lakh maunds. Increase in the output of butter and ghee through development of dairy industry on a planned basis can help to bring down the prices of butter and ghee.

DEVELOPMENT OF CEMENT INDUSTRY

***1071. Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government have surveyed the possibility of developing Cement Industry in the country?

(b) What parts of the country have been selected for locating new factories?

(c) What action have Government taken to increase the Cement production?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) to (c). Yes, Sir; with the partition of the country in 1947, nineteen cement factories with a total capacity of 2.245 million tons per annum fell in the Indian Union. The Government of undivided India had sanctioned new schemes out of which 29 with a total capacity of 2.82 million tons were to be located in the Indian Union. Since then the position was reviewed and five of the old schemes were cancelled whilst seven new ones were sanctioned. The present rated annual capacity of the existing works stands at 2.4 million tons and an additional capacity of 1.7 million tons is expected to come into production by 1952. A statement showing the location and capacity of all these factories is laid on the table of the House.

Government is giving all possible assistance to the cement industry to implement its expansion schemes by releasing building materials. High priority is accorded to the transport of the raw materials and finished products.

STATEMENT

Cement Works	State or Province	Present Rated Capacity Tons	New Capacity Tons/Year	Completion
<i>A. C. C.</i>				
Banmor	Gwalior	60,000	..	..
Bhupendra.	Patiala	200,000	..	..
Coimbatore	Madras Pr.	180,000	100,000	1949

1	2	3	4	
C. P. (Kymore)	C. P.	350,000	..	..
Dwarka	Baroda (Kathiawar)	180,000	55,000	1951
Khalari	Bihar	100,000	..	..
Kistna	Madras Pr.	80,000	100,000	1950
Lakheri	Bundi	225,000	125,000	1950
Porbandar	Porbandar (Kathiawar).	42,000	52,000	1952
Shahabad	Hyderabad	240,000	..	..
Chaibasa	Bihar	200,000	..	..
Sevalia	Bombay Pr.	..	200,000	1951/52
Assam	Assam	..	100,000	(Not possible to estimate at this stage).
<i>Dalmia</i>				
Dalmianagar	Bihar	150,000	150,000	1949/50
Dalmiapuram	Madras Pr.	70,000	150,000	1949
Dalmia Dadri	Jhind	40,000	..	..
Dalmia Jaipur	Jaipur	..	150,000	1951
Dalmia Orissa	Orissa	..	150,000	1950
<i>Others</i>				
Sone Valley P. C. Co.	Bihar	200,000	..	..
Andhra Cement Co.	Madras Pr.	30,000	60,000	1949/50
Mysore Iron & Steel	Mysore	20,000	60,000	1949
Kalyanpur Lime & Co.	Bihar	36,000	..	..
Jhajha Cement & Ind.	Bihar	12,000	30,000	Not possible to estimate at this stage).
		24,15,000		
<i>New Works</i>				
Shree Digvijay	Jamnagar	..	100,000	1949
Indian Cements Ltd.	Madras Pr.	..	100,000	1949
Travancore Cements Ltd.	Travancore	..	50,000	1949
New capacity under construction		..	17,32,000	..
<i>New Schemes</i>				
Sindhri (Govt. of India)	Bihar	..	200,000	1951
Markundi (U. P. Govt.)	U. P.	..	200,000	(Not possible to estimate at this stage).
Bagalkot Cement Co.	Bombay Pr.	..	100,000	..
New Hindustan Co. Ltd.	C. P.	..	100,000	..
Kurnool	Madras Pr.	..	100,000	..
South Arcot	Madras Pr.	..	50,000	..
Assam Govt.	Assam	..	100/150,000	..
Rewa State	Rewa	..	100/150,000	..
M. N. Dalal	Baroda	..	100,000	..
C. C. Mankiwalla	Bombay Pr.	..	100,000	..
Available capacity by end of 1949		..	31,25,000	..

SHORTAGE OF RAILWAY WAGONS

*1072. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the country is facing shortage in wagons?

(b) If so, what steps are being taken to build the required number of wagons?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) and (b). There is no shortage in the number of wagons in general on Indian Government Railways; but on account of arrears of maintenance and intensive use during the war, a larger number of wagons than normal are still out of service. All endeavours are being made to reduce the number of wagons out of service.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS IN ISTIMRARDARI AREA OF AJMER-MERWARA

*1073. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India have received any proposals from the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, seeking their sanction for starting survey and settlement operations in the Istimrardari area of Ajmer-Merwara in anticipation of the Ajmer-Merwara Tenancy Bill being enacted into law?

(b) If so, when were these proposals received and what action has so far been taken thereon?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes.

(b) The proposals were received on the 28th July, 1948, and a copy of the resolution of the Advisory Council of the Chief Commissioner approving the scheme was received on 31st December, 1948. As the estimated expenditure involved over a period of three years was about Rs. 7 lakhs and no provision existed in budget estimates for 1948-49, the approval of the Standing Finance Committee was necessary before the scheme could be sanctioned. It was placed before the meeting of Standing Advisory Committee due on 19th February, 1949 but the meeting had to be postponed. It will now be placed before the next meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee. A provision of Rs. 1,63,000 has been made in the budget estimates of Ajmer-Merwara for settlement and record operations in Istimrari area during the year 1949-50. Instructions will be issued to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, to commence operations on receipt of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee.

ALLOTMENT OF IRON AND STEEL TO PROVINCES

*1074. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the basis on which the quota of iron and steel is allotted to the different Provinces in India?

(b) What is the quota allotted to the Province of Ajmer-Merwara from the time the control commenced? Was any portion of such quota earmarked for distribution amongst the agriculturists and in the rural area of the Province and if so, since when?

(c) Is it a fact that the entire work of internal distribution of the quota of imported steel and iron in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara is left in the hands of the Agricultural Officer?

(d) On what principle is the internal distribution being made by the distributing Agency in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara and is any definite proportion of the quota allotted separately to urban and rural areas?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The Provincial Quota of steel is distributed in proportion to the population of the Provinces, a weightage equal to three times the population being given for cities having 100,000 or more inhabitants.

(b) The existing scheme of distribution was introduced from January, 1947. During the year 1947, Ajmer-Merwara was allotted 93½ tons of steel per quarter. From January 1948, a quota of 65 tons per quarter is being allotted, and from the same date, 50 per cent. of the quota is being earmarked for agricultural purposes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Provincial quota is distributed to the general public and small scale manufacturers of consumer goods, essential requirements being met first. The quota is not sub-divided according to the requirements of urban and rural areas but according to the requirements for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes, 50 per cent. of the quota being allotted for each of the purposes.

IRON AND STEEL ALLOTTED TO IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION IN AJMER-MERWARA.

*1075. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether there is any Iron and Steel Merchants Association in Ajmer and other towns of Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) If so, where and has any quota of iron and steel been allotted to these Associations and if so, in what proportion and from which year and if not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). There is an Association known as the Ajmer Iron and Steel Stockholders Association at Ajmer. There is no such Association in any other town of Ajmer-Merwara.

No quota of steel is being allotted to this Association as it is not registered as a stockholder.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRON AND STEEL IN AJMER-MERWARA

*1076. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any portion of the quota of iron and steel allotted to Ajmer-Merwara is reserved for the requirement of public bodies like Municipalities, District Boards, Educational and Charitable Institutions, etc., of the Province and if not, why not?

(b) Is any preference given to the requirements of public institutions like Municipalities and if not, why not?

(c) Were any applications received by the distributing Authority from the Municipalities of Ajmer-Beawar and other similar bodies and Institutions in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara for iron pipes, corrugated iron sheets for pales and drums, iron angles, etc., and if so, to what extent were permits issued?

(d) What was the total quantity of iron pipes, corrugated iron sheets and iron angles received in the Province and what proportion of this was supplied to individuals and what proportion to public institutions, and what quantity was supplied in the rural and urban areas?

(e) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of laying down some broad principles upon which distribution to individuals and institutions standing in need of these essential articles will be based?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). Preference is given to the requirements of public bodies in making allotments of steel from

the Provincial Quota. Their requirements are met as far as possible as and when they arise and therefore it is not necessary to reserve any quantity of steel for them.

(c) Yes, Sir. Permits were issued in favour of public bodies and institutions in Ajmer-Merwara to the extent of about thirty per cent. of the Provincial Quota.

(d) A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(e) Distribution of Provincial Quota is entirely in the discretion of Provincial Governments and this is therefore a matter for them to consider.

STATEMENT

Quantity of Pipes, G. C. sheets and iron angles received and distributed in Ajmer-Merwara against Allotment for 1947

Material	Quantity received	Quantity allotted			
		Urban area		Rural area	
		Individuals	Institutions	Individuals	Institutions
Iron pipes	7,738 feet	3,167 ft.	2,855 ft.	215 ft.	1,001 ft.
G. C. Sheet	70 tons	26 tons	8 tons	35 tons	1 ton.
Iron Angles	13 tons	6 tons	4 tons	1.25 tons	0.25 tons.

Note.—1. The figures for iron pipes include quantities received and distributed against the allotment made to Ajmer for 1948 also.

2. No steel has been received in Ajmer-Merwara against quotas allotted in 1948 due to difficulties of transport.

SINKING TUBE WELLS IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

*1077. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have considered the question of sinking tube wells in the Centrally Administered areas of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara and if not, why not?

(b) Do Government propose to explore the possibilities of constructing tube wells in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). Several trial borings have been made in the Delhi area but good water bearing strata which could yield sufficient water for irrigation purposes has not been discovered. It is intended to make further trials near the bank of the river. There is still less likelihood of meeting subsoil water in Ajmer-Merwara, but Government will reconsider the question of exploratory borings in Ajmer-Merwara.

REWARDS TO EMPLOYEES FOR SUGGESTIONS FOR ECONOMY OR IMPROVEMENT IN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

*1078. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, in March, 1947, circularised that monetary

awards would be granted to Post and Telegraph employees for accepted suggestions to effect economy or to improve the work and efficiency of the Department?

(b) If so, has there been any response?

(c) What is the number of suggestions received and from what classes of employees have they been received?

(d) What is the action taken on them?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) (i). Seventeen.

(ii) Six from Post Office clerks.

One from a Sub Record clerk of R.M.S.

One from a Telegraph Office clerk.

One from a Telegraphist.

Two from Telegraph Masters.

One from an Assistant of the Directorate.

One from a Head Clerk of the Superintendent of Post Offices.

Two from an Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices.

Two from a retired official.

(d) Three senders of the suggestions have been rewarded; suggestions received from two are under consideration and those received from the remaining twelve have been filed because they were either impracticable or not deserving of reward.

TUBE WELLS SUNK UNDER 'GROW MORE FOOD' CAMPAIGN

*1079. Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the number of tube-wells actually sunk under the Government of India 'Grow More Food' campaign scheme till 31st December, 1948 throughout India, the area of land irrigated with these tube-wells and the increase in yield of crop out of such irrigated areas?

(b) Have Government made enquiries into the after-effect of the sinking and use of the tube-wells on the fertility of the upper surface of the soil as promised in answer to a supplementary raised on starred question No. 81, asked on 11th August, 1948?

(c) If so, what is the result of such enquiry?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) A statement is laid on the table.

(b) and (c). Enquiries were made from the Governments of U.P. and Bihar. The Bihar Government have reported that, so far, there have been no adverse effects on the subsoil water conditions by the sinking of tubewells and that the fertility of the surface soil has improved. The U.P. Government have reported that the effects of sinking tubewells have been favourable. The land on which tube-wells were constructed have in course of time become compacted and have begun to retain humus. Consequently there is an improvement in Soil texture.

STATEMENT

Number of tubewells sunk under Grow More Food Campaign till the 31st December, 1948 the area of land irrigated with these tubewells and the increase in yield of crop out of such irrigated area.

Province	Total number of tube-wells sunk till 31-12-1948	Increase in irrigated area of land in acres.	Increase in yield.	Remarks.
United Provinces	506	1,56,100	36,700 tons.	
Bihar	137	38,500	Figures not available	114 wells are working. Rest have not been energised.
Madras	1834	7,250	1810 tons of food-grains.	Out of the 1834 tube-wells sunk in Madras 1529 proved successful. It may however be mentioned that the tubewells in Madras are not the type of tube-wells constructed in Bihar and U. P. What has been done is to introduce tubes into the percolation wells and install pumping sets in order to improve the water supply.

[NOTE:—About 500 tube-wells were sunk in Punjab before partition but all of them have gone to Pakistan.]

DEVELOPMENT AND RATIONALISATION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

*1080. **Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 872 asked on 4th September, 1948 regarding rationalisation of sugar industry and state what is the basis and criterion on which Government have planned and are planning to rationalise this industry on an All-India basis and under what conditions its development will be allowed in Provinces and States also?

(b) What is the present estimated quantity of production from the existing Sugar Mills and the present estimated consumption of sugar as against the estimated production?

(c) Do the existing Mills produce more than the requirement for consumption of sugar in India?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The basis and criterion on which the Government of India are planning the development of sugar industry is:

(i) that further sugar factories should be located mainly in areas where production of cane is economical from the yield per acre and sugar content point of view.

(ii) that consistently with the above principle further expansion of industry should be evenly distributed in all Provinces and States.

(b) The optimum production capacity of the Indian factories is 13.5 lakh tons annually, but the actual production is about 10 lakh tons. The estimated consumption at the present high level of prices of sugar is not more than about 10 lakh tons per year. The consumption would probably increase if the price was materially lower.

(c) No. The present apparent surplus with the factories in U. P. and Bihar is the result of absence of sales areas which now fall in Pakistan and reduction in the internal consumption, both these being due to high prices of sugar and the policy of sales followed by the sugar syndicate also leads to less consumption.

SCRIPT USED ON RAILWAY STATION NAME BOARDS.

*1081. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many languages are being used for indicating the names of stations on platforms;

(b) the considerations for using a particular language or languages for the sign-board of a particular station; and

(c) whether the languages of any sign-boards have been changed of late and, if so, in what stations and to what extent?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Generally three.

(b) The considerations taken into account are: for local people the language or languages to which those in the area are accustomed, and for others the common knowledge of the English and Dev-Nagri languages. Local Advisory Committees are consulted.

(c) Languages on the name boards of stations are being changed to give prominence to Hindi in Dev Nagri. Complete details of progress made are not yet available.

STOPPING OF SUPPLY OF COFFEE SEEDS TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

*1082. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Coffee Board is proposing to stop direct supplies of coffee seeds to co-operative stores and sell the entire stock in auction in pools?

(b) If so, what is the reason for the same?

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

(b) The major portion of the coffee from the pool is being sold in 'major auctions' in which only approved wholesale dealers are allowed to take part. The direct supply of coffee to co-operative societies was adopted during 1947 and 1948 by the Indian Coffee Board in view of the short crops of these years. The Indian Coffee Board now expect a normal crop and propose to resort to auctions open to all bona-fide dealers in coffee, including co-operative societies.

CAPITAL OUTLAY, PRODUCTION AND PROFIT OF GOVERNMENT COLLIERIES

*1083. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) the capital outlay on each of the collieries owned by the State;
- (b) the output of coal from each of the collieries during the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48;
- (c) the cost of production of coal per ton in each of the collieries;
- (d) the price of coal per ton raised from private-owned collieries in the areas in which Government collieries are situate;
- (e) the price of coal per ton at which it is sold to the public or is adjusted with the Railways;
- (f) total profit derived by each of the Government collieries annually during the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48;
- (g) the profit per ton allowed to the private-owned collieries of Bengal, Bihar, Talcher, Central Provinces and Korea State (Central Provinces); and
- (h) the profit per ton of coal raised from each of the State-owned collieries?
- The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) to (c). Three statements (Nos. I to III) furnishing the information required are laid on the table of the House.
- (d) and (e). The statutory prices of coals are the same both for the state-owned and private collieries. These prices are:
- Bengal/Bihar—Rs. 12/13/- to 16/13/- per ton.
- Korea—Rs. 13/4/- to 15/3/- per ton.
- Talcher—Rs. 14/6/- to 15/6/- per ton.
- (f) A statement (No. IV) is laid on the table of the House.
- (g) The existing statutory prices in these coalfields are designed to return an average profit of Rs. 1/8 per ton.
- (h) A statement (No. V) is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT I

Capital outlay on each of the collieries owned by the State.

	Capital Outlay on Colliery 1945/46	Capital Outlay on Colliery 1946/47	Capital Outlay on Colliery 1947/48 (Provisional)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhurkunda Colliery	61,44,558	64,73,445	66,42,620
Kargali Colliery	66,56,205	97,49,374	1,19,57,146
Kurharbaree Colliery	45,20,792	36,16,197	30,14,121
Serampore Colliery	31,90,134	31,90,134	36,98,455
Jt. Bokaro Colliery	26,12,404	35,49,412	96,37,567
Jt. Sawang Colliery	15,90,923	14,87,668	13,50,681
Jarangdih Colliery	80,87,376	77,98,924	79,03,922
Talcher Colliery	51,78,236	56,30,580	60,82,841
Kurasia Colliery	23,75,154	22,44,031	23,24,945
Argada Colliery	20,71,189	8,98,205	1,30,063
Deulbera Colliery	22,50,533	25,36,965	24,19,751

STATEMENT II

Output of coal from each of the State owned Collieries in the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48.

	Output of Colliery 1945-46	Output of Colliery 1946-47	Output of Colliery 1947-48 (Provisional)
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Bhurkunda Colliery	1,72,146	1,63,712	1,58,000
Kargali Colliery	7,47,018	9,57,368	6,94,000
Kurharbaree Colliery	3,09,695	2,16,064	2,40,000
Serampore Colliery	2,91,460	2,32,150	2,34,000
Jt. Bokaro Colliery	11,59,571	16,47,612	12,27,000
Jt. Sawang Colliery	66,588	54,840	45,000
Jarangdih Colliery	58,369	38,467	21,000
Talcher Colliery	1,94,505	1,71,376	1,31,000
Kurasia Colliery	3,50,878	3,49,744	3,65,000
Argada Colliery	1,54,221	1,82,289	1,62,000
Deulbera Colliery	79,076	87,133	67,000

STATEMENT III

Cost of production per ton in each of the State owned collieries for the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48.

	Verified cost of production of coal per Ton 1945-46	Verified cost of production of coal per Ton 1946-47	Provisional cost of production of coal per Ton 1947-48
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhurkunda Colliery	11 0 1	12 1 5	13 5 11
Kargali Colliery	9 6 1	8 13 1	11 13 5
Kurharbaree Colliery	15 5 6	20 2 11	23 10 5
Serampore Colliery	13 11 8	17 7 11	22 2 2
Jt. Bokaro Colliery	6 10 0	7 9 8	7 14 5
Jt. Sawang Colliery	9 7 6	11 14 6	13 12 11
Jarangdih Colliery	14 8 9	23 6 9	46 11 3
Talcher Colliery	9 1 1	12 2 11	16 9 2
Kurasia Colliery	8 12 7	12 0 3	9 8 0
Argada Colliery	8 5 10	14 0 9	12 12 8
Deulbera Colliery	11 13 10	13 6 5	19 10 8

STATEMENT IV

Profit earned by each of the State owned Colliery during the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhurkunda Colliery	10,121	Nil	Nil
Kargali Colliery	12,15,676	22,52,346	8,32,000
Kurharbarce Colliery	Nil	Nil	Nil
Serampore Colliery	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jt. Bokaro Colliery	50,31,048	45,12,424	36,80,000
Jt. Sawang Colliery	36,593	Nil	Nil
Jarangdih Colliery	Nil	Nil	Nil
Talcher Colliery	3,52,748	Nil	Nil
Kurasia Colliery	18,27,930	6,43,872	19,30,000
Argada Colliery	3,11,625	Nil	93,000
Deulbera Colliery	4,286	Nil	Nil

STATEMENT V

Profit per ton of Coal raised from each of the State owned Collieries in the years 1945-46, 1947-46, 1947-48.

	Profit per Ton 1945-46	Profit per ton 1946-47	Provisional Profit per ton 1947-48
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhurkunda Colliery	0 0 11.2	Nil	Nil
Kargali Colliery	1 10 0.4	2 5 8	1 3 2.2
Kurharbarce Colliery	Nil	Nil	Nil
Serampore Colliery	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jt. Bokaro Colliery	4 6 1.3	3 4 6	2 15 11.8
Jt. Sawang Colliery	0 8 9.5	Nil	Nil
Jarangdih Colliery	Nil	Nil	Nil
Talcher Colliery	1 13 0.2	Nil	Nil
Kurasia Colliery	5 3 4.2	1 13 5.4	5 4 7.2
Argada Colliery	2 0 3.9	Nil	0 9 2.2
Deulbera Colliery	0 0 10.4	Nil	Nil

PURCHASE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR GOVERNMENT COLLIERIES GRAIN SHOPS.

*1084. Shri B. L. Malviya: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware that foodgrains and other commodities supplied to the staff and labourers by the State Colliery grain shops are purchased by Government at a higher price than the prices at which they are purchased by the private-owned collieries?

(b) If the answer to para. (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps have Government taken in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Government are not aware of this and in view of the procedure adopted for purchase, the allegation does not seem probable. We are however making enquiries. The result of the enquiry will be communicated to the honourable member.

(b) Does not arise.

EXPENDITURE FOR PROVIDING FOOD GRAINS AT CHEAP RATES TO COLLIERY LABOUR

*1085. Shri R. L. Malviya: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent towards providing food grains at cheap rates to colliery labour in each of the collieries owned by the State, during the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48; and

(b) the strength of labour in each of the collieries and the expenditure per capita towards the cheap grain facility?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). The total expenditure incurred on the provision of food grains at concessional rates to staff and labour employed in collieries owned or controlled by the State during 1946-47 and 1947-48 was Rs. 49,24,643 and Rs. 79,30,238, respectively. The figure for 1945-46 and the figures of breakdown by colliery as also the strength of labour at each of the State owned collieries are not readily available. These are being collected and will be communicated later to the honourable member.

The expenditure per capita towards the cheap grain facility is about rupees five per week.

OVERCROWDING IN THIRD CLASS AND ADDITIONAL INCOME TO RAILWAYS

*1086. Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of passengers travelling in third class per mile, in excess of the allotted accommodation for these compartments in one year; and

(b) the additional income that accrued to the Railway because of this overcrowding during the past year.

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT.

(a) The average number of passengers travelling in third class per mile, in excess of the allotted accommodation for these compartments in the last completed year (1947-48) can be expressed by a comparison of passenger miles with the seat miles and not a by a mere comparison of the total number of seats available with the total number of passengers carried, as the latter comparison does not allow for the element of distance. The figures are shown below by gauges, and the excesses are with reference to an occupation ratio (i.e. percentage of passenger miles to seat miles) of 60 per cent, which is regarded as the reasonable ratio for purposes of an immediate target.

1947-48 class I Indian Railways (excluding EP and Assam Railways for which reliable figure for 1947-48 are not available).

	Total seat miles (in thousands).	Total passenger miles (in thousands).	Actual occupation ratio (per cent).	60% of the seat miles (in thousands)
1	2	3	4	5
B. G.	25,413,436	18,847,162	74.16%	15,248,062
M. G.	10,490,409	9,403,386	89.63%	6,294,245
N. G.	479,506	357,582	74.57%	287,704

Column 5 shows what should have been the passenger miles in relation to the occupation ratio of 60 per cent (regarded as being reasonable), against which the actual passenger miles are those shown in column 3.

(b) The estimated additional earnings derived from third class passengers who travelled in excess of an occupation ratio of 60 per cent, during 1947-48 on Indian Government Railways is Rs. 12.42 crores computed *pro rata* on the basis of percentages given in (a) above.

COMPENSATION BY RAILWAYS FOR CLAIMS DURING 1948

*1087. **Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amounts of compensation paid on account of claims during the year from 1st January, 1948 ending December, 1948?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: During the period 1st January, 1948 to 31st December, 1948 a sum of approximately Rs. 1,80,60,000 was paid by the Indian Government Railways on account of claims compensation.

COTTAGE OR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES FOR MANUFACTURING CYCLE PARTS

*1088. **Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any cottage or small scale industries for producing cycle parts;

(b) if so, what has been the approximate value of their products and the nature of the parts produced;

(c) whether the present policy of importing cycles has in any way affected these industries; and

(d) whether the products of these industries can compete in price with the imported articles and if not, whether Government propose to give any protection to these industries?

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

(b) Mudguard, Chainguard, Handle Bar, Chain stretching screw, Cap, Carrier, Bell, etc., worth about Rs. 1,50,000 annually.

(c) Not to my knowledge.

(d) Yes, Sir. The price of the indigenous product is lower than that of the imported one, but it is not quite popular because of its inferior quality. The indigenous industry is now improving the quality of its products and in order to help the development of the industry protective duties are levied on foreign cycles imported into the country. A statement giving details of the duties levied is laid on the table of the House. The question whether the protection now given needs any modification is under examination.

STATEMENT

Details of Protection afforded to the bicycle industry

Item Number of the Indian Customs Tariff under which duty is assessable.

75 (5)	Cycles (other than motor cycles) Imported entire or in sections.			
	(a) British Manufacture.	Protective	24 percent	<i>ad valorem</i>
	(b) Not of British Manufacture	Protective	36 percent	<i>ad valorem</i>
73 (6)	Frames for cycles (other than motor cycles).			
	(a) of British Manufacture	Protective	24 percent	<i>ad valorem</i>
	(b) not of British Manufacture	Protective	35 percent	<i>ad valorem</i>
75 (7)	Handle bars for cycles (other than motor cycles.)			
	(a) of British Manufacture	Protective	24 percent	<i>ad valorem</i>
	(b) not of British Manufacture	Protective	36 percent	<i>ad valorem</i>

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

75(8)

All other parts and accessories of cycles (other than motor cycles) not otherwise specified excluding rubber tyres and tube.

(a) of British Manufacture	Protective	24 percent
	<i>valorem</i>	
(b) not of British Manufacture	Protective	36 percent <i>ad valorem</i>

PURCHASE OF INSECTICIDES FOR PROTECTING GRAIN

*1089. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what quantities of insecticides were purchased during each of the last four years?

(b) How were these insecticides utilised during each year?

(c) Is there any stock now in the possession of the Ministry of Food and if so, how much?

(d) What were the rates, per ton, at which these insecticides were purchased?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The insecticides were utilised for disinfection of grain and grain godowns to prevent deterioration.

(c) Stocks now in possession of the Food Ministry are:

Gammexane—3 tons.

E.D.C.T. Mixture—2 tons.

Zinc phosphide—2.9 tons.

STATEMENT

Insecticides and fumigants purchased during 1945-48.

Year	Insecticide or fumigant	Quantity Purchased		Rate per ton
		T. Cwt.	Rs.	
1945	Ethylene dichloride	48-19	1,103	
	Carbon tetrachloride mixture	5-0	5,152	
1946	E. D. C. T. mixture	13-7	1,103	
	Gammexane	0-15	1,680	
	Zinc phosphide	5-0	5,152	
1947	E. D. C. T. mixture	32-17	1,103	
	Gammexane	0-4	1,680	
1948	E. D. C. T. mixture	73-15	1,772	
	Grain O-Cide	7-9	2,520	
	Gammexane	28-4	1,680	
	Cyanogas	4-0	2,920	

STOCKS IN BIJOY COTTON MILLS AT BIJAINAGAR

*1090. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the stocks lying in Bijoy Cotton Mills at Bijainagar in Ajmer-Merwara have been checked and found to be in accordance with the schedule of prices as determined by the Mills in consultation with the Textile Department?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Ex-mill prices are stamped by the mills in accordance with the directions issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. No complaint has so far been received in regard to prices stamped by Bijoy Cotton Mills. Government will shortly appoint a Production Officer at Indore and mills will be inspected by him and a check made of production quality and pricing.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT OWNED BUSES PLYING IN DELHI

88. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state the total number of Government-owned buses plying in Delhi?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The total number of Government-owned buses plying in Delhi now is 225.

CLASS I OFFICERS IN RAILWAY BOARD.

89. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total number of class I officers, giving separately the number of officers in the grades of Deputy Secretary and above, working in the Railway Board as on 1st February, 1947, 1st February, 1948 and 1st February, 1949?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: The information is given below:

Date	Total number of Class I Officers.	Number of officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary (to Government of India) and above.
On 1-2-1947	49	16
On 1-2-1948	39	14
On 1-2-1949	47	15

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Wednesday, 16th March 1949

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ORAL ANSWERS

CEYLON CITIZENSHIP ACT

*1091. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Ceylon Government have passed the Ceylon Citizenship Act in its original form despite the Government of India's suggestion for certain modifications therein?

(b) Do Government propose to continue to press the view-point of Indians before the Ceylon Government?

(c) Have passport regulations been introduced by both the Governments?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) The Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Bill as passed by the Ceylon Parliament is slightly different from the original Bill; but the amended Bill does not on the whole embody any of the Government of India's important suggestions and does not thus meet their objections against the measure.

(b) The attention of the honourable member is drawn to the reply given by me on the 9th March 1949 to Question No. 1000 of Pandit Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava. I have nothing to add to that reply at present.

(c) Under the existing law, no passport or visa is required by Indians and Ceylonese for travel between India and Ceylon. Entry into Ceylon must, however, be through one of the authorised ports which have been notified by the Government of Ceylon. That Government have recently passed a new Act called the Immigrants and Emigrants Act, 1948. When this Act comes into force, all persons intending to proceed to Ceylon will be required to be in possession of valid passports. A similar requirement will also be insisted on by the Government of India in respect of the entry of Ceylonese into India.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Government of Ceylon's attention was drawn while this Bill was being discussed that the Indians were originally sent to Ceylon at the instance of the Ceylon Government for the development of the resources there; if so what was the reply to that representation if made by the Government of India?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: All these and many other matters were brought not only once but many times to the notice of the Ceylonese Government and if my honourable friend would take the trouble of looking into the correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon and that has been published and distributed to honourable members he will see that we have insisted not once but many times on this and other matters, but unfortunately our insistence has not had much effect.

1488 . CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [16TH MARCH 1949]

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Arising out of part (c) of the question to which the Deputy Minister gave a reply that when the Act comes into force about the passports, both the Government will have to issue the passports, may I know whether the Government will be prepared to consider that those residents who want to proceed to Ceylon frequently for business purposes may be given permanent passports?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I think all passports are permanent in the sense that till the expiry of the passport it can be used. But there is no such thing as a permanent passport anywhere. You can say permit, but I have never heard of a permanent permit: it can be automatically renewed for a person who comes and goes between the two places.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is there not something like a periodical passport between India and Pakistan given to those who have business in both Dominions?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: They are permits, not passports. A passport is given for five years and it is renewable upto ten years. I do not think the question arises.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Have any instructions been sent to our High Commissioner in Ceylon to watch the working of the new Citizenship Act and report the hardships that may be experienced by Indians in registering themselves as citizens?

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

BAN ON EXPORT OF JUTE TO SOUTH AFRICA

*1092. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India prohibited the export of jute to South Africa?

(b) Are Government aware that despite the ban, jute is exported to South Africa and if so, what was the quantity so exported during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(c) From what ports were the consignments booked?

(d) Have Government taken steps to see that their order is carried out in letter and spirit?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Yes.

(b) Government have received no reports suggesting that Jute as such has been exported to South Africa after the imposition of the ban. If, however the honourable member is referring to goods made out of jute, I would invite his attention to my reply to Starred Question No. 306 asked by Pandit Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava on the 11th February 1949.

(c) The only port in India from which any shipments of jute or jute goods take place is Calcutta.

(d) Yes.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the Honourable Minister wants to emphasize in stating that no shipments were sent from India through Singapore and Hongkong to South Africa?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: No, Sir.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether Government have recently issued a regulation to the effect that in the event of any shipments being made to any port a certificate will have to be taken and also a security from the shippers; if that is so what is the reason for issuing that regulation?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: As a matter of fact this is one of the many precautions that Government have taken to prevent the smuggling of jute goods to South Africa.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: When the Honourable Minister stated that no jute went to South Africa.....

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: They were not consigned to South Africa from India; they were consigned from other ports.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Via Singapore and Hongkong?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: That is what we are trying to find out. There have been allegations to this effect. I receive one or two anonymous communications to this effect almost every week and we make enquiries to the best of our ability.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: During the enquiries was the Honourable Minister satisfied that the shipments did not go via Singapore and Hongkong?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: It is not a question of its going via a particular place. Shipments go to a particular place and then they are perhaps re-shipped from that particular place. It is not a question of the shipments going via some place or directly from India.

Seth Govind Das: Could Government find out who were the traders on account of whom these shipments of jute goods have been smuggled to South Africa?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: That is exactly what we are trying to find out. Our instructions have been issued to the various trade agents to enquire and let us know. The shippers from India say they have no knowledge as to the ultimate destination. They at least try to make out that in so far as they are concerned these represent *bona-fide* transactions under which jute goods are shipped to certain ports which are approved by us on certain conditions. Then what happens to these goods after they are landed in those ports or what happens to them if, for instance, the ship itself is diverted from the way is a matter in regard to which they say they have no responsibility.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Has our Agent been enquired into from South Africa whether any jute arrived there from India and if so what was the quantity and what efforts were made to stop it?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Having regard to our relations with South Africa, I am afraid the kind of enquiry which my honourable friend has in mind cannot be made.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Was there any trade agent or anybody on behalf of India there?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: There is the Secretary to High Commissioner's organisation.

Shri B. Das: May I enquire if there are larger applications from new foreign ports for export of jute and whether in such cases Government exercises a check that their requirement is normal and not intended for export to South Africa?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: As a matter of fact we have gone, in my opinion, to the farthest limit in regard to these precautions; and I am afraid that our legitimate trade in jute is suffering on this account. All that my honourable friend has suggested is being done, but we have not succeeded in stopping this smuggling.

Shri R. L. Malviya: In view of the fact that there is a shortage of jute in India may I know whether any attempt is being made to retain the jute in India and allow export only after meeting the internal requirements?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am afraid my honourable friend's suggestion that jute is in short supply in India is not correct.

Seth Govind Das: Have Government received any information with respect to the smuggling of jute from the South African Indian Congress?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I do not remember to have received any communication from the Congress itself, but I have received reports from prominent Indians in South Africa including Mr. Manilal Gandhi when he was here on the last occasion.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: Have Government received any official or reliable information that more jute is reaching South Africa than was being shipped to that place before the ban on the export of jute from India to South Africa was imposed?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: No such information has reached Government.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I ask whether the Secretary of the High Commissioner's organisation was enquired into by the Government in this matter; if so will the Honourable Minister be able to place the correspondence or the information which the Secretary gave, before the House?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I will look into the papers. But as far as I recollect no formal correspondence has taken place on this particular subject.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know—Sir, this is an important question.....

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

DAMAGE TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY CYCLONE

*1093. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state to what extent damage and loss has been caused to the properties of the Government of India in the recent cyclone in Bombay?

(b) Has any barge, launch, boat or ship belonging to Government or the Port Trust been lost or damaged and if so, how many?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) The Government of India suffered damage and loss to the extent of about Rs. 50 lakhs. Besides, 2,073 bags of food grains were damaged, out of which 1,782 bags were salvaged, 272 bags were treated as sweepings and 19 bags were completely lost.

(b) (i) Two Bangor class mine sweepers suffered major damage and a number of other ships sustained minor damages.

(ii) Two motor launches were sunk.

(iii) A schooner, *Lot's Wife*, costing Rs. 30,000 was sunk.

The Bombay Port Trust was affected as under:

(i) *S.P.V. Lady Wilson* was stranded on Butcher Island.

(ii) *S.T. Rose*—The Port Anchor and 15 fathoms of cable were lost. The Port Trust Life-boat was damaged and gear was lost overboard. The bridge and superstructure suffered superficial damage.

(iii) Barge No. 139 foundered and sank near the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's slipway

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know, Sir, when notice about the cyclone was given to the public by the Meteorological Department?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have no information on the subject just now—I would like to have notice.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Was there no timely meteorological warning to Government of the impending storm so as to enable Government to whether it successfully?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice of that, too.

LOSS TO REFUGEES IN BOMBAY CYCLONE

*1094. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether there has been any loss of life or property amongst the refugees in Bombay in the recent Cyclone?

(b) If so have Government compensated the refugees for the loss thus sustained?

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

Shri R. K. Sidhva: But may I know what was the loss sustained and may I know if the refugees have been compensated?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Yes.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: If so, what is the amount of compensation?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The total expenditure incurred by the Government in this connection is Rs. 11,300.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know refugees in which camps were affected mostly?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I shall require notice of that question. But I have got information regarding the loss of lives. Thirteen lives were lost in all the camps.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how many died in the Kalyan Camp?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I could not give the exact information, Sir.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Was there any loss in Deolali Camp?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have not got detailed information, but the total loss in all these camps was thirteen casualties.

Shri R. L. Malviya: What was the total loss of property?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: So far as the loss of property is concerned, the belongings of these persons were lost and for that we have given compensation.

Lala Achint Ram: Sir, we have not followed what the Honourable Minister has stated.

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The refugees were staying in camps and there was no question of loss to their property. Some of them lost their personal belongings for which they have been compensated.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: How was the compensation assessed?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: They were given Rs. 100 for male members lost and Rs. 50 for female members or children lost.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Irrespective of whatever property they lost?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: This is in regard to the loss of lives and not with regard to property.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Then what became of the loss of moveable property?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have already informed the honourable member that they were compensated for that and that the total came to Rs. 11,300.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know, Sir, why the compensation given for loss of female members was less than the amount given for loss of male members?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact, this was left to the discretion of the Bombay Government. Of course, they must take into consideration the earning capacity of the male and female members.

IMPORT OF AUTOMOBILES IN 1948

*1095. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how many automobiles of foreign make have been imported into this country during the year 1948?

(b) What is their total cost?

(c) How many of them have been taken by the Government of India for their use?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) to (c). I lay on the table of the House a statement containing the required information.

STATEMENT

(i) Import of Automobiles into India

	January to December 1948	
	Quantity Number	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
Motor Cars (including taxi cars)	19,966	881.2
Motor Cycles (including scooters)	4,186	43.2
Motor omnibuses, Motor Vans and Motor Lorries—		
(i) Imported with bodies	710	35.2
(ii) Chassis	18,944	802.3

(ii) Number of Automobiles taken by Government

	Number	Value (Rupees in lakhs)
Purchases made from private dealers and importers:—		
British make	2,033	157.1
American make	3,234	161.6

Imports on Government Account during 1948—Nil

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What is the total amount of revenue derived from the import of these automobiles?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am afraid I have not got the figure before me just now.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Honourable Minister made any attempt to enquire whether automobiles of Russian make are cheaper for import purposes than those of American or Canadian make?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise.

Shri H. V. Kamath: They are also automobiles of foreign make?

Mr. Speaker: May be, but the figures asked for are about imports.

Shri H. V. Kamath: I am talking of imports and my question was whether automobiles of Russian make are cheaper.

Mr. Speaker: He can ask the question, if he likes, as to the number of Russian made automobiles imported.

Shri H. V. Kamath: All right, Sir. Among the imports referred to in this Question, may I know how many automobiles of Russian make have been imported into this country?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: As far as I know, none.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Then my question follows.....

Mr. Speaker: It is out of the scope of the Question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the reason for not importing?

DIRECT SHIPPING FACILITIES BETWEEN INDIA AND WEST INDIES

*1096. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what shipping facilities are available for passengers going to the West Indies?

(b) Are any efforts being made to implement the recommendations of the Commonwealth Shipping Committee to have a direct link between India and the West Indies?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) The Nourse Line operate a fleet of seven cargo steamers regularly in the India/West Indies trade to meet the requirements of that trade. The only facilities now available for passengers from India to West Indies are by these steamers each of which has a limited amount of passenger accommodation.

(b) The Commonwealth Shipping Committee made its report to the U.K. Government and it is understood that they are giving serious consideration to the recommendations made in that Report relating to the provision of direct shipping facilities between India and the West Indies.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN CHINESE UNIVERSITIES UNDER COMMUNIST CONTROL

*1097. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether there are any Indian students in the Universities in China under the control of the Communists?

(b) What arrangements have been made to send remittances to them?

(c) Have any reports been recently received about their general welfare?

Dr. B. V. Keshkar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) There are six Government of India scholars at the National Peking University.

(b) The Indian Embassy has deposited a certain amount of United States dollars to cover their expenses and to meet any emergency arising out of dislocation of communications.

(c) Yes; they are reported to be safe and well.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF FACTORIES ACT, 1948

*1098. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether any complaints have been received by Government about the non-compliance by industries of the provisions of the Factories

Act, 1948 regarding (i) Canteens and (ii) Leave with pay and if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: No. I may add that the Factories Act, 1948, will come into force only from the 1st April, 1949.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: Are the Government aware that the ten days leave, as provided for in the Factories Act, has not been granted in certain establishments ever since a provision to that effect was made?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: As my honourable friend is aware, the administration of the Factories Act is entirely in the hands of the Provincial Governments and we have not received any complaint to the effect the honourable member has been suggesting.

Shri B. Das: May I know if the giving effect to of the Factories Act by Provincial Governments and also by factory owners will cause a large amount of expenditure and that that is the reason why the Factories Act has not been given effect to in the Provinces?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is not a fact. At every stage we consult the employers wherever we effect any amendment to the existing Acts, and the employers and industrialists were parties in the tripartite labour conference when amendments to the Factories Act were considered.

Shri R. L. Malviya: May I know how many cases were referred under the Factories Act to the industrial disputes tribunal?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I explained, the administration of the Factories Act is entirely in the hands of the Provincial Governments and this detailed information can be had from them.

MIGRATION FROM WEST BENGAL TO EAST BENGAL

*1099. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of people who have gone to East Bengal from West Bengal as refugees?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: No figures are available but it is known that there has been no appreciable movement of population from West Bengal to East Bengal.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Has the property of those refugees who have left from West Bengal to East Bengal been declared as evacuee property?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: No.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Why not, Sir?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Perhaps the honourable member is not aware that so far as East Bengal and West Bengal are concerned, there is no question of applying the provisions of the Evacuees Property Act.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Are refugees still coming into the Indian Union from Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The latest information is that there is no exodus at present.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: When did it stop?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I think it is difficult to give the exact date; but the reports since January have been that it is reduced, and it has now practically stopped.

Shri R. L. Malviya: How many refugees have been rehabilitated by Government from West Bengal?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: May I know whether this arises from the question?

Mr. Speaker: If the honourable member has the information he may give it.

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have not got the information.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are some of the refugees who had come from East Bengal to West Bengal now returning to their own homes? I mean, the refugees who had come from the Eastern Pakistan side, are some of them returning home now?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Yes.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Are Government satisfied that the property left behind by refugees in East Bengal is treated in the same manner as the property left behind by refugees in West Bengal?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The honourable member, I think, must be aware that as a result of the settlement arrived at in January at the Karachi Conference, Joint Minority Property Boards have been set up both in West Bengal and in East Bengal.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know whether there was some exodus of Muslim residents in West Bengal towards East Bengal?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have no information on the subject. There may have been cases where some Muslims might have gone.

Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor: May I know the total number of refugees who have come from East Bengal to West Bengal?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I think, in answer to a previous question the other day, I had given the total number as about twenty lakhs.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: The Honourable Minister has stated that there is no appreciable movement of refugees from West Bengal back towards East Bengal; and also that refugees from East Bengal who are in West Bengal are beginning to go to East Bengal. May I know which of these two statements is true?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Both of them are correct. If out of 20 lakhs, five or ten thousands have gone, I do not consider it to be an appreciable number.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Is Government intending to take steps to persuade Pakistan Government to take back any portion of the refugees?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: As a matter of fact, efforts have been made by East Bengal Government to create conditions so as to make it possible for the non-Muslims to stay there; and as a result of the legislation setting up Minority Boards and Joint Managing Boards for Minority properties, I think conditions have improved.

Shri R. L. Malviya: Is the Government satisfied with these conditions and the progress made so far?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a matter of opinion.

Shri R. L. Malviya: May I know if Government has the intention of resettling these refugees in the Andaman Islands?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Some of the refugees have already gone to the Andaman Islands. But it is only 123 families that have gone, and only a small number can be settled in these islands. The rest will be settled in West Bengal and the neighbouring provinces.

EXPORT OF MONKEYS TO U.K.

*1100. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 250 monkeys were recently exported from Calcutta to the United Kingdom; and

(b) if so, on what terms, and for what purpose?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Finance. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for 24th March 1949 when the Honourable Minister of Finance will answer it.

RESTORATION OF ABDUCTED WOMEN TO PAKISTAN

*1101. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many abducted women have been recovered from India and restored to Pakistan up to date;

(b) whether the work is still in progress; and

(c) if so, the machinery and the *modus operandi* employed in connection with the work?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (Minister of Railways and Transport): (a) Up to 31st January 1949, 9,978 women and children were recovered from India and restored to their relatives in Pakistan.

(b) Yes.

(c) According to the latest agreement with Pakistan, the recovery of abducted persons, is the responsibility of the Dominion where such persons are found to be residing. The actual recovery is done by the police of the Dominion concerned with the assistance of the social workers. About eight transit camps, in charge of social workers, are functioning in East Punjab, where the work is heaviest. Persons are sent to the nearest transit camp after recovery and from there they are brought to a base camp in Jullunder, which is under the control of Pakistan social workers. A similar camp, under the control of Indian social workers, is maintained in Lahore in the other Dominion for the same purpose. At these base camps, cases are further carefully investigated and the person concerned is ultimately restored to the original family wherever the family is traced. The assistance of a Search Service Bureau is available in tracing the families of abducted persons. If a dispute arises, the case is investigated by a tribunal consisting of two Superintendents of Police, one of each Dominion. The joint decisions of these officers, are duly implemented and the persons restored to the families concerned.

Shri H. V. Kamath: By some error, and I do not know how it crept in, the question here asks for only one way figure. My original question was for both figures, i.e. how many were recovered by India and how many by Pakistan. Perhaps the figures are not ready.

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: As a matter of fact, according to the original version of the honourable member's question, I had the answer ready giving him the information he wanted. But the final form of the question had been changed, and therefore I had to change the answer as well. If the honourable member wishes to have the number of abducted women and children recovered from Pakistan, the figure is 5,671, up to 31st January, 1949.

Dr. Bakhshi Tek Chand: May I know whether it is a fact that according to Government report, the number of women abducted from India, in Pakistan is, about 33,000?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: That was a figure which was given to us some months ago, and later verifications have brought that figure down. It is difficult to say where we can place it at the present moment. It certainly is very much higher than 5,671 who have been recovered.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the latter figure include children?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Yes.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know from the Honourable Minister, of these women who have been restored to India by Pakistan, how many have been sent back to their own homes and how many are in refugee camps?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: 5,671 have been restored to their relations in India.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Is it a fact that most of the women returned by Pakistan to India are women of old or advanced age and not young women?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Certainly a very substantial number of them are old women.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know the proportion, Sir, approximately?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am afraid, I shall require notice.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: How many of these 5,671 were children and how many were women and whether there were any children in 9,978 restored to Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: As to that also I would not commit myself and I would like to have notice.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Some rough idea?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I want notice.

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

*1102. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what major irrigation projects are now under construction and development under the Control and management of the Central Government; and

(b) the total acreage likely to be irrigated by each project and the year in which each project will be completed?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) There are two such major projects under construction viz., (i) the Hirakud Dam Project and (ii) the Damodar Valley Project. The former is in charge of Central Water-power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission on behalf of the Government of Orissa and the latter in charge of the Damodar Valley Corporation. In addition, there are a number of other projects which are still in different stages of investigation.

(b) A statement showing the approximate readily available information is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

Name of project	Area likely to be irrigated (in acres)	Approximate time required for completion from the commencement of construction
Hirakud Dam Project	1,094,953	The dam and irrigation systems are programmed to be completed in 7 years and power installations in 15 years. It will, however, be possible to start giving both flow and list irrigation in the fifth year.
Damodar Valley Project	9,00,000	5 years.
Kosi Project	18,00,000	11 years.
Narbada Project	22,20,000	11 years (First stage in 3 years)
Tapti Project	4,80,000	8 years (First stage in 3 years)
C. P. and Baster State Projects	8,10,000	10 years (First stage in 3 years)
Sabarmati Project	60,000	4 years
Coorg Project	6,000	3 years

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: May I know what are those projects which are still under consideration?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Apart from the Hirakud Dam and Damodar Valley Projects, the projects under consideration are the Kosi Project, Narbada Project, Tapti Project, C.P. and Baster State Projects, Sabarmati Project and Coorg Projects.

Seth Govind Das: May I ask whether any of them are going to be taken in hand and has any plan been made?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: This does not arise.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that the headquarters of the Damodar Valley Corporation is at Calcutta and not on the scene of the valley?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Temporarily, Sir, it is in Calcutta.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: How far is it from the Damodar Valley, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

STRIKES IN COAL MINES

*1103. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the total number of strikes in the Coal Mines of the country during the last financial year?

(b) What were the demands of the strikers?

(c) What is the quantity of coal production that was lost due to these strikes?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) 187.

(b) The demands of the workers mainly related to (i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Conciliation Board, (ii) Increase in wages, (iii) Recognition of Unions, (iv) Re-instatement of discharged persons, (v) Payment of wages for the strike period, (vi) Payment of bonus, (vii) Abolition of the contract system, and (viii) Supply of food-grains.

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

(c) No precise data in regard to the loss of production on account of strikes are available. It is, however, estimated that the loss in production was roughly 2½ lakhs tons.

KEROSENE OIL QUOTAS FOR PROVINCES

*1104. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power, be pleased to state how the kerosene oil quotas for different Provinces are fixed?

(b) Is it done on the basis of population?

(c) Is there any all India standard for the distribution of kerosene oil per head in rural areas?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Quotas are based on the 1941 offtake and allotted as between the respective areas fed from each main port and from Digboi. Thus for example the total availability for the first quarter of 1949 being 109 per cent. of 1941 consumption, each main port area and Assam will receive 109 per cent. of its offtake in 1941.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: May I know what are the causes of the present scarcity of kerosene oil in India, especially in the rural areas?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: The causes are (1) transport facilities and (ii) the shortage of tin plate in which kerosene is generally packed.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: May I know what quantity was supplied in the pre-war days and what is supplied in the present times?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: In 1941 it was 6,80,490 tons and the half-yearly figure for 1949 is 7,44,000 tons. The supply has improved at least this year by say 10 or 15 per cent.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What percentage of our present need in kerosene oil is met by local produce?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

Seth Govind Das: As this quota has been fixed according to the consumption of 1941 and as conditions have changed since then, is there any proposal to revise this quota?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: There is no such proposal before the Government, but if the honourable member is very keen, Government might consider it.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that during the month of February no kerosene oil was issued to Delhi and all the quotas were suspended?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Might be, Sir.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Does the provincial quota include supply to railway stations also?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: No, Sir.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the present position of the stock of kerosene oil in the various ports in India?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I want to know whether there is any shortage about bulk supply?

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable Minister has no idea, he wants to have notice

Shri Raj Bahadur: What is the quantity of oil supplied to the railways?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice, Sir.

NATIONALISATION OF BURMA OIL COMPANY IN INDIA

***1105. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power, be pleased to state whether Government are going to nationalise the Burma Oil Company of India and if so, what will be the sum involved in buying up the petroleum wells at Digboi and other places in Assam?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): The answer is in the negative.

BAN ON IMPORT OF RAW SILK

***1106. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the import of raw silk into India from foreign countries is banned and if so, since when and why?

(b) Is it a fact that despite this ban, a large quantity of raw silk is imported at Calcutta port and if so, what is the quantity so imported and what are the reasons for allowing such import?

(c) What are the prices of indigenous raw silk and imported raw silk?

(d) What is the annual consumption of raw silk in India?

(e) Was any import of raw silk made at the port of Okha?

(f) If so, what was the quantity and were complaints lodged that it was an illegal import?

(g) Is there any ban on import of silk piece-goods from foreign countries?

(h) If not, what are the reasons for continuing the ban on import of raw silk?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Yes. Imports of raw silk from countries other than U.K. British Colonies and Dominions were stopped from the 22nd January and from all other sources from the 1st July 1948, for the following reasons:

(i) the indigenous production of raw silk was more than 50 per cent. of the total demand;

(ii) Licences already issued during the preceding period were quite large; and

(iii) Government had arranged to purchase 4 lakhs lbs. of raw silk from Japan.

(b) Information so far available shows that some imports were made during 1948, but they were against (i) licences issued up to 21st January 1948 from Non-Empire countries and (ii) those issued up to 30th June 1948 for imports from Empire countries.

(c) The prices of indigenous and imported raw silk are as follows:

Indigenous—About Rs. 32 per lb.

Imported (c.i.f. values, i.e. excluding customs duty and surcharges)—

Italy About Rs. 11 per lb.

Hongkong About Rs. 15 per lb.

Japan About Rs. 15 per lb.

(d) Four million pounds.

(e) and (f). Yes. 73,896 lbs. valued at Rs. 9,82,845/-. The Government received an anonymous complaint in respect of these imports, but investigation in the matter revealed that these were made against a licence duly granted by the Import Trade Controller, Okha.

(g) and (h). No. Imports of silk piecegoods from soft currency countries are covered by Open General Licence while imports from Japan are subject to monetary ceiling. Imports from dollar and hard currency countries are prohibited. Government are considering the policy in regard to imports of raw silk and the Tariff Board Report on the claim of the Sericulture Industry for protection is under consideration.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister stated that the import of raw silk was banned but because licenses were issued, therefore they were allowed to be imported into the Calcutta Port. May I know when the ban was imposed any provision was made that for the purpose of import licences which have been granted, imports under the said licenses would be allowed?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: As a matter of fact, the import was made on the strength of a licence that had been issued before the ban was imposed and the import from that point of view could not be called illegitimate.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: In what months these imports were allowed?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I have not got the months here.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know, Sir, whether the Calcutta Customs held over these goods which arrived there and did not allow to pass unless penalty was paid subsequently they released shipment?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: My honourable friend has raised an issue on which I should like to make a somewhat detailed statement. There have been protests against certain shipments of raw silk that arrived at the Calcutta Port. The licences which were issued in this regard permitted the import of raw silk produced in Hongkong only. Now it was represented to us that the raw silk imported against these licences was not of Hongkong origin but was of either Japanese or Chinese origin. The point is now being enquired into as to whether the raw silk was of Hongkong origin or otherwise. It appears that Hongkong produces very little raw silk, but the silk that has been imported has been processed there, i.e., given some chemical treatment. All this is being investigated locally by our representative in the Far East. Meanwhile clearance of the goods has been allowed on the importers executing a bond that if the silk is found to be not of Hongkong origin, a penalty equal to 100 per cent. of the value of the goods would be collected from them.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what is the production of raw silk in Hongkong? May I also know when the Honourable Minister stated that it was processed, does it not mean that it is to be treated as yarn and why was it allowed to be imported?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: The indication given on the packages was that all these were of Hongkong origin.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what profit did the importer make by this smuggling of yarn?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am not in a position to say that, but they will have to pay hundred per cent. of the value by way of penalty if it is proved that the yarn was not actually of Hongkong origin.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that the importer concerned made a profit of Rs. 40 lakhs.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is not a permissible question.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know how many bales were imported to Okha?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I have already given my honourable friend the quantity, viz., 73,896 lbs.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Was any penalty imposed there?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Well, Okha is an Indian State. Our control over the transactions there is not so complete as over the transactions in Indian ports.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: But were not the Customs people aware of this and did they not hold this up for sometime and subsequently released it?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I do not know that.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Was not the attention of the Government drawn to this by a firm in Bombay, Tribhawandas & Co. stating that this smuggling was going on on a large scale and must be stopped?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I have already stated that it was on receipt of anonymous complaint that an enquiry was made.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I am giving the names of the people who made such a representation. Was such a representation received?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Honourable Minister said that an anonymous representation was received.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: I am giving the name of the person who made the representation?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I shall look into it. But then the first complaint was an anonymous complaint.

AUCTION OF TREES IN M.C.A. QUARTERS

***1107. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trees that were cut and auctioned in 1948 from the premises of the M. C. A. Quarters by the Central Public Works Department.

(b) to whom they were auctioned; and

(c) the amount realised from the same?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Twelve.

(b) Private individuals.

(c) Rs. 580.

CLOSING OF BIJAI COTTON MILLS AT BIJAINAGAR IN AJMER-MERWARA

***1108. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Proprietors of Bijai Cotton Mills at Bijainagar in Ajmer-Merwara closed their mills for about a month when certain demands were made by the labourers?

(b) Are Government making any enquiry into the matter?

(c) Is the scale of wages for labourers in Ajmer-Merwara the same as in Delhi and Coorg?

(d) If not, what is the difference and what is the reason for the existence of such a difference?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) No. The Mills closed down on the 31st January, 1949 on account of accumulation of stocks on hand and difficulty in securing the supply of cotton. A tussle was however going on between the management and workers on the question of increase in wages and dearness allowance.

(b) Enquiries have been made and Government are informed that the dispute with the labour leaders has been amicably settled.

(c) and (d). I think comparison is sought in regard to textile workers. There are no textile mills in Coorg. As regards Delhi, the scales of wages are somewhat higher than those prevailing in Ajmer-Merwara. This probably reflects the difference in the cost of living between the two areas.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE WITH U.S.S.R.

***1109. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union of the Socialist Soviet Russia has approached India for a treaty of friendship and commerce;

(b) if so, what stage has the matter reached; and

(c) if not, whether such a treaty of friendship with the Union of the Socialist Soviet Russia is under Government's active consideration?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) to (c). No formal approach has been made for a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between India and the U.S.S.R. The possibility of closer commercial relations with the U.S.S.R. has, however, been under consideration. From time to time specific agreements with regard to the exchange of commodities have been made. Negotiations are expected to start shortly for a more comprehensive trade agreement between India and the U.S.S.R.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In view of the swiftly moving world events, does India seek a treaty of friendship or pact of non-aggression with the U.S.S.R.?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: A proposal for having a treaty of friendship not only with the U.S.S.R. but with other countries also has always been under the consideration of Government.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has Marshal Stalin invited our Prime Minister to Moscow, as President Truman has done?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: I am not aware.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Honourable the Prime Minister, in pursuit of his valiant search for world peace, propose to invite President Truman and Marshal Stalin to India?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: No such proposal is at present under consideration.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know whether there have been serious hostile comments against India in the Soviet Press?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think I can allow that question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What are the relation between our Ambassador and the U.S.S.R.?

Mr. Speaker: The question is too vague to be answered.

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND COMMITTEE AT KODARMA IN BIHAR.

***1110. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the present activities and also the achievements hitherto obtained of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Committee at Kodarma in the district of Hazaribagh in Bihar;

(b) the amount hitherto collected, the amount hitherto spent and also the objects for which the expenditure was incurred; and

(c) whether a hospital is going to be established by the Welfare Committee at Telaiya some eight or nine miles from Kodarma which is the centre of mines and if so, for whose benefit?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) Two dispensaries have been opened one at Dhab and another at Dhorakola. Ten beds have been reserved at the Kodarma hospital for treatment of the mica mines labour for which an annual grant of Rs. 15,000 is given to the hospital authorities. It is proposed to provide shortly two mobile medical units to visit mica mines for treatment of workers. It is also proposed to set up a Central Hospital and Child Welfare Clinic at Karma and land required for the purpose is being acquired. A mobile shop has been started which supplies consumer goods to mica mines labour at comparatively cheaper prices. To supplement the existing source of water in the mica mines areas it is proposed to open, to start with, four wells at different places. Vegetable seeds are distributed among the workers with a view to encouraging them to grow more vegetables for their consumption. A scheme for implementing anti-malaria measures in the mica mines areas is being prepared. It is also proposed to provide a mobile cinema for the benefit of the workers.

(b) The income and expenditure of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund for Bihar during 1946-47 to 1948-49 are as follows:

	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1946-47 (actuals)	3,22,756	Nil
1947-48 (actuals)	9,31,746	9,023
1948-49 (estimated)	6,95,000	2,03,777

Expenditure has hitherto been incurred towards provision of medical facilities, running of mobile shop, acquisition of lands, supply of vegetable seeds, and establishment.

(c) It is proposed to set up a Central Hospital at Karma about four miles from Kodarma and over a mile from Telaiya for the benefit of the mica mines labour. The site has been approved by the Bihar Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee and steps have been taken to acquire the land.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: As regards the proposal for hospital at a place near Telaiya, is the Honourable Minister aware that that place is far away from the mica mines and the residences of the miners?

Mr. Speaker: What is the question. The honourable member is giving information about the distance. What is the information the honourable member wants?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: My question is whether the Honourable Minister is aware of the distance between the mica mines and the proposed hospital.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member suggests that the hospital and the residences of the miners are very distant. But what is the information he wants now?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: At whose instance was this hospital being proposed there?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have already stated, the proposed site is only four miles from Kodarma and one mile from Telaiya, both of which are important centres of mica mines. The site was selected at the instance of

the Mica Mines Welfare Fund Advisory Committee on which both the employers and workers are represented. So the selection was made at the instance of the workers as well.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: I want to know if it is proposed to spend any part of the said funds towards the construction of houses and if so what amount and for how many houses during the next year?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: At present there is no proposal for the construction of houses for mica labour out of this fund. The income from the mica cess is very small and we do not want to spend any portion of this income on Housing. Moreover, the majority of the workers in the mica mines are from the neighbouring villages and they have got their own houses. Certain persons have not got their own houses and we are getting the employers to construct houses for them.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: The Honourable Minister stated that the proposed hospital is four miles away from Kodarma which is the mica mine centre. May I know how mica miners will benefit from that hospital?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: There are so many mines. My honourable friend is also in the know of the locality as well as myself. I can safely assure him that the site of the hospital is very convenient to the labour.

ABOLITION OF COMMUNAL CANTEENS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

*1111. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the various Departments of the Government of India separate canteens and restaurants are being maintained for different communities?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of taking steps to abolish the said communal canteens and restaurants and if so, how soon, and if not, why not?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any canteen at all attached to any Department of the Government of India?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: There are several hostels which are under the control of the Government of India, but no canteen is run by the Government of India.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether in the Secretariat there are Canteens, Hindu Refreshment Rooms and Muslim Refreshment Rooms? If that is so, may I know whether Government intend to do away with this communal element?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: There is no such canteen run on communal lines.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the Minister of State aware that the Health Ministry runs a canteen?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: The honourable member must ask the Health Minister.

Shri H. V. Kamath: The various Departments are mentioned here in the question.

Mr. Speaker: It is not the concern of his Ministry.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any canteen at all run by any Government Department?

Mr. Speaker: He is not aware.

EXPLOITATION OF MINERAL DEPOSITS IN BASTAR STATE

*1112. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what mineral deposits have been found in Bastar State (merged with the Central Provinces)?

(b) How many of these minerals are found in commercial quantities?

(c) What is the plan of Government to exploit these minerals, and what will be the cost of development of industries there?

(d) How long would these industries take to start?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) The Main economic minerals are iron-ore, Bauxite and Lime stone. Mica Magnetite and several other minerals also occur in small quantities.

(b) Iron-ores, bauxite and Lime-stone.

(c) and (d). Further investigation of the iron-ore deposits in Bastar State has been taken up by the Geological Survey of India this year. The Development of industries is mainly the responsibility of the Province, and the required information is not available. The State is rather inaccessible, and before any development project can be taken in hand, the country will require to be opened up by the construction of roads and railways.

GENERATION OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC ENERGY IN BASTAR STATE

*1113. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether Government propose to erect a plant to generate hydro-electric energy in Bastar State?

(b) If so, how far have Government proceeded with the plan?

(c) Which place have Government selected for the erection of the plant?

(d) The information will be available only after the completion of the preliminary it?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes. A proposal is under examination to develop the Indravati and Sabri rivers in the Bastar State for purposes of irrigation and generation of electric power.

(b) Preliminary investigations have just been taken in hand.

(c) No site has been selected so far.

(d) The information will be available only after the completion of the preliminary investigations.

Seth Govind Das: By what time is it expected that this preliminary survey will be completed and by what time do Government expect a report on this?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Two or three years.

EXPLOITATION OF MINERAL DEPOSITS IN SURGUJA DISTRICT IN C. P.

*1114. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what mineral deposits have been found in the Surguja District (consisting of Surguja, Korea and Changbhakher State merged with the Central Provinces)?

(b) How many of these minerals are found in commercial quantities?

(c) What steps have Government taken or do they propose to take to exploit these minerals?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). The following minerals are known to occur in the areas referred to:

Surguja State.—Coal, Bauxite and Mica in commercial quantities. Lime Stone, Clay, Ochre, etc., in small quantities.

Korea State.—Excepting coal which is already being worked, there is no other mineral of economic importance.

Changbhakher State.—Building stones, clays, iron ores, mineral pigments and coal, but none of them is present in workable quantity.

(c) The three areas referred to were surveyed by the Geological Survey of India in 1943, 1942-43 to 1944-45 and 1943-44, respectively. The investigation of coking coal in Surguja and Korea States has been included in the current field programme. The actual exploitation of mineral resources is, however, mainly the responsibility of Provincial Governments or of private enterprise.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: Did Government undertake any survey to find out the existence of mineral deposits in other C.P. States, and if so, with what results?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: So far we have no information about other States. About Bastar of course, Government is making the geological survey.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What concrete steps have been taken for the utilisation of these mineral deposits since the survey was completed in 1944-45?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: Have Government any information about the existence of deposits of kerosene in Raigarh State among the C.P. States?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I think he is giving us information.

SURVEY OF PLACES IN C.P. FOR TRANSFER OF CERTAIN CENTRAL OFFICES

*1115. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power, be pleased to state which cities or places in the Central Provinces are under consideration of Government for transfer of certain Central Offices, if any?

(b) Has any survey been made by Government and if so, what cities and places have been surveyed and with what results?

(c) Has any representation been made to Government by Dr. Hari Singh Gour for transfer of some of the Central Offices to Saugor in the Central Provinces and if so, what are his main points of recommendation in favour of Saugor?

(d) Do Government propose to transfer some of the Central Offices to Saugor and if so, what are those offices?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Certain preliminary enquiries were made about the suitability of a number of centres in the Central India, for the purpose of location of some Central Government offices. The places in the Central Provinces about which enquiries were made, were Petul, Saugor, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore and Itarsi. No detailed survey of any of these places was made.

(c) and (d). A letter on the subject was received from Sir Hari Singh Gour and his view was that from the geographical, climatic and strategical point of view, Saugor was an ideal centre. Government have not yet decided whether any and if so, what offices should be located at Saugor.

Seth Govind Das: May I take it that this question is still under consideration?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Shri R. K. S'ahva: May I know whether there is any electric generation plant in Saugor?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether any final decision has been taken on the location of the Federal Court and whether the proposal to have it in Allahabad has been finally abandoned?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: No, it has not been.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Will Government be pleased to give an opportunity to this House to express its views on the issue of the location of the capital?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Does he want a day to be allotted to discuss this matter?

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Yes, Sir. Even a day would be better.

Mr. Speaker: Government will consider the matter.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Were any experts or other officers deputed from here to examine the suitability of these four or five places mentioned in the answer?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I do not know what he means by "experts". Of course, when people are sent to examine the places, they are considered to be experts.

Shri H. V. Kamath: But who were sent from here?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the name of the officer—can the Minister give the name of persons who were sent?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: No, Sir.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know at whose instance these surveys were made?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Government, Sir.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether the initiative was taken by the C.P. Government or by the Central Government?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: By both.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: In locating these offices, is it only the urban areas which are taken into Government's consideration or rural areas also?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: The difficulty is felt about urban areas, what to say of rural areas.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did Dr. Hari Singh Gour state in his representation in what respects Saugor excels the other places?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid he should refer to the representation of Dr. Hari Singh Gour.

Shri H. V. Kamath: It is with the Government.

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have not got the letter with me, but if he is very keen about it, I would let him have it later.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is not the considered view of the Government of India that so far as the question of the capital is concerned, no change is contemplated?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes, Sir. At present.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

NUMBER OF REFUGEES IN CAMPS

90. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what was the total number of refugees from West Punjab received in camps (i) run by the Government of India; and (ii) run by the Provincial Governments after 15th August, 1947?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (a) of Starred Question No. 115 by Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir on the 3rd February, 1949. Further break up of figures is not immediately available.

ASSETS OF EVACUEES IN EAST AND WEST PUNJAB

91. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what are the total assets left in:

(a) West Punjab by non-Muslims who have migrated to India after partition; and

(b) East Punjab by Muslims who have migrated to Pakistan?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) and (b). The information is not available.

EXPENDITURE ON EAST BENGAL REFUGEES

92. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the amount of money expended on refugees who have come to West Bengal from East Bengal by (i) the Government of India and (ii) the Government of West Bengal?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (a) of Starred Question No. 773 by Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar on the 1st March, 1949.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL MACHINES

93. Dr. Mono Mohan Das: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how many tractors and other agricultural machines have been imported into this country during the year 1948?

(b) What is the total cost of these machines?

(c) How many of these machines have been taken by the Government of India for their use?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) to (c). I lay on the table of the House a statement containing the required information.

STATEMENT

Import of Agricultural Machinery into India

Agricultural Machinery	January to December 1948
(Value in lakhs of rupees)	
(i) Agricultural tractors and parts	183.8
(ii) Ploughs and parts	37.3
(iii) Other sorts	21.8

NOTE.—The number of agricultural tractors etc. imported is not separately recorded in the sea-borne Trade Returns.

Number of Agricultural Machinery taken over by Government

In 1948 the Ministry of Agriculture obtained the following agricultural equipment from North America. These were purchased and shipped to India by the India Supply Mission, Washington.

Description	Quantity	Country of origin	Value (Approx.) (In lakhs of rupees)
Tractors	Nos. 207	U.S.A.	33.2
Sprayers Power	2	Do.	0.2
Harvester Combines	25	Do.	2.8
Harvester Combines	25	Canada	3.0
Agricultural implements (various types)	15	U. K.	0.9
Do.	20	Canada	0.3
Do.	79	U.S.A.	1.6

The following equipment was obtained, through the Director General, Industry and Supply, from firms in India :

Description	Quantity	Country of Origin	Value (Approx.) (in lakhs of rupees)
Tractors	Nos. 120	U.K.	9.8
Tractors	42	Canada	2.3
Tractors	49	U.S.A.	3.6
Agricultural implement (various types)	220	U.K.	2.3
Agricultural implement (various types)	50	Canada	0.6

NOTE.—Of the 418 tractors obtained from the India Supply Mission and from firms in India, 248 have been taken by the Central Tractor Organisation of the Ministry of Agriculture and 170 have been supplied to the Provincial and State Governments.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

[INFORMATION PROMISED IN REPLY TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS DURING THE CURRENT AND PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE TODAY]

Divan Chaman Lal's Starred Question No. 35 (b) of 30th March, 1948.

COMMODITIES DE-CONTROLLED AND THEIR PRICES BEFORE AND ON 10TH JANUARY, 1948

PRICES OF COMMODITIES

S. No.	Commodity	Price before de-control	Price on 10th January, 1948	Remarks
1		3	4	5
1	Machine Tools—			
	Lathes Cone Pulley—			
	6½ × 4½	2,856 each	2,780 each.	Grade I Machine Tools prices have been quoted. They, however, vary with different manufacturers.
	8 × 7	5,254 each	4,880 each.	
	10½ × 10	5,520 each	7,000 each.	
	Lathes all geared—			The items furnished are a broad classification of machine tools.
	10½ × 6	18,100 each	20,790 each.	
	12½ × 6	26,600 each	25,650 each.	
	Drilling Machine—			
	1½ Pillar type	2,740 each	2,800 each.	
	Herbert 'O' type	1,959 each	2,498 each.	
	Shaping Machine—			
	20" Stroke	4,920 each	5,350 each.	
	24" Stroke	5,780 each	6,140 each.	
	Chucks—			
	6" Self-centring	250 each	150 each.	
	9" Self-centring	345 each	200 each.	
	8" 4-Jaw Independent	185 each	115 each.	
	10" 4-Jaw Independent	220 each	145 each.	
	12" 4-Jaw Independent	250 each	165 each.	
	14" 4-Jaw Independent	345 each	210 each.	
	(Indigenous)			
	Herbert India 6½" Centre × 6" Bed Lathe	2,184 each	3,613 each	Not current price as the firm do not want to quote till the award of the Government of W. Bengal on labour is known.
	Kirloskar 6½" Centre × 6'6" Bed Lathe	3,897 each	2,900 each	Maximum Statutory price

1	2	3	4	5
1	Machine Tools—contd.			
	Kirkloster 8" Centre x 8' lathes with Norton Gear box	Rs. 6,085 each	Rs. 5,375 each	The costs were said to be much higher but the firms had to accept the statutory prices.
	Rapidor Hacksaaws 8" x 6"	897 each	1,679 each	
	Rapidor Hacksaaws 9" x 8"	1,010 each	1,781 each	
2	Ferro Alloys—			Information not available.
3	Cinematograph Films—			
	Negative plus X Super XX Background X	* 140 per roll of 1,000 ft.	140 per roll of 1,000 ft.	* Prices in November 1946
	Duplicating positive	* 72 per roll of 1,000 ft.	72 per roll of 1,000 ft.	
	Sound Recording and Duplicating positive	* 65 per roll of 1,000 ft.	65 per roll of 1,000 ft.	
	Positive B. & W.	* 15.12	15.12	
	Daylight loading spools 100 negative			
4	Imported Engineer stores—			
	Hacksaw blades Drills Twist			Landed cost plus 10 to 20% profit.
	Milling, slotting and engraving cutters hobs.			
	Reamers. Metal Cutting Saws and Segments. Taps, Hand and Machine. Dies Hand, Stocks and Dyes, Screw Plates. Chasers Hand, Slide, Rest and Machine. Lathe tools and all tips, tipped tools, diamond turning tools and H. S. Tool Holder bits. Shear Blades. Files. Precision and Measuring instruments. Broaches. Cutters Glass. Expenders—Tubes Measuring Tapes.			Landed cost plus 10 to 20% profit.

Ball and Roller Bearings—

RLS-8	•	•	Rs. 3-3 each	•	Rs. 4 each
RLS-10	•	•	Rs. 4-8 each	•	Rs. 5-6 each
RLS-12	•	•	Rs. 6-2 each	•	Rs. 7 each
RLS-16	•	•	Rs. 8-8 each	•	Rs. 10-4 each
RLS-20	•	•	Rs. 12-7 each	•	Rs. 15-9 each
6304	•	•	Rs. 3-4 each	•	Rs. 3-9 each
6306	•	•	Rs. 4-2 each	•	Rs. 6-10 each
W2345	•	•	Rs. 8-12 each	•	Rs. 10-10 each
W2346	•	•	Rs. 15-4 each	•	Rs. 21-14 each

These prices are for some of the well known sizes of ball bearings.

Electrodes—

[illegible]

Wood Screws—

Brass	•	•	•	Rs. 3-3-0 (per inch) per gross	•	Rs. 2-14-0 (per inch) per gross approx.
Iron	•	•	•	Rs. 1-10 (per inch) per gross	•	Rs. 1-1 (per inch) per gross

1	2	3	4	5
5	Non-ferrous Metals— Copper	Ra. 75 per cwt. (indigenous) Ra. 65 per cwt. (imported) Ra. 33-2.5 per cwt. Ra. 663 per ton Ra. 28-14.5 per cwt. Ra. 578 per ton Still under control	Ra. 92 per cwt. Ra. 65 per cwt. Ra. 50 per cwt. Ra. 357 per cwt.	Ceiling price under control order was Ra. 75 per cwt. Till the end of 1945 Govt. was the sole importer of lead, copper, zinc, tin and antimony. These metals were imported on Govt. account and issued to all the Government issue rates.
	Lead			
	Zinc			
	Tin			
	Aluminium	Still controlled by pool arrangements.	Ra. 101.5 per cwt.	
	Antimony	Ra. 250 per cwt. (indigenous) Ra. 143 per cwt. (imported)	Ra. 195 per cwt. (indigenous) Ra. 180 per cwt. (imported)	With effect from 16.1.48 the issue price is Ra. 417 per cwt. Private import is allowed since 17.1.47.
	Brass Ingots	Ra. 64 (for issue against Govt. demands) Ra. 70 (for issue to civil consumers)	Ra. 72-7	Ceiling price under control order was Ra. 70 per cwt.
	Ceiling Prices— Brass Sheets Copper Sheets Aluminium sheets	Ra. 110 per cwt. Ra. 116 per cwt. Still controlled by pool arrangement	Ra. 110/175 per cwt. Ra. 150/155 per cwt. Ra. 148/160-5 per cwt.	Prices vary according to gauge.
	Gun Metal Grade I (88/10/2)	Ra. 130 per cwt.	Ra. 135 per cwt.	General remarks— Excepting for very small quantities of copper, aluminium, lead and antimony produced in India, all requirements of non-ferrous metals are met from imports. Indian prices are, therefore mostly based on foreign quotations.
	Gun Metal Grade II (85/5/5/5)	Ra. 111-8 per cwt.	Ra. 114 per cwt.	
	Solder 50"	Ra. 230-8 per cwt.	Ra. 255-8 per cwt.	
	Solder 40" (Hard)	Ra. 202 per cwt.	Ra. 224 per cwt.	
	Solder 40" (Soft)	Ra. 196 per cwt.	Ra. 216 per cwt.	
	White Metal 90%	Ra. 393-8 per cwt.	Ra. 438 per cwt.	
	White Metal 85%	Ra. 386-12 per cwt.	Ra. 429-4 per cwt.	
	White Metal 80%	Ra. 304 per cwt.	Ra. 336 per cwt.	
	White Metal 5%	Ra. 120 12 per cwt.	Ra. 123 per cwt.	
	Solder 30%	Ra. 160 per cwt.	Ra. 175-8 per cwt.	
6	Brass and Copper Utensils— Brass Utensils Copper Utensils	Ra. 1-8 to 2 per lb. Ra. 1-8 to 2 per lb.	Ra. 1-14 to 2 per lb. Ra. 2-6 to 2-8 per lb.	
7	Aluminium Utensils— Aluminium Utensils	Ra. 2-2 to 2-12 per lb.	Ra. 2-12 to 3 per lb.	

8 **Drugs and Pharmaceuticals—**

After the withdrawal of the Drugs Control Order the prices of drugs and medicines had generally decreased by the 10th except that in the case of a few items the prices increased due to rise in the cost of raw materials.

9 **Bleaching Powder and Chloride—**

There was no price control but only distribution control.

10 **Rubber—**
Raw Rubber

Please see list attached (Appendix 'F').

11 **Cement—**

Since the withdrawal of D. of I. Rules on 30.9.46 cement control has been exercised informally with the co-operation of Cement Industry. The price was revised on 23.12.47 when it was Ra. 65 per ton f.o.r. destination.

12 **Wattle Bark and Wattle Extract—**
Wattle Bark

Landed cost (Ra. 180 per ton) plus 10% margin allowed to importers

Under Gentlemen's agreement between importer and Directorate General of Industries and Supplies margin of 10% on landed cost continues. Distribution is also being controlled by the D.G.I. & S.

Wattle Extract

Landed cost (Ra. 400 per ton) plus 20%.

Ra. 605 per ton.

13 **Timber—**
Sal

Logs Ra. 2 to 2-6 per c. ft.
Sawn Ra. 3-4 to 3-12 per c. ft.

Logs Ra. 6 per c. ft.
Sawn Ra. 8 per c. ft.

Timber prices vary according to species and also the size of scantlings. To indicate the trend of rise only the prices of sal have been given both for logs and

5

4

3

2

1

13 Timber—contd.

sawn timber of heavy sections. The prices of smaller sections and other species have increased proportionately. The present price is, however, no indication of the effect of the decontrol. During June/July 1947, the price of sal logs was about Rs. 3-4 to 3-8 per c. ft. and that of sawn about Rs. 5 per c. ft. The sudden rise since then has been due to the fact that the price of Railway sleepers offered by the Railway Board was nearly double the previous year and immediately the prices of timber for civilian consumption and other Government Departments increased considerably.

14 *Cycle Tyres and Tubes.*— These prices are the same as those given in the Deptt. of Industries and Supplies Notification No. SS/135 dated 14-5-46, copy attached. (Appendix 'A')

Please see list attached (Appendix 'B')

We have not so far allowed any import of cycle tyres and tubes and prices given relate to those of Indian manufacture only.

15 *Motor Car and Motor Cycle Tyres and Tubes* } These prices are same as those given in the Deptt. of Industries and Supplies Notification No. SS/63 (14) dated 31-5-46, copy attached (Appendix 'C')

Please see list attached (Appendix 'D')

These prices relate to the tyres and tubes manufactured in India by the four tyre Coys. There are certain special types of tyres and tubes which are not manufactured in India and the demand for which is being met by imports. The prices of these tyres and tubes would depend on the landed cost in each case.

17 *Essential Stores for Jute Industry—*
(Imported)

	Per Gross Rs. A. P.	Per Gross Rs. A. P.
Built Bobbins 12" x 6"	488 12 0	580 0 0
10" x 5"	263 8 0	312 12 0

Bobbin Ends	6" x 3 1/4"	106 4 0	133 12 0
	4" x 2 5/8"	79 8 0	95 8 0
	10" x 6"	110 0 0	137 12 0
	10" x 5"	73 0 0	91 8 0
	6" x 3 1/4"	35 0 0	44 0 0
	4"	26 4 0	32 12 0
Built Bobbins	12" x 6"	332 11 0	332 11 3
	10" x 5"	195 8 0	195 8 0
	6" x 3 1/4"	76 12 0	76 12 0
	4" x 2 5/8"	54 2 0	54 2 0
Bobbin Ends	10" x 6"	79 12 6	79 12 6
	10" x 5"	52 5 3	52 5 3
	6" x 3 1/4"	25 6 0	25 6 0
	4"	19 3 0	19 3 0
Plantree Rollers (Imported)		239 5 0	320 0 0
Loom Swell Wood 18" (Imported)		191 7 6	199 7 3
Unfinished		111 1 0	145 0 0
Loom (Imported) Unfinished		111 1 0	145 0 0
Loom (Imported) Finished 20"		125 2 0	156 0 0
Loom (Indigenous) Finished 20"		125 2 0	156 0 0
Spool Centres (Imported) 9 3/4" x 1 5/8"		53 12 0	67 12 0
(Indigenous)		53 12 0	67 12 0
(Imported) 9 1/4" x 1 1/4"		43 12 0	54 12 0
(Indigenous)		43 12 0	54 12 0
Lay Box Backs (Imported)		43 3 3 (per dozen)	43 3 3 (per dozen)
(Indigenous)		43 3 3	43 3 3
Spiral Sewing Machines needles R. & O. & D. J. M. (Imported)		18 0 0	25 0 0
(Indigenous)		18 0 0	25 0 0
Pickers (Imported)		85 0 0 (per pair)	85 0 0 (per pair)
(Indigenous)		85 0 0	85 0 0
Martingale Strapping (Imported)		5 0 0 (per lb.)	5 4 0 (per lb.)
(Indigenous)		5 0 0	5 4 0
Picking Straps (Butt) (Imported)		6 2 0	Not quoted
(Indigenous)		6 2 0	Not quoted
Picking Straps (Cut) (Imported)		Per lb.	Per lb.
(Indigenous)		6 8 0	7 4 0
Tuggers (Imported)		6 8 0	7 4 0
(Indigenous)		3 0 0	3 4 0
		3 0 0	3 4 0

17 Essential stores for gule
Industry—contd.

Cork Covers (Imported)	Per piece	Per piece
22" x 2"	Rs. 0-14-3	Rs. 0-14-3
24" x 5-3/4"	Rs. 2-13-4	Rs. 2-13-4
28" x 7 1/2"	Rs. 4-4-9	Rs. 4-4-9
32" x 7 1/2"	Rs. 4-14-9	Rs. 4-14-9
Silver Cans 10" x 7" (Imported)	Each	Each
(Indigenous)	Rs. 8-4-0	Rs. 10-14-0
" 12" x 10" (Imported)	Rs. 8-4-0	Rs. 10-14-0
(Indigenous)	Rs. 11-0-0	Rs. 15-12-0
" 16" x 12" (Imported)	Rs. 15-0-0	Rs. 21-0-0
(Indigenous)	Rs. 15-0-0	Rs. 21-0-0
" 40" x 12" (Imported)	Rs. 12-8-0	Rs. 15-8-0
(Indigenous)	Rs. 12-8-0	Rs. 15-8-0
" 14" x 10" (Imported)	Rs. 12-8-0	Rs. 16-12-0
(Indigenous)	Rs. 12-8-0	Rs. 16-12-0

18 Starch—

Controlled under Essential Supplies
(Emergency Powers) Act, 1947.

19 Miscellaneous Articles of Textile Industry—

Raw Silk (Filature)	Rs. 37-8 to 42-8 per lb.	Rs. 24 to 32 per lb.	Nil
Raw Silk (Cherke)	Rs. 18 to 34 per lb.	Rs. 18 to 24 per lb.	
45" Crepe of Georgette Silk, Fabric (White)	Rs. 12 per yd. (average)	Rs. 9-8 per yard (average)	
36" Silk Shirting White or Cream	Rs. 10 per yd. (average)	Rs. 6-8 per yard (plain) average	
27/28" Silk suiting white or cream	Rs. 17 per yard (average)	Rs. 7-8 per yard (Striped) average	
		Rs. 10 per yard (average)	

Wool—

Suitings	Rs. 7-8 to 8-12 per yd.	Rs. 12-12 to 23-6 per yd
Tweeds, Coat Cloth	Rs. 3-14 to 5-14 per yd.	Rs. 7-5 to 12 per yd.

Trousing Flannel	Rs. 9-5 per yard	Rs. 11-5 to 13-8 per yard.
Shirtings	Rs. 1-10 to 3-7 per yd.	Rs. 3-8 to 4 per yard
Lobbies	Rs. 8-4 to 16-12 each	Rs. 13-11 to 34 each
Rugs	Rs. 9 to 14-4 each	Rs. 14 to 44-10 each
Knitting yarn	Rs. 7 to 9-8 per lb.	Rs. 8 to 13-8 per lb.
Scarves	Rs. 3 to 3-10 each	Rs. 3-8 to 4-8 each
Jers ys and Slipovers	Rs. 4 to 8-14 each	Rs. 5-8 to 13-1 each
Socks, Stockings	Rs. 2-9 to 2-15 per pair	Rs. 3-12 to 5-4 per pair
Balaclava Caps	Rs. 1-9-6 each	Rs. 4-8 each

20 Dyes and Chemicals for Cotton Textiles—

Dyes derived from Coal Tar	Over all margin of 50% over landed cost.	Same as in Col. 3
Formosul or Rongalite C.	Rs. 1-6 per lb. in 1 cwt. packing.	Rs. 0-14-6 per lb.
Zinc Chloride	20% over landed cost or Rs. 8-4 per cwt. whichever was less.	Rs. 52-8-0 per cwt.
Bichromate of Soda	(The actual selling price varied from Rs. 45 to 60 per cwt.)	Rs. 100 to 110 per cwt.
Hydrosulphite of Soda	A ceiling of Rs. 1-1-0 per lb. or 10% over landed cost which ever was higher.	Same as in Col. 3
Wireless sets—	Prices calculated on the basis of Rs. 7-8 to the dollar and Rs. 1-8 to the shilling of American and British price lists.	Not available.

23 Cotton Foreign and Indian—

Indian Cotton	Floor	Ceiling
Fullygood Bengal Deshi	..	375
Fine Omra Deshi	..	425
Fine Jarilla 3/4"	430	530
Fine Surat 7/8"	545	645
Fine Broach Vijay 1"	480	580

*BTB=Better than basic qualities
stated in Col (2).

1	2	3	4	5
23	Cotton Foreign and Indian—contd.			
	Foreign Cotton—			
	*East African B.P. 52			*Govt's fixed prices Rs. 920-
	*East African AR KAMPALA			" " " 895-
	*Sudan G6L			" " " 885-
	*Sudan XG4L			" " " 955-
	Note—(i) Indian Cotton are 1947-48 crop cottons.			
	(ii) Foreign Cotton are 1947 crop Cottons.			
	(1) Indian cotton was de-controlled on 20.1.1948.			
	(2) With the division of the country on 15th August, 1947, Pakistan cottons have ceased to be under control as from that date. These are, therefore, not included in the statement given above.			
	(3) Among foreign cottons, only East African and Sudans were controlled in the sense that the Govt. itself distributed (and still distributes) such cottons at fixed prices.			
24	Matches—	Half anna per box containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 50 sticks.	3-4 of an anna per box containing an average more than 40, but not more than 50 sticks.	The main producers, viz, Messrs. WIMCO have still retained their whole sale prices at such a level as to enable the retailer to sell a box at half anna, but the ruling market price is 3/4 anna per box.
25	Sulphuric Acid—			
	Contact (1-84)	Rs. 224 per ton	Rs. 200 to 220 per ton	During the control period prices fixed varied from area to area.
	Chamber (1-84)	Rs. 275 per ton	Rs. 250 to 300 per ton.	
	Sp. Gr. 1750	Rs. 224/1 per ton	Rs. 190 per ton.	
26	Sulphate Ode Alumina	Rs. 150 to 200 per ton (indigenous)	Rs. 150 to 200 per ton (Indigenous)	There was no price control but distribution was under control.
27	Cocoonut Oil—			
	Cochin	Rs. 1390 per ton	Rs. 1390- to 1665 per ton	The prices given are of the cocoonut oil imported from Ceylon. During the control period, prices of the indigenous cocoonut oil were slightly higher than the imported oil. Presently the prices of indigenous oil are slightly lower than the imported Ceylon oil.
	Madras	Rs. 1456 per ton		
	Bombay	Rs. 1462 per ton	Rs. 1400- to 1590 per ton.	
	Calcutta	Rs. 1483 per ton	Rs. 1427- to 1580 per ton.	
28	Copra—			
	Cochin	Rs. 884 per ton	Rs. 884 per ton	
	Madras	Rs. 936 per ton		
	Bombay	Rs. 934 per ton	Rs. 900 per ton	
	Calcutta	Rs. 976 per ton	Rs. 932 per ton	
29	Various consumer Goods—			
	Fans—Ceiling—			
	AC 36" Sweep	Maximum addition of 50% to the landed cost.	Rs. 105 0 0	
	48" Sweep	Ditto.	Rs. 125 to 135	
	56" Sweep	Ditto.	Rs. 138	
	60" Sweep	Ditto.	Rs. 160	
	Condenser Type—			
	48" Sweep	Ditto.	Rs. 140	
	60" Sweep	Ditto.	Rs. 166	
	DC Ceiling			
	36" Sweep	Ditto.	Rs. 110	
	48" Sweep	Ditto.	Rs. 136	
	60" Sweep	Ditto.	Rs. 164	
	Fans Table —			
	AC 14" Sweep	Ditto.	Rs. 70	
	16" Sweep	Ditto.	Rs. 81-8-0	
	16" Oscillating	Ditto.	Rs. 103-8	
	DC 16" Sweep	Ditto.	Rs. 103-8	
	16" Non-Oscillating	Ditto.	Rs. 81-8	
	Cycle—			
	Norman	Wholesale selling price Rs. 115 Retail selling price Rs. 125.	Information not availab	
	Phillips			
	Phoenix			
	Rudgehitworth			

1

2

3

4

5

29 Various Consumers Goods—contd.

Knitting Wool—

Beehive lady Betty 2, 3 & 4 Ply.	Rs. 18-4 per lb.	..
Clipper Baby Wool	Rs. 14-8 per lb.	..
Lustre wool	Rs. 12-5-3 per lb.	..
Pastorella	Rs. 13 per lb.	..

Japanese artificial Silk Yarn—

150/1	Rs. 600- per bale of 200 lbs.	Rs. 6 to 8 per lb.
300/1	..	..
Artificial silk fabrics	Rs. 3-12 per yard (average retail price)	Rs. 2-10 per yard (average c.i.f. price)

Razor Blades—

Gillette Blue	Rs. 1 per packet of 5	..
7 O' Clock	Rs. 0-11-0 per packet of 10	..
Valet	Rs. 1-2-0 per packet of 5	..

Fountain Pen—

Parker 51 Gold Cap	Rs. 63 each	..
Silver Cap	Rs. 53 each	..
Major Vacuum	Rs. 37 each	..
Sheaffers Crest Triumph	Rs. 62 each	..
Waterman 32B	Rs. 17 each	..
Conway Stewart No 286	Rs. 11-8 each	..
Waterman No 302	Rs. 14-4 each	..
Waterman No 555	Rs. 24-8 each	..
Waterman No 875	Rs. 37-12 each	..
Waterman No 1003	Rs. 45 each	..

Toilet Articles—

Hazeline Snow (2 oz jars)	Rs. 13-13 per doz.	..
Hazeline cream (2 oz jars)	Rs. 13-13 per doz.	..
Marcolized wax (small)	Rs. 17-4 per doz.	..
Coty Face Powder	Rs. 19-11 per doz.	..
Maclean Tooth Paste	Rs. 8-3 per doz.	..
Tex Tooth Brush	Rs. 10-2 per doz.	..

Time Pieces—

Westolox	Rs. 9 each	..
Raven	..	..

30. Newspaper—

Prices of Newspaper still continue to be controlled. The ceiling prices are as follows :—

	Reels	At Ports Sheets	Price per lb. Upcountry Reels Sheets
European	Rs. 0-6-0	Rs. 0-7-6	Rs. 0-8-0
Of any other origin.	Rs. 0-5-0	Rs. 0-6-0	Rs. 0-6-6

31. Cotton Cloth and Yarn

Control on cotton cloth and yarn has been lifted with effect from the 20th January 1948. Ceilings and floors of cotton have also been abolished from this date. The question of comparative prices of these commodities on the 10th January 1948, before and after the control, therefore, does not arise.

APPENDIX 'A'

Prices of cycle tyres and tubes before de-control.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLIES

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 14th May 1948.

No. SS/135.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the said rules that notice of the order shall be given to the public by publishing it in the *Gazette of India* :—

1. No person shall sell cycle tyres and tubes at prices higher than those specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. S/8/135, dated the 25th September 1945, is hereby repeated, provided that anything done under any of the provisions of that notification shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of this order.

3. This Order and the annexed Schedule shall be displayed prominently on the premises of all persons offering cycle tyres or tubes for sale.

SCHEDULES

Maximum Prices for Cycle Tyres and Tubes.

Types	Covers				Tubes
	Wired on	Beaded Edge	Wired on each	Beaded Edge Each	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bates Dunlop			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Firestone Highspeed					
Firestone Sentinel					
Goodyear H.Y. DY. AWT.					
India Super					
All other brands*					
Dunlop Cambridge					
Dunlop Cruiser					
Goodyear Marathon					
Goodyear Pathfinder					
India Signal					
Dunlop War Grade					
Firestone War Grade					
Goodyear War Grade					
India War Grade					
All other brands War Grade					
Royal Durbar					
Takat					
Sterling					

Donnlop Fort	28 x 1 1/2	..	5 6 0	..	2 3 0
Donnlop Cruiser	26 x 1 1/2	..	4 15 0	..	..
Dunlop Junior	12 x 1 1/2 14 x 1 1/2 16 x 1 1/2 18 x 1 1/2 20 x 1 1/2	..	4 15 0	..	2 11 0
Dunlop Balloon	26 x 2 0 S. (fits 26 x 1 1/2 rim) 26 x 2 00 (fits 1755 mm rim)	..	9 7 0	..	4 6 0
Dunlop Carrier	20 x 2 x 1 1/2 26 x 1 1/2 26 x 2 x 1 1/2	26 x 1 1/2 26 x 2 x 1 1/2	12 10 0	13 8 0	4 10 0

A. T. Naqvi,
Dy. Secy.

APPENDIX B

Prices of Cycle Tyres and Tubes as on 10th January 1949.

Cycle Tyres and Tubes					
Type of Tyre	Nominal Sizes.		Covers *		Tubes
	Wired on	Beaded Edge	Wired on	Beaded Edge	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rickshaw	28 × 1½	..	6 0 0	..	..
Bates Dunlop	24 × 1½ 26 × 1½ 24 × 1½ 26 × 1½ 28 × 1½ 26 × 1½	28 × 1½	4 8 0	6 8 0	2 5 0
Firestone High Speed					
Firestone Sentinel					
Goodyear Heavy Duty A.W.T.					
India Super					
Tourer (R.B.S. Jain) and other Indian makes 28 × 1½	28 × 1½ 28 × 1½	28 × 1½	4 8 0	..	2 5 0
Dunlop Cambridge	28 × 1½	..	3 14 0	..	..
Goodyear Marathon					
India Signal					
Royal Durbar	28 × 1½	28 × 1½	3 6 0	5 4 0	..
Takat					
Sterling					
(Takat and Sterling made in 28 × 1½ W.O. only)					
Dunlop Cruiser	26 × 1½	..	4 15 0	..	2 3 0
Dunlop Junior	12 × 1½ 14 × 1½ 16 × 1½ 18 × 1½ 20 × 1½	..	4 15 0	..	2 11 0
Dunlop Balloon	26 × 2 O/Size (fits 26 × 1½ rim) 26 × 2.00 (fits 1755 mm rim)	..	9 7 0	..	4 6 0
Dunlop Carrier	20 × 2 × 1½ 26 × 1½ 26 × 2 × 1½	26 × 1½ 26 × 2 × 1½	12 10 0	13 8 0	4 10 0
Dunlop Carrier	12½ × 2½	..	14 0 0	..	5 5 0

APPENDIX C

Prices Before De-Control

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 31st May 1946.

No. SS/63 (14).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the said Rules, that notice of the Order shall be given to the public by publishing it in the *Gazette of India* :

1. No person shall sell pneumatic tyres or tubes at prices higher than those specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. SS/63(14) dated the 25th September 1945, as amended, is hereby repealed : provided that anything done under any of the provisions of that Notification shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

3. This Order and the annexed Schedule shall be displayed prominently at the premises of all suppliers.

SCHEDULE

	Motor Covers		Motor Tubes	
Size	1.	2.	1.	2.
	Dunlop Fort	Dunlop 'Dunlop'	Dunlop Triple Stud	Dunlop
	Firestone DeLuxe	Firestone DeLuxe	Firestone Triple Stud	Firestone
	Champion EHD.	Champion DeLuxe	Firestone Triple Stud	Goodyear
	Goodyear DeLuxe	Goodyear DeLuxe	Firestone Triple Stud	India
	EHD AWT	Reg. AWT.	Goodyear Standard	Michelin.
	India Super	India Standard	Goodyear Reg. R.I.	
	Michelin.		India sterling.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.
4-90/4-25-15	59 8	48 12	..	7 0
5-00-15	71 8	60 0	..	9 0
5-50-15	82 0	69 0	..	10 4
6-00-15	86 12	73 4	..	10 12
6-50-15	91 4	77 4	..	11 4
7-00-15	99 4	84 8	..	11 4
7-50-15	133 8	111 12	..	13 8
4-00-16	..	48 12	..	7 0
4-50-16	59 0	49 12	..	8 12
4-75-16	61 0	52 0	43 12	8 12
5-00-16	63 12	53 8	45 12	9 0
5-25-16	68 4	57 4	48 12	9 0
5-50-16	75 8	63 12	54 4	9 4
5-75-16	81 4	68 12	58 4	9 4
6-00-16	86 12	72 12	61 12	9 12
6-25-16	91 8	77 4	68 0	9 12
6-50-16	97 0	82 0	68 0	10 0
7-00-16	108 0	91 0	..	10 0
7-50-16	119 4	100 4	..	13 0
4-00-17	45 12	38 4	..	7 0
4-25-17	..	39 8	..	8 12
4-50-17	54 8	46 4	39 8	8 12
4-75/5-00-17	65 8	55 8	..	9 12

1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.
5-25/5-50-17	82 12	69 8	59 12	10 0
6-00/6-50-17	88 4	..	..	10 0
7-00-17	130 0	..	..	13 0
4-00-18	46 12	39 12	..	7 0
4-50/4-75/5-00-18	60 12	51 4	43 8	9 12
5-25/5-50-18	77 4	64 12	55 0	9 12
6-00/6-50-18	91 8	..	..	10 0
7-00-18	137 4	..	..	13 0
3-50-19	39 8	33 8	28 12	7 0
4-00-19	48 8	41 4	35 0	7 0
4-50/4-75/5-00-19	63 12	53 8	46 0	9 12
5-25/5-50-19	84 8	71 12	61 0	10 0
6-00/6-50-19	96 12	..	..	10 0
7-00-19	140 8	..	..	13 0
4-50/4-75/500-20	66 8	56 4	48 8	9 12
5-25/5-50-20	89 0	75 4	63 12	9 12
6-00/6-50-20	105 12	..	..	9 12
7-00-20	143 8	..	..	13 0
4-50-21	63 12	53 8	46 0	9 12
4-75/5-00-21	73 4	61 4	53 0	9 12
5-25-21	82 12	69 4	59 12	9 12
6-00-21	99 4	..	..	9 12
7-00-21	146 4	..	..	7 12
30 x 3½ B. E.	..	..	48 4	7 12
30 x 3½ S. S.	..	..	50 4	7 12
70 x 130 B.E.	..	68 0	..	11 4

Motor Cycle Covers

Motor Cycle Tubes

- Sizes
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Dunlop Fort. | 1. Dunlop 'Dunlop' |
| Dunlop Universal. | 2. Firestone High Speed Reg. |
| 2. Firestone High Speed H. D. | 3. Goodyear Reg. |
| 3. Goodyear H.D. | |

Rs. AS. Rs. AS. Rs. AS.

Wired on

2-50-19	29 0	25 8	6 4
3-00-19	32 4	28 4	6 4
3-25-19	37 0	32 4	6 4
2-25-21 (26 x 2-25 Motorette)	..	22 12	5 12
2-75-21	33 0	27 4	6 4

Beaded edge

Dunlop Ex. Hy Goodyear Reg.

26 x 2	24 0	..	4 8
26 x 2½ x 2½	31 8	29 0	5 12
	31 8	29 12	6 4

	Giant Covers		Giant Tubes	
Sizes	1. Dunlop R.H.S. 2. Firestone High speed HD. 3. Goodyear HD, AWT Goodyear HD, HI- Miler. 4. India Super HS. 5. Michelin.	1. Dunlop Freighter HD. 2. Firestone Standard HD 3. Goodyear HD RI 4. India Signal HD	Cross Country type.	1. Dunlop. 2. Firestone. 3. Goodyear. 4. India. 5. Michelin.
				30

	1	2	3	4	5
Higher Pressure	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	
32 x 4½	100 8			13 8	
33 x 4½	104 0			13 8	
23 x 5	126 0			13 12	
30 x 5	122 8	105 0		14 0	
33 x 5	129 4			14 8	
25 x 6	169 8			16 8	
27 x 6	176 0			17 12	
32 x 6	187 4	158 12		19 4	
36 x 6	246 8	209 12		22 12	
32 x 6½	236 8			23 0	
18 x 7	102 12			22 0	
32 x 7	235 12			23 0	
34 x 7	236 8	212 12		23 0	
38 x 7	290 4			27 12	
36 x 8	414 0			34 4	
40 x 8	464 0			41 12	
38 x 9	595 4			51 0	
Low Pressure					
8-25-10	242 0			22 4	
9-00-13	201 8		211 4	25 4	
10-50-13	423 12			41 12	
9-00-16	323 0		338 12	29 8	
9-25-16	238 4		250 4	44 0	
10-50-16	446 12		469 0	81 8	
13-50-16	955 8			16 8	
6-00-17	118 8			16 8	
7-00-17 6-Ply	144 0			16 8	
7-00-17 8-Ply	162 12			16 8	
7-50-17	208 4			23 0	
7-00-18	177 4			29 12	
7-50-18	216 12			32 0	
8-25-18	279 8			42 12	
9-00-18	297 12			46 0	
9-75-18	450 8			14 0	
10-50-18	514 0			14 0	
6-00-20	103 4	88 4			
6-00-20 Ex. Hy.	122 8				
6-50-20	122 8			16 0	
6-50-20 Ex. Hy.	142 4			16 0	
7-00-20	158 12			16 0	
7-50-20	187 4		196 8	23 0	
7-50-20 Ex. Hy.	236 8			23 0	
8-25-20	283 0	240 0		33 4	
9-00-20 Ex. Hy.	301 8	257 4		34 4	
9-75-20	414 0		434 4	34 4	
10-50-20/11-00-20	468 8	397 12		46 4	

1	2	3	4	5
11-25-20	540 12	..	567 12	47 0
12-00-20	640 0	..	..	66 12
12-75-20	739 4	..	776 0	68 1
13-50-20	911 8	..	..	79 8
9-00-22	1041 4	..	..	97 8
9-00-24	321 0	..	..	36 4
10-50-24	422 4	..	..	41 12
	584 4	..	..	53 12
Extra Low Pressure.				
7-00-15	108 8	..	..	14 8
7-50-15 6-Ply	142 0	..	..	21 0
7-50-15 8-Ply	156 0	..	..	21 0
6-00-16	89 4	..	94 4	11 12
6-50-16	104 0	..	..	11 12
7-00-16	131 12	..	..	16 8
7-50-16	144 0	..	151 4	16 8
7-50-16 Ex. Hy.	155 4	..	163 0	16 8

W. G. LAMARQUE,
Dy. Secy.

APPENDIX D

Prices of Tyres and Tubes manufactured by Messrs. Dunlop, Firestone, Goodyear and India
Tubes as on 10th January 1948.

Size	Motor Car Tyres		
	Covers		Heavy Service Tubes
	Dunlop Fort	Dunlop	
1	2	3	4
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
4-00-15 }	59 8	48 12	7 0
4-25-15 }			
5-00-15	71 8	60 0	9 0
5-50-15	82 0	69 0	10 4
6-00-15	86 12	73 4	10 12
6-50-15	91 4	77 4	11 4
7-00-15	99 4	84 8	11 4
7-50-15	133 8	111 12	13 8
4-00-16	..	48 12	7 0
4-50-16			
4-75-16	61 0	52 0	8 12
5-00-16	63 12	53 8	9 0
5-25-16	68 4	57 4	9 0
5-50-16	75 8	63 12	9 4
5-75-16	81 4	68 12	9 4
6-00-16	86 12	72 12	9 12
6-25-16	97 0	82 0	10 0
6-50-16			
7-00-16	108 0	..	10 0
7-50-16	119 4	..	13 0

1	2	3	4
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
4-00-17	45 12	..	7 0
4-50-17	57 8	48 8	8 12
4-75-17	65 8	55 8	9 12
5-00-17			
5-25-17	82 12	..	10 0
5-50-17			
6-00-17	88 4	..	10 0
6-50-17			
7-00-17	130 0	..	13 0
4-00-18	46 12	..	7 0
4-50-18			
4-75-18	64 8	54 8	9 12
5-00-18			
5-25-18			
5-50-18	77 4	..	9 12
6-00-18			
6-50-18	91 8	..	10 0
7-00-18	137 4	..	13 0
3-50-19	43 8	36 12	7 0
4-00-19	48 8	..	7 0
4-50-19			
4-75-19	66 12	56 4	9 12
5-00-19			
5-25-19			
5-50-19	84 8	71 4	10 0
6-00-19			
6-50-19	96 12	..	10 0
7-00-19	140 8	..	13 0
4-50-20			
4-75-20			
5-00-20			
5-25-20	68 12	..	9 12
5-50-20			
6-00-20	89 0	..	9 12
6-50-20	105 12	..	9 12
7-00-20	143 8	..	13 0
4-50-21	63 12	..	9 12
4-75-21			
5-00-21	73 4	61 4	9 12
5-25-21	82 12	..	9 12
6-00-21	99 4	..	9 12
7-00-21	146 4	131 12	13 0
130-40	65 8	55 12	9 0
140-40		68 4	9 0
150-40		76 0	9 12
160-40		91 8	9 12
12 x 45	68 4	57 0	9 0
13 x 45	82 4	69 0	9 0
14 x 45	99 8	84 4	9 0
15 x 45	122 12	109 4	9 12
14 x 50	110 0	93 12	9 12
16 x 50	161 0	135 8	14 12
145 x 400	..	65 8	9 0
165 x 400	..	91 8	9 12
185 x 400	..	108 0	10 0

1	2	3	4
Beaded Edge			
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.
710 × 90		51 4	8 4
765 × 105		69 0	10 4
815 × 105		74 12	11 0
820 × 120		99 8	13 8
880 × 120		107 0	13 8
895 × 35		133 4	14 8
26 × 3		35 4	6 8
30 × 3½		48 4	7 12
720 × 120		53 0	10 4
730 × 130		68 0	11 4
775 × 145		101 12	14 12
Straight Side.			
30 × 3½		50 4	7 12
31 × 4	84 4		11 0
32 × 4	87 8		11 0
Truck and bus Tyres (Giant)			
High Pressure			
32 × 4½	100 8		13 8
33 × 4½	104 0		13 8
23 × 5	126 0		13 12
30 × 5	122 8		14 0
33 × 5	129 4		14 8
25 × 6	169 8		16 8
27 × 6	176 0		17 12
32 × 6*	187 4		19 4
32 × 6 R. O. C.	196 8		19 4
36 × 6	246 8		22 12
32 × 6½	236 8		23 0
18 × 7	102 12		22 0
32 × 7	285 12		23 0
32 × 7 Ex. Hy.	297 0		23 0
34 × 7*	236 8		23 0
34 × 7 Ex. Hy.	272 0		23 0
38 × 7	290 4		27 12
36 × 8	358 0		35 8
40 × 8	464 0		41 12
38 × 9	463 0		40 0
Low Pressure			
8-25-10	242 0		22 4
9-00-13	201 8	211 4	25 4
10-50-13	423 12		41 12

*C. V. available in sizes 32 × 6 and 34 × 7

1	2	3	4
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
9-00-16	323 0	338 12	29 8
10-50-16	446 12	469 0	44 0
13-50-16	955 8		81 8
6-00-17	118 8		16 8
7-00-17 Ex. Hy.	162 12		16 8
7-50-17	208 4		16 8
8-25-18	279 8		29 12
9-00-18	297 12		32 0
9-75-18	450 8		42 12
6-00-20 Ex. Hy.	122 8		14 0
6-50-20 Ex. Hy.	142 4		19 4
7-00-20	158 12		19 4
7-50-20	187 4		23 0
7-50-20 Ex. Hy.	236 8		23 0
8-25-20 Ex. Hy.	262 4		32 4
9-00-20	301 8		35 8
9-00-20 Ex. Hy.	311 4		35 8
9-75/10-00-20	358 0		40 0
9-75/10-00-20 Ex. Hy.	402 8		40 0
10-50/11-00-20	463 0		47 0
10-50/11-00-20 Ex. Hy.	498 0	523 0	47 0
12-00-20	575 12		66 12
12-75/13-00-20	630 0	661 8	79 8
13-50/14-00-20	850 0		97 8
9-00-22	321 0		36 4
Extra Low Pressure			
	Rs. As.		Rs. As.
7-00-15	168 8		14 8
7-00-15 Ex. Hy.	119 4		14 8
7-50-15	153 12		21 0
7-50-15 Ex. Hy.	177 0		21 0
6-00-16	99 12		11 12
6-00-16 Trakgrip (Mud and Snow)	104 12		11 12
6-50-16	111 8		11 12
7-00-16	124 4		16 8
7-00-16 Ex. Hy.	136 12		16 8
7-50-16	137 4		16 8
7-50-16 Trakgrip (Mud and Snow)	144 0		16 8
7-50-16 Ex. Hy.	157 12		16 8
7-50-16 Ex. Hy. Trakgrip (Mud and Snow)	165 12		16 8
Motor Cycle Tyres			
	Covers		Tubes
Sizes.	Dunlop Fort	Dunlop Universal.	Dunlop
1	2	3	4
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
2-50-19		32 4	27 4
2-75-19	33 0		27 12
3-00-19	35 12	35 12	30 4
3-25-19	41 0	41 0	34 8
3-50-19	43 8		36 12

1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.
3-00-20	38 12	38 12	32 12	7 0
2-25-21 (26 × 2-25) Motorette	..	..	25 4	6 4
2-75-21	36 12	..	31 0	7 0
3-00-21	43 4	..	..	7 0

Sizes Covers Tubes

Extra Heavy

	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.
Beaded Edge high Pressure Inches		
24 × 2	25 8	5 0
24 × 2½ × 2½	37 4	5 12
26 × 2½	35 12	6 8
26 × 2½ × 2½	35 0	6 8
26 × 3	35 0	7 0

APPENDIX E

Prices of Raw Rubber before the Control was lifted

RAW RUBBER PRICES

S. No.	Grade and quality of Rubber	Group Number	Rate per 100 lbs. F.O.R. Approved Estate or dealer nearest station
1	2	3	4
			Rs. AS. PS.
1	R.M.A. IX	1	87 1 0
2	R.M.A.I.		
3	R.M.A. 2	2	86 11 0
4	R.M.A. 3		
5	Cuttings No. 1		
6	R.M.A. 4	3	84 4 0
7	R.M.A. 5		
8	Cuttings No. 2		
9	Pale Latex Crepe IX X	4	88 0 0
10	Pale Latex Crepe 1		
11	Pale Latex Crepe 2		
12	Palisha Latex Crepe 3 FAQ		
13	Estate Brown Crepe IX	5	82 8 0
14	Estate Brown Crepe 2X		
15	Smoked Blanket		
16	Remilled Crepe 2		

1	2	3	4
17	Estate Brown Crepe 3X		Rs. AS. PS.
18	Remilled Crepe 3	6	78 1 0
19	Remilled Crepe 4		
20	Flat Bark	7	73 3 0
21	35 Per cent Normal Latex (Excluding cost of containers)		87 5 0
22	50 per cent to 55 per cent Concentrated Latex (Excluding cost of containers).		87 5 0

Plus a premium of Rs. 17/8 based on actual D.R.C. of latex delivered.

Plus a premium of Rs. 43 based on actual D.R.C. of latex delivered.

APPENDIX F

The following are the maximum prices for various grades and qualities of rubber mentioned below as on 10th January 1948.

Grade and quality of rubber		F.O.B. Cochin 100 lbs.	
		Maximum price	Maximum price
		Rs. AS. PS.	Rs. AS. PS.
Group 1	{ R.A.M. IX	73 8 0	72 8 0
	{ R.A.M. I	72 8 0	71 8 0
Group 2	{ R.A.M. 2	71 0 0	70 0 0
	{ R.A.M. 3	69 8 0	68 8 0
	{ Cuttings No. 1	68 8 0	67 8 0
Group 3	{ R.A.M. 4	68 0 0	67 0 0
	{ R.A.M. 5	66 0 0	65 8 0
	{ Cuttings No. 2	65 8 0	64 8 0
Group 4	{ Pale Latex Crepe IX	76 0 0	75 0 0
	{ Pale Latex Crepe 1	74 0 0	73 0 0
	{ Pale Latex Crepe 2	73 0 0	72 0 0
	{ Palish Latex Crepe 3 FAQ	72 0 0	71 0 0
Group 5	{ Estate Brown Crepe IX	68 0 0	67 0 0
	{ Estate Brown Crepe 2 X	66 0 0	65 0 0
	{ Smoked Blanket	63 0 0	67 0 0
	{ Remilled Crepe 2	66 0 0	65 0 0
Group 6	{ Estate Brown 3 X	62 0 0	61 0 0
	{ Remilled Crepe 3	61 0 0	60 0 0
	{ Remilled Crepe 4	60 0 0	59 0 0
Group 7	Flat Bark	51 0 0	50 0 0
35	Normal Latex (excluding cost of containers).	73 8 0 plus a premium of 17/8 per 100 lbs. of D.R.C.	72 8 0 plus a premium of Rs. 17/8 per 100 lbs. of D.R.C.
	50% to 55% concentrated preserved Latex (Excluding cost of containers)	73 8 0 plus a premium of Rs. 43 per 100 lbs. of D.R.C.	72 8 0 plus a premium of Rs. 43 per 100 lbs. of D.R.C.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 269(b) of 13th February, 1948
and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's Supplementary thereto.

GOVERNMENT DAIRY FARMS IN INDIA

(b) The total quantity of milk supplied to public by Government Dairy Farms in 52,22,566 lbs. a year.

Information promised in reply to supplementary question of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.—
No preference is given to Government servants in the supply of milk from Government Dairy Farms.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Questions No. 278 of 14th February 1948.

RECOGNISED TRADE UNION ORGANISATIONS

Trade Unions Recognised by Government

Name	Membership	Number of unions affiliated
1	2	3
<i>Ministry of Railways</i>		
1. The B. A. Railway Employees' Association (Regional Committee Assam Zone)	17,000	Nil.
The B. A. Railway Employees' Association (Regional Committee, O. T. Ry. Zone)	6,000	Nil.
2. The B. A. Rail-Road Workers' Union (Regional Committee, Assam Rly.)	13,000	Nil.
3. The B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union	16,165	Nil.
4. The B. N. Railway Workers' Welfare Association	513	Nil.
5. The B. N. Railway Employees' Union	7,186	Nil.
6. The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma	1,761	5 branches for Assam Rly., B.B. & C.I. Rly., B.N.Rly., E.I. Rly. and G.I.P. Rly.
7. The Vizagapatam Harbour and Port Workers' Union	1,060	Nil.
8. The Non-Gazetted Officers Association, Vizagapatam Port	79	Nil.
9. The B. N. Railway Workers' Association	800	Nil.
10. The B.B. & C.I. Rly. Employees' Union	10,307	Nil.
11. The B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union	21,705	Nil.
12. The B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Association, Bombay	7,040	Nil.
13. The E.I. Railway Employees' Association, Calcutta	55,300	Nil.
14. The E. I. Railwaymen's Union, Lucknow	61,456	Nil.
15. The Railway Press Workers' Union, Calcutta	1,200	Nil.
16. The G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union	24,228	Nil.
17. The G.I.P. Railway Accounts Staff Union	495	Nil.
18. The M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union	20,617	Nil.
19. The O. T. Railway Employees' Association	3,566	Nil.
20. The O.T. Railwaymen's Union	8,617	5
21. The S.I. Railway Labour Union, Golden Rock	21,468	Nil.
22. The S.I. Railway Employees Association	15,700	Nil.
23. The S.I. Railway Loco Transportation Association	1,700	Nil.
24. S.I. Railway Workers' Union	8,326	Nil.
25. The Railway Clearing Staff Association	791	Nil.
26. The Railway Clearing Accounts Association	42	Nil.
<i>Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.</i>		
27. Government of India Press Workers' Union, New Delhi.	763	Nil.
28. Government of India Press Workers' Union, Simla	on 1-2-48 192	Nil.
29. Government of India Press Worker's Union, Aligarh	on 1-11-47 459	Nil.
30. Central Public Works Department Workers' Union, Delhi	on 1-1-48 4,000	Nil.
31. Central Public Works Department Staff Union, Bombay.	(approximately) 75	Nil.
32. Central Public Works Department Divisional Ministerial Staff Union, New Delhi	(Approximately) 500	Nil.

	1	2	3
<i>Ministry of Industry and Supply</i>			
33. Mathematical Instrument Office Indian Ordnance Factories Workers' Union, Calcutta	587	Nil.	
34. Coal Workers' Union, Gitidih	10,892	Nil.	
	(Approximately)		
35. Nithagar Kamgar Sang, Thana District, Bombay	2,000	Nil.	
	(approximately)		
36. Uran Petha Mithagar Kamkari Sangh, Kolaba District, Bombay	2,000	Nil.	
	(Approximately)		
<i>Ministry of Communications.</i>			
37. The India Meteorological Workshop Union, New Delhi.	100	Nil.	
38. Indian Posts and Telegraphs Union, Delhi	Probably defunct		
39. Posts & Telegraphs Industrial Workers Union, Calcutta.	5,300	3	
40. Telephone Workers Union, Bombay	2,633	1	
41. Telegraph Engineering Association, Delhi	51		
42. All India Railway Mail Service Inspectors Association, Delhi	60		
43. Postal Officers' Association, India, Calcutta	116		
	(last years' figures)		
44. All India Union of Postmaster (Gazetted and in higher Selection Grade)	62		
45. All India Telegraph Union, Calcutta	6,837	12	
46. All India P. & T. (Including R.M.S.) Administrative Offices Association, Bombay	1,336	8	
47. All India Telephone Reserve Union, Delhi	162	1	
48. All India Postmen & Lower Grade (including R.M.S.) Staff Union, Bombay	28,902	9	
	(last years' figures)		
49. All India Postal Accountants Association	293		
50. All India Postal & R.M.S. Union, Delhi	15,000	72	
51. Tele-Communication Engineers Association, Delhi	170		
52. All India Telegraph Workmens Union, Delhi	2,828	23	
53. Federation of P. & T. Unions of Delhi (composed of some of the above named Unions)	27,600	8	
54. Union of P. & T. Workers	25,000	172 circle branches and local units.	
<i>Ministry of Defence</i>			
55. H.M.I. Dockyard Workers' Union, Bombay	3,000	Nil.	
56. Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, Labour Union	307	Nil.	
57. Labour Union, Ordnance Factory, Katni	700	Nil.	
58. Association of Storekeepers & Storemen of the I.A.O.C. Chheoki	815	Nil.	
59. All India Association of Non-gazetted Officers of Ordnance & Clothing Factories & Inspectorates, Poona	605	Nil.	
60. Ordnance Factory, Dehra Dun, Mazdoor Sangh.	600	Nil.	
61. 515 Command IEME Workshop Workers Union, Bangalore Cantt.	1,150	Nil.	
62. I.G.S. Employees' Union, Bangalore, Calcutta	327	Nil.	
63. Association of LAOC Clerks, Poona	900	Nil.	
64. The Association of the All India Air Force Units, Civilians	270	Nil.	
65. The Military Lands and Cantonments Officers Association	34	Nil.	
66. The All India Cantonment Department Ministerial Establishment Association	102	Nil.	
67. Indian Ordnance Civilian Gezzetted Officers Association Gun & Shell Factory, Coosipore	66	Nil.	
68. All India Association of Clerks (Ordnance Factories) Headquarters Executive, Gun, & Shell Factory, Coosipore	3,000	Nil.	
69. Foreman's Association of India, Rifle Factory, Ishapore	30	Nil.	
70. Association of Civilian Employees of 512 Command Workshop Union, Kirkee	1,450	Nil.	
71. Ordnance Depot Mathura Workers' Union	382	Nil.	

1,000
(Approximately)

New Delhi	Old Delhi
1. The Government of India	1. The Government of India
2. The Ministry of Education	2. The Ministry of Education
3. The Ministry of Health	3. The Ministry of Health
4. The Ministry of Agriculture	4. The Ministry of Agriculture
5. The Ministry of Industries	5. The Ministry of Industries
6. The Ministry of Transport	6. The Ministry of Transport
7. The Ministry of Public Works	7. The Ministry of Public Works
8. The Ministry of Social Welfare	8. The Ministry of Social Welfare
9. The Ministry of Labour	9. The Ministry of Labour
10. The Ministry of Finance	10. The Ministry of Finance
11. The Ministry of Law	11. The Ministry of Law
12. The Ministry of Defence	12. The Ministry of Defence
13. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs	13. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
14. The Ministry of Information	14. The Ministry of Information
15. The Ministry of Science	15. The Ministry of Science
16. The Ministry of Culture	16. The Ministry of Culture
17. The Ministry of Environment	17. The Ministry of Environment
18. The Ministry of Urban Development	18. The Ministry of Urban Development
19. The Ministry of Rural Development	19. The Ministry of Rural Development
20. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj	20. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj

42 20

(b) The speed limit in Delhi City and Connaught Circus area is 20 miles per hour while the speed limit for the remaining areas of Delhi is 30 miles per hour. Connaught Circus, Connaught Place and a portion of the Elgin Road to the West of Faiz Bazaar have been notified as out of bounds for military traffic. The question of placing certain other congested roads out of bounds for military traffic is under consideration.

Shri Yudhishtir Misra's Starred Question No. 1117 (a) of 31st March, 1949.

**AMOUNT OF ASSETS LIABILITIES HANDED OVER BY ORISSA STATES TO
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA**

Assets handed over by the Orissa States on 1st January, 1948

Head	Rs.	As.	Ps.
(1) Securities	7,21,009	10	6
(2) Bank deposits	10,92,398	2	9
(3) Postage stamps, court fees and saleable forms	23,94,239	0	10½
(4) Opium, Ganja and Bhang	3,77,896	6	1
(5) Defence Savings certificates	28,010	0	0
(6) National Savings Certificates	8,28,605	0	0
(7) Advances, Loans and investments	2,88,022	7	6
(8) Cash balance	23,52,827	6	6
(9) Miscellaneous funds and receipts of cash with cash dealing departments.	1,61,160	6	6

Liabilities handed over by the Orissa States.

[illegible]

Prof. K. T. Shah's Starred Question No. 202 of 13th August, 1948.

ARREARS OF INCOME-TAX, SUPER-TAX OR CORPORATION-TAX OF EVACUEES
TO PAKISTAN

- (a) The demand for income-tax, super-tax and Corporation tax raised in the assessments for the years 1945-46 to 1947-48 outstanding on 1st April 1948 less amount pending settlement of double income-tax relief claims, is about Rs. 33 crores Tax for 1948-49 cannot be described as arrears.
- (b) 1351.
- (c) Rs. 83 lakhs.
- (d) All possible legal steps are being taken to recover the amount. In particular recovery certificates have been issued to the Collectors in India and the assets left behind by assesseees are being attached for the realisation of the arrears. Where the assesseees are reported to have any property in Pakistan certificates are being issued to the Collectors concerned in Pakistan, under section 46(9) of the Income-tax Act, for recovery of the tax. Action under the Transfer of Property Ordinance has also been taken in suitable cases.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi's Starred Question No. 205 (b) of 13th August, 1948.

PRIVATE PROPERTIES OF RULERS OF CHATTISGARH STATES

Name of State 1	List of private property 2																																				
1. Rajnandgaon .	(1) The old killa, with all its grounds, buildings standing on it and all movable property inside it (but excluding the female hospital building and quarters for the lady doctor inside the killa). (2) The Lalbagh Palace with all its grounds, buildings standing on it and all movable property inside it. (3) The motor garages and the cow shed with its open plot in front. (4) The building of the power house will be treated as part of Lalbagh Palace. (5) Baldeo Bagh with all its ground and buildings standing on it is assigned to the Ranisahiba and she may build a residential house for herself whenever she likes. (6) Certain motor cars. (7) The house occupied by Babi Bai treated as private property. (8) Civil List Reserve Fund Rs. 4/- lakhs.																																				
2. Surguja .	(1) The following property has been declared as the Maharaja's private property: <table><tr><th>Plot No.</th><th>Area in Acres</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>2809</td><td>0.02</td><td>This house is situated on the south of the garage building.</td></tr><tr><td>2810</td><td>0.04</td><td>This is a house situated on the south of the garage building.</td></tr><tr><td>2811</td><td>0.20</td><td>This building is situated on the east of power house.</td></tr><tr><td>2824</td><td>0.59</td><td>This plot will be Maharaja's private property.</td></tr><tr><td>2834</td><td>0.07</td><td>This house is situated on the Kharsia Road.</td></tr><tr><td>2836</td><td>0.07</td><td>The house is situated on the turning of Kharsia Road.</td></tr><tr><td>3468</td><td>0.02</td><td>This is a small house on the bank of the Mani Banch.</td></tr><tr><td>843</td><td>0.10</td><td>This house is situated on the Deviganj road.</td></tr><tr><td>3237</td><td>0.13</td><td>This house is situated on the Brahmastan Road.</td></tr><tr><td>2859</td><td>0.23</td><td>This is a house on the Jail Road.</td></tr><tr><td>3460</td><td>0.53</td><td>The building in front of the Palace which is occupied by the Police guards at present shall remain the property of the Maharaja but it shall remain in occupation of the Police guards of the Palace and shall be</td></tr></table>	Plot No.	Area in Acres	Description	2809	0.02	This house is situated on the south of the garage building.	2810	0.04	This is a house situated on the south of the garage building.	2811	0.20	This building is situated on the east of power house.	2824	0.59	This plot will be Maharaja's private property.	2834	0.07	This house is situated on the Kharsia Road.	2836	0.07	The house is situated on the turning of Kharsia Road.	3468	0.02	This is a small house on the bank of the Mani Banch.	843	0.10	This house is situated on the Deviganj road.	3237	0.13	This house is situated on the Brahmastan Road.	2859	0.23	This is a house on the Jail Road.	3460	0.53	The building in front of the Palace which is occupied by the Police guards at present shall remain the property of the Maharaja but it shall remain in occupation of the Police guards of the Palace and shall be
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1	2
Plot No.	Area in Acres
3196	
4821	
2640	0.20
4017	0.72
4132	0.39
2577	0.18
3196	26.01
3196	
4817	0.87
1177	0.72
2313	1.60
2398	0.78
4539	0.09
4540	0.02
4541	0.01
3196	
4820	1.65
3196	
4824	1.16

used for this purpose or for purposes ancillary thereto. No rent will be charged. The upper or the lower portion of the guest house (which has been recognised as Maharaja's private property) will be used by Government as Circuit House so long as the new Circuit House is not built.

- This will in due course be given by the Maharaja as a gift in favour of the Girls' School on certain conditions.
- This building is situated on the Post Office Road.
- The Shikar Quarters in Post office mohalla.
- Sanskrit Pathshala building.
- Palace.
- Hata and garden on the Palace Road.
- Plot of land standing in the name of Shri Ambikeshwar Saran Singh Deo.
- Temple with compound.
- Temple with compound.
- Samadhi.
- Samadhi.
- Samadhi.
- Temple.
- Temple.

The tanks will be the private property of the Maharaja, subject to the nistar rights of the Public, as at present.

S. No.	Plot No.	Kind of land	Area of Land
1.	1893	Gaushala Hata	6.28 dec.
2.	2027	"	63.62
3.	1178	Phulwadi	5.00
4.	2822	Badi	0.36
5.	2837	Phulwadi	0.14
6.	3323	"	2.48
7.	3531	"	4.9
8.	3533	Bagicha	2.78
9.	4041	"	0.86
10.	4018	"	3.31
11.	4531	"	2.11
12.	3196	"	1.35
	4822	"	
13.	844	Badi	0.17
14.	570	"	0.10
15.	2487	"	0.21

1	2
S. No.	Plot No. Kind of Land Area of land
16.	4525 Badi 3.05
17.	4534 " 1.05
18.	2485 " 1.72
19.	2484 " 2.84
20.	2818 " 0.40
21.	2772 " 0.17
22.	2844 " 0.51
23.	3535 Bandh Ar. 0.36
24.	3536 Bandh 0.62
25.	3867 Badi 0.4
26.	4025 " 0.3
27.	1912 Chanwar Doam. 0.16
	1893
28.	" 1.62
	4777
	2805
29.	" 0.15
	4828
30.	2807 Talab Ar. 0.86
31.	2812 Badi 0.40
	2602
32.	Talab 7.51
	10
33.	2813 Badi 0.10
34.	2827 " 0.92
35.	2829 " 1.39
36.	2835 " 0.3
37.	4537 Talab Ar. 2.67
38.	4538 Talab 5.50
	3196
39.	Hata 4.83
	4813
	3196
40.	Badi 0.57
	4818
41.	2823 " 1.60
42.	2825 " 0.43
43.	3385 Talab Ar. 2.14
44.	3455 " 1.0
45.	3466 Talab 6.68
46.	3469 Talab Ar. 6.24
47.	3467 Talab 52.06
48.	2567 Badi 0.12
49.	2641 " 0.8
50.	2604 Hata 0.13
51.	2634 Badi 0.15
52.	847 " 0.9
53.	2540 Bahra awal 10.8
54.	2541 " 1.26
55.	2803 Chanwar awal 0.70
56.	2783 Bahra awal 0.95
57.	2784 " 2.17
58.	2805 Chanwar doam 1.61
59.	4441 Bahra awal 2.17
60.	4453 Chanwar doam 1.78
61.	4430 " awal 0.36
62.	4454 Bahra awal 2.8
63.	2217 Chanwar awal 0.20
64.	2218 Chanwar doam 0.54
65.	4564 Bahra doam 1.01
66.	4565 Bahra awal 2.01
67.	4569 Bahra doam 0.28
68.	4570 Bahra awal 1.98
69.	2542 Chanwar awal 0.58
70.	2025 Bhatha awal 0.8
71.	2024 Dand Doam 0.6
72.	4621 Bhatha doam 0.21

1	2
S. No.	Plot No. Kind of Land Area of land
73.	4622 Bhatha awal 0.30
74.	4624 Chanwar doam. 0.70
75.	4625 Bhatha awal 1.59
76.	4543 Bhatha doam 0.63
77.	4544 Dand doam 0.15
78.	4545 Bhatha doam 0.11
79.	4546 Dand awal 0.43
80.	2543 Dand doam 0.27
81.	2544 Bahra awal 0.10
82.	2266 Chanwar doam 0.78
83.	2278 " " 0.55
84.	4571 Bahara awal. 1.23
85.	4577 " " 0.14
86.	4578 Chanwar awal 0.98
87.	2304 Dand doam 0.26
1.	179 Badi 15.65
2.	180 Makan 0.01
recorded in the name of Yuvraji Shahiba w/o Heir ap-	
parent.	
(7)	117 Villages in Pilkha Tappa are held by Shrimati Rani Krishnakumari Devi, wife of Heir apparent.
(8)	Villages Katkalo, Sur and Sontarai in the name of Shrimati Dowager Badi Maharani Mai Sahiba as jagir grant for her lifetime only.
(9)	Villages Boda, Sarmana and Bilaspur in the name of Chhote Dowager Maharani Mai Sahiba as jagir grant for her lifetime only.
(10)	Ramanujganj guest house will be the private property of the Maharaja but State officials will be allowed to stay in it free of charge.
(11)	The Maharaja will have the first priority to use the camping grounds.
3.	Jashpur
(1)	New temporary palace at Jashpurnagar.
(2)	Old Palace and attached sheds and buildings.
(3)	Panchakki Upper Bangalow.
(4)	Panchakki Lower Bangalow.
(5)	Konjara bangalow old.
(6)	Elephants' shed in Jashpurnagar.
(7)	Pony shed at Jashpurnagar.
(8)	Cow shed at Jashpurnagar (at Bankitoli).
(9)	Motor garage near old palace.
(10)	Koti.
(11)	Old power house.
(12)	Old Palace servants' quarters.
(13)	Bhandar houses of all private bhandars.
(14)	Old quarters of the Private Secretary of the Ruler.
(15)	Courts and offices located in the old palace.
(16)	Elephants, ponies, cows, bulls etc.
(17)	All gardens (except the new Jail garden and the nursery managed by the Jail).
(18)	4 golden charis, 1 easy chair, 1 gilden table, 2 silver bowdas and 1 golden tamjam.
(19)	5 shamianas, 5 tents, 5 servants' pals, 5 necessary tents, 3 kalias and as many durries out of the 37 as are required for tents and shamianas, tiger skins and the Ruler's trophies.
(20)	Motor car, income from the Raniwas Estate villages (was given to the Rani as 'stridhan').
4.	Kanker
(1)	Old palace opposite the old Bhandar and Nazarbagg.
(2)	Old Bhandar and Nazarbagg and lands attached to the Bhandar but situated on the other side of the River Dudh.
(3)	Old palace, and another old palace which was occupied by the late junior Rajmata Sahiba.
(4)	The old guest house which is at present the residence of the Ruler including grounds, the whole garden compound and out houses, adjacent farm behind the compound.

1	2								
	(5) the Dhamtari Bada with adjacent land. (6) Motor garages and stables. (7) 8 Villages which are held as muafi by the Ruler. (8) Civil List Reserve Fund of Rs. 4,50,000. (9) Cows which are in the dairy with their calves, tongas, and baggis, motor vehicles and three typewriters.								
5. Kawardha	(1) The Palace with its fixtures, together with its lands, compound, out houses, stables etc. (2) The Baoli Garden with its fixtures <i>e.g.</i> , Steam Engine and the buildings there. (3) Dar-b-a Bungalow on the North near the Palace. (4) The Gaddi with its paraphernalia. (5) One jeep car No. 12 with trailer and spare parts. One generator machine complete. (6) Live-stock consisting of elephants and horses, one tonga and one Tamtum. (7) Tents and Chholdaries (four in number). (8) The site in the old Basti and its ruined buildings. (9) Rs. 1 lakh Civil List Reserve Fund.								
6. Khairagarah	(1) Muafi rights in the following villages held by the Ruler along with village Varas, Baur gardens etc : (i) Mandla. (ii) Khairagarh. (iii) Udaipur. (iv) Ranbirpur. (v) Umraonagar. (vi) Kacggba. (vii) Pendri Chhapar. (2) <i>Buildings and Parks :</i> (1) Kamal Vilas Palace and annexes including other buildings. (2) Drupad Bhawan. (3) Bungalow occupied by the Private Secy. at Khairagarh. (4) Lal Niwas, Dongargarha. (5) Bada and stables etc. at Dongargarha. (6) Lachna Shikar Rest House. (7) House opposite to Khairagarh Hospital. (8) Khamaria guest house. (9) Cemetery. (10) Temples. (11) Gardens <i>viz.</i> Maharaj Bagh, Ranibagh, Ramanujbagh, plots opposite Jail with poultry farm, and other vacant plots of Khairagarh town except nazul held by the Ruler as Gaonti of Khairagarh. (12) The following fields and plots : <table> <tr> <th>Name</th><th>Khasra No.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Piparia</td><td> Khirabai 1264 1267/1/1 1267/2 1268 1285 1283 107 110/1 131/141 165 114/1 15 17 20 21 124/1 124/2 63 64 </td></tr> <tr> <td>Khamtaria</td><td>Laraban</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mongra</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Name	Khasra No.	Piparia	Khirabai 1264 1267/1/1 1267/2 1268 1285 1283 107 110/1 131/141 165 114/1 15 17 20 21 124/1 124/2 63 64	Khamtaria	Laraban	Mongra	
Name	Khasra No.								
Piparia	Khirabai 1264 1267/1/1 1267/2 1268 1285 1283 107 110/1 131/141 165 114/1 15 17 20 21 124/1 124/2 63 64								
Khamtaria	Laraban								
Mongra									

1	2	3
Name		Khasra No.
		70
		71
		73
		74
		159
		163
Akarjan Chande-		683
linbai.		
Deyaka	Basantabaiwale	490
Khairagarh Khas	Nalibadi	342
		346/1
		346/2
		355/1
		356/1
	Kuwaripat	356/2
		357
		359
	Near Amlipara	380
Dhaneli	Lal Dharmadhwareshinghale	10
		16
		170
Sandi	State garden	443
Mudper	Basantabaiwale	144
Gaharatola		236
		237
Silpatti		324
		337
		601
		620
		632
Dunda		113
Dhonaagaon		115
		59
Dongargarh		176
Kharakatola	in Raiyati rights	77
Sona Sarar	in Raiyati rights	255
(13)	Pasture Banjar lands in Bikrampur 183.42 acres only	
(14)	The Khamaria Khd. Tahsil buildings will remain the State property so long it is needed for the tahsil building and station house. It will be restored to the Ruler without claiming any compensation when it is not required for the tahsil offices and station house.	
(3)	<i>Other items :</i>	
(i)	Gold ground, Khamaria (Khairagarh Tahsil).	
(ii)	100 Preferential shares of the Bharat Bank Ltd.	
	The claim of the Ruler to recover from the Gaontias the profits of the following villages as the superior holder is admitted :	
(i)	Madoda.	
(ii)	Baherbhata.	
(4)	<i>Civil List Reserve Fund :</i>	
(a)	Fixed deposit—Rs. 1 Lakh in the Bank at Dongargarh.	
(b)	Post Office National Savings Certificates worth Rs. 50,000.	
(c)	Cash with the Imperial Bank of India, Raipur Rs. 15,000.	
(d)	Cash with the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Raipur Rs. 15,000.	
(NOTE)	—These sums are subject to withdrawals already made by the Ruler.	
(e)	All life insurance policies held in the name of the Raja, all endowment policies created by him in the name of his wife, sons and daughters for their education and marriage.	
7. Udaipur.	Land. No. 3—Khamgada raiyati land—area 198.70	
	(a) Vijaynagar, consisting of old villages of Sur, Kom and Kandraja, and	

- (b) Purunga.
 (c) 259.72 acres of land near Kodwaripara in Dharmjayagh on Pathalgaon road.
 (1) Old palace occupied by Senior Rajmata, including, attached quarters, compound, garden mango grove, etc. and all space on the left side of the road.
 (2) Houses including compound and gardens etc. occupied by the four Rajmatas.
 (3) Quarters at present occupied by the private Secretary to the Senior Rajmata, including compound and garden.
 (4) Building near Kanjinaalla used as summer residence of the Senior Rajmata.
 (5) A house named "Auchindoon," at Ootacamund.
 (6) Building of Kumar Vijay Singh (Old Guest House) with surrounding Buildings and plots Area 76.6 acres.
 (7) House and adjoining site formerly known as the house of Mr. Varjang Mavji. Area 1.27 acres.
 (8) Store House and servants' quarters of Badi (Senior) Rajmata behind the house occupied by her Secretary.

Civil List Reserve Fund Rs. 5 lakhs

Securities.

- (1) 3% Loan 1949-52 . . . Rs. 50,000/.
 . . . Rs. 5,000/.
 3% Defence Bonds 1946 . . . Rs. 50,000/.
 3% Loan 1953-55 . . . Rs. 25,000/.
 3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . Rs. 25,000/.
 National Savings Certificates . . . Rs. 20,000/.
 Post Office Savings
 Certificates . . . Rs. 5,000/.
 1 lakhs of rupees worth of bonds in name of second son.
Tents and motor cars.
 2 tents, 4 chholders.
 All motor vehicles except truck No. b and jeep No f 2 elephants.

8. Sakti

- (1) Palace with its appurtenances, premises and out houses.
 (2) Old palace in Khasra No. 118.
 (3) New palace over 2.10 acres.
 (4) Servants' quarters in Khasra Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 1084.
 Stable on Khasra No. 77.
 Store Room on Khasra No. 73.
 (5) Building where School is situated—Khasra No. 68/2.
 (6) Servants' quarters on Khasra Nos. 78, 88, 83 to 86, 93 and 321.
 (7) Building where the Chief Medical Officer resides—Khasra No. 714/1.
 (8) Nurses Quarter—Khasra No. 298/3.
 (9) House at Turri.
 (10) Rajamandir at Sakti.
 (11) Orange garden, Khasra Nos. 929, 930 and 931; total area 0.15 acres.
 (12) (a) Khata No. 50, area 1.12 acres, in village Khandanara.
 (b) Mouza Sonthi—Khata No. 5, area 7.27 acres.
 (c) Mouza Birdihi—Khata No. 3, area 2.97 acres.
 (d) Mouza Sipahaimuda—Khata No. 32, area 0.14 acres.
 (e) Mouza Borda—Khata No. 3, area 21.71 acres.
 (f) Mouza Nandei, Khata No. 2, area 7.76 acres.
 (g) Chamarbah—Khata No. 40, area 2.99 acres.
 (h) Mouza Salihabhata—Khata No. 19, area 5.95 acres.
 (i) Mouza Nagarda—Khata No. 117, area 0.25 acres.
 (j) Mouza Sakreli Khurda—Khata No. 66, area 0.52 acres.
 (k) Mouza Sakti—Khata No. 4, area 132.35 acres.

(13) Plots.—

- (1) Place and its compound Nos. 107 to 126.
 Nos. 273 to 278.
 Nos. 289 to 290/1.
 Nos. 296/3, 298 to 311, 312/1, 313, 314, 315/1, 316, 317, and 318/1.
 (2) Plot marked 'A' in map Nos. 49 and 51.

- (3) Plot marked 'B' in map Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56/1, 58/1 and 59/1
 (4) Plot marked 'C' Servants' quarters, Nos. 62, 63, 64/a and, 1084.
 (5) Plot marked 'D' and 'H' Servants' quarters Nos. 68/1, 68/2, 73/2, 76, 77, 78 and 79.
 (6) Plot marked 'G' No. 88.
 (7) Plot marked 'N' No. 93.
 (8) Plot marked 'E' servants' quarter Nos. 83 to 86.
 (9) Plot marked 'L' Nos. 281, 282, 283, 284, 285/1, 286/1 and 287/1.
 (10) Plot marked 'W' Nos. 298/3, area 0.07 acres.
 (11) Plot marked 'T' Nos. 321, 322/1, 323/3, 324/1.
 (12) Plot marked 'R' Nos. 714/1 and 1081.
 (13) A part of old palace garden near Bazar, No. 159/1.
 (14) A part of old palace garden on Bazar road, No. 401.
 (15) Plot for which land is given in exchange in old garden on Bazar road, No. 484/1.
 (16) Plot Nos. 179, 1022, and
 (17) Plot Nos. 715/1, 715/2.
 (14) House site plot at Nafsinghpur near Jhirna.
 (15) Raj family mortuary.
 (16) Muafi lands in possession of personal servants.
 (17) The shares of Western India Tanneries.
 (18) Civil List Reserve Fund:—Rs. 1,02,000/.
 (19) Securities: 2½% Promissory Notes worth Rs. 8,000/-
 3% War loans worth Rs. 25,000/.
 3% War loan worth Rs. 30,000/.
 3% Victory loan worth Rs. 8,000/.
 Share to the extent of Rs. 20,000 in State Co-operative Bank.

9. Chaugbakhhar

- (1) The house under construction at Shahdol.
 (2) Personal deposit of Rs. 6,000/.
 (3) One elephant Dashrathgaj, and horses.
 (4) One jeep car.
 (5) The house in which the Ruler lives.
 (6) Zakhias (Home farms).
 (7) Guns with ruler, darbar saman, petromaxes, tents, godowns of Janakpur and Bharatpur, furniture in Ruler's house and tanks No. 96 at Bharatpur and 274 at Kanauj.
 (8) Bhumka granary, electric machine with equipment, water pump.
 (9) Rs. 22,500/ for the construction of his place and Muafi rights in 12 villages.

10. Sarangarh

- (1) Muafi rights in the following 6 villages:
 (i) Sarangarh, (ii) Ranisagar Sarangarh, (iii) Amethi, (iv) Don-sara, (v) Andola, and (vi) Bhakurra.
 (2) Following securities:
 3% Victory Loan 1957 Agg. Rs. 1,00,000/-
 3% Loan 1953-55 Agg. Rs. 60,000/-
 3% Victory Loan 1957 Agg. Rs. 50,000/-
 3% Second Victory Loan 1959-61 Rs. 1,50,000/-
 (3) Civil List Reserve Fund of Rs. 3 lakhs.
 (4) The Girivilas Palace at Sarangarh with all its annexes, garages, stables, gardens, furniture etc.
 (5) Dughara temple.
 (6) Cinema Projector.
 (7) Life Insurance policy for Rs. 50,000/.

11. Raigarh

- (1) Rs. 2,70,548 /12/- as Civil List Reserve Fund
 (2) The following buildings:
 (1) Motimahar.
 (2) Old palaces adjoining Motimahar.
 (3) Badal Mahal.
 (4) Motor Garage building.
 (5) Servants' quarters near Badal Mahal.
 (6) Old Servants' quarters near Sarai.
 (7) Thakur Sahib Wala quarter.
 (8) Pila Lal's quarter and palace garden.

12. Korea

- (9) Stables and stable gardens.
- (10) Two staff quarters in Dhobipara.
- (11) One house in the Jaisingh Talao.
- (12) One house in Madhuban para.
- (13) One house adjoining motor garage.
- (14) Boirdadar bungalow (3 miles from Raigarh).
- (15) Lailunga palace and annexes.
- (16) All the Rajkiya articles except the tents and shamianas.
- (17) Four motor vehicles.
- (18) All elephants and horses.
- (1) Rs. 5 lakhs securities and Rs. 50,000 Civil List Reserve Fund.
- (2) 1 ton coal per month from Charcha mines free of royalty.
- (3) Khamat lands at—
 - (i) Baikunthpur, (ii) Salka (Bhandarpara), (iii) Targawan,
 - (iv) Sonhat, (v) Kailashpur, (vi) Sagarpur, and (vii) Basti,
 - including lands let on to Shikmi tenants.
- (4) Farm houses (Bhandars), out houses, cattle sheds and fuel godowns, etc. belonging to the above estates.
- (5) Tanks and Bandhs (embankments) belonging to the above Khamar lands, subject to the nistar rights etc.
- (6) Mango groves and fruit bearing and other trees belonging to the lands known as khamar lands.
- (7) Palace, its out-houses including the Palace Garage and Palace cattle-shed etc., palace guest house, palace gardens, the Dur-barground, the Palace Tennis Court and the Old Palace.
- (8) Tanks (Ramasagar, Jehal Tala, Koreasagar) subject to nistar rights.
- (9) Palace temple at Baikunthpur and Quarters near the Palace at present occupied by the private staff, i.e. by the Private Secy.
- (10) Shikar bungalows and their out-houses.
- (11) Shooting blocks (baida) at Mendra (near Khilhari) and Ramgarh.
- (12) Muafi rights of certain villages.
- (13) House at Ootacamund known as 'BONESIOR' with its out-houses and lands.
- (14) House at Delhi.
- (15) Following securities and cash balances of the Ruler:
 - (a) Current deposits Rs. 10,083
 - (b) Fixed deposits Rs. 1,50,000.
 - (c) Aggregate value of stocks and shares Rs. 1,19,800

13. Chhuikhadan

- (1) Palace and garden.
- (2) Gardens at villages Kondka, Chhuikhadan, Gopalpur, Lachhmanpur, Amgaon, Sitadbari, and Bidora.
- (3) Tahsildar's quarter in the capital.
- (4) Chhuikhadan House at Raipur.
- (5) Rs. 50,000 for Ruler's marriage expenses and Rs. 30,000 for building a palace.
- (6) Civil List Reserve Fund Rs. 21,000
- (7) Rs. 20,000 as shares invested in two companies.

14. Bastar.

- (1) The Guest house.
- (2) Rest house at Amravati.
- (3) New palace site situated at the Sargpal reserve.
- (4) Two sheds giving shelter to the aborigines on the Dasher.
- (5) Three trucks and the Ford Mercury car from the State garage.
- (6) Malba-Kote Mango Tope.
- (7) Brindaban Mango Tope.
- (8) Khadakghat coconut garden.
- (9) Hikmipara Orange Garden.
- (10) Hikmipara Mango Tope.
- (11) Pan garden near the power house.
- (12) Rest House at Bailadila.
- (13) The shed in the Kaumhdakote village.
- (14) The lands below the Samundar tank bund.
- (15) The Bastar houses situated in Dhamtari, Raipur and Ootacamund.
- (16) Certain Muafi villages.
- (17) Civil List Reserve Fund Rs. 1,50,000

Seth Govind Das' Unstarred Question No of 4 of 30th August 1948
ALL-INDIA LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

[Statement not printed in the day's Debate. A Copy placed in the Library of the House]

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 630 and 631(a) and (c) of 31st August, 1948.

CRIMINAL TRIBES

No. 630.—As already announced on the 11th February, 1949, a Committee is being appointed to enquire into the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Provinces to see how far it can be modified or whether time has come for its repeal. This Committee will no doubt consider the question of reclassification of the Criminal Tribes in Chief Commissioners' Provinces as well. At present so far as Chief Commissioners' Provinces are concerned the position is that there are no criminal tribes in Coorg and Andamans. In the remaining provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara the following steps are, however, taken to reclaim them:

Delhi.—(a) Education.—All the children between the ages of six and twelve are given compulsory education in a Primary School run by Municipal Committee, Delhi within the Colony. The adults who are illiterate are given free education in a Night School which is run by the Delhi Students Literacy League. The number of pupils is 22.

(b) Employment and work for Elders.—Efforts have been made to procure employment for those who stand in need of it. As a result of these efforts 81 adults are at present employed in different capacities in Delhi and New Delhi and are earning their livelihood by honest means.

(c) Co-Operative Movements.—A Co-operative Store and a Co-operative Credit and Thrift Society are successfully functioning for the benefit of criminal tribes.

(d) Sanitation.—Special care is being taken for encouraging cleanliness among the inmates of the colony.

(e) Religious Performances.—Daily prayers morning and evening both with weekly 'Hawans' are performed by criminal tribes in the Colony ground regularly.

Ajmer-Merwara.—All Possible Efforts are being made to reform the criminal tribes. They mostly live on cultivation. Those who show signs of reform are being given facilities and assistance to enter Government and private service as well as to cultivate land by improved methods. Panchayats have also been formed amongst them and through the Panchayat-system, the importance of improving their standard of living and of reforming themselves is being brought home to them.

RESETTLEMENT OF RETRENCHED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

No. 631.—(a) 46,387 temporary employees have been retrenched from the Government service since partition of the country. This does not include information relating to the Armed Forces or Civilian employees under the Defence Ministry in the lower formations.

(c) Information relating to the number of persons resettled through the efforts of Government agencies is not complete as the Employment Exchanges which have so far formed the main agency for resettlement of retrenched personnel do not maintain separate statistics for Central Government employees. As far as the offices from which retrenchment has taken place are aware, over 6300 persons have been re-employed in Government of India offices through the efforts of Government agencies.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana's Starred Question No. 911 of 4th September 1948.

EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

(a) The information asked for is given below :

	1939	1943	1947
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) General Administration.	1,792	1,640	1,821
(ii) Engineering and Technical personnel	438	501	563
(iii) Traffic Department	558	610	833

(b) The average number of men employed for every 100 miles of track during the years 1939, 1943 and 1947 was 1,350, 1,600 and 2,030 respectively.

Shri Biswanath Das Starred Question No. 7 (d) to (h) of 1st February 1949.

CENTRE'S AID TO MEET BUDGET DEFICIT IN ORISSA STATES AND DISBURSEMENT OF LARGE SUMS BY EH-RULERS.

(d) Several schemes on a three years plan beginning from the year 1949-50 for development of the merged States of Orissa are under consideration. Also the approved Grow More Food Schemes of the province have been extended to these States.

(e) and (f). A statement showing the reserve fund on 15th November 1947, kept in Banks and amounts drawn by Rulers before handing over the administration of the State to Orissa Government on the 1st January 1948 is attached.

(g) Some of the Advisory Committees and some members of the States Assembly drew the attention of the Provincial Government to this matter.

(h) No final decisions have been taken so far, because the Provincial Government have been awaiting the result of the audit which is in progress. The monetary transactions entered and other commitments made by the Rulers before the merger are also being examined by the Adviser for States.

Statement

Serial No.	Name of States	Reserve fund if any kept in the Reserve Bank of India or in Imperial Bank or any Scheduled Bank by the previous Admn. before the 15th Nov. 1947 either in the name of a State or in the name of the Ruler.	The amount drawn by before handing over the admn. of the State to Orissa Govt. on the 1st January, 1948.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
1	Keonjhar	7,84,600 0 0	Nil
2	Hindol	Nil	Nil
3	Boud	Nil	Nil
4	Dhenkanal	5,48,815 10 0	8,27,449 15 4
5	Rampur	30,000 0 0	24,000 0 0
6	Bamra	2,00,000 0 0	Nil
7	Nilgiri	1,95,626 9 9	Nil
8	Nayagarh	1,32,400 0 0	4,28,226 6 3
9	Sonepur	Nil	5,98,673 0 0
10	Bonai	3,12,000 0 0	1,68,000 0 0
11	Daspalla	Nil	No.
12	Talcher	Nil	1,79,635 12 2
			in cash and 1,25,000 0 0
			in form of Defence Bond.
13	Khandpara	Nil	1,06,778 6 0
14	Athmallik	2,79,037 0 0	No.
15	Narsingpur	48,500 0 0	2,41,199 6 0
16	Sundargarh	15,41,200 0 0	1,27,217 13 0
17	Tigiria	74,000 0 0	10,300 0 0
18	Athgarh	2,40,000 0 0	3,005 0 0
19	Pallahara	59,000 0 0	1,16,880 0 0
20	Kalahandi	11,00,000 0 0	Large sums were drawn and disbursed. Note: less than Rs. 12 lacs.
		Nil	14,399 0 0
21	Rairakhol	31,25,600 0 0	3,94,734 15 3
22	Balangir-Patna	23,000 0 0	Nil
23	Baramba.		
Total		85,94,579 3 9	33,65,500 6 0

Shriji Rohini Kumar Chowdhuri's Starred Question No. 152 of 4th February 1949.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS AND MENTAL HOSPITALS:

Total number of persons of unsound mind who are confined or are undergoing treatment in different lunatic asylums and mental hospitals in India	Number of patients declared to be persons of unsound mind by competent courts.	Total number of Government and Government aided Institutions.	Percentage of the total No. of persons of unsound mind who are looked after or are treated in asylums and hospitals.
10,750	9,859	Government Institutions .. 14 Govt. aided Institutions .. 4	Not known as the total number of persons of unsound mind in India is not available.

Supplementary to Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar's Starred Question No. 158 of 4th February, 1949.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO WORKING OF CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT

Views of the Provincial Governments regarding the proposal to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924

In the year 1946, the Government of India had called for the views of the Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners regarding the proposed repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924. Central Provinces and Berar and Coorg had no comments to offer as they have no criminal tribes. Madras was in favour of the repeal of the Act. The Punjab, Bombay, Assam, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi were opposed to the repeal of the Act. The United Provinces, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar did not furnish their views.

2. On a very recent enquiry made by us of the Provincial Governments whether they promoted or passed any legislation modifying or repealing the Act during 1947 and 1948 it appears that with the exception of Madras and Bombay no other province has promoted or passed legislation modifying or repealing the Act. Replies from the United Provinces and Central Provinces and Berar are still awaited. Madras have repealed the Act in its application to that province in the year 1947. Bombay have passed the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act in December 1947 which contains provision for the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act not later than two years from the date of coming into operation of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act. Thus, with the exception of Madras and Bombay (who have either repealed or made provision for the repeal of the Act) and the United Provinces and Central Provinces and Berar (whose replies are still awaited), all the other provinces are obviously still in favour of retaining the Criminal Tribes Act.

Supplementaries to Shri R. K. Sidhra's Starred Question No. 221 of 9th February, 1949.

HOUSES OF RULERS OF STATES IN DELHI AND BOMBAY.

1. Bikaner House		
2. Hyderabad House		
3. Travancore House		
4. Baroda House		
5. Jaisalmer House		
6. Jaipur House		
7. Kashmir House		
8. Bahawalpur House		
9. Tehri House		
10. Cochin House		
11. 3. Metcalf Road (Belonging to Sikar)		
12. Houses Nos. 1020 to 1076, 7374 to 7386		Stand in the name of the son of Nawab of Bahawalpur
13. 37, Rajpur Road		Gwalior State.
14. Jind House		The question whether these are State property or Rulers' private property has not yet been settled.
15. Patiala House		His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.
16. House Nos. 1336, 1005 and 1006		His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur.
17. 15, Rajpur Road		

Government have no information whether these are Rulers' private property or State property.

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu's Starred Question No. 579 of 22nd February, 1949.

CONSUMPTION OF BHANG, CHARAS AND GANJA IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

Three statements giving the required information are laid on the table of the House.

Statement I

Showing the consumption of Bhang, Charas and Ganja in the Provinces of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg during the year 1947-48

	Bhang		Charas		Ganja	
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
Delhi	205	35	Nil		Nil	
Ajmer-Merwara	123	15	Nil		13	32
Coorg	Nil		Nil		21	0

Statement II

Showing the average per capita consumption of Bhang, Charas, and Ganja in the Provinces of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg during the year 1947-48

	Bhang	Charas	Ganja
	(in tolas)	(in tolas)	(in tolas)
Delhi	7	Nil	Nil
Ajmer-Merwara	7	Nil	0.8
Coorg	Nil	Nil	0.4

Statement III
Showing the consumption of Bhang, Charas and Ganja for the years 1938-39 to 1947-48 in the Provinces of India

No.	Province	1938-39						1941-42						1947-48					
		Bhang	Charas	Ganja	Bhang	Charas	Ganja	Bhang	Charas	Ganja	Bhang	Charas	Ganja	Bhang	Charas	Ganja	Bhang	Charas	Ganja
1.	Madras	72-12	Nil	Nil	819-25	31-27	721-10	42-33	Nil	711-14	52-11	Nil	758-24	48-11	Nil	700-3	Nil	Nil	700-3
2.	Bombay	189-16	149-17	555-34	555-34	131-31	32-3	419-3	118-1	522-17	134-9	Nil	664-24	140-27	Nil	844-5	Nil	Nil	844-5
3.	West Bengal	208-0	18-32	521-36	521-36	196-11	22-31	540-39	201-2	565-33	205-27	11-7	596-38	228-22	0-2	691-10	Nil	Nil	691-10
4.	United Provinces	2398-12	483-37	201-10	2110-22	711-12	681-3	204-23	2250-4	157-39	2338-22	267-10	180-29	2542-27	102-30	356-10	Nil	Nil	356-10
5.	East Punjab	737-23	1124-2	Nil	Nil	711-12	681-3	Nil	1106-18	564-16	2373-4	510-28	Nil	2097-6	27-15	Nil	Nil	Nil	2097-6
6.	O.P. and Berar	84-23	30-36	305-16	305-16	103-11	Nil	298-8	94-12	306-24	70-25	Nil	309-38	70-25	Nil	359-35	Nil	Nil	359-35
7.	Bihar	219-1	Nil	512-26	512-26	257-30	Nil	719-16	206-20	467-14	223-39	Nil	476-11	247-0	Nil	380-9	Nil	Nil	380-9
8.	Orissa	96-18	Nil	224-36	224-36	104-29	Nil	213-29	37-30	194-16	98-33	Nil	196-9	114-31	Nil	197-36	Nil	Nil	197-36
9.	Assam	1-4	Nil	303-10	303-10	0-35	Nil	306-14	1-9	316-11	1-5	Nil	324-28	1-2	Nil	408-30	Nil	Nil	408-30
10.	Delhi	125-23	56-8	Nil	Nil	100-4	44-35	Nil	102-13	56-1	92-15	55-26	Nil	94-30	19-20	Nil	Nil	Nil	94-30
11.	Ajmer-Merwara	63-36	20-10	1-15	73-13	73-13	16-34	1-30	81-3	13-5	98-21	13-19	3-0	78-9	4-36	4-9	Nil	Nil	4-9
12.	Coorg	Nil	Nil	4-15	Nil	Nil	Nil	4-0	Nil	3-21	Nil	Nil	5-16	Nil	Nil	8-34	Nil	Nil	8-34
13.	Parath-Piploda	0-10	Nil	1-9	0-13	0-13	Nil	1-0	0-10	Nil	0-10	Nil	4-30	0-20	Nil	1-0	Nil	Nil	1-0
No.	Province	1941-45						1945-46						1946-47					
		Bhang	Charas	Ganja	Bhang	Charas	Ganja	Bhang	Charas	Ganja	Bhang	Charas	Ganja	Bhang	Charas	Ganja	Bhang	Charas	Ganja
1.	Madras	94-5	Nil	951-38	136-2	135-15	944-15	135-15	Nil	994-13	113-31	Nil	701-24	127-1	Nil	416-32	Nil	Nil	416-32
2.	Bombay	148-13	Nil	949-12	144-15	139-1	1026-26	139-1	Nil	1170-33	174-33	Nil	1158-10	52-24	Nil	312-12	Nil	Nil	312-12
3.	West Bengal	308-6	Nil	730-1	271-1	263-11	694-28	263-11	Nil	702-38	268-25	Nil	709-25	292-16	Nil	684-39	Nil	Nil	684-39
4.	United Provinces	3473-6	30-20	447-6	665-3	3810-14	621-3	3810-14	Nil	772-32	3972-18	Nil	1007-1	3312-20	Nil	857-30	Nil	Nil	857-30
5.	East Punjab	2570-34	0-7	Nil	389-37	480-28	Nil	480-28	Nil	Nil	557-24	Nil	Nil	147-31	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	O.P. and Berar	86-6	Nil	347-86	78-23	68-1	633-5	68-1	Nil	648-10	65-26	Nil	698-5	76-28	Nil	712-16	Nil	Nil	712-16
7.	Bihar	364-25	Nil	332-4	353-36	340-39	534-25	340-39	Nil	517-31	407-23	Nil	536-20	414-10	Nil	512-24	Nil	Nil	512-24
8.	Orissa	169-16	Nil	252-6	50-13	205-0	205-0	31-34	Nil	258-18	90-7	Nil	270-3	112-6	Nil	202-3	Nil	Nil	202-3
9.	Assam	0-14	Nil	339-11	Nil	243-20	Nil	Nil	Nil	235-23	Nil	Nil	193-28	Nil	Nil	231-8	Nil	Nil	231-8
10.	Delhi	115-33	Nil	Nil	104-30	94-37	Nil	94-37	Nil	109-20	109-20	Nil	Nil	205-35	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Ajmer-Merwara	148-20	0-6	13-6	92-23	70-37	52-36	70-37	Nil	28-9	127-9	Nil	28-11	133-15	Nil	13-32	Nil	Nil	13-32
12.	Coorg	Nil	Nil	21-25	Nil	17-33	17-33	Nil	Nil	9-21	Nil	Nil	17-15	Nil	Nil	21-0	Nil	Nil	21-0
13.	Parath-Piploda	9-39	Nil	1-10	0-20	1-15	1-15	1-15	1-20	2-0	0-20	Nil	2-0	1-0	Nil	2-0	Nil	Nil	2-0

Figures relating to the C. P. and Berar are for the calendar years 1938-1947.

Shri R. M. Nalwade's Starred Question No. 687 (b) of 3rd March 1949.

CONTRACT WITH MESSRS. A. H. WHEELER AND COMPANY.

The last Contract on the G. I. P. Railway was entered into on 1st January, 1946.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

TRANSFER FROM PAKISTAN OF KASHMIRI HARIJANS AND OTHER NON-MUSLIMS

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news, published in the *Hindustan Times*, dated 1st March, 1949, on page 8, column 5, to the effect that "a large number of Harijans, belonging to Kashmir State are in Murree and Rawalpindi. The Government of India has been urged to make arrangements for their transfer"?

(b) If so, how far is it correct?

(c) What have Government done or propose to do in this matter?

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

(b) It is known that a number of non-Muslims belonging to Kashmir State are in Murree and Rawalpindi. Some of them are Harijans.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: May I know when we may get the correct information about the matter? After how many days?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is difficult to give any idea as to how long it will take, but I can inform the honourable member that about twenty Harijans have been already evacuated and the matter may be taken up at the next Inter-Dominion Conference.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 17th March, 1949.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

SALE OF LAND IN CANTONMENTS WITHOUT AUCTION

***1116. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any lands have been given during the year 1948 to private persons in Indian Cantonments without auction and if so, what area and what premiums have been charged?

(b) Were the grants made for business or private purposes?

(c) Is the sanction of Government obtained when rules regarding sales of land by auction are waived?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes. The area of land leased out in this manner during 1948 is 1.497 acres and the premia charged amount to Rs. 21,682.

(b) Both.

(c) Yes.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know why this departure has been made by selling these lands without auctioning and against the land sale rules?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: This is not a new departure. Provision exists and land has always been given. It is the normal practice that has been followed.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that under the land sale rules this right is given on extraordinary occasions and for public purposes and it is not for private lands or business lands that this right has been vested in the authorities? Am I correct? If so, why has this right been exercised in all such cases?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: If the honourable members would like to have some more information, I can state that this power has been given to the G.O.C.-in-Cs. of the three Commands and this lease for private purpose has been given by the three Commands, Eastern Command, Southern Command and Western Command.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what would have been the price if this land had been sold by auction as against the premium of Rs. 21,682?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am afraid it is hypothetical.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether Government approve of this policy of selling these lands by private arrangement?

Mr. Speaker: In other words, he wants to know whether Government propose to reconsider the policy.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: We have strictly followed the rules. We are not in favour of giving lands by private arrangement. We have done so only in exceptional cases where the necessary for such a private lease has been recognised.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: This total land that has been given by private arrangement, 1,497 acres, may I know the number of individuals to whom it has been given?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I require notice.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What are the exceptional cases just referred to by the Honourable Minister?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I can give a complete list of these people who have got this land. I have not got it here, but I can supply the honourable members.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Yes, Sir. I would like to have that information.

AMENDMENT OF CANTONMENT ACT

*1117. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government have received the resolutions passed at the All India Cantonment Conference held in August, 1948 in Delhi?

(b) Is it a fact that one of the resolutions related to the appointment of a Committee for amending the Cantonment Act?

(c) If so, what steps have Government taken in that direction?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A committee of which the honourable member himself is a member, and another member of this House the Chairman, has already been set up to examine this and certain other questions relating to cantonments.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have certain zonal committees also been set up in this connection?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Yes, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What are the powers and functions of this Central Committee vis-a-vis the powers and functions of the zonal committees?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The Central committee is the Central body. They have got these zonal committees, which have been set up to assist the Central Committee.

Seth Govind Das: Have Committees been appointed for all zones or there are still certain zones which are left and the committees have to be appointed?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I made this point quite clear in the discussion on the Defence expenditure. What we call "primary" committees have been appointed for each of the cantonments. Then over and above them, three zonal committees, one each in Eastern Command, Southern Command and Western Command have been set up, and above them is the Central Committee vis-a-vis the powers and functions of the zonal committees? that they like.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: I want to know how the personnel of these regional committees are composed. Who are the people, official and non-official?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I think there is one elected member of the cantonment board and one nominee of the provincial government, but I am not definite about that and would like to verify.

PREVENTION AND CURE OF LEPROSY

*1118. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what steps Government have taken for the treatment and control of leprosy in the country?

(b) What expenses have been incurred by Government for this purpose?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) The matter is primarily the concern of the Provincial Governments. The Government of India have, however, appointed a Committee to report on the establishment of a Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute in India. The report is awaited.

(b) The Central Government make overall grants to Provinces for Development Schemes and it is for the Provincial Governments to allocate the funds as between their various schemes including Medical and Public Health schemes. Government have no information about the expenditure incurred by Provincial Governments on leprosy relief.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: May I know how many indoor hospitals and outdoor dispensaries there are in the country for treatment of leprosy?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I could furnish that information to the member.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Is there any leprosy colony in this country?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There are some leprosy colonies.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the subject being provincial, details may not be available just at this moment.

Shrinati G. Durgabai: May I know whether the Honourable Minister is aware of the plans, if any, of the provincial Governments and if so, what are they?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I could give some rough estimate about what the provinces do wish to do for leprosy during the next five years. If they are able to get the money they have got quite extensive schemes for leprosy work which would amount to about Rs. 2 crores of expenditure during the next five years.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Has Government taken any steps to stop door to door begging of the lepers in the towns specially?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not know how that question arises from this exactly, but I do not think that any special legislation has been undertaken in regard to beggars that happen to be suffering from leprosy.

Seth Govind Das: The Honourable Minister stated "if the provincial governments get sufficient money for this work"—may I know whether any specific grant to the provincial governments is going to be given in the next five years by the Central Government and is there any plan for it?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That question does not arise, because, as I have already said in answer to (b) of the question, the Central Government makes overall development grants to the provinces and it is up to the provinces to allocate them according to the schemes which they wish to encourage.

Seth Govind Das: No, Sir. I wanted to ask whether among the grants which the Central Government gives to provinces there is any specific grant for leprosy.

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, Sir.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: What are the provinces most infected with this disease?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Madras and Orissa.

Shri H. V. Kamath: As revealed by statistics during the last five years, is leprosy on the increase or decrease in our country?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I could not give that information.

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Does the Government know that poor and insufficient food is the main contributory cause...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya: Have Government any intention of trying naturopathy on leprosy?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not think that question arises.

LOANS SANCTIONED BY INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

*1119. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of loans, together with the names of the borrowers, granted by the Industrial Finance Corporation since its inception?

(b) How many of these are individual concerns, Corporate bodies, limited or otherwise, and Co-operative Societies?

(c) How many of them come under the category of new industries and how many are existing industries?

(d) What are the names of the industries for which loans have been given?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The total amount of loans sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India since its inception is Rs. 2.25 crores. The borrowing concerns are entitled to the secrecy, which is customary between banker and customer, with regard to their financial transactions and it would not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the borrowers. Secrecy is also enjoyed by section 39 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act.

(b) Under Section 2(c) of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, only Public Limited Companies and Co-operative Societies are eligible for financial assistance from the Corporation. No advances have, therefore, been granted to individuals, partnership firms and private limited companies, and advances have been sanctioned only to public limited companies. Co-operative Societies have taken very little interest in the facilities offered by the Corporation and so far only one formal application has been received from a Co-operative Society, which is at present under investigation.

(c) Of the twelve loans sanctioned, six are for the purpose of assisting newly established concerns and six for assisting existing industries.

(d) The names of industries which have been assisted so far are—

- (i) Machinery manufacturing —
- (ii) Electrical engineering
- (iii) Ceramics
- (iv) Iron and Steel foundaries
- (v) Glass Works
- (vi) Lead Acid batteries
- (vii) Non-ferrous metals and metallurgical industry
- (viii) Electric supply undertaking
- (ix) Chemicals including light as well as heavy chemicals
- (x) Textile mills.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister has stated that six loans have been sanctioned for assisting newly established concerns and six to supplement the existing industries. Do these industries relate to old ones or to new ones?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Both.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What are the new industries?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I could get out a list for the honourable member. I have not the information ready.

Mr. Homi Mody: In the case of public limited companies, are the advances given to them distinguishable in any way from advances which would be made by banks?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not quite follow the drift of the honourable member's question. What does he mean by principle?

Mr. Homi Mody: Is the Industrial Finance Corporation going in for ordinary banking?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: What the Industrial Finance Corporation does it to give loans for assisting the financing of industries. Whether that is a different kind of operation from banking or the same kind of operation is for the honourable member to judge.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Has this Corporation made it an invariable rule that no loan shall be granted to private limited companies; and have they fixed any minimum amount below which no loan will be granted?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: So far as I can remember, there is no minimum limit fixed. But there is a maximum limit fixed.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What percentage of the demand for advances have the Government been able to meet so far?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Does the honourable member mean what proportion of the applications made so far?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I have not the information but I could collect it for him.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Are these loans granted in lump sum, or by instalments according to the progress made by the industries concerned?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That depends on the circumstances of each case and according to requirements.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Arising out of question (b) the Honourable Minister said that one Co-operative Society had made an application. May I know for what industry has the Co-operative Society applied?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is of co-operative industrial undertaking I do not have the details.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: What is the machinery that the Government has set up to see that these loans are properly utilised for the development of industry?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is the responsibility of the Board of Directors. They have an Executive Committee which deals with these matters, and I understand the procedure followed is that the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, consults the particular Ministry of Government concerned with the undertaking and gets their assistance and advice, and in some cases they also consult outside experts.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Has this Industrial Corporation got its branch offices in several provinces?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: At present they have three offices. There is the head office in Delhi; there is an office in Calcutta and there is an office in Bombay. I believe there is a proposal under investigation for setting up an office in Madras. Once the office in Madras is set up, I think the next in order on the list would be Kanpur. I am not aware of any proposals for other offices.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: Have the Government prepared any plan for starting new industries to be financed by this Corporation?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: No. The Government have no such plan; but the Industrial Finance Corporation is expected to use its own judgment in regard to these matters.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Was any loan given to cottage industries?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is not likely that cottage industries would come within the sphere of public limited companies, unless they come in as co-operative societies.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Government satisfied with the progress which this Industrial Corporation is making?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Quite so.

Shri R. L. Malviya: Is the loan open for limited concerns and co-operative societies in the merged States of the Union?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes. I think the scope of the Act extends to the provinces of India and to acceding States which have acceded for this purpose.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know the total number of companies which have taken advantage of this loan of Rs. 2.25 crores?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Twelve altogether.

STANDARDISATION OF SALARIES OF TEACHERS

*1120. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any action was taken in increasing the salaries of teachers as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education?

(b) Is there any proposal before Government to standardise the salaries of teachers engaged in primary, secondary and college institutions throughout the Indian Dominion?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes. The Provincial Governments have been requested to bring the salaries up to the minimum level recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education and most of them have revised the scales. Government of India have also approved several Development Schemes of Provinces which aim at the raising of salaries of teachers and sanctioned grants for the purpose.

Statement showing the scales of salaries prescribed in the Provinces is laid on the table.

(b) No. There is no proposal under consideration for standardisation of salaries of teachers throughout India. It is not possible to do so in view of varying local circumstances and financial conditions of the Provinces. A minimum of Rs. 40, however, in case of Primary School Teachers (trained) and a scale of Rs. 150-300 for trained graduates in Secondary Schools have been recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means of Financing Education, set up by the Government of India.

STATEMENT

Provincial Scales for Primary and Secondary School Teachers with Qualifications.

Provinces	Salaries of teachers.	
Assam	Trained teachers in Primary Schools	Rs. 25.
Bihar	(i) Trained Matrics (in Primary Schools)	Rs. 30—55.
	(ii) Matriculates (in girls Middle Schools to be opened).	Rs. 50—75.
	(iii) In Government High Schools for girls.	Rs. 85—125.
Bombay	Trained Primary teachers	Rs. 40—1—50—1½—65—2½—90.
	Untrained Primary teachers	Selection grade for 15% of cadre. Rs. 35—1—40 with a pause of 2 years on the starting pay.
	Secondary Schools:	
	Graduates	Rs. 75—5—130—EB—6—160—8—200
	Under-graduates	Rs. 61—3—85—EB—4—125—5—140
C.P.	Junior Basic Schools	Rs. 30—2—40—1—50. C.C.L.A. as prescribed for Government servants.
	Senior Basic Schools:	
	(i) Head Master	Rs. 40—2—50—1—60
	(iii) Assistant Master.	*Rs. 30—2—40—1—50
East Punjab	J. V.'s.	Rs. 30—75.
	S. V.'s.	Rs. 40—90.
	Trained Graduates.	Rs. 80—150.
Madras	Government Schools.	Schools under Local bodies. Schools under Panchayat and Private Managements.
	Elementary Schools.	
	Lower Elementary grade.	23—1—35 . . . 23—1—33 . . . †11 untrained. 18 trained. ‡
	Higher Elementary grade.	30—1—50 . . . 30—1—45 . . . 25—½ (half)—30. ‡
	Secondary Elementary grade	45—3—80—2—90 . . . 40—1½—55—2—75 . . . 35—1—45 . . .
	Secondary Schools (Government)	
	School Assistants Grade I	Rs. 165—5—205—10—245.
	Grade II	Rs. 85—5—125—10—175.
	Other teachers	Rs. 45—3—60—2—90
	High Schools.	
	Grade I.	Rs. 85—5—125—10—175.
	Grade II	Rs. 45—3—60—2—90

* In addition C.C.L.A. will be given at the rate prescribed for Government servants.

† Managements have been asked to supplement the pay by Rs. 2 from their resources.

‡ Managements have been asked to supplement the pay by Rs. 5 from their resources.

Orissa

(i) Basic Trained Teachers for Junior Basic Schools. Rs. 45—3—60—E B —3—75 (Government Schools.)

Ditto. Rs. 40—3—70 (Aided Schools) .

(ii) Graduate teachers in High Schools :
Males Rs. 65—105

Females (trained). Rs. 70—120.

United Provinces

Trained Matric Rs. 30—50.

Hindustani Middle trained Rs. 20—1—25 with D. A. of Rs. 5.

Untrained teachers Rs. 25—1—30—1—40 —1—45 (with D. A. of 25% of pay).

Trained Graduates Rs. 45—175.

West Bengal

Trained Matrics Rs. 27.

Untrained Matrics Rs. 19.

and trained Non-matrics Rs. 19.

Untrained Non-Matrics. Rs. 15.

(These are exclusive of dearness allowance).

CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS:

Ajmer-Merwara . . . Teachers in Primary Schools (if untrained), } Various scales Rs. 35—1—40—2—60

Trained (Non-Matric) Rs. 50—2—60—3—90

Trained (Matric) Rs. 68—4—120—5—170.

Graduate teachers in High Schools (Various scales). Rs. 80—5—120—8—200—10/2—220.

Selection grade Rs. 150—15—300.

Graduate teachers in High Schools with qualifications similar to those of College Lecturers who are expected to teach in higher classes. Rs. 250—15—400—20—500

Coorg

Teachers in Primary Schools (if untrained) Various Scales Rs. 35 —1—40—2—60. Scales.

Trained (Non-Matric) Rs. 50—2—60—3—90

Trained (Matric) Rs. 68—4—120—5—170.

Graduate teachers in high Schools (Various scales) Rs. 80—5—120—8—200—10/2—220.

Selection grade Rs. 150—15—300.

Same as for Ajmer-Merwara.

Delhi

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Has the Government received any representation from the teachers of the Centrally administered areas about their inadequate salary?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: No, Sir.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Is the Government giving increments or fixing the salary of refugee teachers in accordance with their previous salaries and experience?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that at present in some provinces primary school teachers are paid far less than peons and chaprasis in Government offices?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: It may be. But we have no information.

Mr. Speaker: That is a provincial matter. Next question.

ABSORPTION OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS INTO PERMANENT CADRES

*1121. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have arrived at a decision on the question of absorption of the following classes of Government servants into permanent cadres:

(i) temporary staff; and

(ii) refugees?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The attention of the honourable member is invited to the 'Instructions for the Initial Constitution of the grade of Assistants in the Reorganised Central Secretariat Service' which have been placed in the Library of this House. The question of issuing similar instructions in respect of other grades in the Secretariat is under consideration.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know the number that has been confirmed from among the people recently appointed or appointed after 1947?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I would require notice of that question.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state the maximum period for which an employee has been put on the temporary list?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: There are several employees on a temporary basis serving for many years. This has been a legacy of the past administration.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: Is there any proposal before the Government to limit the period of temporary employment of Government servants?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I have stated the whole thing is being examined.

Sardar Hukam Singh: In view of the fact that a good number of these temporary incumbents have put in more than five years' service, is there any security for them, or can they be turned out with 24 hours' notice?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No, no. They are not being dispensed with on 24 hours' notice. The whole question has been regularised on certain fixed principles. There is no danger of any temporary man being dismissed straightaway except on proved misconduct.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Has it come to the notice of the Honourable Minister that some of the temporary employees in Information and Broadcasting have been dismissed with 24 hours' notice and yet they have put in more than five years service?

Mr. Speaker: The attention of the Honourable Minister will be invited to those cases.

CONSTRUCTION OF STADIUM IN DELHI

***1122. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are contributing for the construction of a Stadium in Delhi?

(b) If so, what is the amount promised and on what conditions will the contribution be made?

(c) When is the construction of the proposed stadium likely to commence?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) I have no information.

REPORT ON INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

***1123. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state why the report on the Ayurvedic system of medicine has not been published so far?

(b) When will this report be published and when will its recommendations be given effect to?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (b). I presume the honourable member is referring to the report of the Indigenous Systems of Medicine Committee. It was published on the 20th February, 1949. The recommendations of the Committee are now under the consideration of Government.

Seth Govind Das: May I know at what stage is the whole thing at present after the publication of the report?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The report has been circulated to the provinces and the Central Government is also considering it.

Seth Govind Das: Has the report been circulated to the various institutions which are interested in indigenous systems of medicine?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have once before replied to this question. Any organisation that wishes can have a copy of the report.

Shri H. V. Kamath: By what date does the Honourable Minister expect to conclude the examination of this report?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is not possible for me to say but as soon as the provincial governments have replied the report will be considered by the Government of India.

Seth Govind Das: Has any time been given to the provinces by which they should give their opinions on that report?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The provinces have been asked to reply as quickly as possible.

Seth Govind Das: I wanted to know whether any specific time has been given to the provinces?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, Sir.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Is it a fact that almost all the provincial governments have recognised the indigenous systems of medicine and have also started some institutions to teach the systems?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Some of the provinces have given certain recognition to indigenous systems of medicine.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: What is the sort of information sought for by circulating the report to the provincial governments?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: According to rules every report has to be sent for information to the provincial governments for their remarks on the recommendations contained in the report.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Have many provincial governments so far approved of the recommendations made by this Committee?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No reply has yet been received.

REQUISITIONING OF HOUSES IN DARYAGANJ, DELHI

***1124. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has requisitioned some houses in Daryaganj belonging to the families of some Communist detenus or convicts; if so, how many and for what purpose; and

(b) what arrangement, if any, has been made for the housing of the families thus evicted?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

***1125. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of the National Cadet Corps, Senior and Junior Divisions, province-wise; and

(b) when it is proposed to raise the Girls' Division?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to my answer to Starred Question No. 239 asked by Shri Kesava Rao on the 9th February 1949 and to the press-note issued by the Ministry of Defence on the 12th February 1949.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the delay in raising the Girls' Division due to the fear in the Honourable Minister's mind that women if trained in the art of war, might neglect the home and the cradle?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

RE-EMPLOYMENT AND EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE TO SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS.

***1126. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers, in each of the Ministries of the Government of India separately, have been given an extension beyond the age of retirement, and how many re-employed after having been placed on the retired list.

- (b) the reasons for adopting such a policy; and
(c) the extra expenditure thereby incurred?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) A statement showing the number of gazetted officers who have been granted extensions of service or who have been re-employed after retirement in the various Ministries of the Government of India, as it stood on the 31st March 1948, is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The general policy of Government in the matter is not to re-employ retired officers or to grant extensions of service to superannuated ones. A departure from this general policy is made only when the re-employment or extension of service of a superannuated officer is considered essential in the public interest owing to the non-availability of experienced and suitably qualified persons.

(c) No extra cost is necessarily involved in the grant of extensions of service to, or re-employment of, superannuated personnel.

STATEMENT		
Name of the Ministry	Number of officers granted extension of service.	Number of officers re-employed.
Communications	..	1
External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations	1	..
Finance	2	9
Food	..	5
Law	..	1
Labour	..	2
Railways	1	..
Relief and Rehabilitation	..	2
Transport	..	2
Works, Mines and Power	2	1
Cabinet Secretariat	1	..
TOTAL	7	23

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Honourable Minister reached any decision as regards the age of retirement for government officers? Is it 55 or 58?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: There is a rule about retirement: the decision is already there and no change has been made in it.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the age of retirement now—55 or 58?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: 55. No change has been made.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Have the Government rejected the Pay Commission's recommendation that the age of superannuation should be raised to 58?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: That is being examined.

Shri R. K. Sidhya: Is it not a fact that in many Ministries 58 has been actually adopted as the superannuation age whereas some officers on the railways have not been granted extension? May I know why is there this distinction in the various Ministries?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I do not think so.

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not think the railways have accepted 58 as the superannuation age.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: For ministerial posts is the age of retirement 60 or 55?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It is sixty.

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING INDIAN CULTURE IN INDIA

***1127. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to invite students from foreign countries to study Indian culture in India;

(b) whether any facilities are offered to these students; and

(c) if there are any students already in India what is their number, nationality, the centres at which they are studying, the facilities offered to them and their courses and terms of stay?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) In order to promote cultural relations between the foreign countries and India, Government as a first step in this connection propose to award the following fellowships and scholarships during 1949-50:

(i) Nine Fellowships to the nationals of France.

(ii) Thirty scholarships to Indians domiciled in the neighbouring Asian and African countries and forty scholarships to the Nationals of these countries for studies in India.

(b) The Government of India will arrange for their admission and accommodation in suitable Indian Institutions and Universities and give them stipends.

(c) At present five East African and six Indonesian students are studying in India; particulars asked for in respect of these are given in the statement, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House.

All these students have been given a stipend of Rs. 200 per month each in addition to tuition and other fees.

STATEMENT				
Number of students	Country	Institution where studying	Terms of Stay	Courses
One	East Africa	Allahabad University.	Upto, June 1949	Arts.
One	Do.	St. Stephen's College.	Up to April, 1950	Arts.
One	Do	Aligarh University, Aligarh	Upto April 1951	Arts.
One	Do.	Benaras University, Benaras.	Upto April 1951.	Arts.
One	Do	Delli Polytechnic, Delli.	Upto July, 1952	Pre-Engineering Course.
One	Indonesia	College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Calcutta.	Upto maximum of 4 years.	Mechanical Engineering.
One	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto	Chemical Engineering.
One	Do.	Bengal Engineering College Howrah.	Ditto.	Mechanical Engineering.
One	Do.	Government Engineering College, Guindy, Madras.	Upto a Maximum of 4 years	Mechanical Engineering.
One	Do.	University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay.	Ditto.	Agricultural Economics.
One	Do.	Shri Krishna Rajendra Jubilee Technical Institute, Bangalore.	Ditto	Textile Technology.

Seth Govind Das: Are these students selected for scholarships or are recommended by the various governments or by any other agency?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: By the various governments.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the scheme on an exchange basis?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes: in case of some countries.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are our students too sent to foreign countries in like manner?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Oh, yes: there are other schemes on a reciprocal basis.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: Have Government prepared any list of the institutions wherein these foreign students have been admitted? If so, on what basis have those institutions been selected?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have got a list a copy of which has been laid on the table. If the honourable member looks into it he will get all the information.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that some of the students who are sons of Indians abroad, when they came to be selected, were selected on the recommendation of the Indians Overseas Associations in the respective countries?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have no information on that point.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: In view of the information which the Honourable Minister has given viz., that our students are also sent to institutions abroad in foreign countries on a reciprocal basis, may I know what culture they are studying and in which countries and what is the number of such students?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Our students have gone to Australia and Egypt and other countries and of course while there they will be studying the culture of those countries.

Shri Maturi Satyanarayana: What is the basis on which the list of these institutions has been prepared?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I am sorry I cannot give the information.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: What is the nature of the courses prescribed for students coming from abroad?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I regret I cannot give the information offhand.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO FOREIGN STUDENTS FOR STUDIES IN INDIA

†*1128. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of scholarships that were awarded to foreign students to study in India?

(b) What expenditure has been incurred in this regard?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Forty-eight scholarships have been awarded by the Government of India since 1943 to foreign students for studies in India.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 2,29,599 has been incurred since 1943 on these scholarships.

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

CURRENCY NOTES IN CIRCULATION

†*1129. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total value of currency in circulation at present:

(i) in the shape of currency notes; and

(ii) in the shape of coins?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (i) The total notes in circulation on the 4th March 1949 amounted to Rs. 1172.38 crores. The detailed information is contained in the weekly accounts of the Reserve Bank which are published in the *Gazette of India*.

(ii) The exact amount of coins is not known but the value of coins put into circulation since 1914-15 to end of 1947-48 amounted to Rs. 211.86 crores, the details of which are given in Statement XLII of the Report on Currency and Finance for the year 1947-48, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House.

INSTITUTIONS FOR GURUKUL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

†*1130. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of institutions where the Gurukula system of education is in vogue;

(b) whether any subsidy or aid is given to any such institutions and if so, what its amount is; and

(c) if no financial aid is at present given, whether Government propose to consider the feasibility of giving such aid?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Institutions of the type mentioned by the honourable member are known to be functioning in Hardwar and other places, but no complete list of such institutions is available with Government.

(b) and (c). The Government of India are considering the question of giving a grant to the Gurukul Vishvavidyalaya, Kangri, Hardwar.

RESEARCH FOR EVOLUTION OF BASIC HINDUSTANI

†*1131. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any linguistic research or survey has been carried out with a view to the evolution of basic Hindustani; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of taking steps to have such a research or survey carried out?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Though linguistic surveys have been held in the past, as e.g., during census operations, this has not been done with a view to the evolution of a basic Hindustani. It may be added that experts do not agree as to whether such a survey can help in the evolution of a language. In view of the importance of the issue, Government will, however, examine the feasibility of such a survey.

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

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN NAVY

*1132. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what the present strength of the Indian Navy is and whether it is fully equipped on modern lines?

(b) Have the Government of India prepared any scheme for the development of the Indian Navy on modern lines?

(c) If so, what is the target fixed and by which date is it likely to be reached and what is the estimated cost for the same?

(d) Have Government entered into any arrangement with any foreign country for the training of Indian Navy personnel, and if so, are there any Indians already receiving such training in any foreign countries?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) The R.I.N. at present consists of one Cruiser, six Frigates and other vessels like Minesweepers, Survey vessel, etc. which generally speaking are equipped on modern lines.

(b) Yes.

(c) It would not be in the public interest to disclose these details.

(d) Yes. A number of Officers and ratings are undergoing higher technical training in the U. K.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: With reference to part (d) of the question may I know what is the amount expended on the training of these officers and ratings who are undergoing higher technical training in U. K.?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I do not think I can give the exact amount just now, but I can supply this information to the honourable member if he so desires.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: What is the maximum and minimum age of the ships in the Navy?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: It depends on the type of the vessel and it is not possible for me to say offhand what is the life of each vessel.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Is it a fact that all the ships are of old model and they have got practically no value in modern naval fighting?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: That is not a correct statement. Some of these ships are new and some are old. Before they are purchased we verify whether it is desirable to purchase them or not. No ship which is of no value to us is purchased.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN AIR FORCE

*1133. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what the present strength of the Indian Air Force is and whether it is fully equipped on modern lines?

(b) Have the Government of India prepared any scheme for the development of the Indian Air Force on modern lines?

(c) If so, what is the target fixed and by which date is it likely to be reached and what is the estimated cost for the same?

(d) Have Government entered into any arrangement with any foreign country to give training to Indians in Aeronautical course, and are there any Indians already receiving such training in any foreign country?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Our Air Force is equipped on modern lines, but it would not be in the public interest to disclose its present strength or the equipment it holds.

(b) Yes.

(c) It would not be in the public interest to disclose these details.

(d) Yes. A number of Air Force personnel are at present undergoing training abroad.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it not a fact that the Air Force is below the strength contemplated several years ago?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I do not exactly follow the honourable member's question. But it is a fact that the Air Force is under strength and we have already taken steps to bring it up to strength.

INSTITUTIONS FOR MILITARY TRAINING

*1134. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there are any colleges in India imparting military training to Indian students?

(b) If so, at which places and are they being maintained wholly or partly by the Government of India?

(c) What amount is being spent every year on this by the Government of India?

(d) Are the students who undergo training in these institutions necessarily to be absorbed in Government service on the completion of their academic career?

(e) Is there any institution for giving regular training to Military staff in the technique of modern warfare?

(f) If so, what expenditure is being incurred by the Government of India on the same?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) No, there is no college under the control of the Central Government where military training is given to the students. I presume, that the honourable member is not referring to the National Cadet Corps Organisation through which military training is given to students who join the National Cadet Corps units formed in various institutions throughout the country.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) Yes, there are a number of training schools within the Armed Forces.

(f) The annual recurring expenditure is of the order of rupees two crores.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any proposal to give military training to civilians by starting rifle clubs and things of that kind?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: That is not covered by this question: it is quite a separate question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Would the Honourable Minister be prepared to examine the question whether Government would subsidise or give grants to any private institution which will undertake to give military training?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: This question has not been examined. The policy so far has been to have only government institutions, but the question of giving grants to private institutions may be examined later on. But at present we are not giving any such aid.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: May I know whether Government will, if found necessary, start a Government Military College?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I really do not understand what the honourable member means by "College". Even some of these Training Institutions are called Colleges. But we do not have any college to impart education in this field like the ordinary colleges.

EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL CADET CORPS

***1135. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state in what places in India Divisions of the National Cadet Corps have been organised?

(b) What is the total non-recurring expenditure so far incurred thereon and what is the recurring expenditure therefor?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) I would invite the attention of the honourable member to the press-note issued by the Ministry of Defence on the 12th February 1949.

(b) Non-recurring: Rs. 78,00,000.

Recurring: Rs. 39,82,000.

The figures are approximate.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE

***1136. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what progress has been made in the organisation of the Indian Territorial Force in India since its announcement was made on the floor of the House?

(b) What is its present strength and in which places in India has it been organised?

(c) What is the total non-recurring expenditure so far incurred thereon and what is the recurring expenditure therefor?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) to (c). I would refer the honourable member to my statement made in the House in the course of the debate on the Defence Services Estimates on the 7th March 1949.

ADMISSION OF INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

***1137. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangements for the admission of Indian students in American Universities are not made in advance;

(b) whether it is a fact that students have to take permission of our Education Office before they can shift from one University or Institution to another;

(c) whether Government are aware that this permission is not quickly obtained and the students often lose the chance of getting admission in a proper college even when it is available; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to look into the matter and take steps to remove the complaints of the students?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) No Government student is sent abroad until it has been confirmed that admission arrangements for him have been finalised.

(b) Yes, under the Immigration Regulations that obtain in the United States of America. In the case of Government scholars sponsoring authorities have to be consulted by our Education Office through this Ministry.

(c) All reasonable help in respect of the desired transfers is given by the Indian Embassy in the United States of America.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I now with regard to the reply given to part (c) of the question whether it is a fact that our Education Office in Washington sometimes takes months to reply to the letters of the students?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: No complaint of this nature has been brought to Government's notice. As far as information is available the Embassy and the persons connected with it give all necessary help without any delay.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that there is no person in our Education Office in Washington who has received education in U.S.A. and who has got any contacts with the Universities there?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I should like to have notice of that question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Honourable Minister aware of a complaint that this organisation which is intended to assist the students has been found actually to obstruct the admission of the students into those Universities?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Government is not aware of any such complaint.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: With reference to part (a) of the question may I know whether Government are making any efforts at all to find admission for private students as distinct from government scholars?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are there any Universities in the United States where admission is barred to Indian students?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: No. None.

Mr. Frank Anthony: What steps are Government taking to secure adequate recognition in foreign countries of Indian degrees and qualifications?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: All that is possible.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: With regard to the reply to part (a), may I know when were these instructions issued—whether this arrangement that accommodation is booked in colleges beforehand has been recently introduced or it has been the old practice?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Instructions were issued many years back.

OVERSEAS SCHOLARS RETURNED DURING 1948-49

***1138. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholars who have returned to India after completing their studies overseas during the year 1948-49 and how many out of them have been employed by Government;

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(b) the total amount of money spent by Government on them; and
(c) whether it is a fact that some of these scholars have to wait as long as six months before getting employment, and if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of asking the Overseas Division of the Ministry of Education to find suitable employments for these scholars soon after their return from overseas?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) 320, namely 200 Central Scholars and 120 Provincial Scholars. Out of these 103 Central and 63 Provincial Scholars have been employed or offered employment.

(b) Rs. 61,76,000 (Rupees Sixty-one lakhs and seventy-six thousand only) approximately.

(c) Some of the returned scholars who were sent abroad against the anticipated posts which did not materialise due to postponement of the Development plans concerned, had to wait till a suitable alternative employment could be found for them. Every effort is made by Government to provide them with suitable employment as early as possible. If a scholar is not secured employment within a maximum period of five months from the date of report of return, he is released from the Bond.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are these government scholars on their return employed directly by the Government or have they got to come through the Federal Public Service Commission?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: They are employed directly by the Government in the first instance on a temporary basis.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: How many scholars are there who returned from U.S.A. and who could not be provided with employment within the time-limit of five months and have been released from the obligations under the Bond?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would require notice.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that those who have been employed have not been employed suitably or have been employed in other works and not in the posts for which they were trained?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Firstly we try to employ them in the Ministry against whose requirements they were selected, then other Ministries of the Government of India, and then Universities, Provincial Governments, technical institutions and so on and so forth.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether all the scholars who have returned have been employed by the Government or by private firms also?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Some have been employed by Government, some by private firms and some are still unemployed.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: How many were appointed by private firms?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I should like to have notice of that question.

Seth Govind Das: Is any effort made by the Government in the case of those students who are not employed by the Government so that they may get jobs somewhere else?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes, Sir, Government see to that.

Mr. Homi Mody: Are Government aware that the number of students sent abroad at public expense is already in excess of the number that can be absorbed by Government or by private industry?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I cannot say.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that those students who are employed have also to appear before the Public Service Commission?

Mr. Speaker: That has been replied to.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know, Sir, whether there is any demand from the industry for such candidates?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes, Sir.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPA RESORTS

***1139. Dr. V. Subramaniam**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the arrangements made by the Government of India for the establishment in India of organised spa resorts on the model obtaining in European countries?

(b) Has any geological survey of India been made with a view to ascertaining the mineral springs in India and the properties of such spring waters?

(c) Have the properties of water in rivers like the Ganga and the Godavari been examined and if so, what are the results?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) No arrangements have been made but the question is under consideration, in consultation with Provincial Governments.

(b) A survey of the mineral springs in India was made by the Geological Survey of India during 1939-41. Dr. P. K. Ghosh, incharge of this work, gave particulars of 123 springs located in Bihar, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces and Punjab. An examination of these waters suggests that they are comparable in their properties with well-known springs in Europe and elsewhere.

(c) Chemical and other tests were carried out on the waters of the Ganga and the Sone in 1917 and 1923 by the Bihar Public Health Department, but they did not substantiate the popular belief that these waters had any curative value.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Honourable Minister got any information as to how many of our countrymen and women on an average resort annually to foreign countries for this Spa treatment?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, Sir, I have no information.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: With regard to the reply given to part (b), may I know whether the Honourable Minister's attention has been drawn to a mineral spring situated about forty miles away from Delhi, in Gurgaon District, and whether she is aware that no proper use is made of that spring?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, Sir.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Have any efforts been made to make a commercial use of these mineral waters?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have already said that we are consulting Provincial Governments about this matter.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether any survey has been undertaken to assess the value of the waters of the Godavari?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have already answered that in part (b) of my answer to the Question.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Sir, there was no answer on that.

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have said that a survey of the mineral springs was made by the Geological Survey of India in 1939-41.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: But that was in regard to the Ganga and the Sone?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Godavari is not included amongst the rivers.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I ask whether in the report of that survey, which is before the Honourable Minister, there is mention of a fine sulphur spring at Vajreshwari near Bombay?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

IMPORT DUTY ON EDUCATIONAL FILM-STRIPS

*1140. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether educational film-strips are permitted to be imported into India free of import duty?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: No. The question of their exemption from duty is under consideration.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How long has this been under consideration?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It has been under consideration for some time but the decision I think is expected to be made quite soon.

DEVALUATION OF CURRENCY IN EUROPEAN MARSHALL AID COUNTRIES

*1141. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement of the United States of America Treasury Secretary to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington, published in the Delhi newspapers of the 18th February, 1949 suggesting the devaluation of currency in European Marshall Aid countries; and

(b) whether Government have considered the effect of such devaluation on our sterling balances and our trade balances in soft currency areas?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) I have seen a press report of the statement.

(b) Such matters are constantly under review.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know whether Government have also considered its effect on our trade with Britain and also with other countries which have got customs Union with Britain in this regard?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I have seen so far only the very brief press reports that have appeared in the Indian papers, of the statement made by the Secretary to the United States Treasury, and frankly I am unable to follow, from the press statement that I have seen, what really is the intention behind the Secretary's statement.

INDIAN EXPORTS TO U.S.A.

*1142. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the current year's Indian exports to the United States of America is expected to reach a level of 300 million dollars;

(b) the dollar resources we had to our credit as a result of our sterling agreement with Britain and also as a result of trade balance as at the end of the year 1947-48, giving separate figures for both;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in Delhi newspapers of the 18th February, 1949 and the statement of

Mr. Snyder, United States of America Treasury Secretary, that rise of prices in the United States of America since 1946 has reduced the buying power of the United States of America dollar; and

(d) whether this was brought in due time to the notice of Indian merchants engaged in export and import trade as also Government delegations going to United States of America and other dollar areas for making purchases?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) I presume the honourable member is referring to exports during the current financial year. According to the Sea Borne Trade Accounts the value of Indian exports to the U.S.A. for the 9 months April to December, 1948 amounts to Rs. 54.19 crores=\$163 million. It is not likely, therefore, that the honourable member's estimate for the whole year will be correct.

(b) India's hard currency deficit during 1947-48 amounted to Rs. 75.62 crores=\$227 million. Up to December, 1947, there was no quantitative restriction on the convertibility of our Sterling Balances. For the period January-June, 1948, such convertibility was limited to £10 million and for the period July 1948-June, 1949 to £15 million.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government of India and Indian merchants engaged in export and import trade became aware of the rise of prices in the United States concurrently with such rise.

Shri Biswanath Das: Arising out of reply to part (c) of my Question, may I know whether Government have taken any steps to move the Government of England regarding our share of the dollar pool so as to conserve our dollar resources?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That matter, of course, would come up for review at a very near date in the future.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Honourable Minister aware that there are huge dollar balances standing in the names of certain Indian firms and individuals?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Well, that matter has been brought to my notice and I am having very active investigations undertaken.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know whether the honourable the Finance Minister is aware of the fact that there are blackmarket dollar assets available in this country?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: That is precisely the point which I think the honourable member had raised.

TONGA RATES IN DELHI

*1143. **Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the scheduled rates of tonga-hire in Delhi and New Delhi?

(b) Who fixes the tonga rates?

(c) When were they last reviewed?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) A copy of the schedule containing the rates of tonga-hire applicable in the Delhi urban area is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The Delhi Municipal Committee, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner.

(c) In 1944.

STATEMENT

DELHI MUNICIPALITY

War Time Hackney Carriage Schedule sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, vide Notification No. F.2(17)/44-L.S.G., dated the 17th November, 1944.

Journeys within the limits of the Delhi Urban Area (i.e. the area comprised in Delhi Municipality, the New Delhi Municipality, the Civil Station, Notified Area and the Fort Notified Area).

SCHEDULE I

Hiring Time

For 1st hour—

	Rate
	Rs. A. P.
If the hackney carriage has been driven for a continuous journey of more than five miles.	2 0 0
Otherwise	1 4 0
For each subsequent hour or part of an hour	1 0 0
For a journey not exceeding 2½ miles completed within half an hour	0 12 0

SCHEDULE II

Journeys extending outside the Delhi Urban Area, including return journey, if the return journey is completed within time mentioned in last column.

From	To	Rate Rs.	Time within which journey must be completed.
Delhi Main Ry. Station ...	Delhi Cantonment	7	6 hours
Do ...	Okhla or Kalkaji	6	6 "
Do ...	Humayun's Tomb and Nizamuddin	5	5 "
Do ...	Qutab	3	8 "
Do ...	Shadkhan	3	3 "
New Delhi ...	Qutab	6	6 "
New Delhi ...	Okhla or Kalkaji	5	5 "

General Note.—1. For journeys outside the Delhi Urban Area not covered by the entries in Schedule II the hirer must settle terms with the owner or driver of the hackney carriage.

2. The above rates are of Hind Class tongas. Fares for IVth Class tongas shall be three quarters of the above rates.

3. The hirer is at liberty to make a private agreement with the owner or driver of the hackney carriage for a lesser charge.

4. Should any driver charge more than the scheduled fare a complaint should be made to the Secretary of the Delhi Municipal Committee.

By order,

M. C. GAGERNA, B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the rates fixed for tongas are not really the rates charged by them?

Mr. Speaker: I think the question is of such a minor importance that we need not spend any time on it.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know who is actually in charge of the arrangements regarding transport in this Metropolitan City of Delhi? Who is responsible for the way in which the transport arrangements are made?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: May I know how this arises from this Question?

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITY FOR NATUROPATHY AND NATURE CURE CLINICS

*1144. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state if Government are aware that it was the wish of Mahatma Gandhi to establish a University for education of Naturopathy and clinics throughout the country for promotion of nature cure?

(b) If so, what steps have Government taken so far in this direction?

(c) If not, do Government propose to take any steps in the matter?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Gandhiji believed in Nature Cure but there was never any intention in his mind of establishing a University for Naturopathy.

(b) and (c). Government have no proposals for the development of the study and practice of "Nature Cure."

Shri H. V. Kamath: What are the reasons for not having any proposals, Sir?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No proposals have been sent to Government by naturopaths in this country.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Do Government intend to initiate anything at their own instance?

MILITARY TRAINING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

*1145. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government have got any scheme for giving military or semi-military training to students of secondary schools, both for the boys and girls?

(b) If so, what is that scheme?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) I would refer the honourable member to two book-lets recently published by the Ministry of Defence, one entitled "Objects and Organisation of the National Cadet Corps" and the other "The National Cadet Corps, What It Is And Why", copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

OPENING OF CENTRES FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE

*1146. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken to start centres for physical training and what is Government's scheme for promotion of physical culture?

(b) Will Government consider the desirability of such training and take early steps to draft a plan and bring it into operation?

(c) While considering the plan will Government keep in view the introduction of Akharas and the Yogic system of physical culture?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). The Government of India set up in May, 1948, a Committee on Physical Education to draw up a comprehensive plan of Physical Education for the whole country. Its recommendations are being examined in consultation with the Provinces. Due to financial stringency, the Government of India have been compelled to reduce its programme for 1949-50, but in view of the importance of physical education, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for helping Physical Education Centres in the Provinces and a sum of Rs. 25,000 for setting up a Central Board of Physical Education and Recreation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Honourable Minister, Sir, any knowledge of the splendid value of Yogic culture for the all-round development of human personality?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I am thankful for the information given by the honourable member.

Shri H. V. Kamath: I did not catch the reply, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He said the honourable member has given him information for which he is thankful.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

*1147. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider the advisability of introducing physical training as a compulsory subject for secondary education both for boys and girls in the Centrally Administered Areas?

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, do Government propose to consider the inclusion of Akharas and Yogic system of Physical Culture in the courses and how long would it take to bring it into operation?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Government appointed a Committee on Physical Education which has recommended such a course. Government now propose to set up a Central Board of Physical Education, and the matter raised by the honourable member will be referred to this Board.

ACQUISITION OF LAND ON NAJAFGARH ROAD, DELHI FOR INDUSTRIAL SUPPLEMENTARY AREA SCHEME

*1148. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the supplementary question by Shri Deshbandhu Gupta raised on Starred Question No. 581 asked on the 22nd February, 1949 and state how many representations from the people protesting against the proposed acquisition of their land for the Industrial Supplementary Area Scheme on Najafgarh Road, Delhi, have been received?

(b) What action has been taken on each of the representations and what orders have been passed, if any?

(c) Are Government aware that some of the persons are keen to put up small factories on their own land? If so, will Government please see that no hardship is done to them and they are allowed to retain their land on the same conditions on which the Delhi Cloth and General Mills is being permitted by the Delhi Improvement Trust?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Five.

(b) Two representations have been rejected and action on two others is held up as it is understood that one of the petitioners is taking legal action in the matter, while with regard to the fifth representation the Delhi Improvement Trust has been asked to give due consideration to the requirements of the objector in the plan of allotment.

(c) One case has come to the notice of Government where the petitioner wants to set up his own factory. The possibility of allowing such persons to retain their land will be examined.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that there are large areas which have been notified by the Improvement Trust for the last ten years, and the Improvement Trust has not yet acquired those areas? Will Government please consider the desirability of allowing these areas also to be made use of by the owners?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: If the honourable member will let me have the detailed lists of these lands, I will certainly recommend the consideration of the suggestion.

COMPENSATION BY DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST FOR LAND ACQUIRED FOR DELHI CLOTH AND GENERAL MILLS LTD.

*1149. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state if Government are aware that the price paid by the Delhi Improvement Trust for the land which has quite recently been acquired for giving to the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Limited, is that which prevailed in 1939 or so?

(b) Are Government aware that the Agriculturists and other small land owners who have to part with their possessions at a rate which prevailed about five to ten years before, are put to very heavy losses which adds to their miseries in these hard days?

(c) Is the Trust or the party concerned prepared to pay to the Agriculturists and other land owners the prevailing rates at the time of actual acquisition?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Compensation has been paid with reference to the date on which notice under Section 36 of the Trust Law was issued as required by Law. The date in this case was the 18th July, 1942.

(b) As the value of property has gone up since then some hardship is inevitable.

(c) This is not possible under the Law as it stands.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Why is it, Sir, that prices commensurate with present-day prices are not being paid to the peasants? Why are they paid only the 1942 prices?

Mr. Speaker: I think that is a matter of law. Under the Land Acquisition Act, the price payable is with reference to the date on which the notification issued. That is the law.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Have Government any proposal to make available alternative pieces of agricultural lands to those agriculturists who are deprived of their land?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not think this question arises.

Mr. Speaker: No, it does not arise.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: How does the Government propose to compensate those people who are forced out of their lands to sustain this loss?

Mr. Speaker: We are going into a wider question which would be the subject matter of a debate.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that in many cases the Improvement Trust has given developed land in exchange of the land acquired by them?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid we are going into arguments. That may not be possible always.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What action have Government taken to compensate these poor peasants because of the losses they have suffered on account of Government's laws?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Do Government propose to rehabilitate the people whose land has been acquired?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not see how this can arise from this question. Government has to acquire land for its purposes, and it has to acquire it under the existing law, and until that law is changed, we cannot acquire it in any other way.

SEARCH OF MASTER TARA SINGH AT NARELA

***1150. Master Nand Lal:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the person and the luggage of Master Tara Singh were searched on his arrest at Narela Railway Station; and

(b) if so, what articles were found in the search?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes.

(b) One licensed six-chambered revolver, some cartridges were found.

RULES RE USE OF STATE PROPERTY BY RULERS

***1151. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether any rules have been framed governing the question of the Rulers of States keeping property for their own use out of State properties?

(b) If so, on what basis have they been framed?

(c) Are all the princes governed by the same rules?

(d) If not, why not?

(e) Have the Rulers given any undertaking not to dispose of the property so acquired in future and if not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) No.

(b), (c) and (e). Do not arise.

(d) Government do not contemplate any case in which such claims can be successfully made.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINALS

***1152. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what special measures have been taken so far by the Government of India to educate or wipe out illiteracy in Adivasi areas?

(b) Do Government intend to send a deputation to foreign countries to study the ways where such problems have been tackled?

(c) Do Government consider that the ordinary measures will be suited for their educational uplift?

(d) If not, what measures are they adopting and when will they be implemented?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Under the Central Aborigines and Hill Tribes Scholarships Scheme the Government of India have granted 85 Scholarships to the Aborigines and Hill Tribes during 1948-49 at a cost of Rs. 50,000 for studies beyond the Matriculation stage. The question of the continuation of the Scheme during 1949-50 and subsequent years is under consideration.

A five year Educational Development Plan has been prepared for the backward communities living in the Tribal Areas on the North-East Frontier of Assam which is administered by the Centre. The salient features of the Plan are given in the statement laid on the table.

The Provinces have also included Schemes in their Educational Development Plans for the educational uplift of the aborigines, for which purpose they are receiving partial grants from the Centre. The statement on the table shows the provisions made by them.

(b) Not at present.

(c) Yes. The Government of India consider that the Scheme of Basic Education modified with a view to suit special local circumstances will be suitable for the educational uplift of the Adivasis.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT.

Special provision made for the Education of Aborigines in the Five-Year Plans and the Schemes which have already been implemented.

PROVINCIAL PLANS

1. Assam—

(i) Opening of at least 50 Primary Schools annually in all the Excluded Areas viz. Lushai, Naga and North Cachar Hills etc.

The scheme has been implemented in 1947-48 and since is in progress.

(ii) Opening 3 High Schools—one each in Lushai Hills, North Cachar Hills and the Sadiya Frontier Tract, and Opening 5 Middle Schools annually in the excluded Areas and providing necessary inspectorate.

2. Bihar—

(i) Award of scholarships to Aborigines of Chota Nagpur and Santal Parganas for their education and cultural development.

(ii) Construction of hostels for Aboriginal students.

Both the schemes have been Approved for implementation in the year 1948-49.

3. Bombay—

Grant-in-aid to local authorities and voluntary agencies to encourage them to open special Primary Schools and Hostels for aboriginal tribes.

4. C. P. and Berar—

(i) Award of scholarships to Students in aboriginal areas.

(ii) Opening of 500-Primary Schools in villages in partially excluded areas.

The former scheme was approved for implementation in 1946-47 and the latter in 1946-47 and 1947-48.

Orissa

(i) Starting of Basic Schools of residential type and Day Schools etc. with a view to spreading literacy among the aboriginals and Semi-Aboriginals and the partially excluded areas.

(ii) Providing more scholarships and slates to the students of hill tribes and backward communities among others.

The latter scheme was implemented in 1946-47 and was in progress in 1947-48 and the former one was implemented in 1947-48.

Central Plans

The five-year Educational Plan has been prepared for the backward communities living in the Tribal Areas on the North-west Frontier of Assam. It aims at evolving a type of educated man, who is willing and is able to assist in the progress of these areas. It is also proposed to evolve a curriculum for the schools which will be closely linked with Agriculture. An important feature of the teachers' training will be for each man to spend a fixed period in the village of the tribe with which he is to work, to enable him to learn his language and ways of thought. As an experiment it is also intended to start a school of the type known in America as Jean's School. This will be located at one of the experimental farms and will be in the nature of a small model village where a few entire families will learn improved methods of agriculture, simple hygiene and so forth. In all 55 Primary Schools are proposed to be opened in the first five-year period.

Shri H. V. Kamath: At present, Sir, what is the percentage of illiteracy in Adivasi areas?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO SCHOOLS IN STATES

*1153. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any grants-in-aid are being given to any private or public schools in States?

(b) If so, which institutions are receiving and how much?

(c) What is the criterion for obtaining Central Government grant?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). No grants have been made till now to any school, whether public or private, in any of the Indian States. This year, however, an exception has been made in favour of Banasthali Vidyapith in Jaipur, as this institution is of a special type and cannot be classed with ordinary private or public schools. The amount paid to Banasthali Vidyapith is Rs. 25,000 for the year 1948-49.

(c) Education is primarily the concern of the Governments of the Provinces or States and the Centre does not ordinarily give any grants to institutions within their areas. In the case of certain institutions, which are recognised to be of an all-India character, a definite procedure for grants-in-aid by the Central Government has been laid. A copy of the rules governing such grants is laid on the table.

STATEMENT

Procedure to be observed in considering applications from Educational Institutions, (technical and cultural) for grant-in-aid from Central Government.

(1) The institution should be of an all-India character.

(2) Grant should be made subject to satisfactory reports by the Governments of the areas in which the institutions are located and the receipt of a grant from the Government of the area.

(3) At least 25% per cent of the students of an Educational Institution must be from Provinces and States outside the Provinces or States in which the institution is located. This percentage need not, however, be rigid and might be allowed to depend upon the amount required from the Government of India. Amongst these 25% students, those other Provinces and States should have a fair distribution.

(4) There should be equal opportunity of employment of men and women of all provinces in the staff.

(5) In the distribution of any aids, scholarships or free ships given by the Institutions to students, the same principle should be observed.

(6) The institution should fulfil a real all-India need; for instance, it may be the only institution of its kind, dealing with a subject or class of students with which no other institution is concerned or a case is made out that although other institutions of the type exist, there is need for additional institutions.

(7) The institution is required in the general plan of development—educational (scientific, humanistic etc.) or cultural.

(8) Scale of salaries of the staff of the Institution should be on basis approved by the Central Government.

(9) The institution should be open to inspection by Central Government.

(10) Annual Reports and Audited Accounts should be submitted regularly to the Government of India.

(11) Except in very special cases, our grants, should be for projects considered essential by the Government of India.

(12) The constitution of Managing Body should be approved by Central Government which should have the right to nominate its representative on it.

N.B.—In making the grants it should be borne in mind that the institution should not, as far as possible deviate from standards or principles laid down for institutions of similar kinds by the Central Government.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is the character of Banasthali Vidyapith all-India?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: All-India in the sense that the girls education imparted there is of a unique character in the whole of India.

Seth Govind Das: Is it due to the fact that girls from all parts of the country come and study there?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes and other factors.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What are the special circumstances attached to the Banasthali Vidyapith for which a grant has been made to it?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have explained that girls education imparted there is of a unique character in the whole country.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In what respects is that institution unique?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: If the honourable member pays a visit to that institution, he will be fully impressed by its unique character.

OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO STUDENTS FROM STATES

*1154. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state how many overseas scholarships have so far been awarded to students from States?

(b) What are the names of the States to which the students belong and what was the number of students sent abroad?

(c) How are these students selected for such scholarships?

(d) How many of the students have so far been absorbed in service or in business after they returned from foreign countries?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) 94 Government scholarships under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme; and 469 States Overseas Scholarships awarded by States Governments themselves.

(b) A statement showing the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(c) In the case of Government scholarships these are advertised, applications invited and selections made on merit by a special Board appointed for this purpose.

Selection for the Indian States scholarships is the responsibility of the States concerned.

(d) Out of 47 Government Scholarship holders who have since returned, 29 have been employed or offered posts. The placement of the returned Indian States Scholarship-holders is the responsibility of the States concerned.

STATEMENT

Names etc. of Indian States Students awarded Overseas Scholarships.

S. No.	Names of Scholar.	State.
1	2	3
(A) GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.		
1	Mr. M.V. Mathur	Alwar.
2	Mr. U.K. Patvardhan	Broda.
3	Mr. Bala Shankar Tuljaram Suther Khadkiwala	Do.
4	Mr. F.S. Mehta	Do.
5	Mr. B.B. Misra	Baudhraj.
6	Mr. K.B. Menon	Cochin.
7	Mr. M.G.R. Menon	Do.
8	Mr. P.V. Krishna Iyer	Do.
9	Mr. N.N. Pai	Do.
10	Mr. S. Murtaza Hussain	Hyderabad.
11	Mr. D. Hanmant Rao	Do.
12	Miss. Sultana Zulfiqar Ali	Do.
13	Miss Subhadra Anant Chitale	Indore.
14	Mr. B.G. Gokhole	Do.
15	Mr. R.L.H.L. Acharya	Jam Nagar.
16	Mr. R.S. Kachwoha	Jodhpur.
17	Mr. R.M. Mehta	Do.
18	Mr. M.L. Sethi	Jaipur.
19	Mr. S. Dhawan	Kashmir.
20	Mr. Prem Nath Ganju	Do.
21	Mr. P.C. Gupta	Karauli.
22	Mr. B. Padhi	Keonjhar.
23	Mr. B.S. Nagraj	Mysore.
24	Mr. K.R. Ramchandran	Do.
25	Mr. M.J. Thrinmalacharu	Do.
26	Mr. R. Venkataramia	Do.
27	Mr. N.K. Gopalan	Do.
28	Mr. T.J. Manikam	Do.
29	Mr. K.R. Naraina Row	Do.
30	Mr. K.N.S. Sastri	Do.

1	2	3
31.	Mr. P.K. Charlu	Mysore
32.	Mr. B.S. Srinivas Vijayan	Do.
33.	Mr. A.R.N. Ayar	Do.
34.	Mr. G.N.S. Rao	Do.
35.	Mr. G. Shishappa	Do.
36.	Mr. S.L.P. Sastri	Do.
37.	Mr. T.G. Krishnamacharu	Do.
38.	Mr. S.R. Savur	Do.
39.	Mr. B.N.S. Murthy	Do.
40.	Mr. R. Norris	Do.
41.	Mr. K.R. Krishnaswamy Ayangar	Do.
42.	Mr. V. Narain Rao	Do.
43.	Mr. K.V. Krishna Prasad	Do.
44.	Mr. N. Krishna Murthy	Do.
45.	Mr. K.S. Krishnaswamy	Do.
46.	Mr. B.V. Ayangar	Do.
47.	Mr. C.S. Chandra Sakara	Do.
48.	Miss Rajeshwari	Do.
49.	Mr. Y.S. Lewis	Do.
50.	Mr. B.G.L. Swamy	Do.
51.	Mr. M.S. Sadashivaia	Do.
52.	Mr. M.V.N. Murthy	Do.
53.	Mr. S.V. Parthasarthy Ayangar	Do.
54.	Mr. B.R. Chinmayanandam	Do.
55.	Mr. M. Raja Rao	Do.
56.	Mr. P.R. Desikachar	Do.
57.	Mr. R.A. Parthasarthy Ayangar	Do.
58.	Mr. N.V. Krishnamurthy	Do.
59.	Mr. T.V. Sirinivasan	Do.
60.	Mr. S.S. Iyer	Do.
61.	Mr. M. Anantaswami Raw	Do.
62.	Mr. Y. Krishna Murthy	Do.
63.	Mr. H.S.N. Rajamdiel	Do.
64.	Mr. R.S.J. Rau	Do.
65.	Mr. Sant Ram	Do.
66.	Mr. E. Rajaratnam	Medak.
67.	Mr. J.P. Kopur	Nabha.
68.	Mr. Y.R. Tripathi	Narsingarh.
69.	Mr. Rama Krishna Retananjan	Pudukottah.
70.	Mr. S.M. Patel	Rajpipla.
71.	Mr. L.N. Sageira	Rajnandgaon.
72.	Mr. H. Patnaik	Ranpur.
73.	Mr. H.K. Mohanty	Seraikella.
74.	Mr. A. Abraham	Travancore.
75.	Mr. B.S. Krishnan	Do.
76.	Mr. K.C. Thomas	Do.
77.	Mr. H.G. Hrikikesan	Do.
78.	Mr. J. Symon	Do.

1	2	3
79. Mr. V-J. Joseph		Travancore
80. Mr. M.T. Philipose		Do.
81. Mr. M.R. Subramanyam		Do.
82. Mr. G.T. Varghese		Do.
83. Miss A.M. Mani		Do.
84. Mr. K.R. Nayar		Do.
85. Mr. R.R. Prasad		Do.
86. Mr. V. Mahadevan		Do.
87. Mr. V. Subramanyam		Do.
88. Mr. A.G. John		Do.
89. Mr. Joseph George		Do.
90. Mr. A.G. Menon		Do.
91. Mr. T.K. George		Do.
92. Mr. Philipose Alexander		Do.
93. Mr. George Alexander		Do.
94. Mr. P. C. Varghese		Do.

(B) STATES SCHOLARSHIPS

1. Jathal, M. N.	Baroda
2. Patel, N.M.	Do.
3. Shah, L.B.	Do.
4. Vayas, A.S.	Do.
5. Bhat, N.M.	Do.
6. V.S. Nadakarni	Do.
7. C.B. Patil	Do.
8. Kadam, S.D.	Do.
9. Farikh J.D.	Do.
10. Shah V.V.	Do.
11. Chandraohud, M.R.	Do.
12. M.B. Patkar	Do.
13. Miss I.R. Trevedi	Do.
14. Ravindra Chandrakant Diwanji	Do.
15. Ambalal, Mohanlal Gandhi	Do.
16. Dinubhai Muljibhai Patel	Do.
17. Oshavilal Himatlal Patel	Do.
18. J.C. Patel	Do.
19. K.C. Dector	Do.
20. M.B. Bhate	Do.
21. Kantilal Hirabhai Patel	Do.
22. Ambalal Hiralal Nanavati	Do.
23. Madhav Balchandra Lole	Do.
24. D.K. Patel	Do.
25. D.C. Kalkar	Do.
26. Singh, Mr. Purnan	Bharatpur.
27. Harish Chandra Bijawat	Do.
28. Gsa, Mr. H.P.	Bhavnagar.
29. Ranbir Singh	Bikaner.
30. Mr. Prabhu Dayal Mathur	Do.
31. P.D. Swami.	Do.
32. Kanwar Prithvi Singh	Do.

1	2	3
33. Kunji Lal Gablot		Bikaner
34. Gouri Shankar Sarda		Do.
35. Kabir Chand Baid Mehta		Do.
36. Bahadur Singh Buka		Do.
37. Dr. (Miss) Shiv Kumari Sharma		Do.
38. Bhumindra Dev Bhardwaj		Do.
39. Satya Prakash Agarwal		Do.
40. Nath Mal Vyas		Do.
41. Satya Narain Garg		Bhopal.
42. Menon, T. Madhusudahana		Cochin.
43. Menon, T. Madhava		Do.
44. Peter, C.J.		Do.
45. John, P.V.		Do.
46. Chandran, S. Ram		Do.
47. George C.M.		Do.
48. Narendra Singh		Dungarpur.
49. S.N. Sharma		Do.
50. A.A. Rau		Mysore.
51. Captain Dr. K.S. Warang		Gwalior.
52. Dr. R.P. Kaushal		Indore.
53. S.J. Jain		Do.
54. S.O. Shukla		Do.
55. A.S. Chitnavis		Do.
56. Dr. Bhavani Shankar Bhatnagar		Jaipur.
57. Dr. Tara Chand Ganwal		Do.
58. Dr. Mehtab Chand Mathur		Do.
59. Mahendra Prakash Mathur		Do.
60. Dr. Raj Narain		Do.
61. Dr. B.N. Consul		Do.
62. Dr. R.P. Sarda		Do.
63. Kanwar Jai Singh		Do.
64. D. Parmeshwari Dayal Mathur		Do.
65. Nagar Mal Sahai		Do.
66. Tara Chand Kala		Do.
67. Raghuvver Raj Bhandari		Jodhpur.
68. D.N. Gupta		Do.
69. Roop Raj P. O. It		Do.
70. Bhimnesh Chander Mathur		Do.
71. Inderjit		Kapurthala.
72. Brij Kishore Mehra		Kotah
73. A.R. Prabhavalkar		Kohlapur.
74. Laxman Balwant Dudhan		Do.
75. Ashok Annasaheb Latthe		Do.
76. T. Krishnappa		Mysore.
77. N. Narayan Char		Do.
78. V. Hanumanthas Rao Naidu		Do.
79. H.K. Panditharadhaya		Do.
80. B. Sadashiva Raju		Do.
81. M. Subramanayam		Do.

1	2	3
82. K. Naga Raja Rao		Mysore.
83. Syed Yusuf		Do.
84. D.B. Narasimhaiah		Do.
85. B. Lakshmi Kant		Do.
86. Syed Basfir Ahmad		Do.
87. T.V. Thimma Gowda		Do.
88. K. Shri Vijayapalaya		Do.
89. B.T. Peethambar Rao		Do.
90. C. Jayaram Reddy		Do.
91. M. Sadkhanaswamy		Do.
92. C.N. Nanjappa		Do.
93. Syed Ziauddin		Do.
94. B.K. Chelvarajan.		Do.
95. C. Chikka Botma		Do.
96. M.H. Mari Gowda		Do.
97. N. Lakshmi Narayanich		Do.
98. K. Sham Parashad		Do.
99. M.R. Rahashedkhara Shetty		Do.
100. B.R. Narayana Iyenger		Do.
101. F. Krishnaraju		Do.
102. P. Parmasiviah		Do.
103. J.K. Fair Seh		Do.
104. S.Venkataramaraj Urs		Do.
105. R. Narasimhan		Do.
106. N. Ethirajulu		Do.
107. N.S. Nadiawariah		Do.
108. D. Samuel Dhanraj		Do.
109. T. D. Bhaskar		Do.
110. K. S. Sadalinghiah		Do.
111. E.V. Seshadri		Do.
112. B.L. Shantamallapa		Do.
113. Mrs. P.C. Reddy		Do.
114. K.S. Sankara Rao		Do.
115. D. Doddiah		Do.
116. K.R. Suryanarayana Gowda		Do.
117. B.O. Balasubramanyam		Do.
118. M. Sham Singh		Do.
119. B. Venkoba Rao		Do.
120. M. Puttarudriah		Do.
121. J.N. Prem Singh		Do.
122. Raja Doddanajiah		Do.
123. N.S. Krishna Rao		Do.
124. V.Venugopal Naidu		Do.
125. K.M. Narayan Rao		Do.
126. Syed Mohiuddin		Do.
127. M.D. Rudariah		Do.
128. H.G. Vijayaraghava Reddy		Do.
129. K. Ramiah		Do.
130. P. Muniyappa		Do.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1591

1	2	3
131. S. Anantaswamy		Mysore.
132. Shankar Rao S. Kakade		Do.
133. J. Muniappa		Do.
134. B. P. Mascarchonas		Do.
135. B. Chandrashekhar		Do.
136. Dr. C. K. Abdulla Khan		Do.
137. K. C. Iah		Do.
138. Begur Rudra Murthy		Do.
139. Janab Chouse Ahmed Sherief		Do.
140. Rao Raja Narehdra Singh		Orchha.
141. S. Gursham Singh		Patiala.
142. S. Daljit Singh Sarkaria		Do.
143. Dr. Pritam Singh		Do.
144. Dr. Shib Singh		Do.
145. J. S. Dhillon		Do.
146. Dr. Amar Nath		Do.
147. Dr. Ram Singh		Do.
148. Harcharan Singh		Do.
149. Dr. Amarjit Singh		Do.
150. Paramjit Singh		Do.
151. Ganga Dipender Singh		Do.
152. Bibi Jaswant Kaur		Do.
153. Pritam Singh Grewal		Do.
154. Madan Gopal Uppal		Do.
155. Gunjit Singh		Do.
156. Sardar Ajmer Singh Harika		Do.
157. Jasmer Singh Jaifee		Do.
158. Narindra Paul		Do.
159. B. P. Tewari		Rewa.
160. Rajiva Lochan Singh		Do.
161. Raja Bhadur Narender Singh.		Do.
162. Leela George (Miss)		Travancore.
163. K. Jacob Thomas		Do.
164. K. G. Seshan		Do.
165. K. Govinda Pillai		Do.
166. G. Ramanathan		Do.
167. S. Arumugam		Do.
168. K. Z. George		Do.
169. K. C. Mathew		Do.
170. K. C. Chacko		Do.
171. M. Sankara Iyer		Do.
172. P. H. Vaidyanathan		Do.
173. M. Manglabhuni		Do.
174. J. C. Alexander		Do.
175. V. P. Narayan Nair		Do.
176. E. U. Alexander		Do.
177. S. Peer Mohmood		Do.
178. P. Remankutty Nair		Do.
179. K. K. Sankunny Nair		Do.

1	2	3
180. K. Kanjuni Menon		Travancore.
181. K. Madhavan Nair		Do.
182. K. V. Thomas		Do.
183. M. Sukumaran Nair		Do.
184. V. Padmanabhan		Do.
185. K. V. Mani		Do.
186. R. Ramchandra Iyer		Do.
187. C. K. Narayanan Nair		Do.
188. N. G. Pillai		Do.
189. R. Sundaraman		Do.
190. M. T. George		Do.
191. A. P. A. Britto Muthunayagam		Do.
192. M. G. Achuythan Nair		Do.
193. Mrs. M. A. Thankamma		Do.
194. K. George		Do.
195. A. K. Domadaran Pillai		Do.
196. R. Madhavan Nair		Do.
197. K. P. Sreedharan Nair		Do.
198. V. Rama Verma		Do.
199. P. G. Neelakanta Pillai		Do.
200. D. Raut		Keonjhar
201. P. G. Sheth		Idar.
202. S. C. Majhi		Mayurbhanj
203. Ali Wasil		Hyderabad.
204. Hamzah Ali		Do.
205. Vihal Chand Khanna		Do.
206. K. R. Deshpande		Do.
207. Sayyid Shah Mohd.		Do.
208. M. M. Wahab		Do.
209. V. Balakrishnan		Do.
210. Rahman, Miss Asima		Do.
211. Miss Shahinshah Begam		Do.
212. Miss Tasaduq Panjatan		Do.
213. Miss Mariam J. Reuben		Do.
214. Miss Hamida Bliquis		Do.
215. Zahurinissa Begum Sahiba		Do.
216. Sarojakashi, Miss M.		Do.
217. Begam, Miss Sardar		Do.
218. Joddy, Miss Zeburnissa		Do.
219. Siddiqui, Mohd. Naimuddin		Do.
220. Mohd. Hamidullah Khan		Do.
221. Ahmed Afzal		Do.
222. Razvi, Syed Abbas Hassan		Do.
223. Menai, Syeed Ahmed		Do.
224. Razaki, Shahid Hussain		Do.
225. Iyenga		Do.
226. Jameel, Khawaja Moinuddin		Do.
227. Apparao, Mr. N.		Do.
228. Murtza, Ali Mohd.		Do.

1	2	3
229. Bukshi, M. N.		Hyderabad.
230. Qureshi, Qadir Hussain		Do.
231. Khan, Mohd. Ilias		Do.
232. Khan, Mohd. Omer		Do.
233. Hakim, Mohd. Abdul		Do.
234. Mohiuddin Ahmed		Do.
235. Razvi, Syed Ashfaq Hussain		Do.
236. Ali, Amjad Mohammad		Do.
237. Reddy, P. Rama		Do.
238. Haqani, Syed Abdul Hafeez		Do.
239. Venkateswamy, N. R.		Do.
240. Ali Mohammad Akbar		Do.
241. Zainulabidin, Mohd.		Do.
242. Hassan Khateeb Masood		Do.
243. Khan, Abdul Wahid		Do.
244. Rahim, Mohd. Abdul		Do.
245. Rao, N. Ramachander		Do.
246. Gopalan, Mr. B.		Do.
247. Manic Rao, B.		Do.
248. Mirza, Hasan		Do.
249. Kapur, C. D.		Do.
250. Howlett, J.W.H.		Do.
251. Husain, Khateeb Zakir		Do.
252. Hai, Abdul Rehman		Do.
253. Rao, B. Kishan		Do.
254. Masood, Mohd. Salar		Do.
255. Khan, Mir Akbar Ali		Do.
256. Wahab Mohd. Nural		Do.
257. Khushru, Syed Ali Mohd. Husain		Do.
258. Haqani, Abdul Hamid		Do.
259. Khan, Salamat Ali		Do.
260. Khan, Mohd. Ghousulla		Do.
261. Rao, N. Narayan		Do.
262. Khan, Shaikat Hussain		Do.
263. Siddiqui, Nadeemuzzaman		Do.
264. Inegar, Sreenivasa		Do.
265. Hussain, Ahmed		Do.
266. Jaffery, S. Kaiser Ali		Do.
267. Chary, Sreenivasa K.		Do.
268. Narasiah, P.		Do.
269. Qadri, S. Mohd. Siddiq		Do.
270. Iyer, K. Narayanaswamy		Do.
271. Sharma, B. V.		Do.
272. Ahmed, Ibrahim		Do.
273. Ansari, Mohd. Saifuddin		Do.
274. Ahmeduddin, Mohammed		Do.
275. Ahmed, Aziz		Do.
276. Iftikharuddin Ahmed		Do.
277. Thakur, Ramarao K.		Do.

1	2	3
278.	Ali, Mohamood	Hyderabad
279.	Dr. Surti, B. S.	Do.
280.	Mosikuddin Mir	Do.
281.	Khan, Shafiuddin	Do.
282.	Gani, Syed Abdul	Do.
283.	Shetty, K. S.	Do.
284.	Khan, Mohd. Yakub	Do.
285.	Vedhanthachari, K.	Do.
286.	Zaidi, Mustafa Ali	Do.
287.	Salam, Abdul	Do.
288.	Singh, Satyanarayan	Do.
289.	Reporter, Miss Reshida	Do.
290.	Sahiba, Hasina Begum	Do.
291.	Ali, Nasir	Do.
292.	Venkatachari, V. P.	Do.
293.	Sahiba, Naimunissa Begum	Do.
294.	Bashirunissa, Begum	Do.
295.	Sahiba, Sadia Begum	Do.
296.	Khan, Taruj Ahmed	Do.
297.	Mohd. S. Muselhuddin	Do.
298.	Ahmed Mazharuddin	Do.
299.	Asthana, Krishan Chandra	Do.
300.	Reddy, C. H. Cheena	Do.
301.	Ali, Zahid	Do.
302.	Shahne, B. B.	Do.
303.	Hasan, Syed Fakrul	Do.
304.	Venkataram, B. R.	Do.
305.	Bapreddy, D.	Do.
306.	Khan, Mir Ahmed Ali	Do.
307.	Ali, Hamid Mir	Do.
308.	Prabhu, Keshav Rao	Do.
309.	Syed Jamaluddin, Ali Khan	Do.
310.	Husain, Syed Anwar	Do.
311.	Laxmi Narayan, A.	Do.
312.	Khan, Mohd. Abdul Rahim	Do.
313.	Khan, Mohd. Karamatullah	Do.
314.	Rao, S. Raghavendra	Do.
315.	Khan, Mohd. Abdul Subhan	Do.
316.	Jaffer, Syed Mohd.	Do.
317.	Jaffer, Mohd.	Do.
318.	Moinuddin, Mohd.	Do.
319.	Fraugi, M. Mohibullah	Do.
320.	Jamaluddin, A. A.	Do.
321.	Bederkar, V. K.	Do.
322.	Pawar, M. S.	Do.
323.	Haq, Mohd. Abdul	Do.
324.	Krishnamurth, D. V. G.	Do.
325.	Zuhrie, M. S.	Do.
326.	Ahmed, Iftekhhar	Do.

1	2	3
327.	Hussain Qadir	Hyderabad
328.	Husain, Shaikat Syed	Do.
329.	Anwar, M. Zhmed Ali Khan	Do.
330.	Husain, Syed Mustaffa	Do.
331.	Jabbar, Syed Abdul	Do.
332.	Khursale, N. R.	Do.
333.	Mahalingam, N.	Do.
334.	Dr. Qureshi, Ruknuddin Ahmed	Do.
335.	Zaidi, S. M. Hyder Raza	Do.
336.	Habibullah, Abdul Hasan Mohd	Do.
337.	Mahendra, Ramnath	Do.
338.	Srinivasacharaya	Do.
339.	Melkote, M. Ramchander Rao S.	Do.
340.	Ali, Syed Bahadur	Do.
341.	Ali, Syed Amjed	Do.
342.	Shamshuddin, Mohammed	Do.
343.	Mohiuddin, Zafar	Do.
344.	Emaduddin, Mohammed	Do.
345.	Dayal, Krishan	Do.
346.	Kamlapurkar, S. D.	Do.
347.	Thambiraja, A. S.	Do.
348.	Mohamad V. aliullah	Do.
349.	K. Veeriah	Do.
350.	Khalidi Abu Nasir Mohamad	Do.
351.	Shahida Sultana Taqvi	Do.
352.	Mahboob Mahmood (Miss)	Do.
353.	Muneerunissa Begum	Do.
354.	Raisunissa Begam	Do.
355.	Azra Saifuddin	Do.
356.	Ayatullah Beg. Arif	Do.
357.	Syed Sirajuddin	Do.
358.	A. G. Chandavarkar	Do.
359.	Ahga Ali Ahsan	Do.
360.	Miss Heera C. Taraporvala	Do.
361.	Prabhakar Rao Katti	Do.
362.	M. Ishwar Raj Mathur	Do.
363.	Mohd. Shujauddin Khan	Do.
364.	T. Y. Chakrapani Rao	Do.
365.	S. Visvathan	Do.
366.	Syed Mehdi Hasan Jaffari	Do.
367.	Bal Sitaram Kulkarni	Do.
368.	Fahim Ahmed Khan	Do.
369.	Swaleh Bhai	Do.
370.	Dr. Harishchandra	Do.
371.	Dr. H. Syed Ali	Do.
372.	Miss Rabia Ansari	Do.
373.	Mettu Ranga Reddy	Do.
374.	Dr. Dhanti Narain Methur	Do.
375.	Captain Akhtar Husain	Do.
376.	Mahipat Rao Kayerker	Do.

1	2	3
377. Vithal Rao		Hyderabad.
378. K. Ramachandran		Do.
379. Satnarayan Singh		Do.
380. C. Janardhan Rao		Do.
381. Capt. Mohd. Abdul Qadir Khan		Do.
382. Mr. K. Vainu Bappur		Do.
383. Y. V. Srisamamurthi		Do.
384. K. Ramanathan		Do.
385. Sahid Ali Beg		Do.
386. B. S. Chourdhari		Do.
387. Mahammad Mazharuddin		Do.
388. K. Srinivasa		Do.
389. Mohd. Fazihuddin Khan		Do.
390. P. C. Reddy		Do.
391. D. D. Chitale		Do.
392. Syed Safdar Husain Krimani		Do.
393. Mohammed Ahmed Ali		Do.
394. Majduddin Mohd. Jaffar		Do.
395. Kritosa		Do.
396. Y. Venkatesham		Do.
397. L. K. Deraiwamy		Do.
398. A. N. Eanga (Miss)		Do.
399. Syed Fariduddin		Do.
400. Ramchander Pershad		Do.
401. Mohd. Tahir Mirza Rizki		Do.
402. Maheshwar Raj Saxena		Do.
403. S. M. Ghulam Jeelani Qadri		Do.
404. M. Shafuddin Khan		Do.
405. Abdur Rasheed Mohajir		Do.
406. M. Abdul Wahid		Do.
407. Aziz Sayeed		Do.
408. Syed Aejaz Ali		Do.
409. T. M. Vithal Rao		Do.
410. S. Hameeduzzaman Siddiqui		Do.
411. Mohammad Hashim		Do.
412. Mohammad Waheeduddin		Do.
413. R. E. Nath Bhargava		Do.
414. Kalla Neelakantadas		Do.
415. S. M. N. Murthi		Do.
416. G. H. S. Stewart		Do.
417. R. S. Marthandam		Do.
418. S. Srinivas Acharya		Do.
419. Akhtar Husain		Do.
420. Rafat Mirza		Do.
421. Mohammed Abdul Wahieb		Do.
422. S. V. Subramanyan		Do.
423. B. Venkatraman		Do.
424. Miss Afzal Ahsan Yar Jung		Do.

1	2	3
425. Madhath Jain		Hyderabad.
426. Syed M. Shahbuddin Alvi		Do.
427. Syed Sikandar Azam		Do.
428. Syed Abdul Qadoor		Do.
429. Syed Abbas Hasan Razvi		Do.
430. Dr. A. Saleem Khan		Do.
431. Mrs. Annamma Nathan		Do.
432. Mr. Kashi Rao Deshpande		Do.
433. Mrs. Indra J. Krishnaswamy		Do.
434. Mrs. Gayoor Un-Nisa Noorulla		Do.
435. Mrs. Olivia Sebastian		Do.
436. Dr. G. P. Ramayya		Do.
437. Sher Bano Begum Naqvi		Do.
438. Mr. Mohiuddin Ali Khan		Do.
439. Captain Mohd. Hamid Mirza		Do.
440. Dr. Qazi Abdul Bari		Do.
441. Dr. Syed Chousuddin		Do.
442. Dr. Mohd. Samiullah		Do.
443. Dr. Syed Abdul Mannan		Do.
444. Dr. Mohd. Samiullah Khan		Do.
445. Mr. V. Gopal Rao		Do.
446. Dr. Mir Ahmad Ali		Do.
447. Dr. Qasim Ali		Do.
448. Dr. Abdul Kalam Siddiqi		Do.
449. Mr. Ghulam Jeelani		Do.
450. Mr. Ghaffoor Ahmed Mujaddidi		Do.
451. Mr. Mohd. Ghulam Ali		Do.
452. Mr. A. F. Salahuddin		Do.
453. Mr. S. Shamsuddin Qadri		Do.
454. Mahendra Raj Saxena		Do.
455. Qazi Mohd. Jan Siddiqi		Do.
456. S. M. Taqi Hashmi		Do.
457. M. Habibullah		Do.
458. M. R. Rahim		Do.
459. C. Krishnamurthy		Do.
460. Shri Krishna Rao Bhogle		Do.
461. Saifuddin		Do.
462. Sadiq Husain Cowher		Do.
463. M. Madan Mohan		Do.
464. Syed Mohd. Mahmood Jaffari		Do.
465. Narayan Bhavnani		Do.
466. J. S. Narasimhan		Do.
467. Krishnamurth Ch.		Do.
468. B. G. Mulajven		Do.
469. Syed Khaliullah Hussain		Do.

REVISION OF PAY SCALES OF EMPLOYEES OF AMBALA CANTONMENT BOARD

*1155. **Lala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Cantonment Board, Ambala, revised the grades of its employees from 1st October, 1948?

(b) Is it a fact that the recommendations of the Board were not accepted by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, in toto?

(c) Is it a fact that the Director of Military Lands and Cantonments during his last visit to Ambala Cantonment assured the Cantonment Board Employees that Government would not stand in their way if the Cantonment Board revised their grades according to the recommendations of the Pay Commission and did not ask for any grant in aid?

(d) If the answer to the above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons which prompted the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief to turn down the Cantonment Board's recommendations in various cases?

(e) Is it a fact that the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief made distinction in accepting the grades of a few while ignoring the cases of others in the same grades?

(f) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter of *Probono-Publico* published in the *Tribune*, dated 27th February, 1949?

(g) What action do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a), (b), (d) and (e) The Cantonment Board Ambala, made certain recommendations for the revision of the scales of pay admissible to their employees. As in some cases the Cantonment Board had recommended higher scales than those suggested by the Central Pay Commission for corresponding grades of Government servants, the G.O.C.-in-C. has referred the matter back to the Cantonment Board with alternative suggestions. The matter is therefore still under consideration.

(c) No.

(f) Yes.

(g) I would refer the honourable member to my answer to part (b) of Starred Question No. 28 asked by Shri B. N. Munavalli on the 1st February 1949.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS TAKING PART IN ACTIVITIES OF AKALI PARTY

*1156. **Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of the Akali party are treated as prejudicial to the interests of the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that a great percentage of the Government Servants of the Sikh community take part or are interested in the activities of the Akali party; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Some of the activities of the Akali Party are considered Prejudicial.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

BAN ON USE OF LOUD SPEAKERS IN DELHI

*1157. **Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the religious places in Old and New Delhi where loud speakers have been installed;

(b) whether Government are aware that the broadcasts from the loud speakers referred to in part (a) above, disturb the peace of the area, especially the student community; and

(c) whether Government propose to ban permanently the use of loud speakers both at religious places and by advertising agents without the specific permission of the District Magistrate?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Gurdwara Sis Ganj near Kotwali, Old Delhi, and Parbandhak Committee Gurdwara Karol Bagh, Old Delhi. No loud speaker has been installed in any religious premises in New Delhi.

(b) As far as Government are aware no such disturbance is caused.

(c) Government do not propose to ban permanently the use of loud speakers at religious places. As regards the use of loud speakers by advertising agents, action has already been taken under the Madras Towns Nuisance Act which is applicable to the Delhi Province.

DISSOLUTION OF UNDIVIDED JOINT HINDU FAMILY FOR INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT

*1158. **Shri Jut. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether his predecessor gave an assurance to the House in the course of a speech delivered in the last Budget Session that dissolution of Undivided Joint Hindu Family will be allowed for purposes of Income-Tax assessment whenever asked for?

(b) Is it a fact that the general trend of the Income-Tax Department is against grant of applications under section 25A of the Indian Income-Tax Act regarding dissolution of Hindu Undivided Families?

(c) Is it a fact that the Income-Tax Department has rejected such applications even when decrees of High Courts are produced as evidence of dissolution?

(d) Are the Department acting on any departmental instructions in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The assurance given by my predecessor was to the effect that if partition of property in a Hindu family is established by a registered deed or other evidence acceptable to a court of law, separate assessments should be made on the members, without further question. Instructions were accordingly issued with the approval of my predecessor in April and June 1948.

(b) No.

(c) I am not aware of any application having been rejected. If any specific case is brought to the notice of Government it will be enquired into. I should, however, add for the information of the honourable member that what is required is proof of partition of property, and not of dissolution of the family.

(d) Yes.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN KUTCH

*1159. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state for how long the famine relief works have been going on in Kutch?

(b) How many men, women and working children have been engaged thereon as per last available return?

(c) What are the rates of wages given to them per working day?

(d) Is it a fact that recently a large number of them have been thrown out of employment on account of large relief works having been closed suddenly?

(e) If so, for what reason were they closed?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Famine relief works were started in Kutch in the first week of October, 1948.

(b) The total number is 13,387.

(c) Wages are not paid per working day but on the basis of work done by each individual. Average earnings amount to As. -/7/- per head per day.

(d) and (e) It is the policy of Government to employ labour as far as possible in productive work. In accordance with this policy the number of labourers employed on non-productive works has been reduced though they have not been closed.

DEATH OF A REFUGEE GIRL INJURED BY CAR

***1160. Master Nand Lal:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a refugee girl of the age of 6 or 7 years was injured by a car driven by one Shri Kumar of the Pusa College on the Punchkuin Road on the evening of the 16th February 1949;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Station House Officer, Reading Road Police Station, New Delhi, had the girl admitted in the Lady Hardinge Hospital instead of in the Irwin Hospital;

(c) whether it is a fact that the girl died in the Hospital on the 17th February 1949;

(d) whether it is a fact that no post mortem was performed of the dead body and the body was cremated;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Police failed to register the case; and

(f) whether the Station House Officer is in anyway related to the said Shri Kumar?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes. A refugee girl Darshan Kumari, daughter of Harbans Lal was run over by the car of one Shri Hans Kumar Mechanical Engineer, Pusa Institute on the 16th February 1949.

(b) No. Shri Hans Kumar had the girl admitted to the Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) No.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

INSTITUTIONS FOR MEDICAL STUDIES

94. Dr. V. Subramaniam: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the total number of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Medical Colleges (teaching institutions of Indigenous Medicine) in the provinces and States of India?

(b) How many students are admitted in each school or college every year?

(c) What is the number of colleges teaching Allopathic Medicine in the Union of India including the States?

(d) What is the number of institutions in India for teaching dentistry, ophthalmology and pharmacy?

The Honourable Rajkumar Amrit Kaur: (a) to (d). A statement containing the information in respect of Provinces and Local Administrations is laid on the table of the House. Information regarding States and Union of States is not available.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Province	Number of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Colleges (teaching institutions of Indigenous Systems in Provinces.	Number of Students admitted in each college or School every year	Number of Colleges teaching Allopathic Medicine in provinces	Number of Institutions for teaching		Remarks
					Dentistry	Ophthalmology & Pharmacy	
1	Ajmer-Merwara	NIL	NIL	NIL	..	..	..
2	Coorg	"	"	"	..	..	..
3	Himachal Pradesh	"	"	"	..	..	..
4	Kutch	"	"	"	..	..	..
5	Delhi	1	80	1	..	..	*For girl students only.
6	Bombay	8	227	6 (including 1 Medical school)	2	1	Ophthalmology & Pharmacy are taught in the Ophthalmic Hospital with the Medical College Madras and in the King George Hospital with Andhra Medical College.
7	Madras	9	170 in five colleges Information for remaining 4 not available	5	..	..	A grant of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned to the Lucknow University for starting Dentistry class. There are separate Ophthalmology Departments
8	United Provinces	21	501	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Province	Number of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Colleges (teaching institutions in each college or of India genous Systems in Provinces.		Number of Colleges teaching Allopathic Medicine in provinces	Number of Institutions for teaching		
					Dentistry	Ophthalmology	Pharmacy

	C. P. and Bihar	Nil.	Nil.	1	..	..	..
10	Bihar	4	80 in two Govt. colleges. No. of students in 2 private colleges not known.	2	..	..	..

attached to the two medical colleges. There is one Institution for higher training in Pharmacy attached to the Banaras Hindu University. Preliminary training in Pharmacy (compounders training is also imparted in 9 districts under part-time teachers.

Ophthalmology and Pharmacy are taught in the 2 Allopathic medical colleges and training in Pharmacy is given in all District Headquarters and sub-divisional hospitals.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

There is a proposal to start a school of Ayurvedic Medicine at Puri. It will take 30 students annually.

There is a proposal to open a college of Pharmacy at Jalpaiguri and some training centres for the training of Pharmacists during next financial year.

There are no separate institutions teaching Ophthalmology and Pharmacy Training for diploma in Ophthalmology is given in the Gloucy Medical College. Training in Pharmacy is given in Gloucy Medical College and also in the West Punjab University.

There is a Pharmacy class at the Alkapatra Medical College.

11	Orissa	Nil	Nil	1	..	..	..
12	West Bengal	5	42 5	5	1	..	..

Figures not available 3 (including 2 medical schools)

13 West Punjab

14 Assam

803
74

LOANS GRANTED BY REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

35. Shri Basanta Kumar Das: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for loans received by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration and the number disposed of by granting loans or otherwise;

(b) the amounts granted to different individuals and co-operative organisations or any other concerns formed by groups of persons; and

(c) the amounts granted to refugees from the Western and Eastern Pakistan separately?

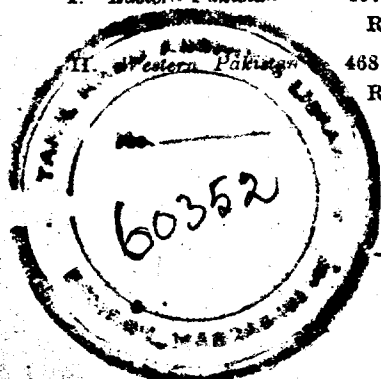
The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) 4,986 applications were received up to the 26th February 1949, out of which 980 were disposed of, 575 were sanctioned and the remaining 405 were rejected.

(b) A sum of Rs. 80,24,500 was granted as loans, the details of which are given below:

Number of Applicants.	Particulars	Amount Sanctioned.
310	Individuals	Rs. 37,57,000
133	Joint Hindu Families	20,46,500
92	Partnership concerns	15,04,000
14	Private Ltd. Companies	4,15,000
2	Joint Stock Companies	1,42,000
2	Co-operative Societies	1,60,000
575		Rs. 80,24,500

(c) The amounts granted to refugees from the Western and Eastern Pakistan are indicated below:

I. Eastern Pakistan	107 Applicants for Rs. 12,27,500
II. Western Pakistan	468 Applicants for Rs. 67,97,000



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27/12/83

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

சே. எண் :

ப. எண் :

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)
21.2.91			
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30.5.91			
11.6.91			
27.12.93			