

ent States are fixed? What is the basis? Is population is taken into consideration?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, Sir. Now, it is on the basis of the average allotments and despatches during the preceding year.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: Sir, whether it is a fact that Government give cement quota to the private merchants and it is sold in the black market. If it is so, how is it that Government is encouraging such practice by providing cement quota to private merchants?

■ SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am afraid it is a very sweeping statement. As I have already stated, State Governments are in charge of distribution and I am ^{sure} that they are taking all measures to stop any black-marketing.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon. Minister just said that he would like to have information from us, Members of the House, about black-marketing. Do I take it that the hon. Minister does not have any such information that cement goes into the black market in the country and that the State Governments responsible for distribution in the first instance have not been in a position to stop this practice of black-marketing of cement in the country?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sure there should be a certain amount of black-marketing but the wholesale statement that every bag of cement which is being distributed is sold in the black market is not correct. Therefore, the State Governments also are taking steps to investigate and find out whether there is any black-marketing. But since the hon. Member made such a statement, I thought that he should have some information on the basis of which this question is put.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I may state, for example, that cement is to

be found in the black market, in the white market or in the open market, whatever you may call it. May I know, in view of such allegations or statements or news which should be in possession of the hon. Minister, whether the Government considered the advisability of asking the Special Police Establishment under the Government of India to go into the question in the States and find out who are responsible for black-marketing in cement on a large scale?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As the hon. Member was making such a statement, I thought that he should have some basis for the statement made on the floor of this House. That is why I said that if the hon. Members were aware of any facts with regard to this, I would be glad to receive them and investigate on that basis. But apart from that, the State Governments are taking all possible steps.

FARREST AND DEPORTATION OF CHINESE NATIONALS

*243. SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Chinese nationals arrested and deported from India for the unlawful activities as on April 16, 1962?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR) : The total number of Chinese nationals deported for unlawful activities till the 16th April, 1962, is 83. Out of these 32 had to be arrested before deportation while the others left of their own accord.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY: Therefore, action has been taken against a very few Chinese. But I know that a large number of Chinese are there still indulging in hostile activities. Why is the Government slow in taking action against these people?

transferred from the 3rd May, 1962.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Government have taken a census of all the Chinese in India and Government are taking action whenever it is found that they are either committing anti-national activities or anti-social activities.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY: May I know what were the types or kinds of activities for which these Chinese have been arrested, and whether they have been interrogated? Is it for espionage or is it for hostile activities?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Anti-national covers all such cases.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया :
अश्री माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि सब चीनियों का सेंसस ले लिया गया है तो क्या वह बतायेंगे कि भारतवर्ष में कुल कितने चीनी हैं ?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Sir, whenever any such anti-national activities or anti-social activities are reported, immediately a notice is issued and under the Foreigners Act it is open to the Government to take action by way of prosecution. They are convicted and thereafter they are deported.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया :
सभापति महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न यह पूछा था कि आपने जो सेंसस लिया है उसके अनुसार भारतवर्ष में कितने चीनी हैं ?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Yes, he wanted the total number. The total number is 12,485.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Is any special watch kept on the activities of the Chinese as a whole in India?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Special watch is kept on all persons who are suspected of indulging in such activities.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: May I know, how many persons out of those whom you had asked to leave India, still remain here?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: That has been made clear in the answer itself. I have already made it clear in the answer that out of the 83 persons, 32 had to be arrested before deportation. The others obeyed the order immediately.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: My question is whether all the persons who were asked to leave have left India.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Yes, yes.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: Many of these Chinese who were arrested and deported were presumably carrying on subversive activities. They must have sought and got, in some cases, the assistance of Indian nationals. May I know what action, if any, has been taken against those Indian nationals on that basis, what are their numbers and more specifically, what is the political persuasion of these Indian nationals?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I have pointed out in my reply that Government have got a machinery for dealing with all such activities. Whenever any act is suspected to be of an anti-national or anti-social character, immediately action is taken by prosecution and obtaining conviction. And after conviction most of them are deported from India. Government have powers for that.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: I want to clarify my question. My question related to a different matter. They must have been seeking and getting the assistance of Indian nationals in these subversive activities. Has any action been taken against those Indian nationals? If so, what action was taken? What are their numbers? And again—I make it more specific—what is the political persuasion of these Indian nationals who were helping the "Ch'nese?"

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I understand his question. He wants to know whether there are any Indians who were helping these Chinese who were carrying on anti-national activities. There have not got any figures here.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDD Y: I would like to know, out of the 83 persons said to have been deported from India, how many were businessmen, people engaged in the r own business, or how many of them were attached to the embassies and others.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: May I point out that there were a large number of Chinese in India before 1950. But when it was found that it was necessary to take action whenever any such suspicious activities were carried on, Government took a census of all the Chinese and Government made it a rule that whenever there is any registered Chinese who has taken (part in such activities, he is immediately proceeded against.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: That is not the question

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is enough.

मन्दसौर (मध्य प्रदेश) के अफीम उत्पादकों की मांगें

*२६६. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर क्षेत्र के अफीम उत्पादकों ने १९५९-६०, १९६०-६१ और १९६१-६२ के वर्षों में से प्रत्येक में सरकार से किन किन बातों की मांग की; और

(ख) सरकार ने उनमें से प्रत्येक मांग पर क्या कार्यवाही की ?

t [DEMANDS MADE BY OPIUM PRODUCERS OF MANDSAUR (MADHYA PRADESH)

*269. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what demands were made to Government by the opium producers of Mandsaur area of Madhya Pradesh during each of the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(to) what action was taken by Government on each of those demands?]

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्री० भार० भगत): (क) मन्दसौर क्षेत्र के पोस्त की खेती करने वालों में अफीम की खरीद की कीमत बढ़ाने की मांग की थी। १९६१ में उन्होंने यह भी मांग की थी कि लाइसेंस देने के सिद्धान्तों में, फिर से खेती करने का लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए पैदावार का जो औसत निर्धारित किया गया है उसे कम कर दिया जाये, ताकि १९६०-६१ के मौसम में जिन खेतिहरों की फसलों का नुकसान पहुंचा था उन्हें १९६१-६२ के मौसम के लिए लाइसेंस मिल सकें।

(ख) पोस्त की खेती करने वालों को दी जाने वाली कीमत के बारे में, हर साल विचार किया जाता है और इससे पहले इस कीमत से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली सभी बातों की छानबीन कर ली जाती है जिनमें खेती से पैदा होने वाली दूसरी चीजों की कीमत भी शामिल होती है। इस तरह का विचार करने के परिणामस्वरूप १९५९-६० और १९६०-६१ और १९६१-६२ के कुछ खंडों में मूल्य बढ़ा दिये गये थे। लाइसेंस देने की शर्तों में भी १९६१-६२ के मौसम में कुछ त्रुटि की गयी थी।

+ [THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Poppy cultivators of Mandsaur area represented for enhancement of purchase price of opium. In 1961, they also represented that the qualifying average yield fixed in the licensing principles should be relaxed so that cultivators whose crop had been damaged during 1960-61 season may get licences for the 1961-62 season.

(b) The price payable to poppy cultivators is reviewed every year