

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Yes, Sir. Most of them as I said. It is very much so in all parts of the world.

DR. D. H. VARIAVA: How many students have been trained so far in these schools?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: In all about 500 students are under training. I cannot say how many of them have actually completed, but a large majority of them are near completion.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: What is the reason that various centres for training as well as for manufacturing are concentrated in Bombay?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: No, Sir, it is not so. If the hon. Member sees the statement, he will find that it is distributed all over the country, as I said, Bombay, then Kondapalli, Banaras, Mangalore, Ranchi and Mani-pur.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: You will see from statement No. 2—I am not inferring to statement No. 1—that it is stated that out of the eight places, four are in Bombay.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: That is because particularly, those training centres are directly run by the All-India Handicrafts Board and they find it more convenient to concentrate here. As I said earlier in the first part of the statement, most of the schemes have their own training programmes also.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Is the place thought of because it is indigenous to the purpose or because of some other reason?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: It is only because the All-India Handicrafts Board, in their programmes, finds that this particular art could be developed in that particular place. So, four centres are in Bombay, one in Kondapalli, one in Nizamabad and two in Banaras.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: I understand that in Bombay, Manipur cloth making is also taught.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: No, it is not, Sir. As I said last time also, the Board is an autonomous body. It has on its Board the representatives of all the States. They, in their wisdom, decide what can be done.

#### RESETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS LABOUR IN VARIOUS STATES

"106. SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent meeting of the National Development Council reviewed the position regarding the resettlement of landless labour in different States ;

(b) if so, whether the programme has worked according to the schedule: and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. N. MISHRA): (a) The National Development Council did not review the position in this respect in different States, but considered the overall aspect of the resettlement of landless labourers.

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

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: The progress of resettlement being admittedly slow, has the Ministry any plans to see that there is more effective implementation of the programme?

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: It was, in fact, to this aspect of the question that the Standing Committee of the National Development Council directed its attention and they suggested that, subject to further examination and consultation with the States, there should be a programme of resettling

about 3,00,000 landless families of workers dining the Plan period.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: May I know if the Planning Commission has set up any machinery for giving more effective directive to the different States?

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: It is not necessary. It was also suggested that steps should be taken to constitute Boards which may include leading non-officials for advising on resettlement schemes.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Is it the intention of the Government to settle those persons who have received Bhoodan land with proper equipment?

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: In fact, this was one of the things in the minds of the members of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council, that is, if there is some ceiling, and as a result of it and also as a result of the *Bhoodan* and Gram-dan movements a lot of land would be available, on it the landless labourer families could be settled.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: When the -land is given to Harijans, there is some local resistance which has got to be overcome.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: It might be so, but my submission is that the Board including leading non-officials would consider this aspect of the problem also.

♦107. [*Postponed to the 27th November, 1957.*]

\*108. [*Postponed to the 28th November, 1957.*]

\*109 to \*111. [*For answers, vide cols. 476—478 infra.*]

# **SETTING UP OF A CEMENT PLANT in KASHMIR**

\*112. SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have approved a Rs. 2 crore Scheme for putting up a cement plant in Kashmir;

(b) if so, when this plant will b\* set up;

(c) what is the estimated capacity; and

(d) when the factory is expected to go into production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: May I know if a cement plant was contemplated and has been postponed or it was never contemplated?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: No, Sir. It has been contemplated and it i9 going to be established; only the size is not to be 200 tons, but only 60 tons per day.

# **TROOP CONCENTRATION ON THE SYRIAN-TURKISH BORDER**

♦113. SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been approached to serve on the United Nations Commission to investigate into the alleged troop concentration on the Syrian-Turkish border; and

(b) if so, whether India has agreed to do so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): (a) and (b). No.

\*114. [*For answer, vide cols. 478— 480 infra.*]