

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 6th December, 1956

The House met at eleven of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारत और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के बीच सीमाओं का निर्धारण

*२१०. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और पाकिस्तान के उन दोनों दलों में कितने सदस्य हैं जो भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सीमा-निर्धारण के प्रश्न की जांच कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है ?

t [DEMARCATON OF BOUNDARIES BETWEEN INDIA AND WEST PAKISTAN

*210. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAU-HAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of members in each of the teams from India and Pakistan which are examining the question of demarcation of boundary line between India and West Pakistan; and

(b) when the work is expected to be completed ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री की संसदीय सचिव (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन): (क) पंजाब और पश्चिम पाकिस्तान सीमा का रेखांकन (डिमांरकेशन) करने में लगे हुए भारतीय सर्वेक्षक दलों में १६५ आदमी हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं :

(१) सर्वे आफ इंडिया अफसर—

पहली श्रेणी	. . .	३
दूसरी श्रेणी	. . .	४
तीसरी श्रेणी	. . .	२१
चौथी श्रेणी	. . .	१५०

(२) पंजाब राजस्व (रेवेन्यू) अफसर—

तहसीलदार	. . .	३
कानूनगो	. . .	४
पटवारी	. . .	१०

पाकिस्तानी सर्वेक्षक दलों में भी इतने ही आदमी हैं।

(ख) चूंकि हृदबंदी एक पेचीदा काम है, इसलिये इसके पूरा हो जाने की ठीक तारीख बताना मुमकिन नहीं है। मोटे तौर पर कहा जा सकता है कि पंजाब और पश्चिम पाकिस्तान क्षेत्र के लिये डेढ़ साल लग जायगा।

[THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): (a) The Indian survey parties engaged on demarcation of Punjab-West Pakistan border consist of 195 persons and are constituted as follows:—

(i) Survey of India Officers—

Class I	. . .	.3
Class II	. . .	.4
Class III	. . .	.21
Class IV	. . .	.150

(2) Punjab Revenue Officers—

Tahsildars	. . .	.3
Kanungos	. . .	.4
Patwaris	. . .	.10

The Pakistan survey parties are of < equal strength.

(b) As demarcation is a complicated process, it is not possible to give a precise date about its completion. A rough estimate would be one and a half years for the Punjab-West Pakistan sector.]

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : इस कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है, क्या उसे बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

†English translation.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: It was pointed out the other day that the survey operations have already begun on the 1st of October.

बर्मा द्वारा भारतीय कपड़े की खरीद

*२११. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बर्मा की सरकार ने भारत से कुछ कपड़ा खरीदने के बारे में पूछ-ताछ की थी; यदि ऐसा है तो विभिन्न श्रेणियों का कितना कपड़ा बर्मा सरकार यहाँ से खरीदना चाहती है;

(ख) इस कपड़े की कीमत का भुगतान नकदी के रूप में होगा अथवा किसी अन्य रूप में होगा; और

(ग) बर्मा में भारतीय कपड़े की खपत बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है और इसमें उसे कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

[PURCHASE OF INDIAN CLOTH BY BURMA]

*211 SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Burma had made enquiries from the Government of India for the purchase of cloth from India, and if so, what is the quantity of cloth of different quantities which the Government of Burma propose to purchase;

(b) whether the price of the cloth is to be paid by that-Government in cash or in some other shape; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to increase the consumption of Indian cloth in Burma and how far they have succeeded in that direction ?

jEnglish translation.

व्यापार मंत्री (श्री डी. पी. करमरकर) :
(क), (ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) जी, हाँ; (१) बर्मा सरकार का खुले टेन्डर द्वारा जितना कपड़ा खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है, उसका परिमाण यह है—

५६,८२,१४८ गज।

(२) बर्मा द्वारा कपड़े की और खरीद, बर्मा के आयातकों और भारतीय निर्यातकों के बीच बातचीत करके की जा रही है। इसमें प्रगति हो रही है।

(ख) इस कपड़े की कीमत ३८,५०,००० अमेरिकी डालर की अमेरिकी रूई दे कर चुकायी जायगी। यह रूई अमेरिकी पब्लिक ला ४८० के अधीन दी जायगी।

(ग) (१) विदेशों को भारतीय सूती कपड़े का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार की सहायता से सूती वस्त्र निर्यात सम्बर्द्धन परिषद् विशेष रूप से बना दी गयी है। इस परिषद् ने जून-जुलाई १९५५ में एक वस्त्र प्रतिनिधि-मंडल दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया के देशों को भेजा था जिसका उद्देश्य इन देशों को हमारा निर्यात बढ़ाने की संभावनाएं देखना था। यह प्रतिनिधि-मंडल बर्मा भी गया था।

(२) सूतीवस्त्र निर्यात सम्बर्द्धन परिषद् ने रंगून में एक अफसर नियुक्त कर दिया है, जिसका काम वहाँ के बाजार का सर्वेक्षण करना तथा वे उपाय तथा तरीके सुझाना है जिनसे बर्मा को हमारा निर्यात बढ़ सके। भारतीय सूती कपड़े के संभावित बर्मी खरीदारों को यह अफसर हर संभव सहायता देता है।

(३) फरवरी १९५६ में बर्मा से एक खरीद मिशन भारत आया था और उसने ६०-७० लाख गज कपड़ा खरीदा था।

(४) हाल ही में भारत सरकार ने बर्मा तथा सं. रा. अमेरिका से एक त्रिपक्षीय करार किया था। इस करार के अधीन भारत सरकार बर्मा संघ^{*} को लगभग २११ करोड़ गज कपड़ा निर्यात करने की व्यवस्था करेगी। हाल ही में भारत सरकार ने बर्मा संघ की सरकार से “नया व्यापार करार” नाम से एक नया व्यापार

करार भी किया है इस करार के अनुसार दोनों सरकारों ने वे जरूरी कदम उठाने का निश्चय किया है, जिससे दोनों देशों के बीच हुए व्यापार को संतुलित किया जा सके। यह आशा की जाती है कि इस करार के अन्तर्गत बर्मा परम्परागत वस्तुओं जैसे कपड़े आदि का बड़े परिमाण में आयात करेगा।

[THE MINISTER FOR TRADE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : (a), (b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes Sir; (i) the quantities of cloth proposed to be purchased by the Government of Burma by open tender are as under :—

59,82,148 yards.

(ii) Further purchases by Burma are being effected by negotiations between the importers in Burma and exporters in India. This is under progress.

(b) The price of the cloth is to be paid in American Cotton of the value of 3,850,000 American Dollars, under U.S. P.L. 480.

(c) (i) The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, is specially set up with the assistance of the Government to boost up export of Indian Textiles to foreign countries. This Council sponsored a Textile Delegation to the South East Asia Countries in June/ July 1955 to explore the possibilities of increasing our exports to these countries. The delegation visited Burma also.

(ii) The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council has posted an overseas officer at Rangoon whose duty it is to survey the market there and suggest ways and means to increase our exports to Burma. Every assistance is being given by this Officer to prospective buyers of Indian Textiles in Burma.

fEnglish translation.

(hi) In February 1956 a Burmese Purchase Mission visited India and I effected purchases of 6-7 million yards of cloth.

(iv) Recently the Government of India have entered into a Tripartite Agreement with the Governments of U.S.A. and Burma. According to this agreement the Government of India will arrange the exports to the Union of Burma of about 25 million yards of cloth. The Government of India have also entered into a new agreement called "New Trade Agreement" with the Government of Union of Burma recently. Under this agreement, the two Governments have decided to take necessary steps to balance the trade between the two countries. It is expected that under this Agreement Burma would be importing large quantities of traditional items viz-cloth etc.]

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : आपने रंगून में जो अधिकारी व्यापार की देखभाल करने के लिये रखे हैं उन्होंने बर्मा में हमारे कपड़े की खपत को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या विशेष काम किये हैं ?

श्री डी.पी. करमरकर : यह तो बड़ा सवाल है, जताव, जिसके जवाब में मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना होगा। इस चीज को देखने के लिये हमारा एम्बेसेडर वहां है, कोमशियल सैक्रेटरी भी है, और जैसा मैंने बताया है, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल का भी एक अधिकारी वहां है। अभी तक हालत यह थी कि एंग्लो बर्मीज एग््रीमेंट के मुताबिक हमें जो कमेंस मिले हुए थे वे उन्होंने बिछड़ा कर लिये हैं, इसलिये हमें यह दिक्कत पैदा हुई।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या यह सच है कि बर्मा की सरकार ने भारतीय व्यापारी संघ से बर्मा में कपड़े की मिलें खोलने के लिये कहा है ? अगर यह बात सच है तो इन मिलों के खुल जाने से भारत से जो कपड़ा वहां जाता है, उसके व्यापार पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह बात सच है कि वे लोग हमारे व्यापारियों के साथ ऐसा कुछ कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह गवर्नमेंट के तौर पर नहीं है। परन्तु अगर वे वहां मिल खोलना चाहें तो क्या हम ऐसा कहें कि आप अगर मिल खोलेंगे

तो हमारा माल नहीं जायगा। हमारे साथ ऐसा व्यवहार कोई करे तो क्या होगा ? इसलिये इस तरीके से इस सवाल को नहीं देखना चाहिये।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : मैं सिर्फ सूचना चाहता था कि उस पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ? मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि और ज्यादा मिलें वे खोलें।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : क्या असर होगा, यह तो साफ है। वहाँ मिल खुलेंगी तो यहाँ का कपड़ा वहाँ नहीं जायगा।

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I know, Sir, how it happens that in a tripartite agreement between India, Burma and the U.S.A., the question of export of cloth to Burma has arisen ? What place has America in that agreement ?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: That is a separate item by itself, in addition to the agreement that now subsists between India and Burma, by which we expect that a larger amount of cloth will be lifted from here for Burma. This is a special agreement so that we might import a certain specified quantity of cotton from the United States and export either cloth or yarn as the Burmese Government requires. This is absolutely a separate agreement and it gives employment to our mills.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: We have given every help, credit facilities to Burma and we purchase their rice. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is a proposal to have a sort of bilateral agreement with Burma to sell our cloth in exchange for rice and various other commodities that we take from them ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We are trying to see that there is complete trade balance between Burma and India.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: May I know, Sir, whether some new trade agreement has been arrived at between Burma and India for export of cloth ?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR:
That is exactly what my esteemed senior colleague referred to.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: I want to know whether there are any additional facilities placed at the disposal of the other countries which make them sell cloth to Burma at the expense of India.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR:
No, Sir.

NAHAN FOUNDRY PRIVATE LTD.,

*212. **SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM:** Will the Minister for HEAVY INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the output, in tons, of the Nahan Foundry Private Ltd. in the years 1949-50 and 1953-54; and

(b) the amount invested by Government in the company after it was taken over by Government from the Maharaja of Sirmur?

THE MINISTER FOR HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH) (a) and (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The output of the Nahan Foundry in the years 1949-50 and 1953-54 was 1355 tons and 1040 tons respectively.

(b) Government have not invested any amount in the Foundry, after it was taken over from the Maharaja of Sirmur. Certain amounts were, however, advanced to the foundry, details of which are given below:—

Year	Amount of Loan Rs.
1952-53 ...	4 lakhs
1953-54	1½ lakhs
1954-55	75,000
1955-56	75,000

The last two loans have since been repaid by the foundry.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM:

This statement shows that while the output in 1949-50 was 1355 tons, the output in 1953-54 was 1040 tons only. May I know the reasons for the decrease in output ?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: In 1949-50 the foundry belonged to the old Sirmur State. It had a monopoly and was not allowing any import of crushers from other areas. Since 1953 the Government of India took it over and that was the first year of management. Since then all these advantages have disappeared, but due to the increased efficiency after the Government of India took over, the production has steadily increased. During last year it was 1251 tons and perhaps this year it will be 1800 to 2000 tons.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM:

May I know, Sir, whether this foundry Was taken over as a first step to nationalise such useful concerns ; or was it at any request which was made by the owner that the Government should take over ?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: This has nothing to do with the nationalisation or any industrial policy. That was a partnership between the old State which merged into the new State of Himachal Pradesh, so that the shares automatically came to us. Fifty per cent was the private property of the old Maharaja of Sirmur. Then the question arose as to whether the Maharaja should take it over or the Government of India should take over. The Maharaja could not afford to pay an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs towards the share capital. So the Government of India decided to take it over so that the management comes under unified control, in one hand.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I then take it that the total investment in this comes to Rs. 20 lakhs or anything more ?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH:

No, Sir. The authorised capnBis about Rs. 1 crore and the paid-up capital is Rs. 40 lakhs.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I

know, Sir, what dividend it is earning on this investment of Rs 40 lakhs plus the loans which the Government of India have already given to them?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: About the loans, the statement already contains information as to what the loans are. The profit last year was Rs. 95,904.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: In view of the fact that the entire capital, loans etc., are owned by the Government of India, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is a proposal to expand the Nahan Foundry to such an extent that it may become one of the foundries under the proposal of the Government of India for establishing several large foundries all over the country ?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH:

No : the Nahan Foundry is purely a historical one and had it not been for that fact, no one would have put up a foundry at a place some thirty miles in the interior away from a railway station. Due to that we have to manage it as best as possible and we have to see that it earns regular dividends which any such company would earn.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: The Statement shows that in 1952-53 and in 1953-54, Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 3 5 lakhs respectively were given as loans to this foundry. May I know what was the purpose of giving such a big amount soon after taking it over ?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH:

Previously the former State ran it, out of its own coffer or treasury. But when the Government of India took it over, a private limited company was formed and that is why these loans were given for working capital.

SHRI M. V A L I U L L A: In arriving at the figures has the hon. Minister deducted the reserve funds, depreciation and interest charges?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: It is being managed as any private

limited company and so it has all these provisions. The profits shown are after all deductions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. He wants to know whether you had taken into account the depreciation, reserve fund etc.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Yes, Sir.

PUCCA RUNWAY FOR PATAHI AERODROME

*213. SHRI R. P. N. SINHA: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a pucca runway at Patahi aerodrome in North Bihar; if so, when the construction work is expected to start; and

(b) when the air service between Muzaffarpur and Patna is going to be resumed this year ?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The necessary land has been acquired and the work has started.

(b) Air Services are likely to be resumed about the middle of 1957 after the works have been completed.

SHRI R. P. N. SINHA: May I know in what time this work is expected to be completed ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: In about six months' time.

SHRI R. P. N. SINHA: Will the hon. Minister state whether it is possible to run an alternative air service between Muzaffarpur and Patna pending the construction of the pucca aerodrome this winter by using the Sikan-darpur landing ground which is on the air map of India and where Dakotas have landed off and on in the past and also taken off from ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am not quite sure whether this particular

proposal has been examined by the Indian Airlines Corporation, but I will ask them to do so.

AMBULANCE VANS WORKING IN THE PENCH VALLEY COALFIELD AREA

*214 DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Will the Minister for LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ambulance-vans which were working in the PENCH Valley coalfield area during the last five years;

(b) the year in which and the prices at which these vans were purchased, and to whom they belonged; and

(c) whether these vans were afterwards sold to Messrs. Shah Wallace and Co., and if so, at what price ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR LABOUR (SHRI ABID ALI): (a) Three.

(b) Two vans were purchased in 1946 at a cost of Rs. 8,322 each and a third in 1953 at a cost of Rs. 115,956. These vans belonged to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation.

(c) Yes ; one van for Rs. 4,993 the second for Rs. 4,161 and the third for Rs. 15,956.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: In view of the fact that at the extreme end of the colliery fields, at a distance of about 45 miles, there are a number of mines which do not belong to the Shah Wallace Company, what was the reason for not putting any of these three vans at the disposal of the companies at that end or under the Coal Mines Inspector so that where there is no telephone, the people of that sector could have used this van ?

SHRI ABID ALI: Formerly the pofoy was that the vans used to be planed at the disposal of the colliery companies for taking sick workers to the hospital. But this policy was

changed in 1955 and according to this policy, it is necessary for the colliery companies to maintain the vans themselves for this purpose.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA-NAND: What other companies, besides Messrs. Shah Wallace and Company were asked to take charge of these vans, if so at what time and which were the companies which kept these vans ?

SHRI ABID ALI: These vans were in the possession of Messrs. Shah Wallace, but they were maintained at our cost. These vans were given to them and we collected from them Rs. 10,000 on account of maintenance. Therefore the question of offering them to others did not arise.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA-NAND: In view of the fact that a new medical van has been recently purchased at about twice or four times the price at which the original van was sold, what was the reason for not keeping one of these vans for the use of the labour under the management of the Inspector as is being done now ?

SHRI ABID ALI: I will look into the subsequent transaction and inform the hon. Member why this was done.

*215, *216 and *217. [For answers, vide cols. 1743-47 infra.]

NEW AERODROMES

*218. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aerodromes of which the construction is expected to be completed in the year 1956-57; and

(b) the places at which such aerodromes are being constructed and the cost of each such aerodrome ?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Two, Sir.

(b) Udaipur (Dabok) and Kandla; the estimated cost being Rs. 8-75 lakhs and Rs. 16-8 lakhs respectively-

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Does the construction of these aerodromes form part of any plan? And how many more are proposed to be constructed in the Second Five Year Plan?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: They were constructed in accordance with the proposals in the First Five Year Plan. In the Second Five Year Plan new aerodromes have been proposed at Hubli, Shillong, Behala, Ratnagiri, Nowgong, Calicut, Dehra Dun and Bhagalpur.

EVACUEE HOUSES AND PLOTS SOLD TO DISPLACED PERSONS

*219. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of evacuee houses so far sold to displaced persons in the various States; and

(b) the number of cases in which displaced persons in possession of evacuee houses were asked to vacate those premises ?

THE MINISTER FOR REHABILITATION (SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA): (a) 13,846:

(b) Nil. Occupants of evacuee houses sold under the Compensation Scheme are entitled to protection from eviction for a period of two years in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act. 1954.

I may add that since the reply to the question was approved, two cases have come to my notice where eviction proceedings were ordered.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: How many persons who were already in posses-

sion of evacuee properties were dispossessed because in the auction they did not become the owners of the properties ?

SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA: I have in part (b) of the answer already stated: "Occupants of evacuee houses sold under the Compensation Scheme are entitled to protection from eviction for a period of two years". After that the normal law of the land will apply.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: With regard to the houses that are sold, do they come under one category, namely those valued under Rs. 10,000 or do they contain houses valued above Rs. 10,000 also?

SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA: I may inform the hon. Member that under the Compensation Rules that were passed by this very House, houses below the value of Rs. 10,000 are allottable and houses above Rs. 10,000 are saleable.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Do I take it then that this number of 13,846 includes only those houses which are valued above Rs. 10,000?

SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA: They may also include houses which may have been lying vacant whose values are below Rs. 10,000 and houses occupied by non-Displaced Persons. All houses, irrespective of their value, occupied by non-Displaced Persons are saleable.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Out of these 13,843 houses, in the case of the houses allotted, in how many cases have the transfers been completed ?

SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA: This does not arise from the main question. I would require separate notice.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Out of the houses that were sold, in how many cases have the transfers been completed ?

SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA: Sir, this question related only to eviction and not to transfers. So I am not in a position to answer the hon. Member.

*220 and *221. [For answers, vide cols. 1748-1751 infra/1]

मलाया में भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के स्नातक

***२२२. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को भारतीय विश्व-विद्यालय स्नातक संघ की ओर से इस विषय में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है कि मलाया की सरकार ने वहाँ पर अध्यापक पद के लिये उम्मीदवार भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के स्नातकों पर मलाया देश की एक अन्य परीक्षा पास करने की पाबन्दी लगा दी है; और

(ख) यदि पाबन्दी लगा दी है, तो सरकार ने उस अभ्यावेदन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

†[INDIAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN MALAYA]

*222. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Indian University Graduates Association of Malaya to the effect that the Government of Malaya has imposed on the Graduates of Indian Universities, who are candidates for posts of teachers there, a condition requiring them to pass certain examination held in Malaya; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken on that representation?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री की संसदीय सचिव (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) मलाया के भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय स्नातक संघ (इंडियन यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रेजुएट्स एसोसिएशन) द्वारा इस पाबन्दी का विरोध करने वाले प्रस्ताव की, और स्थानीय अधिकारियों को दिए गए ज्ञापन (मेमोरैंडम) की नकलें मलाया में भारत के कमिश्नर को मिली हैं।

†English translations

(ख) भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय स्नातक संघ ने मलाया के अधिकारियों से जो अभ्यावेदन (रेप्रेजेंटेशन) किया है, उसके नतीजे का इंतजार किया जा रहा है।

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): (a) Copies of resolutions passed by the Indian University Graduates Association of Malaya in protest against the condition and of their memorandum to the local authorities were received by the Commissioner for India in Malaya.

(b) The result of the representation by the Indian University Graduates Association to the Malayan authorities is awaited.]

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : आपके कमिश्नर महोदय को जो इस अभ्यावेदन की प्रतिलिपि मिली है, तो उस पर क्या उन्होंने मलाया गवर्नमेंट से कोई लिखा पढ़ी की है? यदि की है, तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Since the Graduates Association has already taken up the matter, our commissioner did not do anything in this respect.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या भारत सरकार के पास भी इस प्रकार की कोई कापी आई है? अगर आई है, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: No, Sir.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: May I know from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary as to the nature of the restrictions placed by the Malayan Government on the Indian University Graduates?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Certain conditions of employment of Indian graduate teachers were changed by a circular of the Malayan Government which required that the graduates employed in the teaching profession should pass a post-graduate examination corresponding to the "Teachers' Certificate Examination of the London University.

"[•English translation.

LOANS FOR THE WORKING CAPITAL OF LOOMS TO WEAVERS

*223. SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the amount so far given by Government by way of subsidy or loan towards the working capital for looms to the weavers in each State?

THE MINISTER FOR CONSUMER INDUSTRIES (SHRI N. KANUNGO): No subsidy is given towards working capital. A statement is laid on the Table of the House, showing the loans sanctioned.

STATEMENT

Amount of loan sanctioned as working Capital of Co-operative Societies to the various States from the Cess Fund from September 1953 to November 1956.

Name of State	Amount sanctioned Rs.
Bombay	36,85,200
Madras	1,91,82,500
Andhra	66,04,400
Uttar Pradesh	48,05,000
Madhya Pradesh	38,85,000
Bihar	32,25,00°
Orissa	25,00,000
Assam	8,10,000
West Bengal	46,05,000
Punjab	2,00,000
Mysore	20,74,000
Hyderabad	52,61,000
Travancore-Gochin	25,29,440
Madhya Bharat	1,28,100
PEPSU	i, o 1,000
Rajasthan	8,00,000
Sauraslura	13,38,200
Delhi	5>>35°
Vindhya Pradesh	1,10,000
Himachal Pradesh	
Ajmer	56.15°
Bhopal	30,000
Coorg	
Kutch	60,000
Manipur	2,47,960
Tripura	1,26,000
Pondicherry	3,01,000
TOTAL	6,27,17,100

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: May I know whether the sanctioned amount was actually given to the States or not?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Of course.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: What is the percentage of the interest which will be charged from the State co-operative societies?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: At present, the hope is that the primary societies shall get it at not more than 5 per cent.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM : On what basis was this amount sanctioned to the various States?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: The number of looms and the number of co-operative societies which need working capital.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Have the Government! received any report from the States as to whether they have been successful in allotting this money to the various co-operative societies or not?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Yes, Sir, we get quarterly reports about this and the utilisation.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: How much is given as working capital per loom?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: It varies according to the nature of the loom. Ordinarily, it is Rs. 300 for a cotton loom and Rs. 500 for a silk loom.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Did the handloom associations demand a larger working capital from the Government ?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: No; this is enough to cover the turn-over for the whole year.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: How many looms have been given that much of working capital up till now?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I have not got the exact figure but the statement gives

the amount which has been sanctioned to the different States.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: May I know whether the help given by the Central Government to the co-operative societies will not be available to the weavers individually if they do not belong to any co-operative society?

¹ SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It has been said that this help is to be given to the co-operative societies. If it is, to be given to individuals, they will not be able to work economically and it is in the interests of Government and also of the hon. Members to see that more co-operative societies are formed and that individuals are not encouraged.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: What help would the individual weavers get from the Central Government or from the Handloom Board ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We try ! to help them get into a co-operative-society.

DR. R. P. DUBE: What is the rate of interest charged by the co-operative societies ?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: It is anticipated that the interest will not be more than 5 per cent.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Have the Government received any representation that 5 per cent. is too much for the co-operatives societies to pay ?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: It would be a happy thing if they could get it without any interest at all but 5 per cent, is considered reasonable.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA-NAND: Is Government aware that the terms on which the Central Government's aid is being given to the cooperative societies are different from the terms on which the State Governments aids are being given? If it is so, what is the difference ?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Perhaps the hon. Member is thinking of conditions:

that existed before this programme came into operation. At that time, the co-operative societies could get loans only at rates varying between 12 per cent, and 15 per cent.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I know whether it is not a fact that in Assam and Manipur, domestic power loom weavers were being helped with these funds?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: No, Sir, because they did not come within the co-operative field.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: I remember the hon. Minister saying that with regard to the development of these handlooms and the conversion of some of these pit looms into regular fly-shuttle looms especially in regard to these areas, this help was being given.

SHRI N. KANUNGO: There are other items of help, besides loans, for working purposes which are available to certain types of weavers.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: What is the nature of the help rendered to these domestic weavers in Assam and Manipur?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I would like to have notice for that.

*224. [The questioner (Shri J. V. K. Vallabharao) was absent. For answer vide col. 1752 infra.]

*225. [For answer, vide col. 1751 infra.]

PALAM AIRPORT

*226. DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Palam Airport is being rebuilt;

(b) whether Government are aware that the present arrangement of allowing visitors to mix freely with

passengers has made it almost impossible for passengers to hear embarking instructions and has made it inconvenient for them to board plane; and

(c) how long this present arrangement is likely to continue?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):
(a) Yes Sir, the terminal building of Palam Airport is being remodelled..

(b) At present the international passengers and visitors all arrive in, the main lounge from where the passengers are escorted by the Airlines staff to the Customs area in the hangar where visitors are not allowed. The passengers after clearing Customs etc. are led direct from the Customs hangar to the aircraft.

(c) The work on remodelling of the passenger terminal building at Palam Airport is likely to be completed by May 1957.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA-NAND: In regard to the reply to part (b), may I further ask whether the hon. Minister has seen for himself that in the main lounge, there are at a time about 200 to 300 visitors and, except that the visitors do not reach the aeroplane itself or a few feet from it, the visitors, a see off people, are everywhere and it is impossible to find space?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have had the opportunity of visiting Palam Airport and the lounge and seeing for myself the conditions there normally as well as on occasions when high dignitaries come or depart from the Airport. On those occasions, such conditions do prevail but they can hardly be helped within the limits of the accommodation that we have at present in the terminal building.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA-NAND: Did the hon. Minister go there with notice or without notice?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have gone there with notice, without