

by our Embassy. But the figure furnished by the Burmese Government is different. That is, applications received are 10,725; citizenship granted 3,731; naturalization 31 and applications under naturalization laws pending disposal are 237.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Are there any cases pending in the first category? That is, have the cases of all the 10,000 people who applied for Burmese citizenship been decided or are the cases of a good number of them still pending?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: A good number are still pending with the District Officer. These figures relate to applications that are received by the Judicial Officer.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: It has been stated on behalf of the Government that 10,000 Indians applied for Burmese citizenship according to the figures supplied by the Burmese Government and that 3,000 out of these have been granted Burmese citizenship. May we conclude then that about 7,000 cases are still pending?

SHRI S. MAHANTY: There seems to be a variation between the information furnished by the Embassy and by the Burmese Government. Have the Government taken any steps to verify which answer is correct? Because, it appears that 40,000 persons applied for citizenship according to our Embassy report, while the Burmese Government have reported that only 10,000 applications were received. This is a very serious matter and is not a good comment on our Embassy.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The figure given by our Embassy—they have no correct figures—is only an estimate. They could not presume to give the correct figure. This process does not go through them. An estimated number of 40,000 people had applied. The Burmese Government subsequently gave the other data which presumably is more correct.

PROF. G. RANGA: We have not got every information. Out of the 10,000 that were put in there, only about 3,000 applications had been disposed of. What has happened to the rest of them? How many of them have been disposed of; how many of them are still pending and how many of them have been rejected? It is only then that we can get a proper picture.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: There are, undoubtedly, some pending. But the exact figures are not known to us at the moment. I may mention that there is some confusion about this matter, that is, in Burma itself. We were told that the figures supplied to us related to applications received by the Ministry of Judicial Affairs and that they did not include applications subsequently received or still with the District authorities. This is supposed to explain the disparity between the estimates of our Embassy and the figures supplied by the Ministry of Judicial Affairs there. Some are pending undoubtedly; I cannot say definitely how many have been actually rejected and how many are pending in various stages.

बर्मा से भारत को भारतीयों द्वारा रुपया भेजा जाना

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

(क) बर्मा से भारत को भारतीयों द्वारा रुपया भेजे जाने के क्या नियम हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारतीयों को वे सुविधायें दी जाती हैं जिन्हें वे इन नियमों के अनुसार पाने के अधिकारी हैं ; और

(ग) पिछले छ महीनों में लगभग कितने भारतीयों ने बर्मा से रुपया भेजने के लिये प्रार्थनापत्र बर्मा सरकार को दिये और वास्तव में कितनों को भेजने की इजाजत मिली ?

†[REMITTANCE OF MONEY BY INDIANS FROM BURMA TO INDIA]

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

(a) the rules governing the remittance of money by Indians from Burma to India;

(b) whether Indians are allowed the facilities they are entitled to under the rules; and

(c) the approximate number of Indians who applied to the Government of Burma for permission to send money from Burma during the last six months and the actual number of those who were granted permission?]

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री की संसदीय सचिव (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) बर्मा से भारत को धन भेजा जाना उन्हीं कायदों के अनुसार होता है जैसे कि और किसी मुल्क को। यह कायदे बर्मीज फारेन एक्सचेंज कंट्रोल एक्ट में और जो नियम उसके अन्तर्गत बने तथा बर्मीज एक्सचेंज कंट्रोल के लिये जो हिदायतें समय-समय पर जारी की गयी हैं उनमें दिये गये हैं।

(ख) जी हां। यह पता लगा है कि बर्मा सरकार ऐसी सुविधायें देने की प्रक्रिया को अधिक विस्तृत कर दिया है और भेजी जा सकने वाली मात्रा पर कठोर नियंत्रण कर दिया है।

(ग) क्योंकि धन भेजने वाले अधिकांश लोग बर्मीज एक्सचेंज कंट्रोल अधिकारियों को सीधे ही दरखास्तें देते हैं, इसलिये हमारे राजदूतावास के पास उनके आंकड़े नहीं हैं। बर्मी अधिकारियों भी ये आंकड़े नहीं छापे हैं।

PROF. G. RANGA: May we have it translated, so that we might follow it, since the subject is so important?

†English translation.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: (a) The remittances from Burma to India, as to any other country, are regulated by the rules mentioned in the Burmese Foreign Exchange Control Act, the rules made thereunder and the instructions issued from time to time by Burmese Exchange Control.

(b) Yes. It is, however, understood that the Government of Burma have laid down elaborate procedure for the grant of such facilities and have instituted strict control on the quantum of remittance permitted.

(c) As most of the remitters make the applications direct to the Burmese Foreign Exchange Control authorities, the figures are not available with our Embassy. The Burmese authorities have also not published these figures.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या बर्मी अधिकारियों से इस बारे में आंकड़े प्राप्त करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है? क्या और चीजों के आंकड़े भी बर्मी अधिकारियों से प्राप्त नहीं कि जाते हैं?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: We cannot ask the Burma Government to keep account of these figures, but as far as our Embassy is concerned, we have the necessary figures.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना है कि बर्मा में जो भारतीय मजदूर हैं ३० रुपया मासिक हिन्दुस्तान में अप परिवार वालों को भेज सकते हैं। इस कायदे में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है लेकिन फिर भी गैर कानूनी ढंग से तमाम रुपया भेजना रोक दिया गया है।

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Rs. 30 may be sent by money order. He can also send half his salary, if he draws over Rs. 200, to his wife and children in India.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सरकार को यह बात भी मालूम है कि भारतीय मजदूर

बर्मा से अपनी मा, चाची और पिता इत्यादि के लिये हिन्दुस्तान में रुपया नहीं भेज सकता है ?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: These are the laws in Burma and we cannot change them.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात वास्तविक है या नहीं ?

May I know whether it is a fact?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: It is a fact that they can send money to their wives and children. These are the people who are regarded as the dependents of the persons concerned.

PROF. G. RANGA: In view of the fact that a large majority of our Indians are not employees either in Government employment or in professional employment but are only wage-earners, have Government made any representations to the Burma Government that the present limit of Rs. 30 is too low and ought to be raised? It used to be Rs. 40 but now it has been reduced to Rs. 30.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Government are always taking steps to ease the difficulties of Indians abroad, and the matter has been taken up constantly with our Embassy in Burma, and the District Authorities in India are also asked to expedite applications, etc.

PROF. G. RANGA: How is it in the answer given we were told that Government have no information at all about the approximate number of people who have applied to the Government of Burma for permission to send money from Burma and so on?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: That does not mean that we are not taking steps to ease the difficulties of Indians there.

PROF. G. RANGA: Is it not a fact that our Indian labourers are making their representations to our Embassy and is it not a fact that our Embassy is having information and, if so, what is that information?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: If the hon. Member had listened to the answer, he would have known the whole position. This is controlled by the Burmese Foreign Exchange Control Act, and the laws are almost the same as the laws that we have here in regard to remittances but only the procedure is so difficult that it creates a certain amount of hardship for people.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Our Embassy in Rangoon receives complaints from our nationals there about these difficulties, and we are constantly trying to take action to help them, but we do not have the exact figures about how many applications have been made. They do not go through us. The fact of the matter is that in the countries of South East Asia, in every one of them, there are great difficulties about foreign exchange. Therefore there are strict rules about this everywhere, in every one of them; it is not in Burma alone but in every single country in South East Asia and in fact in many other countries too, it is becoming more and more difficult to send money abroad.

DR. RADHA KUMUD MOOKERJI: With reference to (b), may I know the rules under which the facilities for monetary remittances are limited?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: There are elaborate rules. If I read all of them, it will take at least one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: There are two questions about this. One is the limit of money which can be sent here. About that, difficulties of foreign exchange may come in. But there is another question also raised here, i.e., the people there are not being allow-

ed to send money to their father, mother and other relatives. Has that matter been taken up by the Government of India with the Government of Burma?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: All these matters are being constantly discussed, but the whole object of this was to prevent money from going out of Burma. They are having grave crises in their economy. It is quite conceivable that our own Government may frame rules to prevent money from going out of India. But unfortunately some people suffer because of that, and we try constantly to relieve that suffering. We are constantly taking this up with the Government of Burma but the difficulty is that they will say that these rules apply to others too there.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: My question was different. They are allowed to send Rs. 30 but even here the concessions are not allowed to the fathers and mothers of the people concerned.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: There is a misunderstanding. Rs. 30 by money order, but they can send more. Persons whose income is over Rs. 200 a month are, according to the rules, allowed to send half their income to their dependents in India.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Are they being allowed to send to others?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

'HOT-LINE MAINTENANCE CREW TRAINING CENTRES

***198. DR. RAGHUBIR SINH:** Will the Minister for IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to page 18 of the Report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, 1955-56, and state:

(a) the places where the two training centres for "Hot-Line" maintenance crew training are proposed to be established;

(b) how many persons will undertake training in each of these centres at a time; and

(c) what will be the period of their training at these centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI J. S. L. HATHI): (a) At Ganguwal (Punjab) and Bangalore.

(b) About 20 persons in each centre at a time.

(c) About six months.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: May I know whether the persons to be trained will be persons in actual service or whether some additional persons not in service now are also going to be trained?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: These persons will be selected by the State Governments. Generally they will be persons actually working.

***199.** [The questioner (Shri Ratan Lal Kishori Lal Malviya) was absent. For answer, vide col. 1801 infra.]

RE-IMPORT OF GREY COTTON CLOTH FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AFTER PROCESSING

***200. SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY:** Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether any grey cotton cloth exported to the United Kingdom in 1955 was re-imported after processing in that country, and if so, how much?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): No precise information is available as separate statistics of goods re-imported from abroad are not maintained.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I may add for the information of the House that while the total yardage exported to U. K. in 1955 was about 82,637,000 yards, what was imported from U. K. to India was only about three million yards. And our information is that there is no quantity of re-imported cloth in that.