

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल के. चन्दा): (क) ६,६४०

(ख) २९,०६९.

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANIL K.
CHANDA): (a) 6,640

(b) 21,767.]

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Is it a fact that the Ceylon Government has made a protest against the Indian High Commissioner for not promptly attending to the requests for the supply of registration forms?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: Of late there has been a considerable amount of correspondence between the Ceylon Government and us and I don't think it will be proper for me at this stage to lay any detailed information before the House

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: May I know if a similar complaint was ever received from Ceylonese Indians?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: We have received no such complaints from people of Indian descent in Ceylon.

PROF. G. RANGA: What is the total number of Indians in Ceylon and out of them how many have already become citizens of Ceylon?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: The total number of Indian nationals in Ceylon is the subject matter of debate between Ceylon and us but I can give this assurance to the House that not a single application for registration as an Indian citizen has yet been refused by our High Commissioner.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Is there any hope that the Indo-Ceylon Agreement will be implemented in this regard?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: To be quite frank, we have not felt satisfied

with the manner in which this Agreement has been worked over there, but the situation is distressing enough and I don't wish to say anything which will add to the worsening of the atmosphere.

SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI LAKH-ANPAL: May I know, in view of the fact that a difference of opinion has arisen with regard to interpretation of the Agreement by Ceylon, what step is proposed to be taken by our Government to solve that?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: I have already indicated that considerable correspondence is going on both between our Government and their Government and also between the Ceylonese Prime Minister and our Prime Minister.

BAN OF SUB-STANDARD SALT IN MADRAS AND BOMBAY

*271. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for PRODUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some quantity of salt of sub-standard quality was recently held under ban in Madras and Bombay regions; and

(b) if so, what is the quantity of such salt and how it has since been disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR PRODUCTION (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA): (a) Yes.

(b) 15,62,088 maunds held in stock on the 1st June 1955 has since been released for human consumption.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: May I know how much was seized because it was sub-standard quality of salt?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: The entire quantity discovered in Madras and Bombay regions.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: How long has this kind of seizing and releasing been going on? Is it only in this year or was it from previous years also?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Salt of sub-standard quality has got to be released if there is a scarcity in particular areas, production is less due to heavy rains or other reasons and the prices tend to shoot up.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Are there any cases where it was seized but not released?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: This stock was held in Madras and Bombay regions and it has been released.

SHRI S. C. KARAYALAR: May I know whether the sub-standard salt was released for human consumption or for industrial purposes?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Normally it is released for industrial purposes but due to scarcity, this stock was released for human consumption.

PROF. G. RANGA: What has happened between the time that it was seized by the Government and later on when it was released? Was there any attempt made by the producers or the Government to improve the quality of that salt before it was released?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: The quality of that salt could not be improved but the manufacturers were asked by the Salt Commissioner to improve their alignments with a view to produce better quality of salt in the future.

PROF. G. RANGA: Have Government taken any steps to see that this procedure does not lead to corruption. Has it not led to corruption?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: The Minister visited Madras recently and found that due to scarcity of salt prices were going up. Therefore on return to Delhi, he considered the entire matter and thought it fit that this salt should be released. The standard of 94 per cent. sodium chloride has been prescribed for the present and the released stocks had about 91 to 93 per cent. sodium chloride. So it was called sub-standard.

INDIANS WHO LEFT PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

*272. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who left the Portuguese Possessions in India for India during the years 1953 and 1954, and

(b) what rehabilitation benefits were provided to them by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Exact figures relating to persons who had migrated from Portuguese Possessions in India to the Indian territory during 1953-54, are not available. As far as we are aware, no migration took place from Daman and Diu during 1953. However, a few victims of the political situation in Goa sought refuge in India during 1953. Their number was very small and did not involve any rehabilitation problem.

The number of persons who migrated from Portuguese possessions in India during 1954 is given below:—

Goa ... 18,116

Daman ... 1,500

Diu ... 4,000

Rehabilitation Benefits

Goa.—Migration both of Indians and Goans generally took place in the months of July, August and September, 1954. Of 18116 persons who had migrated to India from Goa during 1954, 6862 were stated to be Indians. Majority of them belonged to labour categories who were expelled by the Portuguese Authorities on flimsy grounds. The migrating Goans constituted chiefly the border population who were afraid of incidents resulting from the posting of military and police in the border villages inside Goa. Therefore, they crossed over to the Indian territory for protection. In addition to the Goans