

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 b%Ld 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. SHR. 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

from border villages, a number of wealthy Goans families from other areas also migrated, to India apprehending that conditions inside Goa might deteriorate. Majority of these Goans returned to Goa during the latter part of 1954. The Indian migrants, however, dispersed to their own villages in the States of Bombay, Mysore and Madras. Government did not therefore, consider it necessary to take any rehabilitation measures. Some distress was caused immediately after the migration of large number of people from Goa in 1954 but local social and philanthropic organisations helped to alleviate the situation.

*Daman.*—The Migrants from Daman were chiefly labourers and fishermen. Majority of the fishermen returned to Daman in the latter part of 1954. About 500 persons are known to have settled down in seaside villages in India. No particular refugee problem arose and rehabilitation measures were, therefore, not considered necessary.

*Diu.*—The migrants chiefly belonged to the fishing community. They were given facilities to set up villages in Bombay and Saurashtra. Local fishing firms also extended financial and other assistance to these persons to rehabilitate themselves. Three fishing villages have been established by these migrants along the Saurashtra Coastline. No other measures, were, therefore, considered necessary.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: From the statement I see that in 1954 about 23,000 have come from Portuguese Possessions and a majority of them have gone back in 1954. May I ask what the position now is and whether the coming out has increased or decreased?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: It is very difficult to ascertain the exact number of people who have come away and remained in India.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: May I know if any rehabilitation benefits were extended! to the persons who left Goa?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: Most of the people who came away from Diu and Daman were fishermen. Some of them have gone back and quite a large number of them have started their profession in the neighbouring areas of Bombay State.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: I believe the statement says that a large number of labourers were expelled from Goa on flimsy grounds. May we know if the Government considered it necessary to take any action in the matter and, if so, what it has been?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: About 7,000 people engaged in manual labour over there left Goa towards the latter part of 1954. They mostly come from the States of Mysore and Madras.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: My question was, they were expelled from Goa on flimsy grounds; what have Government done on that?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The hon. Member wishes to know what action Government took or are taking. Government at the present moment can hardly take any action. In the past whenever any special cause arose, we sent a note of protest to the Governor-General there. That is the only action one can take on the diplomatic level.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Did they leave Goa of their own accord or were they expelled?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I cannot speak about individuals but broadly speaking they came away of their accord but under pressure of circumstances.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: The statement says definitely that they were expelled from Goa on flimsy grounds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what the statement says.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: If the hon. Member likes, I shall further

enquire into this matter. I think what is meant is that pressure was brought to bear—not legal expulsion, but pressure tactics.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know what happened to the little properties that they may have left in the Portuguese Possessions?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I am afraid I don't know. I don't know if they had much in the shape of properties

**लंका के उद्योगों के लिये भारतीय पूंजी पर लंका के उद्योग मंत्री का बक्तव्य**

\*२७३. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या लंका के उद्योग मंत्री ने अपनी हाल की भारत यात्रा में भारतीय पूंजी के लंका के उद्योगों में लगाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार से कोई बातचीत की थी ?

FFEYLONSE INDUSTRY MINISTER'S  
STATEMENT ON INDIAN CAPITAL FOR  
CEYLONSE INDUSTRIES

\*273. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAU-HAN: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether the Industry Minister of Ceylon had any talk with the Government of India inviting investment of Indian capital in Ceylonese industries during his recent visit to India?]

†THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० करमरकर): सरकार से उनकी जो बातचीत हुई वह सामान्य ढंग की थी, और किसी भी विशेष विषय पर विचार नहीं किया गया था।

D. P. KABMARKAR: The talk that he had with the Government was of a general nature and no specific issue was discussed.]

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या यह सच है कि इन अधिकारियों ने बम्बई और अहमदा-

†English translation.

बाद के व्यवसायियों से सीधे बात चीत की और उनसे कहा कि वे अपनी पूंजी सीलोन में लगायें ?

श्री डी० पी० करमरकर : मुझे पता नहीं है कि व्यवसायियों के साथ बात चीत हुई। जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ मेरे गाँव श्री कृष्णमाचारी से बात चीत हुई।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : मेरा यह प्रश्न है कि यहाँ जो सीलोन के अधिकारी आये थे उन्होंने अहमदाबाद और बम्बई के कॉन्ट्रिब्यूटर्स से अपनी पूंजी सीलोन के व्यवसायों में लगाने के लिये सीधी भी बातें कीं ?

श्री डी० पी० करमरकर : मेरा जवाब सीलोन के उद्योग मंत्री के वार्ड में है न कि अधिकारियों के वार्ड में।

श्री स्व० कृ० डग : सवाल क्या है, जवाब क्या है, कुछ समझ में नहीं आया।

श्री डी० पी० करमरकर : मैंने पहले यह जवाब दिया कि जो सीलोन के उद्योग मंत्री आये थे उनकी बात चीत से हमारे उद्योग और कामर्स मंत्री श्री कृष्णमाचारी से हुई थी। कोई और अधिकारी अहमदाबाद या दूसरी जगह आये थे या नहीं, मुझे इसका पता नहीं है।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : जो बातें आपके मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों में और सीलोन के कर्मचारियों में हुई, क्या उसमें उन्होंने इस बात का स्वीकार नहीं किया कि उनसे और अहमदाबाद और बम्बई के व्यवसायियों से सीधे बात चीत हुई ?

श्री डी० पी० करमरकर : जिस हद तक मैं जानता हूँ उनके अधिकारियों के साथ बात चीत नहीं हुई और जैसा मैंने पहले कहा उद्योग मंत्री के साथ बात चीत हुई है। वे लोग अहमदाबाद गये या नहीं गये और वहाँ के व्यवसायियों से बात चीत की या नहीं की, अगर आप नोटिस देंगे तो मैं इसका पता लगा लूँगा।