

for their national housing and town planning development schemes.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Is it the policy of the Government to import experts from America and export our own to Burma?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: It is not a question of importing some personnel and exporting the same. We are referring to the personnel that is readily available for export.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And who are willing to go?

SHRI S. MAHANTY: May I know how the Burmese Government's request for engineers is being acceded to in spite of the fact that we are importing engineers from outside?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: With all respect I submit that in the approach to this matter there has been some confusion. There are engineers of 100 types and 100 degrees; there are electrical engineers, mechanical engineers, mechanics, this, that, other, apart from the great quality of their work and their experience. The Burmese Government naturally comes to us because we are a friendly country and we are very glad to help them with the type of engineers that they want. Their requirements are: Chief Engineers 4; Assistant Engineers 19; Resident Engineering Ass'tants (including special assistant engineers) 56; Draftsmen 20. They also require for their National Housing and Town and Country Development Scheme: Chief Draftsman 1; Special Assistant Engineers (Buildings & Roads) 32; Special Assistant Engineers (Electrical) 6; Architectural Draftsmen 11. That type of personnel is on the whole available in India and in fact we are in a position to spare after meeting our own requirements and we shall help our neighbour to the extent we can. It is not a question of our sending somebody whom we have not got obviously and those persons whom we bring from abroad here are very few and they are supposed at least to possess greater

experience in the particular job they undertake to do.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: With all respect to the Prime Minister what I submit is this. Just now he read out the categories of the engineers which the Government of India are contemplating to send to Burma. While I appreciate it what I wanted to say is that most of these categories of engineers have also been recruited by us from U. S. A.

EMPLOYMENT OF AGRICULTURISTS AT NILOKHERI

*619. **DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARNAND:** Will the Minister for PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many agriculturists at Nilokheri get full time employment on their farms;

(b) how many of them remain without employment for half the year; and

(c) what arrangements Government have made for their full employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR PLANNING & IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI J. S. L. HATHI): (a) About 45.

(b) About 18.

(c) When the agriculturists are not busy on their farms they work as labourers in the colony on miscellaneous jobs such as maintenance and construction works.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PERMANAND: Are Government aware that half of them do not get any work in the colony and they are without any means of livelihood?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: The 18 persons are not always fully employed. When they are free they get some work in the maintenance and construction works.

PROF. G. RANGA: Is it not a fact that millions of our agriculturists are similarly unemployed during off season in the country and Government so far are not doing anything to relieve their distress?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This question is only about Nilokheri. Your question is far beyond its scope.

PROF. G. RANGA: No, Sir, what is the special idea in picking out a particular small colony and trying to provide them full employment when all over the country Government are not doing anything at all for others similarly placed?

(No reply.)

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Is Government aware that the system of agriculture that is in practice at Nilokheri is not profitable and if the answer is in the affirmative, is Government thinking of taking any steps to revise it.

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: My information is that agriculture carried on at Nilokheri is not much different from agriculture carried on in the rest of the country and that it is profitable to the extent to which it would normally be.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: Is it not a fact that a family cannot subsist on what it gets from the land which has been allotted to the family and they have to look to outside sources for their sustenance?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: During off season they generally do some labour work. It is not possible to provide them all. During off season when they have no other work, they have to look to other jobs—labour and other things.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: My question is whether the land allotted is sufficient to give full sustenance to one's family.

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: I think the land allotted is about five to six acres.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: What is the requirement of a single family? And what is the yield of land allotted?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: The yield is about Rs. 5,000 per annum. The need would vary depending on the number of members in a family.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: Out of 6 acres, you get 5,000? Is it rupees or what?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: Yes, yes, rupees

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: By selling it or by cultivating it?

SHRI J. S. L. HATHI: It is irrigated land.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: What are the irrigation charges?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is going beyond the question.

PRODUCTION OF FINE AND SUPER-FINE CLOTH

*620 DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan produces fine and superfine cloth from the short staple Indian cotton;

(b) whether Indian mills import Egyptian cotton for producing superfine cloth; and

(c) whether Government have restricted the import of foreign long staple cotton?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) It is understood that in Japan, some short staple Indian cotton is used in mixture with other cottons for spinning fine yard.

(b) Yes.