

of those who, on account of the various steps taken by the Ceylon Government, are put to great difficulty, that there would be a tendency for them to come to India. I don't know what they will do. It is a matter for us to consider what we should do in the circumstances. But the House will remember that in such matters, except for explaining the position as cogently as possible to the other Government, it is not particularly easy to take any other steps.

PROF. G. RANGA: Is it not a fact that when the Ceylon Government are prepared to give citizenship only under certain definite conditions and they don't want illicit entrance by our people into their area and when these people go there, our Government cannot be expected to force or prevail upon the Ceylonese Government to give ration cards and other concessions to these people who go there without any invitation?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: That is a fact. The Government of India has co-operated with the Government of Ceylon in preventing this. We don't want anyone to go there illegally or illicitly. The real question is not in regard to those people but in regard to others who consider themselves—and I think, rightly—as citizens of Ceylon but who are not, for the moment, recognised as such, and therefore they become what might be called Stateless people because they are not Indian citizens certainly.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: May I know if it is due to our bad stars that the hand of friendship that we extend to Ceylon, Pakistan or South Africa or any other country is always rewarded by inimical and adverse deeds on their part? Is it due to our bad stars?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The Government of India does not consult the stars and does not go to the astrologers.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: Is it only the illegal immigrants that are affected or the legal immigrants also?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Surely the question of the large number of people in Ceylon of Indian origin who are being denied citizenship is the principal question. It is a very minor issue about the illicit immigrants.

SHRI K. C. GEORGE: Are not the Ceylon Government going against the assurance they gave to the Prime Minister of India in 1948?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a matter of opinion again.

POINT FOUR EXPERTS ON AGRICULTURE

***14. SHRI S. MAHANTY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of the Point Four Experts on Agriculture in India;

(b) since when they are operating in India and what are their contributions to the improvement of agriculture in India;

(c) what is the Japanese method of agriculture and whether it is going to be experimented on in India; and

(d) whether Government propose to obtain specialists from Japan for such experiments?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): (a) A list containing the names and designations of the Point Four Experts in Agriculture in India is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The main features of the improved method of paddy cultivation which has come to be known as the Japanese method of cultivation are:

(1) Raised seed-bed for growing rice seedlings in nurseries.

(2) A low seedrate for the nursery;

(3) Heavy manuring of the nursery and the field;

(4) Transplanting 4 to 5 seedlings per bunch;

(5) Transplanting paddy in rows in the field; and

(6) Interculturing in rice fields and adequate weeding of the nursery and the field crop.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

TECHNICAL ADVISERS TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND FIELD STAFF

1. Bauman, Oliver, Biology (Agriculturist).
2. Bell, Francis I., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
3. Bolls, John T., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
4. Carruth, Paul, Agriculturist (Training).
5. Chandler, Karl, Agriculturist.
6. Creech, E. P., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
7. Curry, Donald G., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
8. Dowell, Floyd D., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
9. Fagan, Dick V., Agriculturist (Vocational Training).
10. Flowers, Jack Lee, Agriculturist (Information Adviser).
11. Foster, John H., Agriculturist American Friends Serv. Committee.
12. Fox, Marshall, Agriculturist (Extension Specialist Training).
13. Gray, Jack D., Agriculturist (Vocational Training).
14. Hardy, William James Howard, Agriculturist (Extension Information Specialist).
15. Hatten, Millard J., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist General) (Ford Foundation).
16. Holmes, Horace C., Adviser Goi (Agriculture).
17. Holtkamp, Lawrence, Agriculturist (Extension Specialist General).
18. Hohell, Martin, Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
19. Jameson, Parry H., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
20. Julson, Earl E., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist Training).
21. Kardel, Hans E., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist General).
22. Kaven, Rolland H., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
23. Kelly, Luke, Agriculturist (Extension Adviser Training).
24. Krueger, Keith, Agriculturist, Adviser C.T.O.
25. Landsburg, George, Agriculturist.
26. McKendrie, Mabel G., Agriculturist (Information).
27. Milroy, Winfield W., Agriculturist (Vocational Training).
28. Urchard, J. Malcolm, Agriculturist (Extension Information).
29. Pierce, Everett W., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
30. Prince, Arthur, Agriculturist (Vocational Training).
31. Richardson, Grady, Agriculturist (Extension Specialist Training).
32. Sanders, Charles, Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
33. Sanders, Everett N., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
34. Schlubatis, Gordon R., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
35. Sellers, William O., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
36. Sheppard, Frank W., Agriculturist (Extension Assistant Vocational Training).
37. Skinner, Halver M., Agricultural Engineer.

- 38 Smith, A. K., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
39. Svinth, Clarence, Agriculturist
40. Walker, Irving, Agricultural Engineer.
41. Walker, W. Hugh, Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
42. Wilcox, Charles E., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist Training)
43. Yeary, James C., Agriculturist (Extension Specialist).
44. Donald Resnick, Agricultural Engineer.
45. V. Chester Kimm, Agricultural Extension Adviser.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: I find the names quite all right but the designations are quite misleading. Will the hon. Minister kindly clarify? Now I invite his attention to Serial No. 26—McKendrie, Mabel G—Agriculturist (Information). Then Serial No. 1—Oliver Bauman—Biology (Agriculturist).

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Is the hon. Member reading from a book?

MR. CHAIRMAN: From the statement supplied.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Serial No. 4—Paul Carruth, Agriculturist (Training). Will the hon. Minister take the trouble of explaining what these designations mean and how they will help the agriculturists exactly?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Does the hon. Member want detailed scientific explanation of the types of work they are doing? If a man is described as Biology Agriculturist, that is a normal term or title because he is doing that. Does he want more detailed description of them?

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Certainly

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: It may be obtained if he desires but the designation is quite accurate and

precise. Agricultural biology is a definite subject.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: What about the information? How does information help agriculture?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: He is in charge of publicity.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Agricultural information

SHRI S. MAHANTY: How agricultural information helps agriculture I don't understand

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I cannot give the hon. Member the exact meaning of this but one of the very important subjects we have to consider is how to convey information of decisions made—to have a chain or connection with the peasants. Our laboratories come to a certain decision—certain procedure to be adopted. Now in some countries, including the United States, there is a well-developed system of conveying all these processes immediately to the peasants. It may be that; but I am not quite sure

SHRI S. MAHANTY: What is the total amount spent yearly on these Point Four Experts?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU. I don't think the Government of India spend any money, except locally I don't think any salary is paid.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: I did not mean their salary, but the cost of the establishment which is defrayed out of the Indian exchequer

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: There is no special establishment, they are attached to existing establishments

SHRI S. MAHANTY: That is to say, the Food and Agriculture Ministry?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: May be, but not necessarily; the research institutes, for instance.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: What is exactly the scope of the work of these Point Four Experts on Agriculture?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The scope of their work is agriculture.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Where was the need then for introducing the Japanese method of agriculture? After the American method has been finished, are we going to start the Japanese method of agriculture?

(No answer.)

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: There was a report that the Government of India was going to get down some 4,000 Japanese families to give instructions in agriculture. Is this true?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been denied here.

PROF. G. RANGA: In view of what the Prime Minister has said, will every effort be made by the Departments concerned to satisfy themselves that the whole complement of these officers that are being imported into this country as Point Four Experts is absolutely necessary, and that no non-essential persons are brought here, like this agricultural information officer? As if in India all these years we have not been able to know how to convey this information.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: On another occasion I stated my own impression that perhaps as regards many of the experts, or so-called experts, we might not have insisted on their coming, that is, they were not absolutely necessary. In this there is the possibility, of course, that among the large numbers that have come, some were not quite so expert or quite competent. But many of these persons come because the State Governments ask for an expert in a particular field of work. That is conveyed to the authorities concerned and they suggest some persons. Whether these particular persons come up to the mark or not it is difficult to examine. These are really demands from State Governments that are supplied.

PROF. G. RANGA: They will have to be screened, is it not?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: It is true. I have said in reply that I myself feel that we should be a little more careful to see that those who are really required come here.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Do these experts enjoy any diplomatic facilities?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: No.

SHRI B. GUPTA: About these mighty Point Four Experts, may I know which is their strong point—agriculture or intrigue?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: As regards the latter, the hon. Member should know best.

SETTING UP OF A STEEL PLANT

*15. SHRI S. MAHANTY: Will the Minister for PRODUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) if the Koppers Company of Pittsburg and Arthur McKee and Company of Ohio were engaged by Government in July 1948 as consultants for making a preliminary survey and to report on the setting up of a steel plant in India;

(b) if the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, whether Government will lay a copy of the report of the said consultants on the Table of the Council; and

(c) what was the total amount paid to these firms as consultation fees?

THE MINISTER FOR PRODUCTION (SHRI K. C. REDDY): (a) Yes; also the International Construction Co., London.

(b) It is not possible to lay on the Table of the Council complete reports of the three consultants (because these include some confidential information which the consultants do not desire to be disclosed publicly). A copy of a summary however of the three reports has been laid on the Table of the Council. [See Appendix IV, Annexure No. 7.]