

certainly put forward all the facts in reply to that.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that the English language papers in the States are getting more advertisements from the Government of India than the language papers in the States and, if so, may I know whether any complaint by the AINEC has been received by the Government?

Dr. Keskar: I am not aware of any complaint that English papers are receiving more advertisements in the States, but generally speaking, this has been voiced in Parliament, that language papers are getting less money for advertisements, which is also true.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Why?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I can allow generally only one supplementary to one hon. Member.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it a fact that Government are giving advertisements to one political party mainly, which is having its branches in all the States in India, now?

Dr. Keskar: No, Sir. It is not true.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is any preference given to Indian advertising firms so far as the Government advertisements are concerned?

Dr. Keskar: We are trying to encourage Indian advertising agencies to the best extent possible. Of course, this cannot be done in a rigid way, because there are advertisers who have a tradition and who are not always able to help Indian advertisers. Indian advertisers also must have sufficient standing and experience to carry out the work, but by and large, we have been doing it and I am glad to say that a number of Indian advertising agencies are coming up and becoming more and more established.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Morarka rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I cannot allow. When I call the next question,

some Hon. Members stand up and want to put a question. What can I do?

Shri Morarka: I got up earlier.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, जिस संस्था की धोर से यह ज्ञापन सरकार को दिया गया है वह अंग्रेजी के कुछ बड़े बड़े समाचारपत्रों की ही संस्था है। धतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करते समय क्या इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाएगा कि उस निर्णय से अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों की तरह हिन्दी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों को भी समान लाभ पहुंचेगा ?

डा० केशकर : यह कहना सही नहीं है कि जिस संस्था का माननीय सदस्य जिक्र कर रहे हैं वह बड़े बड़े अंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्रों की संस्था है। बल्कि वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि वह संस्था करीब डेढ़ सौ के दैनिक पत्रों की संस्था है जिसमें केवल एडवर्टाइज-मेंट के लिए काफी हिन्दी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्र सम्मिलित हैं।

Shri Morarka: May I know, when these advertisements are given on behalf of autonomous corporations, whether they are given by the Government or by the corporations themselves?

Dr. Keskar: There is no definite rule about it. A number of advertisements are given on behalf of the Government and a number of corporations are giving their own advertisements.

Export of Tobacco

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*271. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has broken all previous records in tobacco exports;

(b) the total quantity of various types of tobacco exported during the last year; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to keep the export trend up?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Tobacco exports recorded the highest figure in the year 1958.

(b) and (c). Two statements are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 68].

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that the Government is going to undertake a tobacco growing project with the assistance of a German tobacco expert for producing tobacco suitable to the German taste. May I know whether this tobacco growing project will be established?

Shri Satish Chandra: A German expert came to India about a year and a half ago and in Guntur district we established a five-acre farm and tried some experiments. This year the experiment is being tried on a larger scale on 100 to 150 acres. If the results prove satisfactory we may be able to produce tobacco which will meet the requirements of the German market.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is mentioned that tobacco is displayed in international exhibits and trade fairs. May I know where it has been exhibited so far?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is displayed in every international exhibition and fair in which India participates.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Is it a fact that in the latter half of 1959 tobacco exports had gone down, especially the exports to Japan, and, if so, what steps Government are taking to improve the export to Japan which is a traditional market for Indian tobacco?

Shri Satish Chandra: There has been some fall in the export of tobacco in 1959 not so much due to lesser exports to Japan as to the United Kingdom

which has purchased larger quantities from Rhodesia and Nyasaland and other countries in Africa. And that has resulted in the accumulation of Natu tobacco stocks. In fact, most of the exports are Virginia flu-cured.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know the names of the countries to which chewing tobacco is exported?

Shri Satish Chandra: The exports of tobacco for chewing purposes were about 75 lakh lbs. in January to November, 1959. I cannot give the names of the countries just now.

Shri Joachim Alva: In the first part of the statement it is said that tobacco monopolies and cigarette manufacturers in foreign countries are supplied with samples. The real Indian cigarette manufacturers with complete Indian capital and management are only one or two and there is a complete monopoly by the foreigners. Then there are also tobacco monopolies. May I know if Government is watching the situation in such a way that tobacco monopolies and foreign manufacturers get tobacco from us at fair prices?

Shri Satish Chandra: Tobacco is not grown only in India. It is grown in many countries of the world and the international prices determine to a large extent the prices in this country also.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh are facing a serious economic crisis on account of the buyers of the exporting houses refusing to purchase their tobacco?

Shri Satish Chandra: The presumption of the hon. Member is not correct. There is not much of a crisis. There was some accumulation of Natu tobacco. But as I said, out of the accumulation of about 8 million lbs. sometime ago, about 7 million lbs. have been lifted by now. There is now hardly 1 million lbs. in stock.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement, I find that export of Virginia flu-cured tobacco has fallen from

Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 6.5 crores. In 1958, 9.0387 crores lbs. were exported valued at Rs. 1355 lakhs. In 1959, it has come down to 6.5 crores lbs. valued at Rs. 1166 lakhs. What is the reason for the short-fall and to which country has the export diminished?

Shri Satish Chandra: It can be attributed to two reasons. Firstly, there are crop variations. The size of the crop is different from year to year. A portion of tobacco crop was spoiled this year due to excessive rains at a particular moment of time. Secondly, as I said just now, U.K. purchased more tobacco this year from Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why no Indian tobacco is used for the manufacture of mixture for pipes? May I know what is going to be done to use Indian tobacco for this purpose?

Shri Satish Chandra: If some party comes forward to produce that mixture, we shall certainly give a licence.

Displaced Persons at Sealdah Station

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*273. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 { **Shri Tangamani:**
 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 360 on the 27th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether displaced persons have since been shifted from Sealdah Station; and

(b) if so, the number of families so shifted?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Out of 479 displaced families squatting at Sealdah Station premises on the 27th November, 1959, 87 families have been dispersed. I may add that we have been informed by the State Government that another 82 families will shortly be removed from the Sealdah Station.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to the previous question, the hon. Minister said that about 400 to 500 families still remained. I want to know how long it will take to rehabilitate all the refugees who are there in the Sealdah Station?

Shri P. S. Naskar: As I stated, out of those 500 families, about 87 families have been removed and 82 will be removed. So, the net number will be 310 families which will remain. The State Government is doing everything possible to remove them from the Sealdah Station. I may add that the displaced families are reluctant to leave the Sealdah Station, because they have some income there.

Shri Tangamani: In reply to a previous question, we were told that there was a decision between the Central Government and the State Government not only about the Sealdah Station refugees, but others also. May I know the nature of the decision about the complete evacuation of Sealdah Station refugees or providing alternate employment to the Sealdah Station refugees?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The nature of the decision is that the State Government will persuade the displaced families squatting at the Sealdah Station to go back to their original place of rehabilitation. So far as those who are not displaced persons, i.e., those who do not have the documents, are concerned, the State Government have their own scheme to disperse them from the Sealdah Station.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since the matter has been pending for a very long time, may I know what are the hurdles in the way of the Government in clearing the Sealdah Station of the refugees?

Shri P. S. Naskar: This has not been pending for a very long time. A year ago, the number of families was more than 1,000. The present number is about 300. So, we have dispersed about 700 families in a year. About the remaining 300 families, the State Government do not want to give more priority than the camp inmates.