

भावश्यकता थी कि जो हम यह नई इमारत बनाने लगे हैं जब कि आलरेडी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के लिये बिल्डिंग थी और यह काम चल रहा था ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : इस सवाल का जवाब देना कुछ थोड़ा एम्बेरासिंग सा है, इसलिये कि पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से यह मांग की जा रही है कि यह सारी की सारी बिल्डिंग पार्लियामेंट के काम के लिये ही रखी जाये और यहाँ से सुप्रीम कोर्ट को जितनी जल्दी हटाया जा सके उतना अच्छा ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When is the construction work likely to be undertaken?

Sardar Swarn Singh: Sir, the detailed plans are being drawn up and it may be possible to start construction towards the end of this year.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: One question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. Next question.

EXODUS OF INDIANS FROM CEYLON

*1236. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether an exodus of a very large number of persons of Indian origin from Ceylon is apprehended due to some changes being made by the Government of Ceylon through an Immigration Act Amendment Bill;

(b) if so, what are the provisions in the Bill which will lead to this exodus; and

(c) whether and if so, what steps have so far been taken to prevent this exodus?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. The Indian Community in Ceylon apprehends such exodus.

(b) The main provisions of the Bill are:

(1) It provides a penalty of a fine up to Rs. 1,000, or imprisonment up to six months, or both, for anyone transporting, harbouring, or knowingly employing a person who has entered in Ceylon or is remaining there, in contravention of any provision of the Immigrants and Emigrants Act or any Order or regulations made thereunder.

(2) If an Assistant Superintendent of Police after investigation certifies that he believes an entry of a person in Ceylon is in contravention of the Act, then a presumption of illicit entry will arise against him and it will be required of him to establish that his entry or remaining in Ceylon is lawful.

(3) All offences under the Act are made non-bailable.

(4) The maximum length of Temporary Residence Permit is limited to five years; a Permanent Residence Permit will be issued for a definite period exceeding five years.

The Indian community in Ceylon is naturally gravely perturbed by far-reaching provisions of the Amending Bill and apprehends exodus in large number of such of the persons of Indian origin from Ceylon as are discharged from service by their employers.

(c) The Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon has brought the consequences anticipated of, to the notice of the Government of Ceylon. It is proposed to make further approach to that Government in the matter.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether and if so in what respect, the modified provisions of the Bill run counter to the assurance given by the Prime Minister of Ceylon to our Prime Minister in 1948?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have enumerated the details of the Bill. Certainly they go against the assurance which had been given to us before.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, the number of people who are likely to be affected by these provisions?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is difficult to arrive at a very definite figure, but it is estimated that it may be anything between 10 and 50 thousand.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether there is any likelihood of these provisions being modified by the Ceylon Government on the representations being made by those concerned?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We do not know, Sir; but certainly we hope so.

श्री जलगू राय शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हाई कमिश्नर ने जब से इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में सीलोन सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है उस के बाद से कुछ फर्क हुआ है, अगर हुआ है तो क्या ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Well, the discussions are still going on.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Apart from the protest made so far, is the Government contemplating any other step to bring about relief?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I do not know of any other method but the diplomatic method which is being followed at the moment.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know, Sir, whether a large number of the persons who are now in Ceylon belong to South India?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I believe so.

Shri Achuthan: Will there be any change of policy on account of this Bill with regard to our helping them with food materials?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to retaliate.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether the dispute over the issue of ration cards to these Indians is solved or not?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The position is as it was before.

Shri S. N. Das: As a result of the negotiations.....

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am sorry, Sir, I made a mistake. The ration cards have been issued.

Shri S. N. Das: As a result of the negotiations being carried on at diplomatic level, may I know whether the consideration of this Bill has been postponed?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Well, the Bill has been passed by the Lower House. It has to go up to the Senate.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know, Sir, whether any large number of Indians have already come back to India in view of this present legislation which has been passed?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I would like to have notice.

STANDARDISATION OF MICA

*1237. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what part the Indian Standard Institute (Mica Section) plays so far as standardisation of Mica is concerned?

(b) What are the criteria it adopts to lay down standards of sizes and qualities?

(c) Are those criteria or the standards fixed by it acceptable to foreign buyers?

(d) What method has been adopted to verify that the Mica trade adheres to the standards fixed?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) The Mica Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution is concerned with the preparation of Indian standards on mica. Further, in its capacity as the Secretariat for the International Technical Committee on Mica of the International Organisation for Standardisation, it has assisted in the preparation of draft international standards on mica which are at present under circulation.

(b) The guiding principle is that the standards should be practical and generally acceptable to the interests concerned, namely, producers, consumers, traders and technologists, due regard being paid to the natural limitations connected with the types and varieties of mica available in nature and the human limitations of the specialised skill necessary for processing it.

(c) and (d). Do not arise because no standards on mica have been finalised yet.

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, how this institution actually functions in mica zones—does it go from factory to factory and door to door and then inspect and then lay down standards? How does it function?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think the institution undertakes any roving task of that nature. The Committee which is in charge of mica is composed of specialists who have physical knowledge of the manner in which mica is produced, and therefore the information that is necessary for producing draft standards is available to the institution.

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I also know whether it is a part of the Central Mica Marketing Organisation that is going to be started very soon?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I cannot quite understand the import of the question. I would like the hon. Member to elucidate the question himself.