

centres on our own or do it in collaboration with other Ministries or do it in collaboration with the States.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know, Sir, whether such centres started by the Rehabilitation and Food Ministries are working satisfactorily?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am unable to give any information, Sir. That question must be put to the Minister concerned.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know, Sir, whether any foreign nationals are working in any of these experimental centres?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Since there are no experimental centres now in existence, Sir, there is no case of foreign nationals working there.

**Shri Balakrishnan:** May I know whether any financial aid is given to newcomers in cottage industries?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** That is a different question altogether. It has no concern with experimental centres.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know, Sir, the names of cottage industries that were taken under this experimental scheme and the reasons for the failure of the scheme?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is a long story, Sir. If the hon. Member will put down a question, I shall give him the details. The reason really was the lack of co-ordination between the unit and people concerned. In fact, it had a very chequered history. There had been a lot of opposition to this institution and ultimately we found that we were merely spending the taxpayers' money by keeping the institution going. If it is at all revived, it must be revived in a different form.

#### PEGGING OF COAL

\*1546, **Dr. Hari Mohan:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the reasons for issue of the recent order for pegging Grade I and Grade II low volatile coal?

(b) Is such coal economically suitable for metallurgical purpose either by blending or by washing?

(c) Is it a fact that domestic coke is manufactured mostly out of Grade II coal and pegging of such coal would affect the interests of public consumers?

(d) Are Government aware that pegging of such coal might affect coal out-put in near future?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) There were two main reasons. Firstly the reserves of Grade I and Grade II low volatile coking coal are limited. Secondly, the selected Grade collieries whose out-put alone was "pegged" in the first instance, were prohibited from increasing their production of Grade I and Grade II low volatile coal to make up for the reduction in their selected Grades A and B coal. This operated as discrimination against such collieries, as collieries producing only Grade I and Grade II low volatile coal were free to increase their out-put without any limit. Government therefore considered it desirable to treat all such collieries on the same basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Domestic coke is manufactured mostly out of Grade II and Grade III coal. The pegging of Grade II low volatile coal will not affect the interests of public consumers, as the limit fixed is the same as the 1952 level of production, which was ample for the purpose.

(d) No, it will not affect coal out-put, as the intention is to offset the reduction in the production of low volatile coal by an increase in the production of non-metallurgical coal.

**Dr. Hari Mohan:** May I know, Sir, if the output of Grades I and II coal in the railway collieries—the figures for—is going to be pegged on the same principle i.e. on the figures of 1952.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I did not follow the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think he wants to know the output in the railway collieries of Grade I and II coal in the year 1952.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Railway Collieries? I am sorry I have not got the figures here. I should like to have notice.

**Shri Ramananda Das:** May I know whether this pegging of coal has caused unemployment to the coalminers?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** No, Sir. We are taking care to see that this pegging policy does not bring about any serious dislocation of labour.

#### RE-ENTRY OF INDIANS INTO CEYLON

\*1547. **Shri Thanu Pillai:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians, normally resident in Ceylon, who have been refused re-entry into Ceylon since the passing of the Indian and Pakistani

Citizenship Act by the Government of Ceylon; and

(b) what action has been taken by our Government to get visa for these people or to rehabilitate them in India?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) Entry and re-entry of Indians into Ceylon is governed by the provisions of Immigrants and Emigrants Act. The number of Indians whom permits for re-entry into Ceylon have been refused since the operation of this Act, is not known. The information has, however, been called for from Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

(b) The Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon has been taking up individual cases of hardship *ad hoc* with the authorities in Ceylon. The question of rehabilitation of these people in India does not arise.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** May I know, Sir, how many such people have been helped by the Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** We have not got the exact number, but special cases of hardship are taken up by the High Commission there with the Government of Ceylon.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** May I know why in the answer to (b), the question of rehabilitation does not arise? These people are displaced and have come here and there is nobody to help them.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know why the question of rehabilitation of these people does not arise. When Indians in Ceylon are not permitted to stay and carry on their business there, they must necessarily return to India and the question of rehabilitation does arise. That seems to be his argument.

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** It is not quite clear whether reference is being made to persons who are Indian nationals, or to people of Indian descent in Ceylon who are presumed to be Ceylon nationals. In regard to the latter the Indian High Commission there is concerned only in so far as we are interested in settling the problem with the goodwill of the Ceylon Government.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** My reference is to Indians who have decided to continue to be Indian citizens and who are normally resident in Ceylon and

are not able to go back to Ceylon for employment.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** These are matters to be dealt with diplomatically. A country can admit a person, or refuse entry. If it is done unfairly, then diplomatic representations are made.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** My question is with reference to (b). Indian nationalists who have decided to continue to be Indian nationals here and normally continue to do some work in Ceylon, having been refused entry in Ceylon, have no employment here. I am asking what arrangements could be made for these people—for rehabilitating them?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** In India?

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** Yes.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Apart from trying to help, I do not see why Government should take responsibility for every person who comes to India in that way.

**Shri Thanu Pillai:** It is because of the disabilities placed.....

**Mr. Speaker:** We are arguing the question. The answer is very clear.

उच्चतम न्यायालय के लिये इमारत

\*१५४८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : (क) क्या निर्माण, गृह-व्यवस्था तथा रतब मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उच्चतम न्यायालय की प्रस्तावित इमारत का नक्शा किस संस्था या व्यक्ति ने तैयार किया है।

(ख) यह इमारत किस प्रकार की होगी और क्या उस में भारतीय वास्तु-कला की लक होगी ?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Shri G. B. Deolalikar, the then Chief Architect, Central Public Works Department.

(b) The style, I understand, is what is known as "Indo-Saracenic", and it will therefore bear the influence of the Indian style.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस इमारत पर कितना खर्च होगा ?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** About 49 lakhs.