

work of the organisation consists mainly in keeping under continuous observation the working of community projects and other schemes of intensive development with a view to keep all concerned apprised about their progress and about successful methods that may be followed with advantage.

(ii) The Director took charge on 1st October 1952. Most of the staff joined the organisation at the beginning of April, 1953 after selection by the U.P.S.C. After suitable training it started work at the commencement of May, 1953.

(b) It will submit reports based on its investigations into special aspects of the working of community projects as they are ready. It will also submit annual reports of its work.

(c) These reports will be submitted to the Planning Commission which may order their publication.

(d) The Planning Commission, which is the Central Committee for Community Projects.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Has the mode of operation been settled?

Shri Hathi: The method as to how these officers should work is, of course, settled.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the composition of this organisation?

Shri Hathi: The composition of this organisation is as follows. There is the Director, there are Deputy Directors and there are Project Evaluation Officers stationed at each project which we have selected.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether the reports of the Community Projects will come direct to the Ministry or through this organisation?

Shri Hathi: This is actually a wing of the Planning Commission. The reports will come to this organisation which will forward them to the Planning Commission.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Are any non-official gentlemen associated with this organisation?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know, Sir, if any foreign experts are associated with this organisation?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know, Sir, with regard to the answer to question (d) whether the Planning Commission interferes in the routine business of Government?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government? There is no question of Government here. This is an organisation for evaluation of this programme. How does the Government come in?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Answer to question (d).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What authority of Government considers these reports?

Shri Hathi: The Planning Commission, Sir, is the Central Committee for the Community Projects Administration. As such, it looks into these reports.

Shri Achuthan: May I know, Sir, whether this programme evaluation is an independent organisation or will it be under the Central Planning Commission?

Shri Hathi: It is independent of the Community Projects Administration, but it is, in fact, a wing under the Planning Commission.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Is it proposed to publish the reports of this organisation?

Shri Hathi: That is what I have already said. They will be published.

EXPORT OF ONIONS

*1244. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Ceylon have banned import of onions from India; and

(b) if so, whether it has any repercussion on the production and price of onions in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Government of Ceylon have adopted a restrictive import policy for onions from March, 1953.

Government have received no reports about any adverse effects of the Ceylon Government's policy on the production or prices of onions in India.

Shri Sanganna: May I know, Sir, the quantity of onions exported from India every year and the value of exchange earned on it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I have the figures of export; but I have not got the value. The export figures are:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1951 | 58,650 tons |
| 1952 | 35,100 .. |
| January to July 1953 | 14,500 .. |

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that since this attitude of the Ceylon Government, the production of onion has fallen, especially in the south?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, the figures that are supplied by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture do not indicate any fall.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government had an additional quantity of onions to export in excess of the quota allotted to that State, and the Central Government did not permit the export of this additional quantity of onion?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: To?

Dr. M. M. Das: To Burma.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is for Ceylon.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know, Sir, from which part of our country the

large quantity of onion export was made to Ceylon?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Madras, Bombay and Saurashtra.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that the Ceylon Government in the matter of onion and some such other commodities like chillies etc. have changed their restrictions from time to time and therefore, the trade or import-export relationship between the countries...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why argue this matter?

Shri Heda: I am just asking whether the Government are considering to take up the matter with the Ceylon Government on a long-range view.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any agreement with the Ceylon Government?

Shri Heda: Long-range agreement.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, the question of import of onions into Ceylon depends very largely on their local production. Their local production has been rather good in recent times. They have imposed certain restrictions on imports, and they have a curious way of achieving these import restrictions by compelling their dealers to take a particular quantity of local production and then giving them licence for import of the balance. This is a matter purely for the Ceylon Government to adjust their needs according to local supply and the balance—short-fall—therefrom.

Shri M. D. Ramasami: Have the Government satisfied themselves that the ban is on the basis of self-sufficiency or on account of discrimination?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said that.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think this Government can sit in judgment over the Government of a neighbouring country.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know if these restrictions on Indian onions is due to local production or due to the import from other countries at cheaper rates?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The information that I have in my possession is that the production in Jaffna is rather good.

REPATRIATION OF I. N. A. PERSONNEL

*1245. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:**

(a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of I.N.A. personnel repatriated after the war from Germany to India?

(b) Were those people repatriated at Government cost?

(c) If so, is it a fact that Government have been making recoveries of the amount spent over them?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Twenty-two.

(b) Yes.

(c) As they were repatriated against written undertakings to repay the cost of repatriation, attempt was made to recover the amounts. Such recovery was made in a few cases. It was decided not to do so from persons who were not in a position to pay. It has now been decided to write off all remaining dues from I.N.A. personnel on account of repatriation charges.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know what amount was actually incurred and what has been realised up till now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I fear I have not got the figures, Sir.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether the pay and other monetary emoluments due to the regular service personnel who had joined the I.N.A. in Germany which were stopped by the British Government have been paid to them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think, Sir, there is some confusion about what might be called the I.N.A., and the other people who joined who were not in the Army. I do not know. I.N.A. was mostly in South-East Asia. In Germany, most of the people repatriated were civilians. There were no

army people and no question of pay etc. arises so far as I know. I am not absolutely certain. There was not a single army man, but there might have been a few prisoners taken over by the Germans who joined the I.N.A. It is possible.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I am asking about them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Their case is completely different from the regular I.N.A. people, which came before the House. They were odd people in Germany who were repatriated and who had great difficulties and who were sometimes in prison camps later after the armistice.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: What has been the arrangement in regard to the regular service personnel generally who had joined the I.N.A.?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I know whether the hon. Member is referring to I.N.A. in South-East Asia or in Germany?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: In Germany or South-East Asia.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think it arises out of this.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if there are any more personnel to be repatriated and, if so, how many and from what countries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as I know, there is none; probably, at the most there may be one or two who refuse to come. There were such cases of persons who refused to come.

CLOTH CONTROL ORDER

*1246. **Shri S. G. Parikh:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many mills have been detected in the act of contravening Cloth Control Order regarding production of dhoties?

(b) Against how many mills prosecutions have been lodged or are expected to be lodged in each State?