

as recommended by the First Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, what its main features are;

(c) the names of the States that have tried to implement the said scheme; and

(d) the amount of money collected under this head by the interested States?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) to (d). Although the question of raising loans whose proceeds could be earmarked for local projects was studied in the Planning Commission, eventually no such scheme was framed. But the State Governments are being assisted in their schemes for raising resources.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether this scheme has been dropped?

Shri Nanda: It has taken a different form.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any uniform method is adopted by the Government of India throughout the country for raising these additional resources?

Shri Nanda: There are several ways of raising the resources and all those are being explored and exploited.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What are the chief ways?

Shri Nanda: Betterment levy, small savings and loans in the market.

INDIANS IN TIBET

*910. **Shri G. P. Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the total number of Indians in Tibet?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Some thousands of Indians visit Tibet for trade and pilgrimage every year. The number living in Tibet throughout the year is believed to be about 80.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether there has been any reduction in the number of permanent Indian residents in Tibet after the entry of China into that country?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The number is very small and it is only 80. Sometimes it is slightly more than 80, and sometimes it is a little less, but I do not think there has been any appreciable change in the number.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether they enjoy the same privileges as they used to enjoy before the entry of China in Tibet?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have no information to the contrary.

शेठ गोविन्द दास : जो लोग हर वर्ष इस देश से तिब्बत यात्रा करने को जाते हैं उन की संख्या भी क़रीब क़रीब उतनी ही है जितनी कि पहले थी या वह घटी है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as we know, the number has been more or less stationary.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether there has been any conference between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of China recently and whether the problems facing Indians were discussed?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Just a few days ago we have replied that a conference between the representatives of the two Governments with regard to Tibet was being held—even now it is being held.

ALL-INDIA HANDLOOM BOARD

*915. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the method of representation of the different States on the All-India Handloom Board; and

(b) whether any representation has been given to the Punjab State?

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

(a) Suitability of the persons nominated for the purpose which the Board is intended to serve.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know the reasons why representation on the Board has not been given to Punjab?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It depends upon the number of handlooms in the area, and we do not want to increase the number of members unduly which will make the Board ineffective. But I can add that whenever a problem relating to Punjab comes up for discussion in the Board, the Chairman of the Board intimates the Government of Punjab and requests them to send a representative to discuss the matter.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know the name of the representative from Madhya Pradesh, which is one of the biggest centres for handloom industry?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have no quarrel with regard to Madhya Pradesh being a big centre, but a gentleman called Paonikar and, I think, some officials, too, represent Madhya Pradesh.

चाय उद्योग

*९१६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १९५३ में चाय के कितने बाग व्यापार में मन्दी के कारण बन्द हुए हैं; और

(ख) इस के फलस्वरूप कितने मजदूर और कर्मचारी काम से हटाये गये ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Very few gardens closed in the latter half of 1953. According to information available with Government, 104 tea gardens involving a labour force of about 55,000 were closed in 1952-1953. Out of these, 91 tea gardens have re-opened with about 41,000 labourers. Information regarding employees other than labour affected is not available.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: यह जो गार्डन अभी बन्द हो गये हैं, इन के खोलने के वास्ते कोई इन्तजाम किया गया है ?

श्री कर्मरकर: उन के लिये कोई स्यास इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है। जो अन-इकानामिक गार्डन्स होते हैं वे बन्द हो जाते हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: जो बाग बन्द हो गये हैं उन में से यूरोपियनों के कितने हैं और हिन्दुस्तानियों के कितने हैं ?

श्री कर्मरकर: जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है उन में कोई यूरोपियन के नहीं हैं, सब इंडियन्स के हैं।

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether in view of the improvement in the industry there is any possibility of the rest of the tea gardens being started?

Shri Karmarkar: It is not likely, but it depends on the fact how uneconomic a particular garden is.

Shri Barman: In view of the importance of the tea industry, do Government propose to induce the small un-economic gardens either to amalgamate or to integrate with the bigger ones?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Generally it is very difficult to answer a question of that nature off-hand. I will certainly bear the suggestion made by the hon. Member in mind whenever occasion arises. If the gardens are contiguous, we might think of that suggestion, but I do not think in these cases the gardens are contiguous.

AERODROME NEAR LADAKH

*918. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about the report that