

nel for the work involved in both the **Brokers and Buyers Organisation**. I should like to add that with a view to review this question, the Government are considering the appointment of a committee to go into this question.

Shri Barman: Is it not a fact, that as far back as December 1948, a conference was held at Calcutta under the Chairmanship of Mr. Chettur, the Commerce Secretary, and it was the opinion of the conference that sufficient warehouse capacity must be provided in Calcutta to make it a world tea centre and for that purpose resolutions were passed? What has Government done after that?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is a question of fixing priorities, whether we are to have warehouse facilities or whether we can embark upon a scheme of restricting the auctions to India. But all that the hon. Member has said happens to be facts but achievements do not always tally with our ideas.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know what proportion of the tea exported to London was re-exported to the continental market and what was the value thereof?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice about that. The total amount of tea exported to U.K. during 1953 was 341.26 million lbs.

नेपाल में सरकारी अधिकारी

*१४५ सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या प्रधान

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने सरकारी अधिकारियों की सेवाएँ नेपाल सरकार को उधार दी गई हैं, और

(ख) नेपाल स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में जून, १९५४ में कितने भारतीय काम कर रहे थे ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) At present no Indian official is on deputation to the Government of Nepal. In

the Directorate of the Indian Technical Aid Mission, which has been set up in Nepal under the Colombo Plan, 6 officers and 3 members of the staff are working at present.

(b) 60 Indians were employed in the Embassy of India in Nepal in June 1954.

Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that before this there were certain officers who were given on loan to the Nepal Government?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir.

Seth Govind Das: When they were so given, were their salaries paid by the Government of India or by the Government of Nepal?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Their salaries and certain allowances were all paid by the Government of Nepal.

ALL-INDIA KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

*147. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board has submitted any proposals to Government for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what are those proposals?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

RATIONALISATION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

*148. **Shri S. C. Singhal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the rationalisation of textile industry in any way;

(b) how many more mills have started working three shifts; and

(c) whether the surplus production will be exported?

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

(a) Permission for rationalisation as such is not required.

(b) I am unable to understand the significance of the word "more". All that I can say is that 172 mills were working three shifts during May 1954.

(c) It is normally understood that whatever is exported is surplus to internal needs.

Shri S. C. Singhal: May I know how many mills were rationalised?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Rationalisation depends on various factors. There may be rationalisation in some minor spheres. There may be rationalisation in the spinning sector which avoids certain processes, for instance, the use of what they call 'super high draught-spinning system'. Unless specific questions are asked either in regard to the type of rationalisation or in regard to a particular mill, I am unable to answer the question.

Shri S. C. Singhal: How has it affected the employment of labour?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far I have had no complaints of there being any serious displacement of labour.

Shri T. N. Singh: With reference to reply to part (a) of the question, I want to know whether Government are aware of any imports of automatic machinery and also of any application for increase in capital structure of some of these mills?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, it is an omnibus question. So far as increase in the capital structure of the mills is concerned, I am unable to say whether there has been any specific application. If notice is given, I would be able to answer the question.

So far as imports are concerned, they are controlled, but it must also be said that quite a lot of textile machinery is manufactured in this country. As I said, imports of super-hide draught-spinning frames which does eliminate a couple of processes before spinning are allowed on a

reasonable basis. We are not at the present moment allowing imports of automatic looms. That is based on two or three considerations and not merely on the question of displacement of labour. It is also a question which relates to displacement of handloom industry.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know what was the reduction on cost of production per yard as a result of rationalisation so far embarked upon?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the hon. Member would precisely tell me which particular process of rationalisation has reduced the cost of production I would be able to answer the question. The question, as I said, is an omnibus one. In a mill there are a number of processes of rationalisation. Without a specific question, I am unable to say which particular process reduces cost of production.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

*149. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the total grant made to the States during the year 1953-54 for the development of Community Projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Rs. 3,64,86,000 to Part A & B States made up of loans and grants-in-aid as under:—

Loans.	Rs. 1,91,39,000/-
Grants.	Rs. 1,73,47,000/-

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if the Central Government is in a position to say whether the States are preparing themselves to bear the ultimate burden of costs of these projects?

Shri Hathi: The Central Government gives certain loans and certain grants. Then the remaining has to be borne by the States. We are allowing about Rs. 61 lakhs, for each community project, Rs. 15 lakhs for each development block and Rs. 7½ lakhs for each national extension block. Out of that certain subjects are loan subjects and certain subjects are non-loan subjects. For loan subjects the States are given loans and for others the cost will be shared with the States.