

French Settlements in South India has been published. This report makes it clear that political life in these Settlements is largely controlled by methods of gangsterism adopted by the party in power, which makes any fair referendum impossible. In view of this fact, other methods, in consonance with the Government of India's adherence to a policy of peace, appear to be necessary. It is clear that the foreign Settlements in India, wherever they might be, must inevitably be integrated to the Indian Union. Government will take all peaceful steps to this end.

(b) The attitude of foreign Governments is not known.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know, Sir, what exactly is the position regarding Chandernagore now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I speak subject to correction about the dates. Chandernagore has been *de facto* under Government of India's control; *de jure*, the French Assembly has to pass some resolutions, and it may take some time before it becomes *de jure*. However, it is expected that it will be done soon.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know, Sir, whether certain suggestions by Dr. Paranjpye made at a meeting at Pooma for taking an effective policy towards the Government of Goa came to the notice of the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot recollect any such thing, Sir.

Shri Kelappan: May I know, Sir, what exactly 'peaceful methods' mean?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Avoidance of war.

Shri Kelappan: May I know, Sir, whether referendum is also one of them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Of course, referendum is one of them; but in the answer which I have just read out to the House, I said the referendum appears to be impossible in the sense that no favourable conditions for a referendum exist there.

Shri Tushar Chatterjee: May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that *de jure* transfer has been already made or not, in the case of Chandernagore?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. the Prime Minister has just said that the French Assembly will pass a resolution on the matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may be, Sir, that in the last few days or so,

steps for *de jure* transfer might have also been taken.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether the political exiles from the French Settlements, who come to Madras, are being hunted out by the Madras Police?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not aware of that.

AMERICAN TECHNICIANS IN INDIA

*448. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the names of American Technicians working in India?

(b) Where are they working and who bears the expenditure on their salaries?

(c) Is it proposed to get some more technicians to India, and if so, how many and for what purpose?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 12].

The salaries of these Technicians are paid by the U.S. Government.

(c) An estimate of further requirements of foreign Technicians is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 13].

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Are there any arrangements by which any 'under-studies' are associated with these technicians in India?

Shri Satish Chandra: Generally speaking, yes, Sir.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the hon. the Parliamentary Secretary in a position to say how many such under-studies have been so far associated with them?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am not quite sure about the hon. Member's question. A technician comes to do a specific job, or piece of work for a specific time, say, six months or so. He is associated with a number of people, with whom he works. Whether he is called 'under-study' or not, I do not quite know. It is not usually a specific job that he does, but it is an advisory job; he comes and advises other people here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, Sir, whether the salary paid to the U.S.A. technicians comes out of the Point-Four Aid, or whether it is allotted separately by the United States Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I imagine it is the 'Point-Four' Programme, but I am not quite sure.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know, Sir, whether these technicians are entitled to diplomatic immunity, just like the diplomats?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. I do not know whether there are one or two particular cases. But I do not think they are entitled to diplomatic privileges.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: May I know, Sir, whether the salary paid to the American expert in the Bhakra-Nangal project is as high as that of the President of the Indian Republic?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, whether the Government will see that such technicians do not do political propaganda also in the country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government certainly would view with extreme disfavour if any such propaganda was undertaken by any of these technicians.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know, Sir, in cases like the project engineer, the designs engineer etc. whose services have been made available for a period of two or three years, what steps are being taken by Government to see that at the end of this period, the works will be taken over by Indians?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Which project is the hon. Member referring to?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: For instance, in any of the projects mentioned in the statement.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have a large number of engineers, projects engineers, design engineers and the like. They are good engineers. Nevertheless, sometimes, when a very big project is undertaken, it is considered desirable to get a person with a great experience of such works. Wherever any such persons have been employed, Indian engineers are continually working with them.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: When are they expected to take over the works?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They can take them here and now; but it is a big qualification; technically they are competent usually, but they have not got that larger experience of big projects, which they are gaining from day to day.

STEEL CORPORATION OF INDIA

***449. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the work done by and the financial position of the Steel Corporation of India; and

(b) the total establishment costs and expenditure incurred so far for the purposes of the Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) I believe the hon. Member is referring to The Steel Corporation of Bengal Limited, Calcutta. This corporation produced 254,202 tons of steel in 1951. Its financial position is satisfactory.

(b) The establishment costs together with salaries and wages of labour amounted to Rs. 135 lakhs during the year ending 31st December, 1950.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know, Sir, the amount of loan which has been financed by the Government of India to this Corporation since 1948?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, Government have agreed to give the Steel Corporation of Bengal and its associated company, the Indian Iron and Steel Company, a sum of five crores of rupees—one and a half crores to the Indian Iron and Steel Company and three and a half crores to the Steel Corporation of Bengal. A sum of one and a half crores has already been paid to the Indian Iron and Steel Company and one crore to the latter. A provision of one and a half crores against this loan has been included in the budget estimates for 1952-53 and a provision of one crore is proposed to be included in the budget estimates for 1953-54.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know, Sir, if the loan given to this corporation is being utilised for the purpose for which it was given?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is so, Sir.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know, Sir, if any investigation into the affairs of this corporation is being undertaken under the Industrial Development Act?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the hon. Member means investigation under Section 15, there is no call for any investigation.