

involved and they were given according to that system?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to importers that is the practice followed but regarding actual users we issue the quota on the merits of each application.

Shri Hukam Singh: Were the new comers also considered for this commodity?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the licenses are issued separately for the actual users apart from the established shippers?

Shri Karmarkar: Separate licenses are issued for each of them.

Shri Velayudhan: Then why this difficulty?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, let us not argue the point.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Are any qualifications prescribed which would entitle the actual users to get the licenses?

Shri Karmarkar: Actual users are those who are considered actually to use the thing. That is about all the limitation.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Is there any condition imposed on actual users that such of those who employ 50 labourers would be regarded as actual users and they alone would be recommended?

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend obviously is referring to the future licensing system by which an actual user in order to qualify as such ought to have 50 labourers in his factory or concern.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: This was not the case before?

Shri Karmarkar: It was not before obviously.

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

PAKISTANI MUSLIMS ENTERING INDIA

*580. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether infiltration of Pakistani Muslims into India has been reported during recent months;

(b) if so, whether their number has been ascertained;

(c) how many of them have been arrested; and

(d) what has been found to be the motive of their entry into India?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) It has not been possible to ascertain the actual number.

(c) About 700 persons have been arrested.

(d) The motive behind the infiltration is mainly to return to India for permanent resettlement. In a number of cases however, the motive is reported to be espionage, cattle lifting, smuggling, and disposal of property.

Shri B. K. Das: Did all these persons evade the permits that are being issued by the Pakistan Government?

Shri A. P. Jain: Permits to India are issued by the Indian authorities and everyone of these persons have evaded the permit system.

Shri B. K. Das: To which provinces have they generally come?

Shri A. P. Jain: The provinces to which they have infiltrated are Rajasthan, Bombay, U.P., Punjab, Kutch. The few provinces where they have not infiltrated are Manipur, Tripura, Bilaspur, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer, Orissa. In others the infiltration is in small numbers.

Shri B. K. Das: Has any action been taken against those who have given shelter to the people who have come with sinister motives?

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as I am aware, no action has been taken against them.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Nor is it proposed to be taken. It is exceedingly improper to do that.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: Have any cases been brought to the notice of my hon. friend of infiltration through the Portuguese territory?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes. There are reports that some infiltration has taken place through the Portuguese territory. There was also a report that they were going to establish a steamer service which may perhaps increase the infiltration, but we have no further information about it.

Shri Namblar: What steps do the Government propose to take if these arrested persons are prepared to live here peacefully and whether they will be released in that case?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is a hypothetical question.

Shri Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the Government is aware that some of the Muslims who have infiltrated into India are carrying on espionage work on behalf of Pakistan?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have already answered that question.

MEDIUM AND COARSE CLOTH (PRICE)

*581. **Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of medium and coarse varieties of cloth and yarn will be revised, and if so, when and how; and

(b) whether the practice of quarterly review of cloth prices will be continued?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Prices have been recently revised for June. They will be revised again for July in accordance with the usual procedure.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I know whether there has been an upward revision of prices, and if so, what are the reasons for that?

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding fine and superfine cloth when the prices were last revised for the quarter—April to June 1952—there was a reduction from about 5 per cent. to 9 per cent. in comparison with the previous quarter. So also there was a similar reduction in the prices of yarn. In respect of coarse and medium cloth for the month of May alone the prices of coarse and medium cloth were revised and there was a reduction of 5 to 24 per cent. After the prices were enforced, the Textile Commissioner went into the incidence of cost because the mills represented that there has been an increase in cost. As a result of his inquiry for the month of June there has been a small increase between 7 per cent. to 2.59 per cent. over the May prices.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to revise the prices now monthly instead of quarterly?

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend will appreciate that in respect of coarse and medium cloth the system of abnormal monthly revision was found necessary because there was a dispute regarding the prices of indigenous cotton which fluctuated very much during that

period but normally the policy is to revise the prices only quarterly.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: How has the cost of production of these two types of cloth been determined? In view of the fact that there may be a fall in the cost of production due to the lowering of prices of raw materials, may I know whether the Government will examine it at a later date the prices of these commodities?

Shri Karmarkar: Government has the matter under consideration and examination.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या इस वक्त रुई

का भाव मार्च से सस्ता है ?

[**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Are the prices of cotton lower now than they were in March?]

श्री करमरकर : इसके लिए तो

मुझे नोटिस चाहिए। मैं आजकल अखबारों

में देखता हूँ कि रोज घीरे घीरे इंडीजिनस

काटन की प्राइजेज़ बढ़ती जाती है।

[**Shri Karmarkar:** I require notice for that. From newspaper reports it appears that the prices of indigenous cotton are rising gradually, day by day.]

Shri Jangde: May I know what was the price index number of this cloth in 1950 and what is the price index number in 1952?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Shri G. D. Somani: May I ask if the latest revision of prices of coarse and medium cloth fully compensates the rise in the manufacturing cost as laid down in the Tariff Board formula?

Shri Karmarkar: I am happy that this question gives me an opportunity to make a clarification. We offered the results of the Tariff Board formula but they were not happy about it. They wanted the incidence in the rise of cost should be considered. So we considered it. My personal opinion is that the present prices would afford full coverage by way of compensation.

Shri Damodara Menon: Has the Government considered the effect of this increase in the price of coarse cloth on the cost of living of the lower income groups, at a time when the prices of foodgrains also have registered a rise?