

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

*1701. **Shri Telkikar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the main Notifications and Regulations promulgated by the Government of the Union of South Africa for the implementation of the "Group Areas" Act, that affected the position of persons of Indian origin, in South Africa; and

(b) What are the actual difficulties Indians have to face?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 14.]

A copy of the Group Areas Act and of the Government of India booklet entitled 'Group Areas Act of the Union of South Africa—What it means' have also been placed in the Library of Parliament.

(b) Some of the difficulties which Indians will face when executive measures are taken under the Act are:—

(i) Statutory segregation will be enforced against them for the first time;

(ii) they will have to shift not only their residences, but also their shops and business premises to new areas;

(iii) areas reserved for them in some of the towns are undeveloped areas well away from the main residential localities. In one case the proposal is to shift the Indian community to a place 10 miles away from the town, in the neighbourhood of a slaughter house;

(iv) no plans have been made for giving Indians alternative accommodation;

(v) the value of properties held by Indians has gone down considerably. The Act does not provide for compensation for loss of business or devaluation of property.

SILK

*1702. **Shri Telkikar:** Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any industrial concern in India producing silk on large scale;

(b) whether it is a fact that silk production in Mysore State is a side business of farmers; and

(c) in what part of India mulberry trees plantation can flourish?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir; in Mysore, Madras and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Mulberry trees can flourish in humous and black cotton soils and are at present largely grown in Jammu and Kashmir and East Punjab.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF FILM ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

*1703. **Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Will the **Minister of Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Film Enquiry Committee mentioned in paragraphs 178, 179 and 180 of the Committee's Report; and

(b) whether Government are formulating any scheme for the production of films suitable for children through Government's Films Division?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Film Enquiry Committee in regard to films for children are under consideration. A scheme for the production of short films suitable for exhibition in schools has been drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Education; these films are intended to be produced by the Films Division of the Government of India.

SACKING AND HESSIAN

*1704. **Shri Rajagopala Rao:** (a) Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply to part (e) to Starred Question, No. 1243 asked on 26th June, 1952 and state on what basis the working cost of Rs. 500 and Rs. 750 per ton for sacking and hessian respectively were arrived at?

(b) Did Government carry out any special test to find out the actual working in any mill?

(c) What is the process by which the test was carried out?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The estimates of cost of production given in my reply on 26th June, 1952 were not based on any cost accounting or special tests in any mill. These cost of production figures were estimated departmentally by the Reserve Bank of India after making enquiries from representatives of the trade and industry.

(c) Does not arise.