

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) About 100 miles.

(b) and (c). About 20 miles of the boundary lies along the river Mahananda. About 40 miles is land boundary. The remaining 40 miles lie along the river Nagar. As this river has been shifting its course, the actual boundary cuts several times across the river and will have to be demarcated.

(d) No. Permanent boundary pillars will be erected when the boundary has been demarcated.

COAL SHORTAGE IN WEST BENGAL

***924. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to remove coal shortage in West Bengal?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Due to inadequate wagon supplies, shortage of coal, especially to low priority consumers, sometimes results, but such shortages are not confined to West Bengal. The supply position can improve with improvement in the general transport position.

When specific cases of shortage in particular industries are brought to notice, special action is taken by the Coal Commissioner to arrange *ad hoc* supplies.

MARKING OF CLOTH

***925. Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of officers appointed to mark and fix the prices and specify the quality of Indian made cotton cloth with their respective jurisdictions?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, fixes prices of cloth and yarn. No officers have been appointed to mark prices separately and specify quality of cloth.

TOBACCO

***926. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to grow sufficient tobacco in India and especially in South India;

(b) whether Government are aware that Jaffna tobacco is sold at a high price in India;

(c) whether Government propose to stop the import of Jaffna tobacco into India; and

(d) whether Government have entered into any agreement with the Government of Ceylon for the import of Jaffna tobacco and if so, what are the conditions?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Information is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The import of Jaffna tobacco, a variety of unmanufactured tobacco, may be imported from Ceylon under our normal import regulations

TOBACCO (IMPORT)

***927. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tobacco imported into India from Jaffna (Ceylon) year by year;

(b) the price per bale or pound;

(c) the rate of import duty; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the rise in price quite recently to ten rupees and more per pound?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 8,90,346 lbs. in 1950-51 and 3,54,245 lbs. in 1951-52 of tobacco were imported from Jaffna. Details of imports for previous years are not available.

(b) The average price per lb. (exclusive of import duty) was Rs. 1-10-2 during 1950-51 and Rs. 1-11-4 during 1951-52.

(c) Chewing tobacco imported from Jaffna (Ceylon) into India through Alleppey Port (Travancore) is assessed to duty at Rs. 300 per candy, i.e., annas eight per lb. Other unmanufactured tobacco imported into India is assessed to duty at Rs. 9/6/- per lb. plus 5 per cent. of the total duty.

(d) No, Sir.

औद्योगिक गृह-निर्माण

***९२८. डा० सत्यवादी:** क्या निर्माण,

गृह व्यवस्था तथा रसद मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि त्रि-पक्षीय सम्मेलन ने औद्योगिक-श्रमिक-गृह निर्माण के बारे में कुछ संकल्प स्वीकार किये थे ;

(ख) यदि सच है, तो यह संकल्प कब स्वीकार किये गये थे, और क्या इन में से कोई संकल्प स्थानीय अधिकारियों के अधीन काम करने वाले स्वास्थ्य श्रमिकों से सम्बन्धित है, और यदि सम्बन्धित है तो क्या सरकार उस संकल्प की एक प्रति पटल पर रखेगी ; और

(ग) भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में कहाँ कहाँ इस संकल्प को कार्यान्वित किया गया है और किस सीमा तक ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, one resolution was passed by the Tripartite Conference.

(b) The resolution which is commonly known as the Industrial Truce Resolution was passed in December 1947 but it does not cover the sanitary labour employed under local authorities. A copy of the resolution is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 19.]

(c) In pursuance of the resolution mentioned above, a scheme for the housing of Industrial workers known as the 'Industrial Housing Scheme' was formulated in April 1949 under which 1712 houses have been constructed in Bombay and 400 houses are under construction in Madhya Pradesh, 108 in Bihar and 261 in Orissa.

HOUSES ON JALPAIGURI-DINAJPUR BORDER.

***929. Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that, as a result of partition, houses of some people on the border of Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur have fallen partly in India and partly in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether the nationalities of the owners of such houses have been determined and if so, how?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) None in Jalpaiguri. In West Dinajpur about a dozen houses are partly in India and partly in Pakistan.

(b) No occasion has arisen to consider this question.

MANUFACTURE OF JAPANESE MACHINERY

***930. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the varieties of Japanese machineries, the manufacture of which has been undertaken in:

(i) the training-cum-work centre at Arab-ki-Sarai,

(ii) the polytechnics in the new townships of Nilokheri and Fulia, and

(iii) any other place;

(b) whether the manufacturing has proved to be a success;

(c) which of these machines are now available in the market for the use of (i) displaced persons (ii) other public;

(d) how many machines of each variety have been produced so far at each centre and what is the position of their disposal; and

(e) the number of trained persons in each centre and the position with regard to their employment either by Government or otherwise?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Japanese machineries are manufactured only at the Arab-ki-Sarai Centre. The machineries manufactured are:

- (1) Job Printing Presses.
- (2) Hand Oil Expellers.
- (3) Power Oil Expellers.
- (4) Plastic Injecting Machines.
- (5) Gem Clip Machines.
- (6) 10 spindle machines.
- (7) 20 spindle machines.
- (8) Rags turning machines.
- (9) Nail making machines.

(b) Yes.

(c) Job Printing Presses, Hand Oil Expellers, Power Oil Expellers and Plastic Injecting Machines are now available in the market and can be