

**Shri A. P. Jain:** It has been a rather painful history, because from 1 lakh it was raised to 2½ lakhs on 14th September 1948. Then, from 2½ lakhs it was raised to 3 lakhs—that was only provisional. And, from 3 lakhs it was raised to 3½ lakhs on 30th July 1949. Actually, when the census was taken they were 5-10 lakhs.

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** What is the number of displaced persons who still remain to be accommodated after these allotments, and by what time are they expected to be accommodated?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** A census is being carried out and when that work is completed—which, I hope will be by the end of this month—I shall be in a position to give further figures.

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** May I know the number remaining to be accommodated?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I have just explained that.

**Mr. Speaker:** He says a census is being carried out and it can be known only when the census is completed.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** The census referred to by the Hon. Minister, is it the present census carried out by the Municipal Committee, Delhi or is it a different census by the Government itself?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Actually, a rough census was taken by the Rehabilitation Ministry at the Centre. Then, a detailed census is being carried on by the Delhi State Government.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** It was stated in the papers this morning that that has been completed by the Delhi State Government. If so, has Government any information as to the number that is still un-rehabilitated?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** If the hon. Member has seen the report in the papers, he would have noticed that the number mentioned is 18,000 units in old Delhi.

**Shri Kelappan:** Have Government received any complaints that the rents fixed for these tenements are high?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I think the rents, as compared to the market rents, are very very moderate.

#### RENT FOR M.P.s' FLATS

\*1206. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) to what factors the difference is due in the rates of rents charged from

M.P.s. living in different categories of accommodation;

(b) whether the accommodation and furniture in bungalows is inferior to that in the flats;

(c) to what factors the difference is due between rents on the same accommodation between 'on duty' and 'off duty' persons;

(d) what is the cost of construction per unit of accommodation in case of bungalows and flats supplied to M.P.s.; and

(e) why annual rental is available only in case of bungalows and not in case of flats?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain):** (a) Rent for buildings is based on their capital costs and the difference in the rates of rent charged from M.P.s. living in different categories of accommodation is due to the difference in their costs. Government have however now decided to pool the rents of the bungalows and the flats and to refix the rents according to the accommodation available in them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The difference is due to the fact that during duty period standard rent as calculated under F.R.45-A is charged to Members while during non-duty period rent as calculated under F.R.45-B is charged. Government have now decided to do away with this distinction between duty periods and non-duty periods and to charge standard rent as calculated under F.R.45-A throughout the year.

(d) A statement containing the information asked for by the hon. Member in respect of the bungalows is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 11.]

As regards the information in respect of the flats, I would draw the attention of the hon. Member to the statement placed on the Table of the House in reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 321 on the 30th May 1952 by Sardar Lal Singh.

(e) Because the flats were constructed long after the decision to allot some of the bungalows on annual rental basis was taken. However, with the decision mentioned in my reply to part (c) of this question, the question of allotting bungalows or flats on annual rental basis will not arise.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the matter was explained by the hon. Minister during a recent discussion. There is hardly any scope about it now.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** May I ask one question, Sir?

**Dr. Ram-Subhag Singh:** One question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I find there are a number of Members who want to ask one question. I think we may go to the next question.

**Shri. M. L. Dwivedi:** May I know Sir,.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not want to make any invidious distinction by allowing Mr. Dwivedi and not allowing others. Next question.

#### KHARAGHODA SALT FOR U. P.

\*1207. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that great discontent prevails throughout the Eastern districts beyond Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh on imposition of ban on entry of Kharaghoda salt and forcing the people to consume the costliest sea salt;

(b) whether Government are aware that certain sections of the Press in Uttar Pradesh and Bombay have strongly condemned the above action of Government; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Kharaghoda salt is cheaper than the sea salt supplied to those Eastern districts?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) Yes; there is some discontent in certain eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh which were previously getting supplies of salt from both Kharaghoda and Calcutta, and which have now been switched on wholly to Calcutta. However, this cannot be helped, as the production of Sambhar salt has fallen considerably owing to deficient rainfall, so that Kharaghoda salt has now to be supplied to the areas formerly fed from Sambhar, with the result that some of the areas which were previously fed from Kharaghoda are now getting only sea salt from Calcutta.

(b) Yes; but the Government of Uttar Pradesh have already explained the correct position fully in their Press Note No. 178, dated 29th April 1952, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 12.]

(c) Yes; Kharaghoda salt is somewhat cheaper than the sea salt, the average difference in their retail prices being about 3 pies per seer.

**Shri R. N. Singh:** May I know which salt was exported to Japan?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I am sorry, I cannot answer the question now. If the

hon. Member gives notice, I shall answer the question.

**Shri R. N. Singh:** Are the Government aware that the people in the U.P. prefer this salt, it being good and cheap, but that they were not provided with even 50 per cent. of their requirements and a huge quantity was exported to Japan?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Regarding exports to Japan, I have already said that I want notice. Regarding the other aspect, I have already answered it in the course of my reply.

#### SALT DUTY

\*1208. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a cess duty of annas two a maund has been levied on sea salt in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** It is not a fact.

#### DESPATCH OF SEA SALT TO U. P.

\*1209. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state since how long M/S. Jamnadas Srinivas Ltd., of Calcutta have been appointed the sole despatchers of sea salt to the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and on whose orders and how such appointment was made?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** Since January 1951. The Government of Uttar Pradesh appointed this firm in consultation with the Salt Commissioner, after inviting tenders.

#### COMMUNITY PROJECT IN MADRAS

\*1210. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres and the villages in each centre under the Community Development Project in the Madras State; and

(b) the amount sanctioned and expended in 1950-51?

**The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda):** (a) Six projects have been allotted to Madras State as follows:

- (1) Kurnool-Cuddapah—179 villages.
- (2) Coimbatore—188 villages.
- (3) Malabar—123 villages.
- (4) East Godavari—242 villages.
- (5) South Kanara—442 villages.
- (6) Madurai—279 villages.

(b) Nil.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has the hon. Member any supplementary question? I think we may better go to the next question.