

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have already indicated briefly in the course of my answer the main reason for the reconstitution of this Committee, namely, the various associations were represented in this committee as nominated representatives in their individual capacities rather than as duly nominated representatives by the associations concerned. This was the main reason. I may supplement the answer by giving two or three other reasons. At the time of the constitution of the original Committee, no period was fixed for which the Committee should function. Another matter that was considered by the Government of India was whether there should be a non-official Chairman or an official Chairman. Another point was that in the Committee as originally constituted there was no labour representative and it was considered desirable that there should be a labour representative on the Committee. For all these reasons, the Government of India felt that a reconstitution of this Committee was called for and accordingly it was reconstituted.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know who represents labour in this particular Committee? Is there any trade union body and has the representative been taken from that body?

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as I am aware, there is one trade union connected with the salt industry and the opinion of that union has been taken into consideration when nominating the representative of labour.

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: Is there any member from Sambar Salt Works, which is the biggest works in India?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I want notice.

REFUSAL OF PASSPORTS

*186. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegates who sought passports to go to Moscow to attend the International Economic Conference held in Moscow in the first week of April, 1952; and

(b) whether any of them have been refused passports and if so, their names and the reasons for refusal?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) As far as the Government of India are aware, 44 persons applied for passport facilities to go to Moscow, to attend the International Economic Conference.

(b) Passports were issued to 36 persons. They were refused to 8 persons

as Government did not think that the grant of passports to them would have been in the public interest. Government do not consider it proper to disclose the names of these 8 persons.

Shri Nambiar: May I know why the passport was refused to these eight persons? In what way was their visit against the public interest?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Because their visit was not considered desirable or in the interests of India.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, at least for information, what was the undesirability?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member certainly does not expect me to discuss personalities here.

Shri Nambiar: I do not want the names. I only want to know the reason for the undesirability.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will see that out of 44 who applied, passports were given for 36. In the other cases, there must have been some personal considerations. It is no use discussing personalities.

Shri Nambiar: May I know if there is any Member of this House who is one among the 8?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member insists, I believe—and I speak subject to correction—that the hon. Member himself is one of them!

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know, Sir, as one who was refused a passport to the U. S. S. R. last year, what exactly was the undesirability of my visiting the Soviet country?

Mr. Speaker: I think this does not arise. Perhaps, there is a misunderstanding of the reply given by the Prime Minister, who has said that while the policy to permit persons to visit Moscow will continue, personalities should not be discussed where permission has been refused. I do not like to encourage the discussion of personalities here.

PRODUCTION IN SINDRI FACTORY

*187. **Shri Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state the quantity of artificial fertilisers produced in Sindri Factory since the 30th October, 1951?

(b) What amount of foreign exchange has been saved to India on account of local production of Ammonium Sulphate in Sindri during the last 6 months?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 52,565 tons of ammonium sulphate upto and inclusive of 21st May 1952.

(b) Foreign Exchange worth Rs. 1,78,82,256.

Shri Hukam Singh: How much of ammonium sulphate was imported before this factory started production?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The imports were as follows:—

July 1948 to June 1949—1,40,961 tons.

July 1949 to Dec. 1949—4,78,500 tons.

Jan. 1951 to Dec. 1951—1,04,150 tons.

Imports during Jan. 1952 to Dec. 1952 are put down at 1,69,850 tons. These are the imports on which we have either depended or we have yet to depend upon.

Shri Hukam Singh: What is the target of production and when is it likely to be achieved?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The ultimate target of production is 1,000 tons per day. The present production is as follows:—

Nov. 1951—84 tons.

Dec. 1951—159 tons.

Jan. 1952—234 tons.

Feb. 1952—299 tons.

I am giving the average production per day. The total production, however has been as follows per month:—

November 1951—2,530 tons.

December 1951—4,915 tons.

January 1952—728 tons.

February 1952—8,679 tons.

March 1952—11,407 tons.

April 1952—10,809 tons.

Up to 18th May 1952—6,297 tons.

Expected production is as follows:—

June 1952—12 to 14 thousand tons.

July 1952—15 to 17 thousand tons.

August 1952—16 to 20 thousand tons.

September 1952—18 to 23 thousand tons.

October 1952—20 to 25 thousand tons.

Full production is expected to be reached, if all goes well, in November 1952, that is to say, about 1,000 tons per day.

Shri Hukam Singh: When this factory goes into full production and produces 1,000 tons per day, will all the requirements of the country be met, or will we still have to import something from outside?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes. Our requirements will be very nearly met.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: May I ask whether any progress has been made in regard to the proposal to have a cement factory at Sindri to utilise the waste product?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I want notice to give a fully satisfactory reply to that question, but from what I have gathered, I understand the proposal has gone through and the production of cement has been entrusted to a firm.

Seth Govind Das: Is the whole production of the factory utilised in this country, or any portion kept in stock?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is being distributed. Already a part has gone into consumption.

Shri N. S. Nair: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state how far the fertiliser requirements of India are met by the factory at Alwaye?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The Sindri factory is expected to produce all our requirements when the full target is reached. Possibly there may be scope for starting one or two smaller factories in India.

Mr. Speaker: I think he has not followed the question.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The factory at Alwaye is a State concern; the Government of India has not got any direct interest in it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is how far that factory is able to meet the fertiliser requirements of India?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have no information on the subject.

Shri Dabhi: Does the price of the indigenous product compare favourable with the price of imported fertilisers?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Certainly; if anything the price of the fertiliser produced in our country will in the long run be lower than the price of the imported stuff.

Shri Dabhi: To what extent?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not in a position to give a precise answer.

EVICIONS FROM GOVERNMENT PREMISES

***188. Shri Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state whether any unauthorised displaced persons occupying Government premises were evicted during 1951-52 from such premises without the provision of alternative accommodation?

(b) If so, what was the number of families so evicted?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes; 954 families who were not entitled to alternative accommodation were evicted without provision of such accommodation. Alternative accommodation was however, provided while evicting 753 other families, who were entitled to it.

Shri Hukam Singh: Do the Government even now stand by the undertaking given in this House that no family which is entitled to alternative accommodation shall be evicted unless accommodation is provided?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member will recall that the undertaking was not unconditional, but it was based on certain contingencies and if those contingencies prevail, Government stands committed to provide alternative accommodation.

Shri Hukam Singh: What is the number of families still occupying government quarters or premises?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am afraid that information is not readily available and if the hon. Member tables a question I shall try to collect the same for him.

PROTEST AGAINST "NAYA NISHAN"

***189. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have protested to the Government of Pakistan against a play entitled "Naya Nishan" which was recently staged in Karachi?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): Yes. A protest was lodged with the

Government of Pakistan on the 31st March, 1952. Their reply is still awaited.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, what was the play about which the Government of India took objection?

Shri Satish Chandra: The play was "Naya Nishan"—that is a part of the question of the hon. Member.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I would like to know the theme of the play, not the name.

Shri Satish Chandra: The theme of the play was anti-Indian and calculated to arouse communal feelings by a series of suggestive distortions of facts.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any official patronage was given to that play by the Government of Pakistan?

Shri Satish Chandra: There were some appreciative comments by one or two persons who hold positions of authority under the Pakistan Government.

INDIAN MILITARY MISSION IN NEPAL

***190. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Indian Military Mission sent to Nepal has completed its work there and if not, when it is likely to do so?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is estimated that the Mission will take two years to complete their task.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know what were the terms of reference of this Mission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: To help in the reorganisation of the Nepalese army.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know, Sir, whether the expenditure of the Indian military mission is met by the Indian exchequer or the Nepalese exchequer?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a matter for further discussion with the Nepalese Government. But as at present arranged it is coming out of a loan which is going to be advanced to the Government of Nepal.

Shri Gurupadaswamy: May I know the names of the military personnel sent with the Mission to Nepal?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Members do not expect me to re-