

Indians working in the U. N. Secretariat.

#### TEA GARDENS

\*299. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tea gardens in different States of India with their annual production (State-wise) since 1947 (year-wise);

(b) the total capital invested in those gardens with special reference to foreign capital;

(c) the number of workers employed in those gardens as on the 31st December, 1951; and

(d) the number and names of gardens which are equipped with full-fledged factories?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Two statements—one showing the number of tea gardens in the different States of India from 1947 to 1951 and the other showing annual production of tea in the different States from 1947 to 1950—are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 16]

The total all India production of tea during 1951 is estimated to be 622.73 million lbs.

(b) The total capital investment in tea plantations is of the order of Rs. 60 crores, of which foreign-owned capital may be put at about Rs. 45 crores.

(c) May be taken as roughly 1.25 million, which is the figure mentioned in the Report of the Ad-hoc Committee on Tea of 1950. The exact number employed as on 31st December, 1951, is not known.

(d) Information is not available and is being collected.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** From the statement I find, Sir, that the number of tea gardens has increased. May I know whether the acreage has also increased?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I should think so, Sir, though I have not got the exact figures with me at the moment.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is there any restriction at present on increasing the acreage?

**Shri Karmarkar:** My friend I suppose knows that we have to restrict our acreage in accordance with the International Tea Agreement. The

agreed figure of acreage on 31st March 1951, permissible on that date, is 806,728 acres, and during 1950-55 extension of tea cultivation up to one per cent. per annum of that permissible acreage is authorised under the agreement. Actually in 1951 the acreage was 776,898 acres which was something short of the permissible acreage.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** In the statement it is shown that in Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Madras the number of tea estates has increased but there is decrease in production. May I know the reason?

**Shri Karmarkar:** It is possible—production may a time fluctuates due to many reasons, but if the hon. Member tables a separate question for a particular area I can find out and give him the position.

श्री हेम राज : क्या माननीय मंत्री यहोब्य यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब राज्य में चाय की उपज में आये दिन कमी हो रही है और उस कमी का क्या कारण है ?

[**Shri Hem Raj:** Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the production of tea in the Punjab is on the decrease; and if so, what are the reasons therefor?]

**Shri Karmarkar:** The number of tea estates has risen from 887 in 1947 to 918 in 1951. That shows an increase in the number of estates.

**Shri Tushar Chatterjee:** May I know whether it is a fact that the report of the Reserve Bank of India in 1951 put the figure of the foreign capital in the tea industry to be 51.62 crores or not, and if that is a fact, may I know why the discrepancy exists between the present statement of the hon. Minister and the report of the Reserve Bank of India?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The reason is that this estimate by the Reserve Bank, which by the way is about Rs. 52.02 crores, represents not the paid up capital but the valuation of total capital invested on equity basis. That is to say in regard to equity capital the value of each share has been worked out by adding reserves to the total paid up capital and dividing it by the number of shares. Hence the difference in the calculations and the figure given by the Reserve Bank is something different in its nature from

the capital invested by foreign interests, as I said in my reply earlier.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** May I know if there has been any attempt to get that international agreement revised and, if so, with what results?

**Shri Karmarkar:** In fact, the concerned countries meet often and it is an agreed quantity that is fixed in the interest of the tea growing countries.

#### TRAINING OF DISPLACED PERSONS

\*300. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) how many displaced persons from East Bengal have been trained in vocational trades upto 31st March, 1952;

(b) how many are proposed to be trained in 1952-53 and the expenditure to be incurred for it; and

(c) how many amongst them were or will be trained in the Labour Ministry's training centres?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) 7,528.

(b) 13,847 displaced persons; Rs. 44 lakhs.

(c) 2,381 displaced persons have been trained and 1,677 are proposed to be trained during the current financial year.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the Rehabilitation Ministry gives help to private factories and workshops where displaced persons are trained?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** We give stipends to the trainees.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether there is any arrangement for the training of displaced persons other than in the institutions maintained by the Rehabilitation Ministry and if so, where?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Training is given in three types of institutions: institutions maintained by the Government of India, institutions maintained by State Governments, then the Industrial establishments and technical institutions. Training is also given in the centres run by the D.G.R.E.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I know, Sir, if there are any all-India institutes for training women destitutes?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Yes.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** How many?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Out of 4,959 displaced persons trained in vocational trades up to 31st March 1952 as many as 2,870 were women. Out of 6,137 displaced persons proposed to be trained in 1952-53 as many as 3,030 are proposed to be women.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I do not think the hon. Member heard my question.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think her question was about special institutions for women only.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Yes, there are institutions for training of women only.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What is the number?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** There is a very large number—I cannot give the exact number.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** All over India.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri K. D. Mahaviya:** Are these training centres open to non-displaced persons also?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I have nothing to do with the non-displaced persons.

#### SCREWS

\*301. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirements of screws in India;

(b) how much is manufactured in India;

(c) how many factories there are in India and in what States they are located; and

(d) whether the industry is protected, and if so, the nature of protection?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) to (c). Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 17.]

(d) Both wood screw and Machine Screw Industries enjoy a protective duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on imports.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** May I know what is the fair selling price of indigenous products and the landed cost of foreign products?