

of the people of the State which concerns itself mainly with the budget, accounts and other detailed aspects of the administration of the State. It has no legislative powers but can pass resolutions on various aspects of the State administration which will be binding on the Administration unless annulled by the Head of the State with the approval of the Government of India. The other State Assemblies in India have, on the other hand, powers of legislation in regard to matters falling within the jurisdiction of the States as distinct from the Central Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that the rules regarding electoral rolls were changed from the time of the French rule, what was the reason for not giving sovereign rights and legislative powers to the Pondicherry Assembly?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The reason is very simple. *De jure* transfer has not yet taken place and under article 2 of the Agreement, we cannot make any fundamental changes in the administration of the State.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: According to the Agreement of October, 1954 between the Government of India and France, there was only a safeguard to the French vested interests in Pondicherry which was valid till *de jure* transfer. Therefore, may we know why the Pondicherry Assembly has no right of taxation like any other sovereign Assembly?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No; the hon' Member is not correctly informed. Article 2 of the agreement says:

'The municipal regime in the communes of the establishment and the regime relating to the Representative Assembly shall be maintained in the present form.'

Shri V. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that the selection of the Councillors for the French Government was not according to the French rules and if so, whether any representation has been made by the Leader of the Opposition in the Pondicherry Assembly?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The hon. Member in this case also is incorrectly informed. If the Leader of the Opposition feels strong enough to work in the Council, he can do so by a process of voting in the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I understand that according to the *Reglement Interieur* (French rules), the Council is to be elected by secret ballot. I understand also that on this occasion, the election was by show

of hands. I wish to know why the Pondicherry Assembly should have the worst of both worlds. They will neither have the good points of the French rules nor the good points of the Indian rules and would hang so to say, in mid air.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: They have already got the benefit of the civilised administration of this Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: From the answers given by the hon. Minister, does it mean that the Assembly which has been elected on the basis of adult franchise according to the rules that applied to the rest of the Assemblies will have only advisory capacity and nothing more than that and does it mean that there will have to be a fresh election after the *de jure* transfer?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, ** Sir. I should think that after the *de jure* transfer takes place, we shall have fresh elections.

Export of Ore

*1327. **Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of Shippers and Mine-Owners was held in the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Exports, Calcutta on the 21st July, 1955 in connection with the export of ore from Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed at the meeting and the conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of making the best use of limited transport availability and port facilities to maximise exports of iron and manganese ores was discussed. No final conclusions were arrived at. The views expressed at the meeting are being examined.

Shri Deogam: May I know whether the Railway was invited to the meeting?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not cognisant of the personnel who attended the meeting. If one hon. Member wants to know that I should like to have notice.

Shri Deogam: In view of the fact that short supply of wagons caused difficulties in the transshipment of ore, why is it that no Railway representative was called to the meeting?

**The answer was later corrected by the Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda) *vide* Debate Part II dated the 7th September 1955 as follows:—

'I should think that after the *de jure* transfer takes place, the whole question will have to be considered in all its bearing'

Shri Karmarkar: I did not say that there was no Railway representative. I am still hoping there was.

Shri K. K. Basu: Hope is no answer.

कपास

*१३२८. **श्री राम शंकर लाल :** क्या बालिग्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार चीन को तीस हजार कपास की गांठें भेजने का विचार करती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन शर्तों पर ?

बालिग्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) सरकार ने चीन को निर्यात करने के लिये रुई की ४०,००० गांठें मुक्त की हैं ।

(ख) इसके लायसेंस उन सभी श्रेणियों के निर्यातकों को दिये जायेंगे जो कपास के निर्यात लायसेंस लेते रहे हैं । इनमें से लायसेंस केवल उन्हीं को दिये जायेंगे जो मसर्स चाइना नेशनल इम्पोर्ट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन पब्लिक से किये सीदे दिखा सकें । जो पहले प्राथम-पत्र देगा, उसे पहले लायसेंस दिया जायेगा । इस प्रकार दिये लाइसेंस के माल का लदान ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५५ तक किया जा सकेगा ।

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know what is the staple length of this cotton which is being exported?

Shri Karmarkar: I think part of it was 26/32 and part of it was less. I find, for instance, about 30,000 bales are 26/32.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether it is a fact that in the early cotton season agriculturists from the different parts of the country demanded this export while it was not granted, and it was granted in the later stage, which ultimately resulted in benefit to the cotton merchants and not to the agriculturists?

Shri Karmarkar: The question is two-fold: first as to why we did not export earlier. We have to wait sufficiently till we are able to satisfy ourselves about the quantum available for export. Secondly, this deal with China stood on a special basis and we arrived at the decision because other factors had to be taken into consideration, as the House knows. In fact, we are now surfeit in cotton.

Low-Income Group Housing Scheme

*1329. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for the construction of houses under the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme in the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount utilised so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A sum of Rs 23 crores has been earmarked for the construction of houses (including development of land, etc.) under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in the First Five Year Plan.

(b) Out of the sum of Rs. 21.74 crores sanctioned so far the state governments have actually drawn upto now a sum of Rs. 3.35 crores for disbursement as loans to those eligible under the Scheme.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether Government expect that the entire amount will be spent during the Plan period?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is our hope. It depends to a very large extent upon the activity that the State Governments show in this respect.

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पंजाब और पैप्सू के लिये कितनी रकम तजवीज की गई थी और कितनी उन्होंने काम में लाई ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : पंजाब के लिये तीन करोड़ और पैप्सू के लिये डेढ़ करोड़ सैक्शन हुई है ।

श्री हेडा : किस साल में ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : इसी साल में ।

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know if one of the conditions for the grant of the loan is that the person applying for it should be the owner of a plot of land?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It may be one of the conditions for a person cannot build a house unless he owns a plot. Therefore, if that condition was there, I do not think it is unreasonable. Merely by advancing the loan the house will not come up unless there is some plot.

डा० सत्यवादी : आप ने फ़रमाया है कि पंजाब के लिये तीन करोड़ और पैप्सू