

in the Far East and not in the passage of any resolution either sponsored by themselves or by anybody else. It is easy to pass a resolution but if it does not produce results there is no solution. If the Soviet Resolution as it is—I am not going into the merits of it—does not result in bringing about this, it does not help at all.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** Is it a fact that in rejecting the Indian proposal the Soviet Delegate, using gratuitously offensive language, imputed mala fides and charged the Indian delegation with not wanting to end but to perpetuate hostilities in Korea?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The Soviet delegate used language which might, I think, justifiably be called strong. It is not our habit to reply in language of that kind to any country...

**Shri Gadgil:** We hear it sometimes from the other side.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:**...and unfortunately, in the United Nations it is becoming an increasing habit with several delegations and countries to use such language.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Apart from the constant touch our delegation had with the Russian delegation at the United Nations, did our Government keep the Government of the U.S.S.R. in constant touch at Moscow between the stages of the non-rejection of the proposals by Peking and the final rejection?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know how to deal with this question, exactly. When the hon. Member talks about "constant touch", all I can say is that it is true that in so far as the countries represented in the United Nations—i.e. practically speaking all, barring China—were concerned, most of the contacts with regard to this particular resolution were, in the United Nations, with the respective delegations. Of course, reference was made to our Embassies at the headquarters of the capitals of those nations too occasionally, but the real touch was with the delegations. It was only China which was not represented. There we had to get in direct touch with her.

**Shri S. N. Das:** May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the bitter criticisms made by Chinese and Russian radio stations regarding the attitude taken up by the Government of India?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Is it a fact that China would have agreed (inter-  
ruption).

**Deputy-Speaker:** Nothing more. Enough has been asked and enough has been supplied in reply. I would now proceed to other business.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

'गन्धी' कीड़ा

\*११७१. श्री बाबूबाई : (क) क्या

बाबू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की इच्छा करेंगे कि किन राज्यों में 'गन्धी' कीड़े ने इस वर्ष धान की फसलों पर आक्रमण किया है ?

(ख) इससे कितनी हानि हुई है ?

(ग) इस कीड़े से धान की फसल को बचाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai):** (a) to (c). The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reply given by me to the unstarred question No. 124 by Shri N. P. Sinha on 14th November 1952 on the same subject.

## WOMEN LABOURERS

591. **Shri P. L. Barupal:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state what is the total number of women (industry-wise) employed in India in factories which are governed by the Factories Act of 1948?

(b) What is the total number of women employed (mine-wise) in India in mines which are governed by the Indian Mines Act?

(c) What is the total number of women employed (plantation-wise) in India in plantations which are governed by the Indian Plantations Act?

(d) What is the total number of duly certified young persons employed in Indian factories, mines and plantations (separately) during the year 1951?

**The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri):** (a) to (c). The latest available figures of women employed in factories and mines, during 1950 are given in the Statements I and II placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII annexure No. 1(d)]. The number of women workers employed in all the plantations in India under the Plantations Labour Act is not available. The annual report of the Controller of Emigrant Labour, Assam, for the year 1949-50, however, shows a total of 227,478 women workers on the books of the tea plantations in Assam.

(d) Information relating to the total number of certified young persons is not available. The number of adolescents and children employed in factories are however given in Statement I referred to in the reply to part (a). According to the annual reports of the Chief Inspector of Mines no children are employed in mines. The Annual Report of the Controller of Emigrant Labour for 1949-50 shows a total of 75,896 child workers on the books of the tea plantations in Assam. Information in respect of other plantations in India is not available. The corresponding figures relating to factories and plantations for 1951 are not yet available.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

592. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what firms in India are manufacturing improved varieties of agricultural implements?

(b) What was their total output during 1950-51 and 1951-52?

(c) What is the value of these implements purchased by different State Governments under the "Grow More Food" Campaign?

(d) Are all these firms purely Indian in capital and management?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwal): (a) There are about 240 firms which are manufacturing improved types of agricultural implements. A list of some of the more important manufacturers is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 17].

(b) The output of 67 firms who are receiving quota of iron and steel directly from the Centre was as follows:—

1950-51	17,158 tons.
1951-52	18,020 tons.

Figures for the remaining firms are not available.

(c) The State Governments make their own purchases of stores required for the Grow More Food Campaign and it is, therefore, not possible to furnish the required information.

(d) Yes.

#### JOGINDARNAGAR-KULU RAILWAY LINE

593. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the extension of the Kangra Valley Railway (Northern) from Jogindarnagar to Kulu was undertaken;

(b) if so, what will be its cost of construction; and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake its construction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The present day costs of construction are estimated to be between 3 and 6 crores.

(c) No.

#### JAWALAMUKHI-BHAKRA NANGAL RAILWAY LINE

594. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of Railway line from Jawalamukhi Road RRailway Station (Northern Railway) to Bhakra Nangal was undertaken;

(b) if so, what will be its cost of construction; and

(c) when Government propose to undertake its construction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal.

#### FORD FOUNDATION SCHEME IN SINDEWAHI

595. **Mulla Abdulbhat:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how far the Ford Foundation Scheme has made progress at Sindewahi (District Chanda)?

(b) When is the work of this Scheme proposed to be completed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwal): (a) The Ford Foundation Scheme at Sindewahi is a Training-cum-Development Project. It was sanctioned on 10th May 1952 and started functioning from 18th June 1952. Under the training portion of the project, 40 trainees were admitted out of whom 3 have left and the remaining 37 are under training. The report as to the development portion of the project has not yet been received.

(b) The training portion is proposed to be completed by the 15th June, 1953 and the development portion by the 15th June, 1957.

#### PROVIDENT FUND ACT

598. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 is being put into effect by the industries concerned, and if so, to what extent?