

आयात के परमिट

*१४४८. सेठ गोविन्द दास: (क) क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष में दिये गये आयात के परमिटों की कुल संख्या और उनका कुल मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) इस वर्ष कितन कपड़े का निर्यात किया गया है और किन देशों को ;

(ग) पिछले वर्ष के निर्यात की तुलना में इस वर्ष पटसन के निर्यात की मात्रा क्या है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) During the period, January—May 1952, 25,967 licences valued at Rs. 157.71 crores were issued.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 20.]

(c) No raw jute has been exported either this year or during last year. A statement is laid on the Table of the House in regard to export of manufactured goods for 1951 and for the five months in 1952. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 21.]

निर्यात नीति

*१४५०. सेठ गोविन्द दास (क) क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मार्च १९५२ में मंदी आने के बाद निर्यात नीति में वस्त्र बिनौले, तिलहन, तेल और गुड़ के सम्बन्ध में किये गए संशोधन का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

(ख) क्या सरकार फरवरी से अप्रैल, १९५२ तक के समय में निम्न पदार्थों के निर्यात का लगभग मूल्य भी बतायगी :

- (१) वस्त्र ;
- (२) कपास ;
- (३) तिलहन; और
- (४) गुड़ ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) I take it that the hon. Member is referring to the recent liberalisation of exports, which was effected not as a result of slump but on general consideration of export promotion and after taking into account internal

availabilities. Exports have as a result of the liberalisation increased in the case of cotton textiles, oilseeds and oils and gur. For cotton seeds there was no change in export policy and export continues to remain prohibited.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 22.]

पोत

*१४५१. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५१-५२ में भारतीय पोत निर्माण के कारखानों में तैयार किए गए पोतों की ओर पोत निर्माण उद्योग में भरती किए गये लोगों की संख्या क्या है ?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Presumably, the hon. Member is referring to ocean going ships only. If so, three ships have been built during 1951-52 in the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam, which is the only one that can build such ships in India. About 3,700 workers are employed in this yard.

IMPORT OF COTTON FROM EGYPT AND PAKISTAN

*1452. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many cotton bales were imported from Egypt and Pakistan in 1951-52 and from January, 1952 to April, 1952; and

(b) at what rate?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 23.]

COTTON EXPORTED FROM GARO HILLS

*1453. **Jonab Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 576 asked on 9th June, 1952 and state:

(a) the quantity of short staple cotton exported from Garo Hills of Assam during the years 1949-51;

(b) whether there was any fall in prices of the short staple cotton of Garo Hills in 1951-52; and

(c) the lowest level of prices touched?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 24.]

(b) Yes.

(c) Rupees fifty five (Rs. 55) per maund in March 1952.

ASSAM RIFLES

*1454. **Jonab Amjad Ali:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state what part of the Army expenditure on Assam Rifles is being borne by the State Government of Assam?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): None.

SALT

*1455. **Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state if any kind of control is still being exercised on salt?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Production of salt is controlled under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. The Salt Commissioner issues licences for the manufacture of salt in areas of more than 10 acres each. No licence is, however, required for the manufacture of salt in areas of less than 10 acres each.

As regards distribution, there is an indirect control in the shape of allotment of wagons for the movement of salt in accordance with the Zonal Scheme of Distribution on a priority basis. There is no control on the movement of salt in the ordinary course.

Importers are required to deposit 10 to 15 per cent. of their imports into Calcutta, in the Government godowns at Calcutta.

Some of the State Governments exercise control over the distribution and price of salt within their states.

REQUISITIONING OF HOUSES IN DELHI

*1456. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses requisitioned by the Government of India in Delhi and New Delhi which are still in the occupation of Government;

(b) how many of these houses have been allotted to the Foreign Embassies, Government officials and non-officials separately;

(c) the rents for these houses annually paid by Government; and

(d) the rents, Government is realising from its tenants annually?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 237.

(b) The numbers are as follows:—

(i) Foreign Embassies	... 36
(ii) Government officials and offices	... 177

(iii) Non-Officials (1) Complete Houses ... 15

(2) portions of houses ... 4

(c) Rs. 6,56,367-12-0.

(d) The rent realised is not a fixed amount but varies from time to time as in the case of Government Servants the recovery is limited to 10 per cent. of their pay. The realisations amount to Rs. 6,33,000 in round figures.

ADMINISTRATION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY ACT

*1457. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any claims registered by Government under Rule 22(2) of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (No. XXXI of 1950), in which the Custodian has recorded reasons for refusing payment under Rule 22(3);

(b) if so, what is their number and amount in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) in case of the claims registered as above in which the custodian has not recorded any reasons for refusing it why the payment contemplated under Rule 22(3) has not yet been made; and

(d) whether there is any change of policy about making payments to the creditors specified in part (c) above?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). Sub-rules (2) and (3) of Rule 22 relate to the procedure for registration of third party claims and do not envisage payment, nor is any absolute obligation cast on the Custodian to state reasons for refusing payment. In fact a stage for payment of third party claims is not contemplated by Rule 22 as a whole. If there were any doubts on the subject, these should be removed by sub-rule (4) which prohibits payment by the Custodian of debts incurred by evacuees before the property vested in him without the sanction of the Central Government or the Custodian General. In the January 1949 Agreement it was laid down that the evacuee owner shall make provision for satisfaction of third party claims before he is given permission to sell or exchange his property. Thus to the extent that sales and exchanges took place under that Agreement, third party claims can be deemed to have been satisfied. After the failure of the January 1949 Agreement, however, the Government of India have taken the view that the evacuee property problem should be settled on a Government-to-Government level. The Government of India are considering what alternative provisions should be made for satisfaction of third party claims