

whether the Government will go on watching this situation or will take any steps to prevent this migration or move?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My colleague said that there was constant movement to and fro, plenty of people coming in and going out. Sometimes some people have come out because of some political or labour trouble there. In so far as we know we have got some figures—we don't know, it may be more—some 1500 in 1952 and about 40 in 1953. So far as the normal movement is concerned there is nothing which has to be checked.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What was the labour trouble there?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There were two unions, one some sort of a Socialist union and between them there was some trouble.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is Government aware of any assistance being given to the families of patriots from Goa or Pondicherry, that is, either if they have applied for assistance or Government is giving assistance to the families of such persons?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Some of these people from French Settlements have been settled in South Arcot district and the Government of India have given employment assistance to these people.

EXPERTS RECRUITED FOR D.V.C.

*360. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of experts recruited till the end of September, 1953 to man the machinery bought from America for the Damodar Valley Project;

(b) the total monthly salary paid to these experts; and

(c) the nationality to which they belong?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (**Shri Hathi**): (a) and (c). The total number of experts Indian

and foreigners recruited from time to time till the end of September 1953 is 57, comprising 34 Americans and 23 Indians. Out of this the number of persons working in November, 1953 is 28, i.e., 7 Americans and 21 Indians.

(b) Salary for the month of September was 9450 dollars and Rs. 26,680.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know how long they are to remain here, and is there any understanding that they will train our men to replace them within a certain period?

Shri Hathi: Out of the 7 American experts who are here, 3 will leave by the end of this month and the remaining four in February, 1954. We have 10 engineers who are under training and they will take charge of the station.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether there is any non-technical non-Indian personnel employed in this project?

Shri Hathi: None to my knowledge.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether these 4 Americans are heads of departments or are they working under Indian experts?

Shri Hathi: They are in charge of turbine section and other things.

COTTON IMPORTS FROM EGYPT

*361. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of cotton that India imported from Egypt during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53?

(b) Have the Egyptian Government made efforts to sell more of its cotton to this country this year?

(c) If so, with what result?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari**): (a) 1951-52 season i.e., from 1st September, 1951 to 31st August, 1952—143,825 bales.

1952-53 season i.e., from 1st September, 1952 to 31st August, 1953--242,243 bales.

(b) and (c). Government have no official report.

Shri K. P. Sinha: Is it a fact, Sir, that instead of Egyptian cotton American cotton is used by our mills?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, as a matter of fact the imported cotton that they use is long-staple cotton. If American cotton is of equal quality and is cheaper, naturally the mills will use that.

Shri M. D. Ramasami: May I know whether any effort has been made to grow cotton just as that imported from Egypt and, if so, what is it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I think that question must be addressed to my colleague the Food and Agriculture Minister.

GLAZED KID LEATHER

*364. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether import of glazed kid leather is banned?

(b) If so, what is the annual production of the same in India?

(c) Is any amount exported?

(d) If so, how much has been the average annual export?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Actual production figures of glazed kid leather are not available, but this type of leather is made from chrome tanned goat skins. The Production of Chrome tanned goat skins in 1952 was 225,341 pieces and in 1953 (Jan.-September) 152,427 pieces

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Information is not available as this item is not separately shown in the Customs Returns.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, the number of factories that produce glazed kid leather in India and the location of those factories?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They are all in Madras State and they are three in number.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the raw materials needed for substance and grain are all produced in Bengal and Bihar? May I also know whether there is any proposal either from Government or from any industrial source for the establishment of such a factory in Bengal and Bihar?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am unable to answer the first part of the question in the affirmative because I have no information. As regards the second part, we do not contemplate at the moment the establishment of any such factory.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Will Government inform us how much capital will be required to start such a factory?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am unable to do so now.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the three Madras firms are owned by Indians or non-Indians?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The names are these and the hon. Member may draw his own conclusions:—

- (1) Gordon Woodroffe Leather Manufacturing Co. Ltd, Pal-lavaram, Madras.
- (2) Messrs. Chrome Leather Co. Ltd., Chromepet, Madras.
- (3) Messrs. N. Mohammed Mian Rowther & Co., Tiruchirappalli

POWER HOUSES AT GANGUWAL

*365. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the difficulties that Indian Engineers had to encounter in the construction of Power Houses at Gangawal under the Nangal Project?

(b) Is it a fact that a new method called "well-point pumping" was applied there?

(c) If so how and with what results?