state whether the Railway Collieries are producing metallurgical coal with the result that lower grade coal production has been reduced?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): The rāilway collieries do produce metallurgical coal but the production of lower grade coal has not fallen on that account.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the coal merchants of Bihar have represented to the Government of India that the production of this metallurgical coal has affected the cost of the other coal?

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as 1 am. aware, that Association has not represented to that effect. But they have made some representations mentioning their grievances with regard to making available to them siding facilities for the transport of their coal.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the production cost of the lower grade coal is lesser than that of the other one?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I want notice of that question.

COTTON (EXPORT)

*576. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of cotton exported from this country during the latter half of the year 1951-52?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): 2.430 bales of 400 lbs.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Has this cotton export of the latter part of 1951-52 exceeded the export figure of the first holf of that year?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Has it come to the notice of Government that some of the Indian mills are not buying Indian cotten?

Shri Karmarkar: That was true two months back, but now Indian mills are buying a lot of Indian cotton.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Do Government propose to reduce the import of cotton?

Shri Karmarkar: No. Sir. The idea is to sigger the imports. Already a specific quantity has come in according to our programme. We are extending the period of the licence with a view to staggering the imports.

Jonab Amjad Ali: Is it possible for the Government to give the quantity

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of short staple and long staple cotton exported from India, and particularly from the Garo Hills of Assam?.

Shri Karmarkar: The total exports of raw cotton during 1951-52 came to 1,26,277 bales, and almost all of it is short staple cotton. We don't export any medium or long staple cotton.

Jonab Amiad Ali: Is it a fact that during the year under review the export of cotton from Garo Hills, Assam went down on account of high export duty?

Shri Karmarkar: I think the hon. Member is referring to what is known as Comilla cotton. I should like to have notice of that question.

Shri Punnoose: Are there cases of cotton mills closing down on the ground that they do not get cotton?

Shri Karmarkar: Not that I am aware of.

Shri Badshah Gupta: May I know if the cotton was exported because there was no demand for it in the country, and may I know to which country it was exported?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to the latter part of the question I want notice. As regards the former part, we used to export only the unspinnable cotton, cotton that was not useful to us.

SALT (EXPORT TO PAKISTAN)

*577. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of salt exported to East Pakistan since January, 1852?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Iadustry (Shri Karmarkar): 3,94,235 maunds of salt was exported to East Pakistan during the period January—April 1952.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether we import any kind of salt from Pakistan?

Shri Karmarkar: We used to, from West Pakistan. But now I think we are not importing anything.

Shri Nana Dass: Is it the policy of the Government to encourage salt production in our country?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir.

Shri R. N. Singh: May I know which salt was exported to Pakistan whether it was Sambhar, Kharaghoda, Dhrangdhra salt or sea salt?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice as to what salt it was.

Shri Badshah Gupta: May I know if we produce the full quantity of salt required for the country?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir, a little more.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the quantity of salt produced in India state-wise?

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding the total produced. I gave the figure last week. Regarding state-wise figures I want notice.

DISPLACED PERSONS IN YOL CAMP

*578. Shri Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons in Yol Camp as on the 31st March, 1952;

(b) the number of inmates as on the 1st January, 1952; and

(c) how those, who have been moved from the camp between these two dates, have been rehabilitated and where?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 11,165.

(b) 13,659.

(c) 2.405 on land in Rajasthan, 58 in Premnagar Township at Dehra Dun and 31 left the Yol Camp of their own accord.

Shri Hukam Singh: Have any of these been sent to Bhopal as well?

Shri A. P. Jain: None of these but others.

Shri Hukam Singh: From which camp they were sent?

Shri A. P. Jain: They were sent from the Yol Camp to Bhopal.

Shri Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that when they reached the place they could not find water to drink even?

Shri A. P. Jain: All over Bhopal there is scarcity of water, but now arrangements are being made.

Shri Hukam Singh: Was the place first surveyed to see whether the people could get drinking water, let alone irrigation water?

Shri A. P. Jain: The whole of Bhopal has been surveyed but this year has been particularly exceptional. It was an extraordinary phenomenon that there was scarcity of water there.

Shri Hukam Singh: Where was this survey made which went to show that drinking water could be made available?

Oral Answers

Shri A. P. Jain: For a long time it was an inhabited area and there was water, but this year owing to a short fall of rain, there was no water.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether they are being treated on the same footing as the refugees coming from West Pakistan?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes. They are being treated on the same footing.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether their claims will be registered on the same basis?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. P. Jain: The question of the registration of these claims does not arise because their properties have now become evacuee properties on either side.

MACHINE TOOLS (IMPORT)

*579. Shri Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of Machine Tools (noncapital goods) imported by Established Importers and Actual Users (separately) during the year 1951-52; and

(b) the number of cases wherein licences to Actual Users were refused?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Separate figures for Established Importers and Actual Users are not available. Total value of certain Machine Tools, imported during the year 1951-52 was 179-48 lakhs.

(b) The total number of applications refused is 59. Separate figures in respect of Actual Users are not available. I should also like to add that the machine tools referred to in part (a) of the question are drilling, grinding, milling, planing and shaping machines and lathes.

Shri Hukam Singh: Were there any reasons why quotas for the actual users were refused?

Shri Karmarkar: The principa' ground on which normally the applications for machine tools are refused is that similar types of machine tools could be supplied by Indian factories. Otherwise normally we pass on all applications for acceptance.

Shri Hukam Singh: Were quotas issued on the merits of each application or was there any quota system

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