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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 16th July, 1952

The House met at a Quarter Past
Eight of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHARE IN SECURED FUND

*1770. **Shri S. N. Dass:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is going to have some share in three and a half million dollars obtained from the sale of property forcibly taken by the Japanese during the last war; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the amount that India is entitled to get?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). India has received U.S. \$275,290.12 and Yen 260,896.81 as her share representing 8 per cent. of the Secured Fund.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the names of other countries that have taken a share from this fund?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The names of the other countries and their shares are as follows:

United Kingdom	12 per cent.
China	20 per cent.
The Netherlands	12 per cent.
The Philippines	12 per cent.
Australia	8 per cent.
France	8 per cent.
Pakistan	8 per cent.
Burma	12 per cent.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether this fund forms part of the reparations from Japan?

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Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This does not form part of reparations. It is a fund accumulated from the sale of property in Japan supposed to have been looted by the Japanese during war time from other territories. This is something apart from reparations.

Shri S. N. Das: What is the basis on which this fund has been divided?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Presumably this was done, not with our consent, long before, on the basis of damage caused to the countries. In India the damage was the least, as it was hardly in a little corner. In Burma the damage was very great, and also in the Philippines. It is obvious that the basis can only be this, namely, where the looting was most.

YARN NOT LIFTED BY STATES

*1771. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a very large number of States have not been lifting their allotted quotas of yarn fully for the last three or four months?

(b) If so, what are the reasons for their doing so?

(c) What are the total quantities of yarn that different States have refused to take so far?

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

(b) The reasons are stated to be lack of demand and sufficient stocks already with dealers.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 40]

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the restrictions on production and distribution of yarn have been relaxed, and if so, to what extent?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a wide question in regard to which I think I have given the information to the House on previous occasions.

The mills have been permitted to sell all yarn manufactured from foreign cotton, and up to 33 1/3 per cent. yarn made of Indian cotton together with all such yarn rejected by the State nominees to licensed buyers of their own choice. Simultaneously the export of yarn of foreign cotton up to 6000 bales for shipment by the end of June 1952, and another 6000 bales for shipment thereafter till the 31st August 1952 has been allowed. Also, export of yarn of Indian cotton packed in April 1952 and of prior manufacture have been allowed freely for shipment up to the end of 31st August. Control on the postal transmission of yarn has been lifted with effect from 10th May 1952 and movement permits have not to be taken with effect from the same date for movement and free sale of yarn from the mill-end to the buyers in the States. This is all that has been done in regard to relaxation of controls.

Shri S. N. Das: To what extent, the consumption of yarn by handloom industry in India has decreased?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is very difficult for us to estimate with any precision the extent to which there has been a decrease, because our statistics in regard to handlooms is extremely poor, as the last fact-finding Committee's report is about 9 years old, and is therefore completely out of date. But judging from the complaints received from the handloom weavers and the master weavers and also from the prices that obtain for handloom cloth, we feel that trade in handloom cloth is not in a very good state today, and therefore automatically the offtake of yarn from handloom weavers is also relatively poor.

Shri S. N. Das: What is the present position of stocks of yarn?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid that it is rather difficult to say anything precisely on the subject. I can only say about the position of mill stocks. The stocks of yarn in the mills are just about one month's stock. These concessions that we have given have operated to the benefit of the mills, and the stocks have moved. It is very difficult to say what is the quantity of stocks in the hands of dealers.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Are the Government making any attempts to bring up their knowledge of facts and their statistics with regard to handloom up to date?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a matter with which we are not now mainly concerned. I think we have to make that attempt before long. But I cannot say that I have the matter on hand.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know the quantity of yarn required by the handloom weavers in Madras State, and the quantity supplied to them?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think it is rather difficult for me to answer that question off hand.

Shri Nana Das: The hon. Minister stated that large quantities of yarn are lying with the dealers; may I know whether it is due to the high prices of yarn?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It may be. There are several factors which impede the off-take of yarn at higher prices. One of the operating factors may be the concept in the minds of the people who buy yarn that prices are high now and that they are likely to come down.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मन्त्री को पता है कि आजकल सूत कंट्रोल भाव से नीचे बिक रहा है, और ऐसी हालत में बहां कंट्रोल उठाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether it is being sold at lesser than control rates?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a very happy position. Sir, if our rates are not followed, and the rulling prices are less than controlled rates.

Seth Govind Das: Under these circumstances, is there any proposal to remove the control on yarn, when prices of these are going down?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If prices have gone down below the limits fixed by Government, as I said, that is a position which we welcome. But that does not mean that we should lift controls because there is no guarantee that the prices will stay at that level. My information is that in the case of many categories of yarn and cloth, the prices are moving a little upward.

BHAKRA DAM

*1772. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state how far the construction of the two Diversion Tunnels of the Bhakra Dam had progressed upto the 31st March, 1952?

(b) What are the diameters of the Tunnels?

(c) What is the estimated cost of these two Tunnels?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) A statement show-