

(b) the quality of the cotton;

(c) how the price of Uganda Cotton will compare with other varieties of imported cotton; and

(d) whether any final agreement has been arrived at with Uganda Lint Marketing Board for the import of cotton?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) For the year 1952, 1,60,000 bales of Uganda cotton is being imported.

(b) It is long staple cotton with staple length above 1-1/8".

(c) The only comparable variety is Calafornian cotton the price of which was quoted at Rs. 2,000 per candy at the time of the Agreement for purchase of the Uganda cotton. In fineness, spinning value and staple length the Uganda cotton is superior to Calafornian. The negotiated price of Uganda cotton was therefore Rs. 2,405 per candy including freight charges and import duty.

(d) Yes.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the purchase was made on a barter basis?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** No, Sir.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether this kind of cotton has been used for the manufacture of all kinds of cloth or only special varieties of cloth in India?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Apparently, it is used for fine and also superfine varieties.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** May I know whether the Government is importing cotton more from the dollar area than from the sterling area?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The Government has not come to the position when they have to decide future policy. At the moment we are importing cotton from the United States of America, Egypt, Sudan and Uganda. The larger quantity undoubtedly, is from the United States of America.

**Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** May I know the quantity of this cotton imported in 1951-52?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The latest agreement in regard to Uganda cotton with the Uganda Lint Marketing Board was to take two-thirds of

their crops, which comes to about 1,33,000 bales.

**Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** May I know the rate per candy?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The rate is a thing which we have not decided, but it is expected to be somewhere in the region of Rs. 2,400.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether it is true that most of the Uganda cotton in India is used for manufacturing yarn?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** All cotton is used for the manufacture of yarn.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** I mean whether it is used in the manufacture of yarn for handlooms and other purposes?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I require notice.

#### INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAW-MATERIALS

\*880. **Shri B. E. Bhagat:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the control on the international distribution of raw-materials will be continued?

(b) If so, what is the plan of allocation of the scarce raw-materials in the year 1952?

(c) To what extent was the allocation of such raw-materials made, as India needed them, in her favour in the year 1951?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) Present expectations are that since the conditions which necessitated the creation of the International Materials Conference continue to exist, the international distribution of such of the raw materials which are still in short supply will continue.

(b) The Commodity Committees constituted for each of the scarce raw materials functioning under the International Materials Conference, formulate the principles of allocation, after taking into account the demands of all countries and ration the available supplies on the basis of the agreed principles.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 9.]

**Shri B. E. Bhagat:** May I know whether the allocation for the year 1952 has been determined by the International Materials Conference?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The final allocation for 1952 has not been determined, because it goes on quarterly. For the second half, we have not yet reached the stage of finality. The matter is under negotiation.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** May I know whether the Government of India has made a further submission to the International Materials Conference in regard to the allocation of newsprint?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am afraid I do not have the complete details before me. But I believe the present position of newsprint is such that we need no help from the International Materials Conference.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** May I know whether in view of what is stated that no allocation has been made by the International Materials Conference, any submission for the allocation was made and the same has been rejected by the Conference?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The position is that in regard to commodities which are available, nobody goes to the International Materials Conference for allocation. I am speaking subject to correction, when I say that zinc has come out of the list of commodities, because the supply position of zinc has improved. Newsprint being fairly freely available, there is no question of allocation.

**Shri Dabhi:** May I know the commodities, whose distribution is internationally controlled?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The commodities are eight in number, namely, copper, zinc, sulphur, tungsten, molybdenum, nickel, cobalt.....

#### HOUSES FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

\*881. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses built in Delhi for displaced persons and the total expenditure for their construction up-to-date;

(b) the number of such houses sold up-to-date and the amount realised therefrom;

(c) the number of houses let on rent to displaced persons and the amount realised monthly as rent;

(d) the number of houses lying vacant; and

(e) the number of houses for the construction of which schemes have been drawn up?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) 22,269 houses and tenements were constructed in Delhi upto 31-3-1952. The total expenditure in Delhi on construction upto 31-3-1952 is estimated at Rs. 9.90 crores, which includes houses, tenements and shops, as well as acquisition and development.

(b) 3,017. Rs. 1.05 crores has been realised therefrom.

(c) 15,081. Their present monthly rent demand is Rs. 2.30 lakhs. Realisations, however, vary from month to month.

(d) None. But 4,171 newly built were in the process of first allotment on 1-4-1952.

(e) Schemes have been drawn up for the construction of 6,626 houses and tenements. The proposed construction during 1952-53 is likely to total 10,000.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** What are the factors that are taken into consideration in determining the monthly rents or the sale prices of these houses?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** In determining the monthly rent, the factors are (a) the investment, and (b) the economic rent; in regard to the latter, it is the actual cost incurred.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know the percentage of interest charged on the monthly investment?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** 3.5 per cent. as interest, 1.5 per cent. as cost of maintenance, and 1 per cent. for cost of collection etc.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether the sale price or rent for the same type of houses situated in Delhi city and outside Delhi city is the same?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I have just mentioned that the economic rent is also taken into consideration in fixing the rents, and therefore a tenement which is situated in a more populated locality carries a higher rent than another tenement of a similar nature situated in a less populated locality.

**Mr. Speaker:** I may suggest to the hon. Members that questions need not be put on what is general knowledge. If they want any special information from the hon. the Minister, then only questions can be put. Otherwise, we would unnecessarily be taking the time of the House.

**श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी:** क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि बिस्थापितों