

AMERICAN COTTON

*902. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state as to how many bales of U.S. cotton India is to import during the year 1952?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): 11.25 lakh bales of 400 lbs. each during the period 1-9-51 to 31-12-52.

RAW MATERIALS

*903. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the demand for raw materials from Asian countries is steadily going down?

(b) How far has it affected our export trade and in respect of what commodities?

(c) What is the effect of this decline of demand on the rubber, coal and sugar industries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). There has been no fall in demand from Asian countries for raw materials which India generally exports to Asian countries.

(c) India has little rubber for export. On the other hand, we import. The demand for coal from Asian countries has, if anything, increased. Normally, India is not an exporter of sugar. But recently, a quota of 50,000 tons has been earmarked for export. Owing to comparatively high prices, the demand for Indian sugar is not brisk from any source.

NEWSPRINT

*904. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the quantity and valuation of newsprint that we imported in the years 1950 and 1951 and from what countries are they imported?

(b) What is the quantity required for the year 1952 and what is its valuation?

(c) What is the trend of price of Scandinavian newsprint, and for what amount have we placed order for Scandinavian newsprint this year?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):

(a) in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Quantity imported (Tons)	Value
1950	61,000 approx.	394 approx.
1951	64,000 approx.	647 approx.

Imports were made mainly from Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Japan, Netherland, Norway, Sweden, U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

(b) Approximately 60,000 tons, which at the prevailing price will cost about 480 lakhs of rupees.

(c) During the past few months the prices have shown a downward trend. Information regarding orders placed for import of Scandinavian newsprint is not available, as newsprint is on Open General Licence for purposes of import.

SOAP

*905. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of soaps (in tons) manufactured in India by Indian Companies in 1947 to 1951 (year-wise);

(b) the total quantity of soaps imported for the above period; and

(c) the total quantity of soaps manufactured in India by foreign enterprises and marked "made in India"?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 15.] All the factories manufacturing soap in India are registered under the Indian Companies Act and as such fall in the category of "Indian Companies".

JUTE TRADE

*906. **Shri Tushar Chatterjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what are the countries with which India has trade in jute and jute products; and

(b) whether there is any proposal from the side of the Government of India for such trade with U.S.S.R. and China?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Export of raw jute is not allowed. The principal countries are Australia, Argentina, British East Africa, Burma, Canada, Cuba, China, Egypt, Mexico, Nigeria, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States of America.

(b) Export of jute goods is allowed freely through the trade. U.S.S.R. and China, like other countries, can buy as much jute goods as they like.