Oral Answers

Shri V. V. Giri: Evidently.

Shri N. P. Sinha: I also find from paragraph (v) of the statement that—

"Arrangements for setting up children's parks and canteens at these institutes have been made."

May I know what positive steps have been taken and what is the progress made up till now?

Shri V. V. Giri: Positive steps have been taken to build them and I think they are in progress.

Shri N. P. Sinha: I see from paragraph (vi) of the statement that—

"It has been decided to set up a 30 bedded Regional Hospital and maternity and child welfare centre at Phusru in Bokaro for providing free treatment to miners"

May I know if there is a similar proposal for construction of such a hospital at Giridih also?

Shri V. V. Giri: I think so, Sir.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What are the chief items of improvement which the Committee has suggested and what are the areas included under the purview of this Committee?

Shri V. V. Giri: I think the statement contains all that information. If the hon. Member reads the statement carefully and puts me questions I am prepared to answer more exhaustively.

DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT

*1881. Shri B. K. Das: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated production of thermal electricity by the Damodar Valley Project when the whole scheme will be completed;

(b) the amount of electricity now being produced by the thermal plants; and

(c) the amount of electricity supplied to outside agencies and the revenue received thereby?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The estimated annual production of thermal electricity by Damodar Valley Corporation on completion of the First Phase is 526 million KWH.

(b) The amount of electricity now being produced by thermal plant is about 270.000 KWH per month. In addition, 7,000,000 KWH is being purchased per month from the Sindri Fertilizer Factory for resale. (c) The amount of electricity supplied to outsiders at present is about 6.500,000 KWH per month. and the revenue realised is about Rs. 3.40,000 per month.

Shri B. K. Das: What are the outside agencies that receive this electricity?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: At present Tilaiya is supplying electricity to Kodarma town and the mina minas and also to Hazaribagh town. The Kumardhubi station was supplying power to Chittaranjan Locomotive Worke til 1st January, 1952 when Sindri power was made available to it.

Shri B. K. Das: What is the per unit cost at which the electricity is supplied?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I should require notice of that question.

Shri B. K. Das: Is the **bon** Minister in a position to say whether there will be any variation in the charge when the Hydel electricity is produced?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not think so, Sir. The Hydel electricity will be for a stand-by purpose.

Shri B. K. Das: What will be the capacity of Bokaro?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Bokaro will be about 240.000 KW.

Shri K. K. Basu: Will this thermal plant work when the Hydel generating station goes in full swing.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. That is the main station.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether any portion of the electricity produced is supplied to rural areas for their electrification?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No. Sir. It is mostly taken up by the industrial concerns which are so much concentrated in the Damodar Valley.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: What is the rate at which outside consumers are charged for the electricity?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That question was asked by another hon. Member. I have got the figures of the electrical energy consumed and the revenue derived and I am prepared to give them to the hon. Member and let him work out the rate. Without working out the arithmetic. I cannot give the rate on the spot.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether this thermal plant is installed by the D.V.C. itself or by any independent contractor; and if the latter be the case, who is the contractor? Oral Answers

COTTON

*1884. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of cotton has been set apart for export; and

(b) what are the countries to which we are exporting cotton and from which of them do we get foodgrains instead?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No Sir; an export quota of short staple cotton of 302,000 bales (400 lbs. a bale) has been fixed for the 1951-52 season.

(b) Export is allowed to all countries and there is no barter arrangements of cotton with foodgrains.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know what were the factors that necessitated this reduction in the export duty on cotton a few months ago?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Essentially, it was due to a complaint from Assam. They felt that the old export duty of Rs. 400 per bale was making export very difficult and the grower was suffering a loss. Therefore, the export duty was halved from 16th March 1952.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know what has been the effect of the reduction and whether any further reduction is contemplated?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No further reduction is proposed. The effect of the reduction can only be observed from the fact that it looks as though the export quota will be very nearly taken up.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Although the hon. Minister has stated that there is no barter arrangement. may I know the countries to which we export cotton and from which of them we import grain?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: For one thing, there is no destinational quota excepting of course the fact that exports to South Africa are prohibited. We are sending cotton to about twelve countries, and they are: the United Kingdom, Western Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, France. Switzerland, Italy, China, Japan, the U.S.A., Canada and Australia. Of these countries. China, Canada, the U.S.A. and Australia supply foodgrains, but there is no barter arrangement.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What are the varieties of cotton exported?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Short staple, of length 11/16" and below. The names are: Assam Comilia, Bengal Desi, C.P. 1 and 2, Central India and Zoda cotton and cotton of inferior packing called 3rd packing.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Do the Government of India keep any information about the margins of profit. and so far as the reduction in export duty is concerned, what has been the effect on the exports?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have stated the reason. The reason is that the demand came primarily from the Assam people. That is why the duty was reduced.

So far as the margins of profit are concerned, the Government have not got accurate information, but the reason why no prices have been fixed is because this commodity is largely exportable and once you fix the prices and the Government take up responsibility, we shall be subsidising the exports—which is not the intention of the Government.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know the reason why our shipment commitments have been extended beyond September?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can only make a guess. It is because of the possibility of the allotted quantity not being taken up, but I cannot give accurate information without notice.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether the Government have found out the purposes and uses for which our exports of short staple cotton are put in those countries, and have they investigated whether this cotton can be put to the same use in this country itself?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Obviously, it cannot be put to use in this country. Otherwise, no export will be permitted.

RESTRICTION ON COAL RAISING

*1885. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any restriction on the raising of certain quality of coal from coal mines;

(b) what is the effect of this restriction on the total amount of coal to be obtained from mines; and