

being examined by the Technical Representatives of the three participating Governments and will be further considered by the Govt. of India on receipt of the report of the Technical Committee.

TRANSPORT OF COAL TO PAKISTAN

*1036. Shri N. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of wagons has affected transport of coal to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements have been made by Pakistan to transport coal from India to its own territory?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes, to some extent, due to general wagon shortage, which has affected transport of coal not only to Pakistan but to Indian consumers and also to other foreign countries, besides Pakistan.

(b) Arrangements for transport of Coal to Pakistan have always been made by India and not by Pakistan. But Pakistan have been maintaining with the Indian Railways a credit balance of about 1500 of their Railway wagons to facilitate the transport.

LAND OCCUPIED BY PAKISTAN FORCES IN WEST PAKISTAN

*1037. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how much of Indian land is now in the occupation of Pakistan Forces in West Pakistan;

(b) since when it has been occupied;

(c) what steps have been taken to regain that; and

(d) whether at any time Indian Forces have occupied any strip of land in West Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Two areas in Ferozepur district and one in Amritsar district are at present in Pakistani occupation. Their total area is between 10 and 11 square miles.

(b) The first two areas were occupied on the 19th February 1951 and the 26th March 1952. The third, in Amritsar district, was occupied on the 12th September 1952.

(c) The Pakistan Government were asked to withdraw their armed forces from these areas in our territory but they claimed that these areas had been in their possession since Partition. The Financial Commissioners of East and West Punjab also met to decide the question of possession, but

no agreement has so far been reached.

(d) No Pakistani territory has been forcibly occupied by Indian forces.

INDIAN TEA (EXPORT)

*1038. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which Indian tea was exported in the year 1951-52;

(b) how far the demand for Indian tea in those countries is on the increase; and

(c) what amount of money was earned by export of Indian tea in 1951-52?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 14.]

(b) The demand of these countries for tea varies from year to year. Indian tea has generally been able to maintain its position in the principle markets. A total of 425.5 million lbs. of Indian tea was exported in 1951-52.

(c) The value of tea exported during 1951-52 was Rs. 93.3 crores.

छपे कपड़े का निर्यात

*१०३९. श्री बाल्मीकी: (क) क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में छपे सूती तथा रेशमी कपड़े के कौन-कौन से प्रकार इस पन्नी वर्ष में १५ अक्टूबर, १९५२ तक विदेशों को निर्यात किये गये और किन-किन देशों को ?

(ख) विदेशों में भारतीय छपे कपड़े की खपत कैसी है ?

(ग) हमारे विदेशीय वाणिज्यदूतालय इस माल के बिक्रय में कितनी सहायता कर रहे हैं ?

(घ) भारत द्वारा इस माल के निर्यात से कुल कितना विदेशी बिलियन अजित किया गया ?

(ङ) कपड़ा छपाई के प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें देने के लिये सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है ?

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

(a) It is not possible to enumerate the varieties of printed cloth exported to various countries as variety-wise statistics are not maintained. However, substantial quantities of Farukhabad prints and cloth printed in Bombay State were recently exported to U.K., U.S.A., Canada and other countries. Sarees, Dress pieces, Scarves, Handkerchiefs etc. made of printed silk were exported to Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Afghanistan, Pakistan etc.

(b) We are exporting a fair amount of printed cloth to foreign countries.

(c) Samples of such goods are displayed at the offices of the Trade Commissioners and at important fairs and exhibitions in foreign countries from time to time and our Trade Missions abroad are rendering all assistance in the marketing of these goods.

(d) Foreign exchange earned by export of printed, coloured or dyed cotton fabrics during 1951-52 is Rs. 13 crores 37 lakhs. No separate statistics are maintained for printed silk piece-goods. The foreign exchange earned by way of export of all silk piece-goods during 1951-52 was rupees 21 lakhs.

(e) No special steps have been taken by the Government of India but Government of West Bengal are running two institutions for imparting training in all aspects of silk and cotton weaving, dyeing and printing. These are the—

- (1) Bengal Textile Institute,
- (2) Berhampore Textile Institute.

COMPLAINT AGAINST DEPUTY CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

***1040. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received a report of investigation from the Special Police Establishment of Madras in the complaint against the Madras Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports that he has been indulging in favouritism to certain importers and exporters and that he was partial; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A departmental enquiry was conducted by a senior officer and as a result Government came to the con-

clusion that the charges of favouritism in the grant of import and export licences were without foundation.

EXPENDITURE ON COMMUNITY PROJECTS

***1041. Shri Chinaria:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what amount will be spent on a single community project; and

(b) what part of it will go to the salaries and office expenses of the Advisers, Officers and staff and what on development programmes, construction works, training and education, subsidies and loans?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to pages 34-36 of the pamphlet "Community Projects—A Draft Outline".

HANDLOOM CLOTH AND MILL CLOTH

***1042. Shri A. C. Guha:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government have any statistics as regards the production and cost of handloom cloth as compared with mill production and if so, what are those?

(b) What proportion of Indian demand for textiles of different varieties can be met by handloom?

(c) How does the price of handloom products compare with that of mill productions?

(d) Can any particular items be definitely and wholly allotted to handloom production?

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

(a) No statistics are being maintained regarding the production and cost of handloom cloth.

(b) This will depend upon factors like the demand for such handloom cloth, and the purchasing power of the consumer. Government are not in a position to furnish a precise answer.

(c) The price of handloom cloth is usually higher.

(d) This question along with allied matters is now under enquiry by a Committee recently set up by the Government.

TROUBLES IN KENYA

***1043. Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the troubles now going on in Kenya and of the police and military actions taken by the U.K. Government in connection with the troubles; and