

Silk manufactures while those of export to China were Jute goods, Cotton textiles and Tobacco. Statistics for the year 1952-53 are under compilation.

(b) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to page 25 of 'Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India for November 1952' published by the Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, a copy of which is available in the Library of the Parliament.

COTTON (EXPORTS)

270. Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bales of cotton that were exported from India during the year 1952-53;

(b) the varieties of cotton that were allowed to be exported with their respective quotas, during the year 1952-53; and

(c) the principal countries to which the exports were made?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 20.]

BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ

271. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state what is the progress in the organisation of the Bharat Sewak Samaj?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A copy of the latest official publication of the Bharat Sevak Samaj indicating the progress made by the organisation is laid on the Table of the House. [Copy placed in the Library. See No. S-7/52.]

STANDARD OF SALT

272. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state how far the salt available for human consumption in India conforms to the standard laid down by the Salt Advisory Committee and the Indian Standards Institution?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): The Indian Standards Institution have prescribed a minimum sodium chloride content of 96 per cent. for salt meant for edible purposes. The Salt Advisory Committee have suggested that, in order to avoid hardship to the manufacturers, the prescribed

standard should be enforced in stages by progressively raising the minimum sodium chloride content of salt from 92 per cent. until the standard of 96 per cent. is achieved. Accordingly, the standard was raised from 92 per cent. in 1951 to 93 per cent. in 1952, and it is proposed to raise it to 94 per cent. for the 1953 season.

COPPER, ZINC AND LEAD (EXPORT)

273. Shri Kasiwal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any of the minerals copper, zinc and lead was exported to any foreign country in 1951 or 1952?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Generally speaking, a policy of complete prohibition of exports of non-ferrous metals like copper, zinc and lead is followed. During 1952, however, 2000 tons of fire-refined copper were allowed to be exported as a special case, as the producers M/s. The Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. (Bihar) had accumulated large stocks and they would have otherwise slowed down their production.

PURCHASE OF JUTE

274. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to make some purchases of raw jute or manufactured jute, on their own account; and

(b) if so, the quantity of the purchases to be made and its estimated cost?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Government do not buy raw jute. As regards jute goods, purchases are made as and when necessary.

COAL SUPPLY TO PAKISTAN

275. Shri Heda: (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state what was our coal supply to Pakistan during the months of October, November and December, 1952 and January 1953?

(b) Have Government entered into a fresh contract for further supply and if so, what are the details of this contract?