

under individual circumstances. In some cases recovered persons are restored soon after recovery whereas in other cases persons recovered have to be detained in camps for fairly long periods pending investigation and subsequent restoration or return after the Tribunal has given its award.

IMPORT OF WOOD SCREWS

461. Mulla Abdullahai: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what amount of Import licenses were granted for the import of wood screws during the periods July—December 1951, and January—June, 1952?

(b) What quantity of wood screws did actually arrive in this country during the above two periods?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 32.]

STEEL WIRE FOR WOOD SCREWS

462. Mulla Abdullahai: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total quota of the main raw material, i.e., steel wire, necessary for the manufacture of wood screws made available to the indigenous manufacturers during 1951?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): 960 tons.

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD WORK OF HYDERABAD

464. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any encouragement is being given to the well known cottage industry of "Himru Master" of Aurangabad and "Kalabatu" i.e., gold and silver thread work of Paithan in Hyderabad State;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the nature of the encouragement; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The development of cottage and small-scale industries is, in the main, the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Government of Hyderabad has been taking keen interest in developing "Himru" by introducing a number of new designs in the manufacture of "Himru" fabrics. They have also constituted a committee to suggest ways

and means of improving the designs and for suggesting other means of developing this industry.

The Government of India also have been encouraging this industry by obtaining the fabric in different colours for display in the Central Cottage Industries Emporium, with the result that a number of Indian and foreign visitors have not only appreciated this fabric but have also purchased it in large quantities. In foreign exhibitions in which the Government of India participated, "Himru" was exhibited.

As regards "Kalabatu" of Paithan, i.e. golden and Silver thread work, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Does not arise.

GRANT TO MADRAS STATE FROM HAND-LOOM FUND

465. Shri Kachiroyar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount and date of payment of grant to the Government of Madras from the Handloom Fund of 1949 for handloom development schemes;

(b) whether the Government of Madras have applied for further grant from the Handloom Fund and if so, with what result; and

(c) the number of representatives from Madras State on the All India Handloom Board?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) (i) Rs. 2,15,700 sanctioned on the 26th December, 1950.

(ii) Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned on the 17th August, 1951.

(b) The Government of Madras have submitted fresh schemes which will be placed before the All India Handloom Board.

(c) The constitution of the All-India Handloom Board is not intended to provide representations on the basis of States. It happens that at this moment there are three non-official members from the Madras State besides two officials.

RENT FOR GOVERNMENT QUARTERS

466. Shri S. C. Samanta: (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the dates on which the standard rents of Government quarters at New Delhi were revised during the last three years and the causes which led to such revisions?

(b) Is it a fact that the latest revisions have increased the standard rents of certain types of clerks' quarters by more than 200 per cent.?

(c) Are Government aware that such abnormal increases have their repercussions on owners of private houses and are contrary to the provisions of Rent Control Act?

(d) Is it a fact that Officers who have not been provided with accommodation to which they are entitled are required to pay almost the same rates of rent as are paid by officers of equal status occupying higher and better types of accommodation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The hon. Member has obviously in mind the revision of rents based on their pooling and not the usual quinquennial revision necessitated by additions and alterations to structures which add materially to their capital cost.

Accommodation allottable to the same category of Government servants but constructed at different times carry different rents, as they are based upon the cost involved. With the considerable addition that has taken place by way of new construction of residences, this disparity in rent for the same category of accommodation became very pronounced. It was, therefore, considered equitable to pool together the rents of all the buildings and average them out with due regard to the actual usable living space available in the different quarters. Such an attempt was made in February 1950, but it was not fully implemented as it was felt that the methods adopted were susceptible of improvement. With a view, however, to reducing the loss to Government where it was clear that appreciably higher rents would reasonably be charged and at the same time securing that the necessary relief was made available to those whose rents then were proportionately high, it was decided that pending further consideration, a ten per cent. increase should be made on the rents of those houses in where rents would have gone up, and in those cases where rents would have gone down, the rents as provisionally revised and reduced then should be levied. In either case the normal application of the ten per cent. ceiling in relation to the pay of the occupant was of course enforced and a further review was taken in hand. As a result of the further review, revised rents have been announced to be effective from 1st November 1952. These revised rents have secured a uniform basis of assessment, in relation to the effective accommodation available in the residences.

(b) While for certain types of quarters the rents have increased the magnitude of the increase is not any-

thing of the order mentioned by the Honourable Member. It should not of course be overlooked that whatever be the rents, the 10 per cent. ceiling continues to apply.

(c) In view of the basis of the revision explained, it would be appreciated that there cannot be any material repercussions on owners of private houses; nor could it be held to be contrary to the provisions of the Rent Control Act.

(d) This may be so in some cases, but not as a general rule.

WOOL AND PASHMINA

467. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of different kinds of wool and pashmina produced in India in different States in the last five years viz., 1948 to 1952;

(b) the total number of mills in India State-wise;

(c) the total number of hand-loom engaged in woollen and pashmina industry respectively;

(d) the requirements of the woollen mills and those of the handloom industries;

(e) whether any quantities of wool or pashmina are exported outside India to foreign countries and if so, what quantity and of what value of each one of them is annually exported and to what countries; and

(f) whether any wool is imported from outside countries and if so, from which countries, in what quantity and of what value?

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

(a) Estimates of production are available for raw wool as a whole and are not separately available for different kinds and pashmina. A statement of production per year on the basis of the 1945 census of livestock is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 33.]

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 33.]

(c) The information is not available.

(d) It is estimated that the requirements of the woollen mills and the handloom industry (including carpet and drugget industries) are about 10 million lbs. and 20 million lbs. per year respectively.