

different parts of India in accordance with the recommendations of the Salt Expert Committee;

(b) how much salt is expected to be exported to Japan in the year 1952-53;

(c) what is the surplus stock of salt which cannot be exported owing to its quality not being up to the standard; and

(d) how much of salt was exported and imported in the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 and what was their value?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) So far only one model factory and Research Station has been established at Wadala (Bombay). A salt research laboratory, to which will be attached a model factory, is in process of being set up at Bhavnagar in Saurashtra. One or two other model factories are also proposed to be started shortly.

(b) About 75 lakh maunds.

(c) Ample stocks of the requisite quality are available for export.

(d) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 19.]

HOUSES FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

94. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of hutments and houses built up to this day by, or with the assistance of the Ministry of Rehabilitation in (i) Delhi; and (ii) in other States (Statewise)?

(b) What was the total amount of money spent thereon by (i) the Central Government; and (ii) the State Governments (Statewise)?

(c) What is the total number of persons accommodated in them?

(i) How many of these houses or hutments are mud huts?

(e) Do Government propose to replace mud huts by pucca houses?

(f) Is it a fact that a very large number of families is provided with only single room huts?

(g) Is the number of family members taken into consideration while allotting a particular family with particular accommodation and if not, why not?

(h) What is the estimated life of these constructions?

(i) Is it a fact that most of the constructions are already in a damag-

ed state, and the displaced persons have often made complaints regarding this matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) For Displaced persons from West Pakistan 1,31,221 houses were completed upto 30th June, 1952 and 17,325 houses were under construction on that date. 1,59,924 houses have been constructed for East Pakistan Displaced Persons. A statement giving the statewide distribution of houses already constructed is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 20.]

These figures include the number of houses constructed by displaced persons themselves with Government assistance.

(b) The Expenditure incurred upto the end of financial year 1951-52 was Rs. 48 crores and all the funds have been provided by the Central Government.

(c) It is estimated that about 14.25 lakhs displaced persons are accommodated in these houses.

(d) About 19,900.

(e) Mud huts in the Punjab which are no longer habitable will be replaced by one roomed tenements.

(f) Both single and double roomed tenements have been constructed. It is difficult to give separate figures for the two types of tenements.

(g) Yes.

(h) The estimated life of these houses (excluding mud huts) varies from 10 to 40 years according to their specifications.

(i) No.

MUD HUTS DAMAGED BY RAIN

94. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that during the recent heavy rains most of the mud huts in the various colonies of displaced persons were seriously damaged and the occupants were put to considerable inconvenience?

(b) What is the total number of mud huts and approximate number of those affected by rains and floods?

(c) What steps did Government take to accommodate the families so affected?

(d) What have Government done to repair the damaged houses?

(e) What is the cost of repairs met by the Centre and the States (separately)?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Some damage occurred to mud huts in the Punjab. No damage has been reported in other parts of the Indian Union.

(b) The total number of mud huts is 19,894. Of these, 1,963 huts were badly damaged and 2,310 partially affected in the Punjab

(c) to (e). The District authorities in the Punjab tried to provide alternative accommodation to the affected families in schools, hospitals etc. A grant of Rs. 50,000/- was given to the State Government for giving relief at the rate of Rs. 50/- per family to the occupants of badly damaged huts. It is also proposed to replace about 2,000 badly damaged mud huts by one roomed tenements. The entire cost will be borne by the Central Government.

PRICE OF PAKISTANI AND INDIAN JUTE

96. Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the month to month prices of jute purchased by Indian importers from Pakistan beginning from August, 1952; and

(b) the ruling market-prices of the principal grades of India-grown jute month by month beginning from August, 1952?

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

(a) Prices paid by Indian importers for jute in East Pakistan are not reported to Government. Market quotations at Narayanganj, which is the chief jute centre, in Eastern Pakistan, are reported to have been as follows:—

Raw jute prices at Narayanganj

(East Pakistan) Mill-Middle
(Pakistan Rupees per maund)

4-8-1952	Rs. 13-8-0
6-9-1952	Rs. 14-8-0
4-10-1952	Rs. 15-4-0

(b) Calcutta Market quotations for the main grades of Indian raw jute are given below:—

Date	Assam Middles (per maund)	Assam Bottoms (per maund)
	Rs.	Rs.
4-8-1952	27 8 0	24 8 0
6-9-1952	30 8 0	27 8 0
4-10-1952	31 0 0	28 0 0
4-11-1952	29 0 0	26 0 0

MIGRANTS FROM EAST BENGAL

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

(a) the number of migrants from East Bengal into India during the year 1952 month by month;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiry into the causes of the increase in the number of displaced persons during the months of July, August, September and October, 1952;

(c) whether, just before the introduction of passport, any Muslims migrated from West Bengal and from other parts of India into Pakistan, and if so their number; and

(d) whether both the Governments have taken adequate steps to prevent panic among the minorities before the introduction of the passport system?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 21.]

(b) The normal causes leading to migration were a feeling of insecurity and deteriorating economic conditions, which led to the migration of a large number of destitute persons from rural areas. The increase in the number of migrants, which showed itself slightly in the month of August, became more evident in September and was very considerable in the first half of October, appears to have been chiefly due to the announcement that the passport system was being introduced. There was an apprehension that after the introduction of this system, migration and even ordinary travel might become much more difficult.

(c) There was a marked increase in the number of Muslims migrants from India to East Pakistan. Even previously, there was an excess of Muslims travelling to Pakistan from India over those travelling from Pakistan to India from 1st April to October 15, 1952, that is in six and a half months. 5,13,340 Muslims travelled from West Bengal to East Pakistan by rail. During the same period, 4,22,220 Muslims travelled in the reverse direction that is from East Pakistan to West Bengal. There was a tendency for more Muslims to go to East Pakistan throughout this period. There was no sudden jump in September or October.

During the same period, from April to October 15, 1,38,980 Muslims travelled by rail and road from Assam to East Pakistan; and 1,40,532 Muslims