

seats in 1952 and how many were admitted from each State?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information required is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix V, annexure No. 27.]

RAILWAY OFFICERS

532. Shri Vitta Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of class I and II officers on the different Railways of the Government of India as well as those owned by the former Native States, before re-grouping; and

(b) the total number of class I and II officers in the six zones on the 31st January, 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 2260.

(b) 2322. It may, however, be explained that apart from the strengthening of cadres required on the Western and North Eastern Railways, the increase is due to the fact that a number of posts have been sanctioned on three Railways for purely temporary purposes which will be surrendered in due course.

EXPORT OF FISH

533. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fish exported from India during the years 1931-32 and 1952-53;

(b) the different varieties of fish exported;

(c) the value of the same; and

(d) what steps have been taken to increase the export of fish?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c). A statement giving the available information is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Fresh fish is not subject to any export restrictions but on account of the internal needs it is not considered desirable to encourage export of the commodity at the present stage of production. Export of dry fish also is not subject to any restrictions now. To develop exports of dry fish steps are being taken to improve the quality of the Indian product and for this purpose salt is being supplied for the curing of fish at Government curing yards at subsidized rates in a number of States. ...

STATEMENT

Export of fish during the year 1951-52 and 1952-53 (April—January)*

	Quantity in Cwts		Value in '000 of Rs	
	1951-52	1952-53 (Apr.-Jan.)	1951-52	1952-53 (Apr.-Jan.)
Fish dry unsalted	201,471	1,78,49	214,191	1,97,42
Fish dry salted	210,200	1,30,71	172,690	1,09,56
Fish maws & shark fins	5,234	16,72	4,461	14,93
Fish wet salted	15,476	1,74	12,280	1,39
Total of fish	432,381	3,27,66	403,612	3,23,35

*Variety-wise classification of the exports of fish is not available.

EXPORT OF RICE FROM ORISSA

534. Shri Janardhan Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa is exporting rice to the deficit States of India at the rate of 1,200 tons a day; and

(b) if so, what is the quantity which has been exported so far and to which States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). During the four months November 1952 to February, 1953, a total quantity of 39,460 tons of rice was exported from Orissa to various States, which works out to an average daily despatch of 329 tons. The recipients were:—

Madras	6,840 tons.
West Bengal	30,500 tons.
Chandernagore	880 tons.
Mysore	1,200 tons.
Bihar Collieries	40 tons.
	39,460 tons.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS

535. Shri Sarmah: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the total number of light, medium and heavy classes of tractors imported into India during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 together with total value of such tractors imported?

(b) Do Government have any understanding or agreement with foreign firms supplying tractors to India for

training of Indians in their respective factories and if so, how many Indians were trained during the same period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The total number and value of tractors imported during 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 are as follows:—

Year	Number	Value in Rs.
1949-50	3,318	4,37,56-750
1950-51	4,930	4,08,74,294
1951-52	7,148	5,98,13,925

Information in respect of light, medium and heavy class of tractors, separately, is not available.

(b) As tractors are mostly imported on private account there is no agreement between the Indian Government and foreign manufacturers regarding the training of Indians in their factories. The importing firms, however, are required to maintain an adequate number of trained service engineers competent to undertake proper repairs to the tractors imported by them. The importers concerned usually get their engineers trained either by deputing them to the manufacturers' factories abroad or by inviting service engineers of the factories for training their staff in India.