

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?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The figures are:—

Month	(Tons)
October, 1952	61,253
November, 1952	52,434
December, 1952	63,112
January, 1953	69,258

(b) There is no formal contract, but the Government of India have consented to sell coal to Pakistan upto 90,000 tons per month till the end of February 1953, when the position will be reviewed.

#### TITANIFEROUS ORE

**277. Shri Meghnad Saha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the position as regards the production of Titaniferous Ore in India?

(b) What is the total amount of ores which have been exported each year out of India during the last five years?

(c) What are the purposes for which these ores are used?

(d) What steps have been taken for the processing of these ores in India?

(e) Have any processes been evolved for the processing of these ores in India and if so, what steps have been taken for their development?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) The only deposits of Titanium minerals now worked in India are Ilmenite and Rutile occurring in the beach sands of Travancore.

Production of these minerals has been of the order of 250,000 tons per annum.

(b) A statement is laid on Table of the House.

(c) Titanium minerals are mainly used for the preparation of Titanium Dioxide, for the manufacture of Titanium steel, and for the production of Welding rods. Titanium dioxide is a brilliant white pigment and finds application in the paint, printing ink, ceramics, rubber, textile, plastics and rayon industries. Titanium steel possesses great ductility and elasticity.

(d) and (e). A factory for the processing of about 3,500 tons per annum of Ilmenite to Titanium dioxide pigment has been set up in Travancore, but at present the plant is not working.

#### STATEMENT.

*Exports of Ilmenite and Rutile during the last five years*

	1948 (Tons)	1949 (Tons)	1950 (Tons)	1951 (Tons)	1952 (Tons)
Ilmenite	247,221	266,063	240,783	243,811	not available at present
Rutile	211	39	85	43	do.

#### MANGANESE ORE

**278. Shri Meghnad Saha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what was the amount of Manganese Ores which were exported out of India during the last five years and what was their money value?

(b) What steps have been taken for the processing of these ores in India for the extraction of the metal and its useful commercial compounds and alloys?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 21.]

(b) Internal requirements of ferromanganese are being met by the main Steel producers in the country. Schemes have been put forward by private enterprise for the production of ferromanganese, one such scheme has been approved by Government—others are under examination.

#### SULPHUR

**279. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the annual demand and supply of sulphur in India?

(b) What has been the increase in demand after World War II?

(c) What is the world position of the demand and supply in respect of sulphur during the last four years?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) During the last two years the average annual consumption of sulphur was about 52,000 tons. The imports were—

1951-52	37,280 tons
1952-53	55,945 tons

(April to November 1952)