

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: In the statement furnished, States like Orissa, Assam and West Bengal find no mention. Am I to take it that these States did not approach the Centre for any grants for this purpose or, is it that the Central Government did not care to enquire into the requirements of these States?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: It is for the State Governments concerned to apply for this loan to the Central Government. From the list, it would be seen that of the various administrative units in the country, only ten have taken advantage of this loan.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: Am I to suppose that these States did not approach the Central Government for any grant?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: I could not say whether they had approached or not but certainly it would not have been for a scheme which is approved.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: May I know whether any statistics as to the extent of land developed as a result of availing this loan is kept?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: Yes, Sir. Every quarter we receive statements from the States who have received this loan.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: May I know whether Rajasthan is one of the States which has taken advantage of this loan, and, if so, what is the amount sanctioned?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: Yes Sir, Rajasthan is one of the States and it has taken up till now Rs. 8.5 lakhs for the development and acquisition of land.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know whether the Government is aware that in spite of getting these loans, the States have not been able

to acquire lands with speed and may I also know whether the Government have instructed them to amend the Land Acquisition Act?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: I do not think, Sir, we have requested the State Governments to amend their Land Acquisition Acts but we have been continually writing to the State Governments to take every possible step to take the fullest advantage of these subsidies and loans advanced by the Central Government.

SHRI B. K. MUKERJEE: May I know whether this acquisition of land and developing them for sale to the people of the low income groups applies only to slum areas and the urban areas or whether it applies also to the rural areas?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: It is up to the State Government concerned to decide whether it should be for urban land or for rural land or for the slums. We have no restrictions

LIBERALIZATION IN EXPORT OF YARN

*457. SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Export Advisory Council has suggested to Government the liberalization of export of Indian yarn to arrest downward trend of yarn prices; and

(b) if so, what decision Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have liberalised exports of cotton yarn by allowing the mills to export 2/3rd of their excess packed production instead of 1/3rd as hitherto followed. This is in addition to 4 per cent of their average

quarterly packings normally allowed. This accounts for additional 9252 bales raising the total exportable limit to about 54,000 bales per annum. A further quantity of 17,500 bales has also been released for free licensing on first come first served basis during the period July-December 1957 from the quantity remaining un-shipped by the mills or their nominees out of the allotments made in their favour in the last quarter.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: May I know how far this policy of liberalisation is affecting the downward trend in prices?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: It has not affected it at all.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: How far has it affected the export of yarn?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: It is too early to say, but the shipment figures show some improvements.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: Now that cotton prices have already recorded a decline, is it not desirable that the declining prices of yarn is also diverted to the benefit of the country and the consumer?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Inferences can be drawn either way.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: As exports of mill-made cloth have not reached the target, is it not the intention of Government to divert more and more yarn for purposes of cloth export?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: We have to keep the balance.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Is it not a fact that the production of handloom cloth has also not come up to target and, is it not the intention of Government to divert more and more of yarn to the handloom sector?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Yes, Sir, that is the policy and prices being what

they are, there will be no difficulty for handloom weavers to get their yarn at reasonable prices.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know the reason for the prices coming down this way and further is yarn produced more than the requirements?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: As I said earlier, I refuse to draw inferences.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: I asked for the reasons of the downward trend in prices. I wanted to know the reasons why the prices are coming down.

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Cotton prices have gone down slightly. Prices are not going down very much. They are within the range of 5 per cent.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: My question was, how has the decline in cotton prices changed the price structure of yarn?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: It has not affected very materially because the fluctuations have been round about five per cent.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know the number of spinning mills that have been started during the last three years against the recommendations of the Karve Committee Report?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I would like to have notice.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Is it not a fact that every recently a new spinning mill has been licensed at Dehra Dun?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I would like to have notice. This question related to exports and I am prepared to answer questions on this subject.