

under the Burmese Government unless he satisfies the conditions of the Indian Emigration Act.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: What sort of engineers are sent out? Are they Irrigation, Chemical or what sort of engineers?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Or, Mechanical engineers?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: One batch we have sent is for the National Housing and Town and Country Development Board; another batch is for the Roads and Buildings Department; we have also sent some for the Burma Electricity Supply Board, some for the Technical Institute in Insein and some for the Burmese Industrial Development Corporation.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Is there any demand for further engineers to be sent to Burma? Has Government any idea?

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: I believe, Sir, that there are one or two other schemes which are pending before our Government.

MICA IN ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

***457. SHRI M. VALIULLA:** Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal regarding the manufacture of electrical equipment which could consume a large portion of the mica produced in the country; and

(b) what is the present estimate of mica reserves in India?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) It is not that electrical equipment factories are going to be started mainly for the purpose of utilising Indian mica. It is, however, understood that some Indian manufacturers have programmed to produce certain types of electrical equipments which would

consume mica. Even then it may not be possible for us to utilise anything like a good proportion of our mica in this manner.

(b) It is not possible to arrive at an accurate estimate of our reserves of mica. These reserves are considered to be extensive.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: As we go on producing more and more of electrical goods, more and more of mica may be necessary. Therefore, is it not in our interest to know what our reserves are and what the stock position is?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Various attempts have been made to find out the reserves. For instance, it is reported that in Nellore District there is a mica belt 40 miles long and 5 to 10 miles in width. That is, in a sense, a vague assessment but attempts are being made to put the assessment on a more correct basis.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Though it may not be possible for Government to know the exact reserves at present, may I ask if what is known to them now is enough to last for about 500 years or 1000 years?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I should like to have notice.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: What is the quantity of mica at present consumed by our industries in India?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: That is very small, Sir. I have not the exact figure, but that is very small.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: In the answer it is said: "It is, however, understood that some Indian manufacturers have programmed to produce certain types of electrical equipments which would consume mica." May I know what is the estimate of mica that may be consumed in future on account of the new industries that are opening?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I have no idea at the moment

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: Is it not a fact that there is a great slump in the mica trade and we have got a lot of stocks of mica lying?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Yes, Sir, it was so last year, but about this year I should like to have notice.

SHRI T. R. DEOGIRIKAR: What was the amount of mica that we exported last year?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: The total export last year, during 1953-54, was 2,50,242 cwts. They were blocks, splittings and ground, scrap or waste.

SHRI V. P. RAO: May I know which are the countries that import Indian mica?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Almost all the important countries. In fact, India is the largest supplier of muscovite blocks, mica blocks, condensers and splittings accounting for 80 per cent. of the world's supply of dressed mica blocks, condensers and splittings.

YOL CAMP IN KANGRA VALLEY

*458. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government on the Yol Camp in Kangra Valley in Punjab during each of the years from 1949-50;

(b) the number of Kashmiri displaced persons who were accommodated in this camp in each of those years;

(c) the date on which the camp was wound up;

(d) the areas from which these Kashmiri refugees were displaced and

(e) the year in which they were displaced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR REHABILITATION (SHRI J. K. BHONSLE): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 131.]

(c) 31st May, 1953.

(d) From the raider-held territory of Jammu and Kashmir State and those parts of raider-held territory which have now been liberated. Mostly they came from Muzaffarabad, Mirpur, Poonch, Baramulla, Gilgit, Riasi, etc.

(e) Since October 1947.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: When this camp was closed what happened to those people who were dispersed from this camp?

SHRI J. K. BHONSLE: Well, Sir, they have been dispersed to various places of rehabilitation and they are well on the way of their being rehabilitated.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Am I to take it that though this camp is closed, rehabilitation work is going on at some other places?

SHRI J. K. BHONSLE: Yes, certainly.

*459. [For answer vide col. 2978 infra.]

*460. [For answer vide cols. 2978-2979 infra.]

*461. [The questioner (Shri J. V. K. Vallabharao) was absent. For answer vide cols. 2982-2983 infra.]

*462. [The questioner (Shri J. V. K. Vallabharao) was absent. For answer vide col. 2983 infra.]

IRON AND STEEL CONTROL EQUALISATION FUND

*463. SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount lying in the Iron and Steel Control Equalisation Fund on 31st March 1954:

(b) whether loans are given from that Fund to the iron and steel industry for its expansion;

(c) the number of years in which such loans are recoverable; and