jab. In addition, they are also examining the possibility of setting up one other unit. Proposals in this regard are awaited.

Shri P. C. Borocah: May I know whether there was any communication from the Government of Assam as regards setting up such a factory in Assam?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, we have received comunications from almost all State Governments requesting that the third machine tool plant be located in their States.

Shri P. C. Borocah: Are Government agreeable to selecting a site in Assam for the location of the third machine tool factory?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have stated, proposals are awaited.

Mr. Speaker: How can promises be given?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is any assessment available with the Ministry as to the annual out-turn of the second unit once it goes into production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am afraid I do not have details in regard to the output. But the capital cost of the factory will be Rs. 7.5 crores.

Shri Maheswar Naik: In this matter, do Government take into consideration the factor of regional distribution of industries to be established?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Certainly that would be taken into consideration.

Shri Warior: May I know whether any foreign collaboration has been obtained for this third plant contemplated somewhere in India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir, not yet.

Manufacture of Textile Machinery

*708. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the plan to manufacture textile machinery in India has made any headway:
 - (b) if so, the latest position;
- (c) the value of the textile machinery India is importing at the moment; and
- (d) whether Government have any scheme to make the country self-sufficient in this regard?

The Minister of Steel and Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (d): Considerable progress has been made in the manufacture textile machinery within the country. Roughly machinery spares and accessories of the value of about Rs. to 26 crores is now being made in the country. Imports during the last half year for which figures are available, namely April to September 1961 were of the value of about Rs. 14 crores. In order to reduce the country's dependence on imports it is proposed that indigenous manufacturers should expand their capacity and accelerate their programmes, and if necessary, new units should be established. I hope that as a result it would possible for the industry to meet the major portion of the requirements of country within the next three or four years.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the entire achievement relates to the public sector, or whether the private sector is also included in it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is purely in the private sector.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether Government has taken into consideration the suggestion which has been made by an erstwhile Industries Minister that a consortium of manufacturers be formed, and whether any progress has been made in that direction?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to have notice for this question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that some other may have to be established. I want to know the number of units likely to be established during the Plan.

Shri C. Subramaniam: New Units? No, Sir, I have no idea. Already 46 firms are engaged in this. Perhaps by expanding these very firms, it would be possible to meet the requirements, but for certain specific categories we may have to have new units.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the All-India Manufacturers' Association has taken up this work and is going ahead?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Which work, f am unable to understand.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Manufacture of textile machinery.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Textile machinery is being manufactured, as I have already stated, by 46 firms. If it is suggested that the Manufacturers' Association is taking steps to improve production, perhaps it is being done.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any incentives will be given by way of financial assistance for expanding or starting of new units for the manufacture of textile machinery?

Subramaniam: Wherever Shri C. necessary, financial assistance is also given.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the heavy sum that we have to lose in the form of exchange, may I know if the Government is contemplating the production of such chinery in the public sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We do not go in for every machinery in the public sector. Where there is already production in the private sector, it is not necessary. We have got other commitments in the public sector.

Shri Heda: Apart from the inade. quacy of the manufacturing programme, is it not a fact that these units are not taking to the manufacture of improved machinery, so that the textile industry itself is in favour of. more imports?

Oral Answers

agree. Shri C. Subramaniam: I do that there is demand for certain types. of machines to be imported, but the quality of our manufacture is also improving now.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In view of the fact that textile technology has. improved and developed very fast in America, may I know whether we are only manufacturing the old type of machinery which we used to get from Great Britain, as are manufactured in Coimbatore, or whether new types are also attempted in order to meet the rest of the demand?

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, we have to take into account the conditions prevailing in India, and taking. that into account, whatever machinery is required we are manufacturing here.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: What is the national requirement of this textile machinery in India, and how far is it met from the production of existing factories?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is expected that during the Third Plan the target of textile machinery required: will be Rs. 22 crores per annum, and the licences issued so far would cover about Rs. 20 crores. There is a small. gap.

जलयानों के डीजल इंजनों का निर्माण

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार