

Shri Karmarkar: I suppose my hon. friend remembers that the increase in June is 7 to 2.87 and I think this will not have a great effect on the cost of living.

Shri G. D. Somani: May I know whether the rise in the cost of living index figure by 32 points in Bombay and Ahmedabad, caused by the withdrawal of food subsidy has been taken into account in fixing the revised price structure?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What is the margin of profit given to the producer for coarse cloth? May I know whether there is any possibility of further reducing it?

Shri Karmarkar: At present, a margin of 14 per cent. for cloth and 12½ per cent. for yarn, over ex-mill prices is allowed to the retailer. If my hon. friend feels that there is any suggestion for a change, he can send it to us. We shall be happy to consider it.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is there any relationship between the price of cotton and the price of cloth? If so, what is the justification for raising the price of cloth when cotton prices have fallen?

Shri Karmarkar: As my hon. friend well knows, cotton prices cover 60 per cent. of the price of cloth. But, there is also something like working of cotton into cloth. It was the Mill Owners Association that urged that there was an increase in that. The Government had to consider that also.

TECHNICAL TRAINING OF DISPLACED PERSONS

*582. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a technical training centre for displaced students will be attached to the Jadavpur Technical Institute near Calcutta;

(b) if so, how much capital and recurring grants have been sanctioned and how many students can be trained there at a time; and

(c) what will be the courses of study there?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) A capital grant of Rs. 2,89,000. The amount of recurring grant is under consideration. The scheme provides for the training of 328 students each year.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table giving the trades in which training will be imparted. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 40.]

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether general students will be allowed to continue their studies with the displaced persons?

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not know whether there are any general students. The institutions which we set up are primarily meant for displaced persons.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any financial assistance will be given to the students studying in these institutions?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes; Rs. 30 a month; for exceptional students Rs. 35.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there have been added such training centres in any other institution in India?

Shri A. P. Jain: Very large number. We are giving training. I think, to about 12,000 students in the east and west.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the Government has any plans to absorb these trained students?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes. We try to secure jobs for them. We also give them loans for establishing small scale industries.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

*583. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many International Conferences were held in India in 1951-52; and

(b) the monetary help in the form of grants or loans received from those Organisations or Conferences?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Ten.

(b) None.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the International Commission on Irrigation and Canals and such like Conferences were held in January 1951, and the 27th session of the International Institute of Statistics was also held in Calcutta and Delhi?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. So far as the first one is concerned, I believe that falls outside the period of enquiry. So far as the second is concerned, it is certainly included in my answer.

Shri A. C. Guha: What are these ten International Conferences held in that year and on what subjects?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (1) The Asian and Far Eastern Travel Commission of the International Union of Official Travel Organisation; (2) The Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council; (3) The International Statistical Conference; (4) The Commonwealth Medical Conference; (5) Regional Seminar on Labour Inspection; (6) Far Eastern Technical Assistance Seminar on Labour Statistics; (7) Symposium on the concept of Man and the philosophy of Education; (8) Seminar on methods of teaching United Nations in Schools; (9) Seminar on Youth Welfare; (10) Medical Historians Liaison Committee.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the total expenditure incurred by the Government and whether it is not a fact that even when these Conferences are held in other countries, some grants are given?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sorry, I have not got the figures here.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the International Association for Hydraulic Structures Research was also held?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no idea.

MACHINE TOOL FACTORY

*584. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) how far the proposed scheme for establishing a Machine Tool Factory in India has progressed;

(b) where it is going to be located;

(c) the capital to be invested on it; and

(d) whether land has been acquired and permanent building for the factory constructed?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The erection of 2 out of 5 hangars in which the factory will be housed to start with has been completed. The remaining hangars are being transported to the site where they will be erected immediately on arrival.

60 machines secured out of the German reparation machinery are already at the site for installation. Orders for further plant and machinery to the value of 7.92 million Swiss Francs (=Rs. 86,16,960) have already been placed in Europe. Shipment of consignments from Europe to India has commenced.

Certain European key technical personnel required for the factory in the early stages of construction and production has been selected. The question of selecting Indian technical personnel for the factory is under consideration. A General Manager for the Factory has been appointed and has just taken charge.

It is anticipated that production will start by about August 1953.

(b) Jalahalli, near Bangalore.

(c) Rs. 8.37 crores.

(d) Out of 300 acres of land required for the factory, 220 acres have already been acquired. Steps are being taken to acquire the rest. For the present it is not proposed to construct any factory buildings; as stated in reply to part (a), the factory will be housed in hangars.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what will be the productive capacity of the factory?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Ultimately, the factory is expected to manufacture 900 high speed lathes, 460 milling machines, and 240 heavy duty drilling machines, per year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the number of machine tool factories at present in India? What led to the establishment of a similar one?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There is no full grade machine tool factory in India. I may say for the information of the hon. Member that there are at present 16 graded and 100 un-graded firms in India producing machine tools. The production in these firms is still confined to simple primary types of machine tools and the private sector of Industry has not been in a position to manufacture precision types of modern machine tools which are an essential pre-requisite for industrial development in the country, for which we have been entirely dependent on foreign countries. Hence this machine tool factory has been planned and it is under erection.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact, Sir, that the number of Machine Tool factories has decreased and the production has increased?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I take the information from the hon. Member, Sir.

Shri Barman: Apart from the German reparation machines, are any other machines available from the disposals?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have already answered the question. Orders have been placed on the Continent for machinery worth about Rs. 86 lakhs.