

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** A statement giving the required information in respect of display advertisements which were issued by this Ministry is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 33.]

#### CEMENT (IMPORT)

**196. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) how many tons of cement have been imported into India from 1951 up-to-date;
- (b) from where they have been imported and for what purposes;
- (c) what is the quality of such imported cement; and
- (d) what are the conditions, if any, of such imports?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

- (a) 1,886 tons.
- (b) From East Pakistan; for consumption in Assam.
- (c) So far as the Government are aware, the cement conforms to the Indian standard specification for ordinary Portland cement.
- (d) No special conditions.

#### SERICULTURAL RESEARCH

**197. Shri Telkikar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) the place where Sericultural Research Station is situated;
- (b) the research work it has done till now; and
- (c) the profit, development and progress made in sericulture as a result of such research work?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) The Central Sericultural Research Station is situated at Berhampore in the Murshidabad District of West Bengal. It has a Sub-station which is situated at Kalimpong in the Darjeeling District.

(b) The Station collected different silk worm races from various silk-producing countries as well as the silk-producing parts of the Indian Union and experimented upon them with a view to:

- (1) obtain races suitable for being reared in different hilly regions in the country,

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(2) study comparatively the silk yield, its filament length, denier, etc.,

(3) minimise the cost of production and to improve the quality of silk, etc.

Experiments were also conducted with a view to:

(1) evolve scientific methods of cultivation of mulberry crops and keeping them free from infectious mulberry diseases, of use of right type of manures in mulberry fields etc;

(2) detect, diagnose and cure silk-worm diseases such as Grasserie, Flacherie, etc.

(3) determine the best time of pruning in the year and the optimum number of prunings necessary for trees, study the best method of seed storage, etc.

(c) By continuous research and experimentation the Station has been able to establish new varieties of silk worm races which yield more than 615 yds. of silk filament with 2.1 denier and 23-8u (Micron) thickness as against the yield of 200-325 yds. of silk filament with average denier 1.2 and roughly 14u (micron) thickness by the existing indigenous races of silk worms. These races have been distributed to rearers for multiplication and this has led to larger production of better quality silk yarn. The sericulture industry has also benefited from the free advice given to them by the Central Sericultural Research Station regarding improved and scientific methods of cultivation of mulberry crops and keeping them protected against mulberry diseases, rearing of silk worms and keeping them immune from infectious diseases, etc. Also, mulberry seeds and mulberry saplings were supplied to interested parties to encourage sericulture in the hill ranges.

#### TYPewriter FACTORIES

**198. Shri Tulsidas:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any licence has been issued for the establishment of factories in India to manufacture typewriters?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, how many parties have been granted licences and out of them how many are Indian and how many foreign?

(c) What is the capital structure of each of the proposed factories?

(d) What is the proposed production of each concern and the total production?

(e) What is the estimated demand for typewriters in India?