

diate implementation of the Central Pay Commission Scales for the remaining categories?

(d) When are they going to be fixed?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The total number of categories is 128, out of which pay scales for 100 categories have been already fixed.

(b) Pay scales for 28 categories remain to be fixed. A list of these categories is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 50.]

(c) Yes.

(d) Pay scales for most of the remaining categories are under the examination of the Government and proposal, in regard to a few, are awaited from the Coal Commissioner. The scales are expected to be finalised shortly.

#### HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

**725. Shri Buchhkotalah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the main recommendations that were made at the recent meeting of the Handloom Board regarding the help to be given to handloom weavers from the cess collected on mill cloth?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** The Handloom Board considered and laid down general principles on the following points in examining handloom development schemes submitted by State Governments, and for recommendation of financial assistance to such schemes from the Cess:

- (a) Formation of Co-operative Societies;
- (b) Share and working capital of Co-operative Societies;
- (c) Grants for starting Depots, Emporia, etc.;
- (d) Organisational expense;
- (e) Subsidy on sales of cloth;
- (f) Research, equipment and designs;

- (g) Supply of looms and accessories to weavers;
- (h) Starting of dye-houses, mobile dyeing units, etc.;
- (i) Pattern making centres;
- (j) Printing and finishing plants;
- (k) Testing laboratories;
- (l) Processing machines;

Schemes received from State Governments were scrutinised in accordance with these principles and recommendations for grants and loans made in some cases.

#### INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS:

**726. Shri M. E. Krishna:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there are Industrial Corporations in the country which maintain their own technical institutes under qualified staff of instructors for imparting theoretical and scientific knowledge to candidates?

(b) Where are such industries located?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). The following are the principal institutions of this kind:

1. The Tata Iron & Steel Company, Jamshedpur.
2. Mysore Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravati.
3. Messrs. Indian Iron & Steel Co., Burnpore.
4. P.S.G. & Sons' Charity Industrial Institute Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
5. Sir Sri Ram Institute, University Road, Delhi.

#### EXPORT OF IRON ORE

**727. Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of various iron ore shippers from Calcutta Port to Japan and other countries during 1951;
- (b) the quantity shipped by each of them during the same period;

(c) the average f. o. b. price of every shipper per ton based on 60 per cent. Fe basis;

(d) the names of (i) shippers, (ii) quantity shipped, and (iii) quality shipped, mentioning the Fe percentage of iron ore to Japan and other countries during the period from January to December, 1952 along with price basis monthly;

(e) whether it was ever brought to the notice of Government that some shippers were selling iron ore at a price lower than the majority of other Indian shippers for export to Japan; and

(f) whether Government took any action in this matter?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) to (c). A statement containing the information required is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 51.]

The average F.O.B. price per ton, based on 60 per cent. Fe, is not available.

(d) A statement showing particulars of iron ore, shipped during 1952, is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 51.] No record of quality of the ore actually shipped is maintained in official statistics. The prices, based on Fe contents indicated therein, are as per declaration, made by the respective shippers on the shipping bills.

(e) and (f). Yes. The matter is being looked into.

#### BALL BEARINGS

**728. Sardar Akarpuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representations of the Engineering Association of Northern India, Batala and other organizations representing engineering industry using ball bearings were kept in view by the Tariff Board while considering the question of granting protection to the National Bearing Co., Ltd., Jaipur;

(b) whether it is a fact that after the grant of protection the said factory enhanced their rates for ball bearings number 6204 and 6206 from Rs. 9-4-6 to Rs. 11-13-0 per pair (pair consisting of one piece of 6204 and 6206);

(c) whether Government are exercising any check on the fixation of prices by the National Bearing Co., Ltd., Jaipur on its products; and

(d) whether it is a fact that no licences are being issued to the actual users to import ball bearing against the quota earmarked by Government for import to India?

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

(a) The Commission takes into account all representations that are made to it.

(b) The prices, charged by the firm before and after the grant of protection, are given below:

Size	Price before protection	Price after protection
	Rs.	Rs.
No. 120 (exact equivalent to No. 6204)	3-10-6 each	4-8-0 each
No. 130 (exact equivalent to No. 6206)	6-8-0 each	7-5-0 each

(c) Yes, Sir. The Tariff Commission keeps a watch on the trend of prices of the products of every protected industry and the case of protection is reviewed after some reasonable period. Some complaints about the allegedly high prices of the indigenous ball bearings were received by Government and they were referred to the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission, after investigation, has reported that the prices charged by the indigenous manufacturers were not unreasonable.

(d) Yes, Sir.