

with a capacity of 30 tonnes per day. This is one of the two such plants recently set up for the first time in the country. The other shaft kiln plant of the same capacity has been set up at dalmiapuram in Madras by the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation.

At present the production of cement in the country is by the rotary kiln process, both wet and dry with a capacity of about 600 tons per day. The cement factories in the country are employing the wet process predominantly. Shaft kilns can be used only for the dry process. Compared with the rotary kilns, the shaft kilns have the advantage of low installation cost less requirement of space and built-up area and also lower cost of fuel as they are smaller units. The advantage of shaft kilns of the type set up at Torhat and Dalmiapuram is that such small shaft kiln plants are suitable for exploitation of areas with smaller deposits of limestone. These plants will be particularly useful in areas where the limestone deposits are limited or where transport facilities are not easily available. The cost of production of the standard conventional type 600 tons per day capacity unit is less than the smaller units employing the new process.

Licences for New Industries

323. Shri Y. G. Gowd: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Andhra and Mysore States for licences for the setting up of new industries during 1966;

(b) how many of them were from Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) how many of these applicants were granted licences and for what industries?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Forty three

applications for licences for new industrial undertakings in Andhra Pradesh, including two in Kurnool District, and twenty six applications for new industrial undertakings in Mysore State were received and accepted for consideration during 1966.

(c) Six licences in all have been issued and of these only one is for a new industrial undertaking for manufacture of Glass-line equipment in the Hyderabad District of Andhra Pradesh.

Composition of Statutory Boards under the Ministry of I. D. & C. A.

324. Shri Y. G. Gowd: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Statutory Boards working under his Ministry;

(b) whether the members of these Boards are elected or nominated by Government;

(c) how many of these Boards were reconstituted in 1966; and

(d) whether any persons from Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh were appointed to any of these Boards?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Two. The Company Law Board and the Central Boilers Board.

(b) The Members of the Company Law Board are appointed by the Central Government according to the provisions of Sub-section (2) of Section 10E of the Companies Act, 1956. 15 members of the Central Boilers Board including the Chairman are nominated by the Central Government. These include one representative of the Union Territories. Each of the State Governments (excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir to which the Act does not extend) nominate one member each. These nominations are made under the provisions of Section 27 A(2) of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.