

SHRI ABID ALI: I have a statement shoeing that between July 1958 and December 1958, about 15,000 persons were recommended and employed.

SHRI HARIHAR PATEL: May I know, Sir, if the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that about 50 per cent of the class IV employees in the Rour-kela Steel Project are other than those recommended for appointment by the Rourkela Employment Exchange?

SHRI ABID ALI: The statement shows that Employment Exchanges have not submitted any complaint on this account.

SHRI HARIHAR PATEL: May I know, Sir, the number of persons registered in the Employment Exchange at Rourkela and Bhilai, and out of it the number who have got employment there?

SHRI ABID ALI: I shall be glad to obtain this information if the hon. Member tables a question to that effect.

SCHEME TO SET UP SMALL INDUSTRIES
SERVICE INSTITUTES IN ALL THE STATES
DURING 1959

♦290. SHRI S. C. DEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the 12th meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board, held at Shillong on the 4th November, 1958, Shri M. M. Shah, Union Minister for Industry, announced that in the year 1959 every State in the country would have a full-fledged major Small Industries Service Institute; and

(b) if so, what is the scheme in this connection and in what manner it is to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme is to have one full-fledged Small Industries Service Institute in each State, and has been implemented with effect "from 1st December 1958. Each Institute will be in charge of a Director *ex-officio* Joint Development Commissioner with a number of technical Officers to assist the Small Industries in their jurisdiction. The progress of the work is as under:

The Small Scale Industries Board had been pointing out from time to time that the regional set up was not conducive to expeditious implementation of the various schemes entrusted to them and have recommended that there should be one Institute for each State. To give effect to this recommendation the Small Industry organisation was re-organised with effect from 1st December, 1958. There are now 15 Institutes one for each State (including one for Delhi), as indicated below: —

State	Location of Institute
1. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2. Assam	Gauhati
3. Bihar	Patna
4. Bombay	Bombay
5. Delhi	New Delhi
6. Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
7. Kerala	Trivandrum
8. Madhya Pradesh	Indore
9. Madras	Madras
10. Mysore	Bangalore
11. Orissa	Cuttack
12. Punjab	Ludhiana
13. Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
14. Rajasthan	Jaipur
15. West Bengal	Calcutta

In addition to these Institutes, there are 4 Branch Institutes, one each at Agra, Allahabad, Rajkot and Hubli. The 15 Institutes will correspond directly with the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries and each Institute will have jurisdiction in the State in which it is located. The Branch Institutes and the-Extention Centres in each State will

be under the direct control of the Small Industries Service Institute in that State. It is expected that this re-organisation will result in quicker implementation of the various schemes and more effective assistance to small scale Units in the different parts of the country.

Progress—

Building.—Action is being taken to purchase land and construct buildings for all the Small Industries Service Institutes, and our target is that these buildings should be completed or should be well under way before 31st December, 1959.

Staff.—Steps are being taken to recruit the necessary additional staff and it is hoped that most of the staff will be in position by the end of this year.

Machinery.—The question of equipping the Institutes with the required machinery, both from indigenous sources and from abroad, is being pursued very vigorously and a special cell has been set up in the office of the Development Commissioner (SSD) for this purpose. The Ford Foundation has helped us by giving grants to cover the cost of imported machinery.

Function of the Institute—

The functions of these Institutes are: —

- (a) to conduct economic surveys of particular industries and areas, leading to concrete recommendations for a development programme;
- (b) to advise small units on improved technical processes and use of modern machinery and equipment;
- (c) to demonstrate the use of such modern technical process through workshops in extension centres and also small mobile workshops mounted on trucks;

- (d) to instruct small industrialists in proper methods of business management, including marketing;
- (e) to act as an information centre, including the publication of bulletins, pamphlets, model schemes and the like for the guidance of small industrialists; and
- (f) to carry out the research on questions like proper use of raw materials, improved designs of machinery etc.

In addition to these Institutes, the Central Government have also sanctioned 64 Extension Centres, spread over the whole country, to give technical advice to particular small scale Industries located in particular areas. A statement showing the distribution of these Extension Centres is attached (Annexure I). Out of these, 15 centres have already started functioning, and a list of these is also attached (Annexure II). All the remaining extension Centres are expected to start functioning before the end of this year.

Annexure I

(Vide last para in the statement above)

Statement showing the location of Small Industries Service Institute and the Extension Centres falling under the State

1. *Assam (Gauhati)*
Extension Centres Gauhati, Silchar and Jorhat.
2. *Andhra Pradesh:*
(Hyderabad) :
Extension Centres Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Pappanaidupeet.
3. *Bihar (Patna):*
Extension Centres Biharshariff, Muzaffarpur, Dhanbad and Ranchi.
4. *Bombay (Bombay):*
Extension Centres Kolahpur, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Savarkundala, Poona, Nadiad, Ahmedabad, Varad, Amraoti, Surgical Instrument Workshop (Bombay).

5. Delhi (Delhi): Extension Centre	Bal Sahyog, (New Delhi)
6. Jammu and Kashmir (Srinagar): Extension Centre	Nil
7. Kerala Trivandrum: Extension Centres:	Attingal, Thiruvalla, Etumanoor, Alleppey, Muvattupuzha, Trichur, Vaniamkulam, Shoranur and Kallai.
8. Madhya Pradesh (Indore): Extension Centres	Ujjain, Indore (Clock making), Bhind, Jabalpur and Gwalior.
9. Madras (Madras): Extension Centres	Madurai, Footwear Training Institute (Madras), Erode, Erode (Leather), Coimbatore and Pondicherry.
10. Mysore (Bangalore): Extension Centres	Mysore, Belgaum and Khanapur.
11. Orissa (Cuttack): Extension Centres	Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Bargarh.
12. Punjab (Ludhiana): Extension Centres	Ambala, Batala, Ferozabad, Rewari, Jullundur, Kaithal, and Jagadhari.
13. Rajasthan (Jaipur): Extension Centres	Locations being considered will be finalised within three months.
14. Uttar Pradesh (Kanpur): Extension Centres	Meerut, Ferozabad, Aligarh, Varanasi, Shoelast Factory (Agra), Footwear training Institute (Agra).
15. West Bengal (Calcutta): Extension Centres	Nabadwip, Tangra, Maniktala, Maldah, Bankura, Ben Hooghly, Kalyani, Habra and Baruipur.

Annexure II

(Vide last para in the Statement above)

Statement showing the Extension Centres which are at present functioning

Trade

1. New Delhi . Training in carpentry, tailoring and cane working.

2. Ambala . Scientific glass ware.
3. Batala . Agricultural implements and machine tools.
4. Ferozabad . Carpentry and blacksmithy.
5. Rewari . Footwear and non-ferrous metals.
6. Ferozabad . Bangles and glass-ware.
7. Meerut . Sports goods.
8. Jamnagar . Electroplating.
9. Khanapur . Pottery.
10. Kolhapur . Machine shop.
11. Trichur . Footwear and leather goods.
12. Shoranur . General Engineering and cutlery.
13. Erode . Leather finishing.
14. Jabalpur . Heat treatment forging and machine shop.
15. Savarkundala . Forging and heat treatment.

SHRI S. C. DEB: May I know, Sir, whether Government think that one full-fledged industrial estate in each State is sufficient or whether the 64 other Extension Centres that are proposed to be worked out in different States, would also be raised to the status of industrial estates?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: The whole statement is comprehensive. It not only gives information about the establishment of a major Institute in each State but also the places where Extension Centres are proposed to be opened during the Second Plan.

SHRI S. C. DEB: Sir, what I mean to ask is whether these Extension Centres also will have in future the capacity to be named as Industrial Estate Institute?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: There is a bit of confusion. An Industrial Estate is quite a different thing from the Small Industries Services Institute. This is a question pertaining to the Services Institute. As far as Estates are concerned, we are building up 110 Industrial Estates throughout the country of which two are in Assam.

SHRI S. C. DEB: May I know, Sir, whether the estate mentioned in Sil-char will also be an Extension Centre, whether that will be a development ■ centre and whether it will be termed as Eastern Industrial Institute in that part of the country?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: The scheme of things as envisaged is to have for each State one major Institute instead of the previous scheme of only 4 Institutes throughout India. Therefore, each State will have now an Institute, and Extension Centres, as given in the list, will be established. More or less, many of them, have already been established throughout the country. The idea is to locate new industries of the small scale type in the industrial estates in different parts. The Extension Centres are for rendering technical advice and guidance to small scale industries.

टेक्सटाइल मिलों का बन्द होना और पुनः चालू होना

*२६१. श्री राम सहाय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् १९५८ के अखिर तक देश में कितनी टेक्सटाइल मिल बन्द थीं ।

(ख) १५ फरवरी १९५९ तक कितनी मिलों को पुनः चालू कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या उन मिलों के पुनः चालू होने की कोई संभावना है जो अभी भी बन्द हैं ?

t [CLOSURE AND RE-OPENING OF TEXTILE MILLS

♦291. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number at the end of the year 1958 of textile mills in the country which were closed;

(b) the number of mills which have reopened up to the 15th February, 1959; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of re-opening the mills which are still closed?]

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० कानूनगो) :

(क) १९५८ के अखिर तक ३४ सूती वस्त्र मिलें बन्द पड़ी थीं ।

(ख) कोई भी बन्द मिल १-१-१९५९ के बाद से पुनः चालू नहीं हुई है । हाँ, जिस एक मिल ने २६-९-१९५८ से आंशिक रूप से काम चालू कर रखा था, वह १-१-५९ से पूरी तरह चालू हो गयी है ।

(ग) किसी मिल का पुनः चालू होना इस बात पर निर्भर होता है कि उस में लाभ-प्रद आधार पर चलने की वास्तविक क्षमता है या नहीं । इस दृष्टि से देखें तो शायद कुछ मिलें पुनः चालू हो सकती हैं ।

[THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) Thirty four cotton textile mills were lying closed as at the end of 1958.

(b) No closed mill has re-opened since 1st January 1959. However, one closed mill which had resumed partial working on 26th September 1958 resumed full working with effect from 1st January, 1959.

(c) Re-opening depends on the intrinsic ability of a mill to work economically. By this criterion some mills possibly may reopen.]

श्री राम सहाय : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कानपुर की काटन मिल फिर चालू होने की कोई संभावना है ?

श्री एन० कानूनगो : जैसा कि मैंने बताया, ३४ मिलें बन्द थीं और उन में कानपुर की भी मिल है । उन में से कितने के चालू होने की संभावना है, यह तो मैं अभी नहीं कह सकता लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने बताया, कुछ मिलें पुनः चालू हो सकती हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question hour is over.