

these organizations will be represented. TDA and others also are being represented, in order to coordinate the activities.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Have you set up any mechanism for it ?

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA :** We are setting it up.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Is the Minister aware of the fact that trade is being carried on illegally in these seven states of the north-eastern region ? What steps has Government so far taken for stopping this illegal trade ? For instance, the export of *tej patta* and pine apple is banned; but those articles are regularly being smuggled from those areas. What particular steps has Government taken to stop this ?

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA :** This information will be available only with the Customs Department in the Ministry of Finance.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** I first congratulates the Government for constituting this Standing Committee, which was a long-standing demand of the region. As Mr. Chitta Basu said, many of the products of the north-eastern States are going to neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and Burma. In view of this, has the Government had any official negotiations with those countries to export these products officially; and if so, what is the latest development ? We see in the papers that our Minister went to Dhaka and there was a trade delegation. What is the latest position ? Has any agreement been signed, or going to be signed ?

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA :** Legal trade is certainly taking place between India and Bangladesh. Most of the exports to Bangladesh are taking place from the north-eastern region, particularly of products like fresh fruits like oranges and pine apples. (*Interruptions*). What the north-eastern States, particularly Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura have been insisting is that there should be border trade between Bangladesh and the north-eastern States. In fact, this idea of having border trade has been incorporated into the Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement in 1972 itself. But because of some reasons, Bangladesh wanted that this agreement should be suspended. We are

getting pressures from the Governments particularly of Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura. We have been trying to impress upon the Bangladesh Government that they should reconsider this matter. But at the moment we don't have a favourable response from the Government of Bangladesh.

#### Performance of Textile Mills under N.T.C.

\*146. **SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI† :**  
**SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued warnings to the General Managers and Chief Executives of losing textile mills under the National Textile Corporation, to show improved results by the end of December, 1984;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment regarding the loss, if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) what suggestions have been given to make improvement in the performance of the textile mills in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The performance of NTC mills is being reviewed by the Commerce Minister periodically. In the last review undertaken in October, 1983, the Minister expressed concern over the working of the mills whose performance had deteriorated. He observed that the performance of these mills will be reviewed at the end of the year, and if their performance was found to have consistently deteriorated during the year under review taking into account the uncontrollable constraints, necessary action will be taken to tone up their management.

(b) The losses of the nationalised and managed mills during 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto September, 1983) are indicated below :

	(Rs. in crores)	
	Loss of nationalised mills	Loss of managed mills
1982-83	76.62	17.87 (Prov.)
1983-84 (upto Sept., 1983)	35.13	10.82 (Prov.)

(c) The following important measures have been taken for improving the performance of these mills :—

(i) modernisation of plant and machinery and expansion of installed capacity, wherever necessary;

(ii) installation of diesel generating sets to overcome power shortage;

(iii) diversification in the pattern of production; and

(iv) regular review of input costs, waste, consumable stores, dyes and chemicals, etc., with a view to improving performance of the mills.

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एन० टी० सी० द्वारा चलाई जा रही मिलों में 1982-83 में 76 करोड़ 62 लाख का घाटा हुआ और मैनैज्ड मिलों में भी घाटा हुआ। कपड़े की कीमतें दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं और कपड़ा, मिलों का घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है, क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इसके क्या कारण हैं ? उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में नहीं बताया है कि किन कारणों से इतना बड़ा लास मिलों को हुआ है।

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : It is true that NTC mills are incurring losses and we are very much concerned about this; and we have been trying to improve the working of the NTC mills. The specific question which the hon. member has put is about the reasons for the losses, the reasons are the increase in the cost of inputs like cotton and other inputs.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It happens with everybody else also.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Of course, it happens with everybody else also. I do not disagree with that. This is one of the reasons. The second reason is the non-availability of power. The power cuts in various States vary from 15 to 33 per cent; and from time to time, we have also to increase the wages of the workers. All these reasons are contributing to the loss of the NTC mills.

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि एन० टी० सी० द्वारा चलाये जाने वाली मिलों और प्राइवेट मिलों का मुकाबला करके कोई अध्ययन किया गया है कि दोनों में घाटे का क्या अन्तर है 1982-83 में और चालू साल में ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : We are making an indepth study into the reasons why we are not farming well in our own mills, but, I am afraid, I would not be able to say about the comparative study or the degree of loss or profit between NTC mills and the private mills.

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते : एन० टी० सी० को जो घाटे हो रहे हैं, उसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर करप्शन है। मैं इसकी एक मिसाल रखना चाहती हूँ। कैमिकल्स ड्राई जो एन० टी० सी० के कपड़ों के लिये इस्तेमाल की जाती है, उसके सम्बन्ध में एक कंपनी के बारे में मुझे पता है कि कुछ सांठ-गांठ करके पानी लिया जाता है और पैसा दे दिया जाता है। उस ड्राई के लिये मैं पूरी इन्फार्मेशन यहां दे सकती हूँ अगर यह आश्वासन मिले कि उस पर कार्यवाही होगी ? हम जब कोई सवाल रखते हैं, इन्फार्मेशन देते हैं तो उस पर, मेरा अनुभव यह है कि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि एन० टी० सी० में करप्शन की बजह से घाटा हो रहा है और अगर इस तरह की मिसाल हम आपके सामने रखेंगे तो क्या उस पर कार्यवाही होगी ?

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA :** I do not know whether it is rampant with corruption or not. But, whenever such complaints come to our notice, we certainly take action on them. If the hon. member has some specific instances or evidence or complaints, he should bring them to our notice and we will certainly take action on them.

**श्री राम स्वरूप राम :** सरकार के जवाब से यही लगता है कि ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, त्यों-त्यों मर्ज बढ़ता जा रहा है। यह घाटे का बहुत बड़ा कंसन है, जिसमें 76 करोड़ का घाटा चल रहा है। इस सम्मानित हाउस में कई बार इसको इम्प्रूव करने के लिये बात कही गई है। मैं आपका ध्यान इकनामिक्स टाइम्स के 21 नवम्बर, 1983 के अंक की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा जिसमें लिखा है कि एन० टी० सी० इज टापलैस। वहाँ पर आपके यहाँ टाप में कोई नहीं है और इसी से एन० टी० सी० के सबसीडियरीज को घाटा हो रहा है। मैं इसकी पृष्ठभूमि में जाकर बताना चाहता हूँ कि घाटा क्यों इतना बढ़ रहा है। एन० टी० सी० की होल्डिंग कम्पनी में सी० एम० डी० की एक पोस्ट होती है। छः महीने से स्टोन बर्क के तौर पर श्री पी० सी० जैन एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट का भी काम करते हैं और एन० टी० सी० का भी काम करते हैं। होल्डिंग कम्पनी के सी० एम० डी०, श्री पी० सी० जैन, के खिलाफ विजिलेंस के सीरियस चार्जिज हैं, जबकि वे उत्तर प्रदेश में थे। आप रीव्यू पर रीव्यू करते जाइए, लेकिन जब टाप पदाधिकारी ही स्वच्छ नहीं हैं, कमज़ोर हैं, तो इस तरह तो आप घाटे को प्रोमोट करेंगे। जिस व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सीरियस विजिलेंस केस हैं, उसे आप एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट और एन० टी० सी० का चार्ज दिए हुए हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह ऐसे भ्रष्ट पदाधिकारी को हटा कर, जिस पर विजिलेंस के चार्जिज हैं, अच्छे और ईमानदार पदाधिकारी को होल्डिंग कम्पनी में लाएँगे, जिससे सबसिडियरी कंपनी में जो घाटे में चल रही है, सुधार हो सके ?

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA :** First of all, I want to make it very clear that it is the Government's policy that nobody can be appointed in Government service without vigilance clearance. So, it is not a fact that people against whom allegations of corruption have been made are appointed. Vigilance clearance is a must before a person is appointed to any position in Government.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :** Is it so, even if a case is going on against him ?

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** Is the Minister making a statement that he has been absolved of all the charges ? It is not a matter of enunciation of a general rule. Let him make a statement here.

**श्री राम स्वरूप राम :** मैं अखबार का हवाला दे रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान)

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA :** I am saying, that before anybody is appointed vigilance clearance is taken.

**SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :** Who has to decide, whether a man has to be appointed or not ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर। गड़बड़ मत करें। मि० मिनिस्टर, श्री राम स्वरूप राम का कहना है कि किसी के खिलाफ चार्जिज हैं। Are you ready to have an inquiry instituted ?

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA :** Whenever there is an allegation, we do it. If any allegations are brought to the notice of the Government we do look into them.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस बारे में इनक्वायरी कराएँ। अभी श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी कह रहे थे कि बहुत घपला हो रहा है। You have an inquiry and decide about it. Prof. Ranga.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** He should make it clear.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has said it. He said that he would enquire. He is on record. He has said that if any complaints are received, Government would look into them. Prof. Ranga.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** Mr. Speaker, the Government has taken over the mills only because they were not being properly managed. They were incurring losses and they were causing trouble to the workers and other people also. Unfortunately, even after so many years the Government do not seem to have made any progress, is it not a fact that they are reburdened with out-dated machinery, inefficient management and inadequate financial resources? What is it that the Government are trying to do in order to improve their conditions so that they would become viable? Would the Government try to give greater attention to the ways and means by which they can be put on a self-reliant basis and can stand on their own feet?

**SHRI P.A.SANGMA :** It is not that we are not running these mills properly. Most of the NTC mills, prior to the take over by the Government of India, were lying closed for three years to nine years. Since the Government has taken over these mills, we have tried our best to improve their performance. As I have admitted in the very beginning, we are not at all happy with the functioning of the NTC mills. Lot of improvements are required. We have invested a large amount of money in these mills. By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan we will be investing Rs.320 crores for modernisation. A constant review is being taken by the Commerce Minister himself. I myself go and take review at the mill level. Practically I have finished reviewing all the mills. As a result of our efforts there has been some improvement. It is not that things are absolutely out of hope. To cite a few examples. In this Year out of nine subsidiaries one subsidiary is making profit. Last year out of 112 mills 11 mills were making profit. But by September this year 18 mills were already making profits. The production value from June to March was Rs. 130 crores. By September it has gone upto Rs. 159 crores. So every effort is being made to improve their performance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Grant of Permission to Maharashtra to Export Cotton

\*147. **SHRI A.T.PATIL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government do not agree to grant permission to Government of Maharashtra to sell in the international market 2.60 lakh bales of cotton procured by Government of Maharashtra under its Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme, although the State Government succeeded in obtaining the orders there fore ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) how does this policy of the Central Government promote export trade interests of the producers and socialistic structure of Indian economy ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :** (a) to (c) Government of India allocated a substantial quantity of long staple cotton for export to Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation during 1982-83 cotton season. The Federation entered into certain contracts with foreign buyers for quantities not covered by export quota allowed by Government. Such contracts were subject to the approval of Government of India. Their representation for allowing them to export this additional quantity was considered but it was decided not to allow further export of cotton in view of the prevalent demand and supply position and price trends within the country at that time.

The exports of cotton are determined from time to time considering all the aspects including supply, demand and interests of cotton growers.

### Jha Commission on Economic Administration Reforms

\*148. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Jha Commission on Economic Administration Reforms appointed: