

Corporation and by private parties separately;

(b) whether the Government of Japan or private Japanese trading firms have executed any contract with Orissa Mining Corporation for the supply of Chromite;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this will be exported through the Paradeep port in Eastern India and whether its quality has been approved?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) According to information received, the Orissa Mining Corporation is working one mine and private parties are working four mines.

(b) The Orissa Mining Corporation is conducting negotiations with Japanese trading firms for export of chrome fines. But no agreement or contract has been so far concluded.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The ore will be exported through Paradeep Port and will have to conform to the specifications laid down in the export instructions issued by Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

उत्तर बिहार में उद्योग

*697. श्री विजृति मिश्र : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य संघी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर बिहार देश के अन्य भागों की तुलना में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर बिहार में बड़े तथा छोटे उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये एक योजना तैयार करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य संघी (श्री कलचरहीन शर्मा अहमद) : (क) से (ग). देश के औद्योगिक विकास की योजना बनाने समय सरकार किसी एक राज्य के समूचे क्षेत्र को एक ही एकक के रूप में समझती है। बिहार राज्य में कई औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं। एक राज्य में किसी विशेष औद्योगिक एकक की स्थापना मुख्यतः भाषिक बातों पर आधारित होती है। फिर भी, जहाँ तक उत्तर बिहार का सम्बन्ध है सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में बड़े और छोटे दोनों ही प्रकार के उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये कदम उठाये हैं। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बहूत स्थापित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में निम्न-लिखित परियोजनायें शामिल हैं :—

- (1) प्रखवारी कागज/सुग्दी बनाने का कारखाना।
- (2) बरौनी में उर्बरक बनाने का कारखाना।
- (3) बरौनी तेलकोष्ठक कारखाने का विस्तार।

इस क्षेत्र में फल परिष्करण एककों की स्थापना के कई प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार के विचारार्थीन हैं।

*Scheme for Group Purchase of Jute

*698. Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has introduced a scheme for group purchase of jute;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether the Jute Commission has accepted the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Jute Commissioner has not objected to the introduction of the scheme subject to mills abiding by the purchase quotas issued by him from time to time.

(b) A statement is as under.

Statement

The salient features of the group purchase scheme for jute introduced by the Indian Jute Mills Association are as follows:

1. Member mills have been divided into six groups, each group having a group leader. The six leaders, in addition to discharging their functions, will also form a Controlling Board which will be responsible for the general administration of the scheme.

2. The Controlling Board will meet on Thursday morning of each week to decide (i) the total quantity of jute to be purchased in the following week—this will be normally expressed as a percentage of the Jute Commissioner's quota—and (ii) the maximum prices payable for such purchases.

3. The group leaders will thereafter call the members of their groups together to acquaint them with the Board's dispositions for the following week. It will be the responsibility of the group leader to check, in respect of each member of his group, the quantities purchased against the Controlling Board's quota and also to check the prices paid.

4. While mills will not be bound to purchase the full amount of their quota each week, the total quota of the first four weeks of the scheme must be taken up within the four weeks, and similarly with the succeeding 4-week periods. Within each 4-week period, the unutilised quota (if any) of the first week would be spread evenly over the remaining three weeks; the unutilised quota of the second week would similarly be

spread evenly over the remaining two weeks; and the unutilised quota of the third week would be added to the fourth week's quota, which (inclusive of the carry-over, if any) would lapse at the end of that week.

5. The scheme started with the week commencing 17th April, 1967.

Silk-Weaving Industry in Madras

*699. Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Namblar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a crisis in the silk weaving industry in Madras State due to the non-availability of raw silk;

(b) if so, the number of weavers affected and looms affected;

(c) whether it is a fact that raw silk is still being exported leading to pushing up of prices and accentuation of internal supply position; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to retrieve the position?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) No, Sir. The Silk Weaving Industry is, however, experiencing difficulty in securing adequate quantities of raw silk at reasonable prices.

(b) About one lakh weavers and nearly 21,000 looms engaged in silk weaving industry in Madras State are affected.

(c) There are no exports of raw silk. The rise in prices of indigenous raw silk is due to the fall in internal production of raw silk in 1966 due to unfavourable seasonal conditions and also due to shrinkage in imports because of high cost of imported raw silk.

(d) (i) Government of Mysore have been requested by the Central