

(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 Nambiar:

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

Silk Board not to increase prices of flature raw silk released by the State Government.

(ii) Government of Jammu and Kashmir have agreed to supply 20,000 lbs. of Kashmir flature silk exclusively to actual users and manufacturing exporters on the recommendation of the Central Silk Board at fixed prices.

(iii) A proposal to import 60,000 kgs. of raw silk during 1967-68 is also under consideration.

Supply of Cotton to Mills

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

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Commissioner has asked the cotton traders to give details of stocks of cotton held by them;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether any case has been brought to the notice of Government of not taking delivery by the mills of the cotton sold to them by the traders; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken in this matter?

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

(b) The response to this request has been very poor.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम

*701. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम

में अब तक कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है तथा उससे कितना लाभ हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या निगम के कर्मचारियों ने सरकार से शिकायतें की हैं कि उक्त निगमों में करोड़ों रुपये का गबन किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) कर्मचारियों में व्याप्त असन्तोष को दूर करने, कार्य कुशलता को बढ़ाने तथा फालतू कर्मचारियों का अनुमान लगाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की जा रही जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) 31-3-67 तक राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम में नियोजित पूंजी लगभग 162 करोड़ रुपये है तथा 1965-66 तक प्राप्त किया गया लाभ 2.3 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ख) और (ग). 22-2-1966 को राष्ट्रीय कोयला संस्था कर्मचारी संघ रांची ने एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया जिसमें और बातों के साथ-साथ बूसखोरी आदि के विषय भी शामिल थे । इनकी जांच की गई । ये एक मामले को छोड़ कर जिस पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की गई या तो अस्पष्ट निकले या निराधार । संघ ने एक और पत्र 19-12-66 को राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के प्रबन्ध संचालक को भेजा । इस पत्र की एक प्रति मंत्रालय को भेजी गई । इस पत्र में अष्टाचार के विषय निर्दिष्ट थे । राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम इस पर विचार कर रही है । संघ ने एक और पत्र दिनांक 23-8-67 को भेजा । इसकी भी राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम जांच कर रही है ।

(घ) सरकार ये इस प्रकार की कोई बूछाछ नहीं की है ।