

unsatisfactory management, lack of work culture, over staffing at various levels etc. Government have approved a Turn Around Strategy for NTC mills involving Selective modernisation, financial and managerial restructuring and rationalisation of surplus workforce through the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के तहत संचालित कपड़ा मिलों को होने वाला घाटा

236. श्री राम जेठमलानी :

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के तहत संचालित कपड़ा मिलों का आर्थिक घाटा निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1992-93 में इस घाटे की राशि में और भी बढ़ोतरी हो जाने का अनुमान है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष की तुलना में उक्त वर्ष के दौरान कितना अधिक घाटा हुआ है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा स्थापित राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण कोष 1992-93 में कुछ धनराशि व्यय करके इन मिलों की हालत सुधारने का प्रयास किया गया था ; यदि हां, तो भविष्य में रूग्ण कपड़ा मिलों के बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) से (ग) एन.टी.पी.सी. को वर्ष 1990-91 में 192 करोड़ ₹०, 1991-92 में 314 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1992-93 में 442 करोड़ ₹० (अनुत्तिम) के निवल घाटे हुए।

(घ) सरकार ने एन टी पी सीत लिये एक सर्वांगीण सुधार नीति अनुमोदन किया है जिसमें अन्य बातों साथ-साथ चुनिंदा आधुनिकीकरण, वित्त और प्रबंधकीय पुनःसंरचना तथा स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना के जरिये फात कर्मचारियों को सुव्यवस्थित करना शामिल है। स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित संघटकों के अन्तः सुव्यवस्थित कामगारों के लिये पुः प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनः नियोजन तथा सामाजिक समर्थन के अलावा द्रव्यता प्रावधान से सर्वांगीण सुधार नीति कार्यान्वयन अवधि के दौरान कार्यरत पूंजी की आवश्यकताओं को राष्ट्र नवीकरण निधि से पूरा किया जायेगा

NTC Mills in the country

237. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHAKRANTHAKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) what is the number of Textile mills in the country;

(b) what are the details of their production and employment;

(c) whether many of these mills are sick requiring modernisation of operations;

(d) if so, what are the steps taken to modernise these Textile Mills; and

(e) if so, what is the number of Textile mills which have been economically viable and also the number of mills which have been closed so far.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) There are 1142 Cotton/Man-made Fibre Textile mills in the country as on 31.3.93.

(b) Production of yarn and cloth in cotton/man-made fibre textile mill in the organised sector during the 1992-93 has been as under:—

(i) All yarn —1895 (Mn.

(ii) All cloth —2000 (Mn. Mtrs.)

There were 10.23 lakh workers on their roll as on 31.3.93.

(c) As on 12.7.93, 247 mills are registered with Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

(d) Govt. have set up a Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme under the aegis of Industrial Development Bank of India to extend modernisation assistance through replacement/renovation of equipment/machinery etc.

(e) Modernisation of mills generally lead to improvement in overall machine efficiency and labour productivity, improvement in product quality, reduction in waste, better price realisation and profitability. The need of individual units differ so also the benefits of modernisation. In the circumstances, it is not possible to indicate the No. of units, which have become viable as a result of modernisation assistance. However, a large no. of units assisted have improved their performance in varying degrees. As on 31st May, 1993, one mill is reportedly closed under the I.D. Act and 22 mills are closed being under Liquidation.

Assistance from world bank for NTC Mills

238. SHRI MENTAY

PADMANABHAM:

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:

SHRI GAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approached the World Bank for assistance to modernise/revive the N.T.C. mills;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent of the losses of N.T.C. are due to the 14 totally inviable mills; and

(d) if so, what are the names of those mills and what steps Government propose to take to make these mills viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) The World Bank has been approached to fund the modernisation programme of NTC to improve present levels of utilisation and productivity by inducting sophisticated production technology to maximise contribution levels on existing product mix and explore production of high value products.

(c) and (d) A mill-wise analysis carried out by NTC has indicated that most of its losses were being incurred by 49 mills. A Statement showing the names of these mills is enclosed (See below) Government have approved a Turn Around Strategy for NTC, involving, Inter-alia, selective modernisation, financial and Managerial restructuring and rationalisation of surplus workforce through the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

Statement

List of 49 mills of NTC which account for most of its losses:

1. Azam Jahi Mills, Warangal.
2. Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi.
3. Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar.
4. Viramgaon Textile Mills, Viramgaon.
5. Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar.
6. Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot.
7. Patlad Textile Mills, Patlad.
8. Vidarbha Textile Mills, Achalpur.
9. Hira Mills, Ujjain.
10. Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras.
11. Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur.
12. Sri Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow.
13. Jyoti Weaving Factory, Calcutta.
14. Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya.
15. Minerva Mills, Bangalore.
16. Mysore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Bangalore.
17. Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar.
18. Edward Mills, Beawar.
19. Himadri Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.