

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the dosed mills, partially closed mills, non-performing workers and their wage component per annum and the source of proposed investment;

(c) whether the proposed modernisation would absorb all the workers of the sick and dosed mills;

(d) if not, whether they get the benefit of Voluntary Retirement Scheme;

(e) whether it is possible to run all or any of these mills on labour cooperative lines; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d) The Textile Research Associations have, on the instructions of the Ministry of Textiles, prepared fresh modernisation plans for the revival of NTC. These plans envisage Modernisation of 79 mills at an investment of Rs. 2005.67 crores, restructuring of 36 unviable units into 18 viable units and rationalisation of 70,885 surplus workforce (63,610 workers and 7,275 Officers/Staff). These plans have been endorsed by the Special Tripartite Committee on NTC which has given the following unanimous recommendations:—

(i) The reports given by the Textile Research Associations show that the NTC mills as well as taken Over Mills can be made viable by modernisation.

(ii) Modernisation/rationalisation therefore should be carried out in consultation with the unions.

(iii) There should be no retrenchment.

(iv) There should be no privatisation.

(v) Taken Over Mills would be Nationalised.

(vi) Surplus land may be disposed of and the proceeds should be utilised by the Management for Modernisation, Working Capital, etc

(vii) Professional management should be strengthened both in the Holding Company and at the subsidiary levels

and representation of trade unions should be ensured upto Board level for effective participation of workers in the management at all levels from unit to Holding Company level.

(viii) Steps shall be taken to move the BIFR to accept the above proposals and close the cases.

The Modernisation plans are proposed to be funded through budgetary support, institutional finance, suppliers' credit, sale of surplus land and assets, etc. The revival plans will require the approval of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 after they are approved by Govt. before they can be implemented.

(e) and (f) Govt are willing to consider handing over the mills of KTC to workers' cooperatives provided concrete and viable proposals having the consent of all parties concerned are received in this regard.

Lung-Term Policy on Cotton Exports

5557. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:
SHRI SOM PAL:

WU1 The Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to article on cotton exports by two senior economists Dr. Ashok Gulati and Dr. Anil Sharma of the National Council of Applied Economic Research which appeared in the 'Economic Times' dated the 7th March, 1994;

(b) whether Government are in agreement with their view that it is high time to shed the highly restrictive and unpredictable policy on raw cotton exports, as it does more harm than good to the economy;

(c) if so, what is being done to evolve a more stable long-term policy on cotton exports; and

(d) if nothing is being done what is the rationale thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Government of India has an

existing export policy on cotton under which 3 lakh bales of cotton are released at the beginning of the cotton season. Subsequent releases are made after making the assessment of the cotton's demand and supply situation, exportable surplus etc. While releasing quotas for exports, the Government strives to balance the interests of the cotton farmers on the one hand and those of the handloom/powerloom and the mill sector on the other.

Dumping of Low-cost Textiles in the World Market by China

5558. SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of China dumping in a big way of its low cost textile and domestic product!! in the world market;

(b) if so, whether Government have visualised its effect on India's textile export to European and other countries; the details;

(c) whether Government propose to draw up any strategy to meet this challenge and restore confidence in indigenous industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government have no specific information in this regard.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Ceiling on Cotton Stocks

5559. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Commission has imposed a ceiling on cotton stocks to be held by textile mills, the cotton trade, ginning and processing factories etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the textile mills in the country are not coming under increasing pressure from Government to make available at least 10,000 bales of hank yarn at reduced prices to the decentralised sector during April, 1994 to tide over the crisis facing the hand-

loom sector and failing in that respect Government would ban the yarn exports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the case of handloom—stocks to be held not in excess of three months' average consumption.

In the case of cotton, ginning and pressing factory and person (other than agriculturists)—a quantity of cotton pressed or unpressed not more than 110% of the quantity held on the last date of the corresponding month of the previous year or 100 quintals by weight, whichever is more.

(c) to (d) Indian Cotton Mills Federation (ICMF) have agreed to make available 10 million kgs. of hand yarn to handloom weavers at subsidised rates through cooperative societies all over the country between March-August 1994.

हथकरघा उद्योग को धाने की आपूर्ति

5560. श्रीमती सुयमा स्वराज :

श्री राम जेटमरानी :

क्या कृपया मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में हथकरघा उद्योग को सामने आ रही बड़ी समस्या कच्चे धाने के उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में कठिनाई है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो हथकरघा उद्योग को धाने की आपूर्ति करने की निश्चित व्यवस्था क्या है ?

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हथकरघा उद्योग को लिए जाने वाला धान राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त है ?

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार को इस धान की काल-सफाई करने और राज्य क्षेत्रों में इसका उपयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में समाकल प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस विनिर्दिष्ट धान का प्रयोग क्षेत्र हथकरघा उद्योग में किये जाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?