

sections/qualities was more than the confirmed demand from the eligible customers of SAIL. In order to cover the entire expected availability with prior confirmed orders, registrations of demand were accepted by SAIL from all interested customers including M/s. K'landelwal Iron Store. The total quantity for which orders, which appears to have been booked by the Branch Sales Office (BSO) of SAIL, New Delhi for different thicknesses of plates from M/s. Khandelwal Iron Store for the quarter April-June, 1990, works out to about 6500 tonnes.

There is no distribution circular of SAIL as referred to in the question.

(c) The demands for iron and steel registered with the BSO, SAIL, New Delhi, by different customers are summarised through computer, if the demands are registered prior to the cut off date, i. e. 60 days prior to the commencement of the ensuing quarter. The demand registrations done after the cutoff date are summarised manually. The demand registration for the plates in question appears to have been kept open by SAIL even after the normal cut off date and therefore summarised manually.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The representative of M/s. Khandelwal Iron Store is also representing other customers of SAIL, including M/s. Greysham & Co. and M/s. Corrugated Sheet Manufacturing Works.

(f) No case of undue favour for vested interests by the Branch Manager, BSO, SAIL, New Delhi, has been established.

#### **Working of BSO, SAIL, New Delhi**

939. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) whether in spite of adverse remarks of Internal Committee and Commercial Audit on the working of BSO, SAIL, New Delhi, the Branch Manager has again done confirmed business under various distribution schemes of SAIL of DGTD Units such as Greysham & Co., Delhi on the basis

of 16500 MT of raw material requirement letter obtained by the unit from private chartered engineer for regular commercial production;

(b) whether DGTD authorities have issued to the unit a licenced capacity of 9000 set of brake equipments;

(c) whether for manufacturing the above licenced quantity, DGTD has worked out their raw material requirement for 1980 MT of steel section and 3420 MT of pig iron vide letters dated 19 Feb., 1981 and 25 Jan. 1983; and

(d) if so, the reasons and justification as to why Branch Manager in contravention of all distribution guidelines is continuing to extend undue favour by allocating material on the basis of private chartered engineers' letter of 16500 MT nullifying the certificate of 1980 MT of steel section issued by the sponsoring authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) and (d) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), including its Branch Sales Office (BSO), New Delhi, distributes Iron and Steel amongst different customers in terms of the extent Distribution Guidelines of the Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

M/s. Greysham & Company, a DGTD unit, is one of the customers serviced by the BSO of SAIL, New Delhi. The capacity/registration certificates issued to DGTD units normally indicate only the quantum of finished goods and not the raw materials required therefor. Reliance has, therefore, to be made on the Chartered Engineers' Certificates for supplies of raw materials for the production of finished goods mentioned in the DGTD Certificates. The JPC Distribution Guidelines do not prohibit supplies to DGTD units based on Chartered Engineers' Certificates. As per procedure, the indentors are required to furnish a declaration to the effect that the total quantities indented do not exceed their licensed/registered capacities.

No case of undue favours for vested interests by Branch Manager BSO, New Delhi, has been established.

(b) M/s. Greysam & Company, Delhi, were granted registration by DGTD for manufacture of 9000 sets of railway brake equipments.

(c) No sir.

#### Working of Family Courts in the country

940. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of family courts at present working in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the impact of these courts on the speedy disposal of family disputes; and

(c) whether Government have any plans for settling up more family courts; if so, when, if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY): (a) The break up of 12 family courts so far set up by the various State Governments/ Union Territories are as given below: -

State/Union Territory	No. of Courts
Uttar Pradesh	4
Rajasthan	3
Mararashtra	2
Tamil Nadu	1
Karnataka	1
Pondicherry	1

(b) The Central Government is not aware of any such assessment.

(c) A number of other States/Union Territories are also planning to set up

family Courts. It will not be possible to indicate when these will come into existence.

#### Sick Textile Mills taken over by NTC

941. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state;

(a) what is the total number of sick mills taken over by the N. T. C. so far;

(b) what is the total accumulated loss suffered by NTC upto 1990;

(c) what are the reasons for the continuing loss of NTC; and

(d) what action is planned to make - NTC viable?

The MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) At present, National Textile Corporation is managing 109 nationalised and 15 managed mills.

(b) the accumulated net losses suffered by NTC mills upto 31-3-1990 was about Rs. 1845. 64 crores.

(c) the major reasons for losses of NTC mill are obsolete machinery, low productivity management inefficiency in some mills, surplus labour force, power cuts, absenteeism, low value added products, competition from powerloom sector and higher percentage of grey sales.

(d) NTC has drawn up an action plan to improve the performance of its mills which *inter-alia* covers—

modernisation of mills pruning of uneconomic activities optimising economic capacities increasing productivity rationalisation of labour force competitive purchase of raw materials higher yarn production price optimisation product upgradation.