

ऊन की कीमतों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की गयी थी।

(ख) ऊन तथा फटे-पुराने ऊनी कपड़ों/वेस्ट के आयात का उदारीकरण वस्त्र नीति के अनुसरण में किया गया है जिसका उद्देश्य कमी को दूर करना तथा ऊनी कपड़ा उद्योग को, जिसमें हैंड-नीटेड कालीन क्षेत्र तथा शाडी क्षेत्र का विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, न्यायोचित कीमतों पर इस कच्चे माल की सतत उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना है। सरकार ने ऊनी क्षेत्र के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिये अनेक उपाय किये हैं ताकि आर्थिक तौर पर कमजोर वर्गों को जायज कीमतों पर ऊनी कपड़े तथा कम्बल पर्याप्त रूप में मुहैया कराये जा सकें। स्वदेशी कच्ची ऊन की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने तथा इसकी क्वालिटी को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये एक कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किया गया है।

सरकार ने ऊन तथा ऊनी कपड़ा उद्योग की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये एक अध्ययन दल भी नियुक्त किया है और उससे अपनी सिफारिशें यथोचित पेश करने के लिये कहा गया है।

Rotational Lock-out in Calcutta Jute Mills

*237. SHRIMATI AMARJIT KAUR:
SHRI RAMANAND YADAV :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that since 1981, Indian Jute Mills Association has started rotational lock-out in Calcutta Jute Mills ;

(b) whether due to this rotational lock-out in the Jute Mills of Calcutta nearly 50 to 60 thousands workmen are forced to go without work;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian Jute Mills Association is doing this rotational lock-out in the Calcutta Jute Mills after getting permission from the Government of West Bengal; and

(d) if the answers to part (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, what steps the Central Government propose to take to force the Indian Jute Mills Association to abandon rotational closers of Jute Mills and open all the sick jute mills in Calcutta to provide jobs to the workers thrown out of mills due to this rotational lock-out system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No. Sir, However the incidence of lock-outs has gradually increased in the last two years, reaching a peak during May-August, 1982, because of various difficulties faced by the industry.

(b) At present, there are 12 mills under closure / lock-out employing approximately 37, 140 workers.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Settlement entered into between the management of ITDC and the Action Committee of Trade Unions

*238. SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of ITDC entered into a settlement at Corporate level with the Action Committee of Trade Unions in ITDC (JAC) on the 28th January, 1980 effective from January, 1978 which expired on the 30th June, 1982.

(b) whether it is also a fact that JAC has submitted a fresh charter of demands on the 12th July, 1982;

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) by when the settlement likely to be arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The proposal to constitute a Wage Review Committee is under consideration of the Ministry in consultation with the concerned authorities.

Consumption of Long Staple Cotton

*23q. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to depreciation of textile machinery, the textile mills are not consuming the long staple cotton and consequently the prices are reduced and hence the production of long staple cotton crop has become unprofitable; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) In view of the deficit faced by the country in the availability of long and extra long staple cotton during the early 70's, a number of measures, including introduction of high yielding varieties were taken to step up the production of long staple cotton, simultaneously, the mill industry has also responded to the increasing use of long staple cotton with the result that the consumption by the mill industry has increased from 28 in 1970 to 30 in 1981. Steps are also being taken to modernise the industry which is

likely to further stimulate the demand for long staple cotton. However, prices of various varieties of cotton depend, amongst other things, on the forces of demand and supply. Government have been encouraging the export of long staple cotton also in order to ensure the maximum price to cultivators.

Transfer and recruitment policy in the Nationalised Banks

◆240. SHRI SYED SHAHA BUDDIN:
SHRI SURENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the transfer policy being followed in the nationalised Banks in respect of various categories of employees;

(b) what is recruitment policy at various levels including the promotion quota and the eligibility criterion ; and

(c) what is the selection procedure for promotion and giving relative weightage to seniority, previous performance, written test and interview?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The officers of the nationalised banks are liable to transfer anywhere depending on the administrative requirements of the banks. The clerical staff, however, are not normally transferred outside the State or language area in which they have been serving. The members of the subordinate staff also are not normally transferred. Government have advised the nationalised banks to rotate their officers and clerical staff after every 3 and 5 years, respectively.

(b) All direct recruitment in the officers and clerical cadres of the nationalised banks is made on the basis of open competition conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards in accordance with the Scheme formulated by the Government. There are usual reservation of vacan-