

खादी भवन के लिए प्रबंध समिति

319. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली की कार्यप्रणाली को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिये खादी आयोग ने किसी प्रबन्ध समिति का भी गठन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस प्रबन्ध समिति का कार्यकाल क्या था और उससे इस संस्था को क्या लाभ हुआ ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर "ना" हो तो क्या खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के प्रशासन में अधिक सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से खादी आयोग उसके लिये भी किसी प्रबन्ध समिति का गठन करने का विचार रखता है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत खानना) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के लिये प्रबन्ध समिति का गठन करने हेतु वर्तमान में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के विचारार्थ कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Tannery and Footwear Corporation

320. SHRI ROBIN KAKATI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, Kanpur is a losing concern for the last several years and is in deep trouble;

(b) if so, what are its accumulated losses till date;

(c) whether it is also a fact that obsolete machinery, frequent changes at the executive level, trade union rivalry and rampant corruption have combined to produce a sick Corporation, and if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(d) whether the Tafco was handed over to the Central Government after everyone of its previous owners i.e. the British, the Mundhras and the Bajorias had fully exploited it leaving only the scrap?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NAKA YAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd., Kanpur, has been incurring losses since its inception in j 1969. Its accumulated loss upto 31-3-81 amounted to Rs. 1945.66 lakhs. The loss for the year ending 31-3-82 is provisionally estimated at Rs. 439.35 lakhs.

(c) The main reasons for the adverse working results of the unit are as follows:

(i) A large number of machines are old, obsolete and unproductive;

(ii) Low productivity of the workmen;

(iii) Power shortages and heavy increases in the cost of coal and fuel;

(iv) High administrative and other overheads including heavy interest liability on loans taken;

(v) Unremunerative prices fixed for supplies of footwear to Defence Services.

(d) A large number of machines taken over by the Corporation in 1969 were more than 30 years old. However, these machines, along with land, buildings, residential bungalows and quarters, trade marks, etc. were acquired by the Central Government on a nominal price of Rupee one from the British India Corporation Ltd.