

एल्फिनस्टोन स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल्स,

बम्बई

3927. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) एल्फिनस्टोन स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल्स, बम्बई में मासिक तथा दैनिक मजूरी पर कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और मिल ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के रूप में, गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अपने हिस्से की कितनी राशि जमा कराई है, और कितनी जमा करनी शेष है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस मिल की दोनों शाखाओं ने भारतीय रूई निगम के साथ 70 लाख 54 हजार रुपये की धोखाधड़ी की है तथा बहुत सी अन्य अनियमिततायें की हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मिल के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रों (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों के अनुसार दिसम्बर, 1982 में इस मिल में 1164 कर्मचारी मासिक मजूरी पर और 69 कर्मचारी दैनिक मजूरी पर नियोजित थे । देय राशियों की अदायगी के बारे में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा बनाई गयी स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा को देय राशियां

नियोजक ने पिछले तीन सालों के दौरान 59,45,653 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया है और 8,460 रुपये की राशि अभी बकाया थी ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की देय राशियां

इस प्रतिष्ठान को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन छूट प्राप्त हैं । पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रतिष्ठान ने अपने न्यासी बोर्ड को 82.51 लाख रुपये की राशि का हस्तांतरण किया और 3.43 लाख रुपये की राशि प्रतिष्ठान की ओर बकाया थी ।

(ख) इस मामले के संबंध में श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Hike in Postal Rates

3928. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the incidence of hike in postal rates on periodicals and book packets;

(b) whether the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society had urged Government to exempt all periodicals from the hike in postal rates since it would adversely affect the circulation of periodicals specially in rural and semi-urban areas; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The increase in postal rates on book packets containing periodicals is 10 paise on the first 100 grams and for each additional 50 grams or fraction thereof exceeding 100 grams also there is a similar increase of 10 paise.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The rates had to be increase to neutralise, to some extent, the increase in the operating cost of Postal Services. It has therefore, not been possible to exempt periodicals from the increase in Postal Rates.

Recommendations of committees on Alcohol-based industries

3929. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the recommendations of Shri A. Swaminathan Committee and Shri S. P. Bhattacharya Committee on the Alcohol-Based Industries; and

(b) the action taken by Government of India on the recommendation of the said Committees, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH):

(a) Swaminathan Committee has made recommendations separately for alcohol-Based Industries, as indicated below:—

(1) The alcohol-based industries must be assured of their full requirements of alcohol before new units are licensed. In the case of alcohol deficit States, the surplus States that are required to release alcohol should be clearly marked and excessive distance for transport of alcohol be eliminated.

(2) The supply of alcohol to the industries should be regular and the procedure of submitting returns month by month and getting fresh quota should be done away with. Annual quota should be released. It should be appreciated that all alcohol-based industries are continuous industries and if shut down for any reason result into loss of efficiency and loss of alcohol in start-up and shut down. This is a national waste.

(3) It is better to allocate the total production of individual distilleries to individual alcohol-based industries for a minimum period of one year from time to time so that other formalities like denaturants, transport permit and release order are planned.

(4) Industries which require relatively more alcohol per tonne of product should be given lower priority. However, the present units may be allowed to have a 3 to 4 per cent annual growth rate. In remote places where petrobased ethylene is not available, alcohol-based ethylene units may be permitted.

(5) Apart from extensive Research and Development work for finding out alternate sources of alcohol and maximising production of alcohol from existing conventional sources, research and development work must be undertaken in the new avenues of fermentation technology in selective fermentation processes using revolutionary new technique of immobilised enzymes. Alcohol can be directly converted into chemicals like Butanol and Acetone. The low energy technology is much more appropriate to India than the utilisation of conventional technologies.

The recommendations made by Dr. Bhattacharya Committee are as follows:

1. Sugar factories and distilleries should be compelled to provide adequate pucca covered storages for molasses, at least to store four months production at the sugar factory end and to hold four months consumption at the distillery end.

2. To increase the production of alcohol, it is essential to take the following steps:

(a) Alcohol industry should be given a priority status.

(b) Control price of alcohol should be revised and built-in escalation should be provided in the price formula to keep it remunerative.

(c) Investment and other fiscal incentives should be given for the distilleries to enable add new equipment and machinery and to permit induction of new technology to improve efficiency of production. In case the new technology has to be imported, it should be done on a centralised basis.