

12.00 hrs.

RE. ATROCITIES COMMAND ON
HARIJAN WOMEN IN BIHAR

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :

अध्यक्ष जी, हरिजन महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार हुए हैं उन के बारे में हम ने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काम रोको प्रस्ताव तो मुझे बार बार बताना पड़ता है कि काल अटेंशन के बाद आता है ।

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED HUNDRED PER CENT INCREASE IN
THE PRICE OF NYLON AND ARTIFICIAL YARN

श्री मधु लिम्बये : (वांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वाणिज्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“नाईलन तथा कृत्रिम सूत की कीमतों में शत प्रतिशत वृद्धि और उस के परिणामस्वरूप देश के विभिन्न भागों के बुनकर्मों के लिये उत्पन्न व्यापक संकट के समाचार ।”

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the production of man-made fibre in the country covers a wide range of cellulose and non-cellulose. In 1972, the production of viscose staple fibre was 70,337 tonnes, viscose filament yarn 39,900 tonnes, nylon filament yarn 11,812 tonnes, acetate yarn 1,988 tonnes, polyester fibre 6,604 tonnes, and polyester filament yarn 682 tonnes.

Production figures, therefore, suggest that so far as weavers are concerned, the most commonly used variety of yarns are viscose spun yarn (spun from viscose staple fibre), viscose filament yarn and nylon filament yarn, in that order. The other types of yarn are used only by organized large scale units.

According to available statistics, there are just over 1 lakh powerlooms in the country, of which as many as 66,000 are in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

However, most of the powerlooms in the decentralised sector use viscose spun yarn or viscose filament yarn. While there has been considerable discussion in the Press and elsewhere, it is worth emphasizing that only 10 per cent of the consumption of these powerlooms consists of nylon filament yarn. The bulk of the nylon filament yarn is consumed by organized weaving units and by warp knitting machines and hosiery units.

I will now briefly explain the position in regard to prices and distribution of the three most commonly used types of yarn.

FIRST

The price of viscose spun yarn have been voluntarily regulated by the spinners since December, 1969, when they agreed to supply yarn at prices ruling in July, 1969. However, an agreement was reached between spinners and weavers in February 1972, which covered 50 per cent of the requirements of each State, and stipulated the maximum prices at which spinners would supply the yarn. In May, 1972, this agreement was further revised covering the entire production of viscose spun yarn and with an increase in prices of roughly 80 paise per kg. There has been no increase in prices in this category of yarn since May, 1972. The distribution of this yarn is made through the Directors of Industries of the State Governments

SECOND

In the case of viscose filament yarn, there is a voluntary agreement between the spinners and weavers from July, 1969, which regulates its pricing and distribution. According to this agreement, while 10 per cent of the total production is earmarked for allotment to exporters of rayon fabrics by way of replenishment, 60.5 per cent is available to actual users and the balance of 29.5 per cent is allowed to be sold in the open market. The prices under the voluntary agreement have been fixed at Rs. 11.35 per kg. for exporters and Rs. 14.35 per kg. for actual users. There has been an increase in prices in respect of the open market sales, from Rs. 20.81 per kg. in March, 1973, to Rs. 33.61 per kg. in June, 1973. A substantial part of the price escalation can be related to the fall in production consequent on power cuts, the abolition of