

**powerloom units in the
country**

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR (Mysore) : The power loom units are going to face severe crisis after the Handloom Reservation Act is brought into effect. There are approximately 12 lakh power looms working in the country. The powerloom industry in Karnataka provides employment for over two million people both skilled and unskilled in the organised and unorganised sector. It includes the entire Agricultural community which grow melbery leaves and the entire agricultural sector is involved in this industry. In Karnataka alone about 300 tonnes of pure silk is manufactured. If this Act is implemented, a large section of the agricultural community and sericultural community will be totally ruined. In short the entire power loom sector consisting of small and cottage units will be totally wiped out. More than 50 per cent of the total population of India belongs to poor and middle classes. Once Reservation Act is implemented more than 40 crores of people will be seriously affected by scarcity of cloth. In addition to this, the price of fabrics will increase abnormally and further, due to the reservation of the handloom production all power loom production will come to a stand-still.

The powerlooms are located in all parts of the country including rural areas. Hence there is a great deal of employment opportunities provided by the powerloom sector which cannot be provided by the handloom sector.

As such, I demand that the handloom reservation order should be suitably amended.

[*Translation*]

- (iv) Introduction of 'Paddy Scheme' in development blocks of Eastern Uttar Pradesh for ameliorating the condition of the paddy growers

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Despite a number of achievements made and enormous progress achieved in the field of agriculture since Independence, there are certain areas in the country which have not been properly developed and are being neglected. The farmers of these areas

are living in poverty and are not able to raise a good crop for want of capital. Eastern Uttar Pradesh is one such area. Paddy is the principal crop of this area. The Central Government have implemented a paddy scheme for increasing the yield of paddy in some blocks which has produced very encouraging results among the farmers of those development blocks. Since paddy is the principal crop in Uttar Pradesh, I would request the Hon. Agriculture Minister to extend the paddy scheme to all development blocks in Eastern Uttar Pradesh immediately so as to bring about improvements in the field of agriculture as also to remove backwardness of the farmers.

- (v) Need to give clearance to Muhana Dam and Panpun Dargha Projects pending with Central Water Commission and to include them in Seventh Five Year Plan

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Floods and drought cause destruction in the country every year. Floods or drought hit our area every year, as a result of which the fertile land is turning into desert land. Technicians had formulated two schemes to find a permanent solution to this problem. One is the Muhana Dam Scheme and the other is the Pun Pun Dargha project which are pending for approval with the Central Water Commission since 1975 and 1980 respectively. All along, I have been taking up this matter in writing, but these schemes have not yet been cleared. I would, therefore, request the Government to clear these schemes immediately and to include them in the Seventh Five Year Plan so that the farmers could be protected from floods and drought and irrigation is assured to them.

[*English*]

- (vi) Demand for setting up a Munsif Court at Aliganj in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Aliganj town in Distt. Etah which is a backward area, is a Tehsil headquarter and is having Municipal Board besides Courts of Tehsildar and SDM. The Office of the Circle Police Officer is also located in Aliganj. But for Civil and Criminal cases