

ised prices should be ensured.

- (ii) A coordinated policy whereby unhealthy competition amongst handloom, powerloom and composite mills will be avoided and whereby all the three sectors will be complementary to each other should be evolved.
- (iii) A large scale smuggling of cloth worth about Rs. 3,000 crores per year be effectively plugged.
- (iv) Before adopting the new technology, its side effects such as unemployment be avoided.
- (v) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) set up under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 should take prompt action in case of sick mills such as appointing Special Director in case of mismanagement and debarring the mismanaged company and all other units of the same company from credit facilities for a period of 10 years.
- (iv) **Need to give adequate finances to Andhra Pradesh for Putting in-well bores in Anantapur District.**

**SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** (Hindupur): Anantapur District in Andhra Pradesh suffers heavily from very low rainfall and it is the area with the second lowest rainfall in the whole country. Only 14 percent of the cultivated land is irrigated with the aid of tanks and canals. The normal rainfall is 544 millimetres only but in the last decade

the rainfall was below normal resulting in the Tanks not receiving water for nearly a decade. Well cultivation is the main source of

livelihood for the agriculturists in this area, all the 55,000 wells in the district have gone dry. Hence agriculturist and rural labour is thrown out of work for most part of the year. They migrate to towns for work leaving behind the old people, children and cattle.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up a scheme of rejuvenating the wells by putting in-well bores in about two to three thousand wells per year. Its finance and infrastructure is insufficient for putting in-well bores in all the wells.

It is requested that the Union Government may take up a scheme of putting in-well bores at least in twenty thousand wells by allotting Rs. 10.00 crores during 1988-89 for this chronic drought affected area and save the farmers and farm labour from starvation and misery.

- (v) **Need to give tangible relief to the handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu keeping in view the hike in prices of cotton and pure silk yarn**

**SHRIP. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) :** I wish to draw the attention of this House to the sad plight of 35 lakh handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu who are suffering from unemployment for the past six months. The reason is the unprecedented price hike of yarn. The price of cotton yarn has doubled whereas the price of pure silk yarn has trebled. Yarn is not available in the open market due to heavy export of yarn from our country. During 1985-86, before the implementation of the new textile policy, the number of unemployed handloom weavers in India was 70,000 only. But after the implementation of the textile policy, the number of unemployed handloom weavers has gone up to 1.27 lakh. 5.60 lakh handlooms are lying idle in Tamil Nadu, and 35 lakhs of handloom weavers are jobless. I request the Government of India to give tangible relief to this