

(vi) Need to develop Maredimilli and Yelluaram taluqas in Andhra Pradesh as tourist centres

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : In East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh four taluqas are covered by the Agency Area. In that area the beauty of the nature is increasing day by day. If we can exploit that nature's beauty, definitely a new tourist place will occupy a place in our country's tourist map. Maredimilli, a taluq headquarter in agency area is a cool place in summer. Four miles away from Maredimilli there are so many hills. In one of the hills there is a natural tank in an area of 50 acres. It is a beautiful site. If we develop it we can earn a lot of foreign exchange from foreign tourists. There is also one water fall in Yellavaram taluq, in agency area called Pinjara Konda. It can also be developed as a tourist centre.

If the Central Government takes immediate steps to develop that area we can earn a lot of foreign exchange.

(vii) Need to monitor for the Textile Modernization Fund to safe guard the interest of textile workers

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Central Government had made a provision of Rs. 750 crores for Textile Modernization Fund in August 1986. This Fund will be made available to the textile mill owners for modernization of mills upto 1990, on concessional interest. The textile mill owners are replacing old looms by new scultzzer looms, waterject looms and double spinning machines. The output of one worker on the new loom would be as much as the output of 24 workers on the old looms. Twenty workers on the new double-spinning machines are giving production equal to the production of 200 workers on the old spinning machines. Therefore, the modernization of mills is causing tremendous retrenchment of textile workers. In Bombay, about 20,000 workers were retrenched during the last one year. Similar is the position in Kanpur and Ahmedabad. The number of retrenched textile workers will be more than one lakh in 1987, because of modernization.

A number of textile mills in Bombay have made very good profits, but workers

in these mills are not given a fair wage rise and bonus; and, therefore, the benefits of modernization are not passing on to workmen.

Government has given a concession of Rs. 131 crores in import duty on polyester fibres. But inspite of all these, the prices of cloth have gone up by 5½ per cent. Thus, the benefits of modernization and concessions are not passing on even to consumers and textile workers.

I, therefore, urge the Central Government to monitor these funds by putting further restricts on mill owners. There should be minimum retrenchment. Retrenched textile workers should be properly compensated and rehabilitated, and the profits of modernized mills should pass on textile workers in the form of a fair wage rise and bonus.

[*Translation*]

(viii) Need to implement the proposed schemes for the development of sericulture in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377 :

Seri-culture is an ancient industry in our country. It is practised, more or less, in every state. But the seri culture industry has flourished in those areas where the Central Silk Board has been paying more attention. Karnatak is an example. It is flourishing there like a domestic industry and 3/4th of silk is produced here. The main reason for this is that Central Silk Board spends 90 per cent of its allotted funds here. It is also a known fact that Varanasi area in Uttar Pradesh is a very big market for silk fibre. Two thousand tonnes of silk is purchased here. Whereas there are optimum prospects for production of different kinds of silk in Uttar Pradesh, the development work is totally negligible. A meeting of the officials of Uttar Pradesh Seri-Culture Department was held with the officials of Central Silk Board in Lucknow sometime back in 1986. A number of important decisions were taken in the