

to take up manufacture of implements suitable to the small and marginal farmers and other agro-based service centres in rural areas. Instead of providing jobs, it is better to encourage the unemployed agricultural graduates, veterinary graduates and agro-engineering graduates in rural areas to go into the manufacture of implements useful to the small and marginal farmers. I also want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he is proposing to take during this year and during the Seventh Five Year Plan. While I was discussing with the hon. Prime Minister, he told me, "He is taking enough measures during the Seventh Plan for the benefit of the farmers". I want to know what are the measures he is going to take for the implementation of these schemes.

MR. SPEAKER : This is two-way traffic, you see. He is giving information as well as getting information.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, we have already asked the State Governments to see that 30% of the budget of the Agro industries Corporation is utilised agricultural engineering activities including for the manufacturing of the latest agricultural implements, specially for the small and marginal farmers.

We have constituted a National Level Committee to review the agricultural implements and this Committee will not only review but also release some latest improved implements and tools which have been developed for the relief and use of the small and marginal farmers in the dry land areas.

We have also requested the Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering and other ICAR Institutes and Agricultural Universities to develop prototypes of appropriate types of implements and tools not only mechanical but also hand-operated for the people who have not been able to buy the tractors and other big machines.

A national-level Exhibition exclusively

for the farm implements, tools and machines was organised at Hissar in which various Institutes, Agencies and the farmers themselves have participated. Such like Exhibitions will now be encouraged in almost all the States.

Grant of Financial Assistance to co-operative spinning mills in Maharashtra

***372. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have asked the Central Government to grant financial assistance to 20 cooperative spinning mills in the State ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi has agreed to sanction financial assistance to only six mills and one mill is assisted by World Bank through the National Cooperative Development Corporation ;

(c) if so, whether Central Government propose to grant financial assistance to the remaining 13 mills ; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra had requested the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for financial assistance to 22 new cooperative spinning mills during the 6th Plan.

(b) The programme in the 6th Plan envisaged setting-up of 6 new cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra. As against this, NCDC has provided financial assistance for 7 new mills including 1 mill assisted under the World Bank Programme.

(c) and (d). Some of the cooperative spinning mills already assisted by NCDC

are yet to receive term loans from the financing institutions. Assistance from NCDC for more spinning mills will primarily depend on availability of term loan from the financing institutions to meet the requirements of the 6th Plan units as also for the new mills to be set up in the 7th Plan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr, Speaker, Sir, if the reply given by the hon. Minister to my question, is allowed to remain as it is, it would be a big jolt to the co-operative movement. These Co-operative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra are, in fact, the mills of the cotton growers and the weavers and the farmers had promoted these co-operative Spinning Mills by mobilising Rs. 200 to 400 as share capital in each village during 1980 to 1984. I want to submit to the hon. Minister only this much that ever since he had announced, the new policy in the House on 21st August, 1984 thereby making it compulsory for the Spinning Mills to get licence, they are in a big crisis. Whereas, a Spinning Mill costs about Rs. 10 crores, and they do not seek much from you, only 50 per cent equity debt ratio is there and these Co-operative Spinning Mills need loans worth Rs. 5 to 5 crores only, why can't you give just Rs. 4 to 5 crores to these Co-operative Spinning Mills of weavers, farmers and cotton growers when you provide Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores to the big industries and big industrialists through the banks? I cannot understand what is the impediment in giving such a small amount. Therefore, I once again submit that these Co-operative Spinning Mills are now facing two types of problems—the first being of licensing in view of the new policy. Arrangements may be made to the issue licences to the mills which have taken effective steps, have mobilised share capital and purchased land, secondly, these Co-operative mills, whenever they are—the Prime Minister is sitting here and I am requesting him on behalf of cotton growers of Maharashtra—should also be provided a loan of Rs. 4 to 5 crores which they need.

[*English*]

S. BUTA SINGH : As I mentioned, there are two kinds of spinning mills coming up. One is sponsored by the growers and the other by the weavers.

Our Ministry is concerned with the mills coming up in the growers' sector.

The spinning mills in the weavers sector are looked after by the Ministry of Industry.

As I mentioned, out of the mills that the Maharashtra Government sponsored to us,—they had asked for six new mills which are covered by the target set by Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture—one new mill has been covered under the world Bank Project. This was the number given to us by the Maharashtra Government.

The share contributed by the NCDC, I am afraid, is determined taking into consideration the over-all picture of the country. These are fixed in consultation with the Ministry of Textiles and, in isolation our Ministry cannot increase the same because these are found to be satisfactory and in Maharashtra, cooperative mills have been doing quite well under the present system. If the hon. Member or the hon. House wants to revise it, we can consider the suggestion but at the moment we have been able to meet the full requirement of the Maharashtra Government in terms of VI Plan target.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, these remaining 13 or 15 mills have already taken all effective steps; they have raised share capital, purchased lands and some of them have even constructed their buildings. If now, they are not given money, what will be the position of the promoters and how will you repose confidence in the farmers and in the cooperative movement? Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that with a view to strengthening the co-operative sector—which is the policy of the Government—

will be consider it seriously and arrange to provide money to them ?...

(*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH : A total provision of Rs. 47 crores was made during the Sixth Five Year Plan, of which Rs. 16 crores were spent in Maharashtra alone.

[*English*]

This shows that the Government of India is very liberal and helpful towards the growers' cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra. Sir, these norms are fixed jointly by the Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : During the Question Hour, the Speaker only looks, he does not listen.

SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has just now stated, I know Maharashtra's demand is very high but they specialise in textiles production. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would consider giving licences to the remaining Spinning Mills in Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

Besides, a new technology has been introduced under which not only can be used but, a lot of use can be made of waste cotton also. Therefore, I want to know whether licences for that will also be issued ?

[*English*]

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, as I have already mentioned, against original outlay of 47 crores, nearly 13 crores, were given to Maharashtra. We had increased this from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 47 crores and in case any mills are entitled we will definitely extend this kind of service to them but it depends on the availability of resources. The State Government could

be given only six mills and in addition we have covered one mill under the World Bank loan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of Cooperative Spinning Mills State-wise, recommendations for whose development were received from the States and how many of them were approved by you ? I want to know specifically about Rajasthan. The recommendations which were sent for Aseem and Shahpura Cooperative Spinning Mills in my district have not been accorded approval so far. The change which you have brought about in the policy is not providing helpful. Therefore, will you approve the setting up of cooperative Spinning Mills promoted by the growers by changing this policy and by providing adequate money ? The amount of Rs. 47 crores which you have fixed is not going to meet the requirement of Cooperative Spinning Mills all over the country. Therefore, I request you to increase this amount. Besides, you should approve the setting up of all Cooperative Spinning Mills, the demand for which have been received by you—particularly from Rajasthan, because the Textile Policy you have framed gives higher priority to the handloom. If the Cooperative Spinning Mills are not set up, yarn will not be available. I request the hon. Minister to accord approval for setting up of Cooperative Spinning Mills in Rajasthan, whatever be their number.

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Member had asked the question about Maharashtra. Since, this is the question relating to Rajasthan, you and me cannot lag behind. We have accepted a proposal which we had received from Rajasthan. A mill in Rajasthan will get full assistance from N.C.D.C. Sir, as I said earlier, so far as the criterion is concerned, the Working Group of the Department of Textiles has laid down four types of criteria for the States.

[English]

The Working Group set up by the Department of Textiles kept in view the

following criteria for allocation of new Cooperative Spinning Mills in the Sixth Plan :

1. States having large concentration of handlooms, but

(a) presently having no cooperative Spinning Mills organised in the handloom sector.

- (i) Assam
- (ii) Bihar
- (iii) Manipur
- (iv) Tripura

(b) The existing spinning capacity in the handloom weavers' sector inadequate in relation to the number of handlooms.

- (i) West Bengal
- (ii) Orissa
- (iii) Kerala
- (iv) Uttar Pradesh

2. States growing large quantity of cotton, but

(a) Presently having no spinning mill organised in the growers' sector.

- (i) Madhya Pradesh

(b) The existing spinning capacity in the growers sector inadequate in relation to cotton production.

- (i) Haryana
- (ii) Rajasthan
- (iii) Punjab
- (iv) Gujarat

PROF. N.G. RANGA ; What about Andhra Pradesh ?

S. BUTA SINGH : I am coming to that.

3. Spinning mills of cotton growers or handloom weavers keeping in view the local needs and policy of the State Governments.

- (i) Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Karnataka
- (iii) Maharashtra
- (iv) Tamil Nadu.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : How many Cooperative Spinning Mills are there in Maharashtra and how many are working properly ? And how many Cooperative Spinning mills are working in loss and, if so, what is the reason for this loss.

S. BUTA SINGH : At the moment, according to the information that is available with me, 26 Mills are in Maharashtra out of 82 mills of the country. In regard to their profitability or loss or otherwise, I am sorry at this moment, I do not have the statistics. I can send it to the hon. Member if required.

Employment of Women in Electronics Industry

*373. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the expanding electronics industry provides greater job opportunities for women;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the industrial training institutes to train