

अल्प-संख्यकों के जो न्यायोजित अधिकार हैं, उनको प्रदान करे, उनको सुरक्षित रखे?

मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार के मंत्रियों का ध्यान, प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अफजल उर्फ सीम अफजल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैडम, मैं इससे एसोसिएट करता हूँ और अगर बांग्लादेश में ऐसा हुआ है, तो इसकी सरकार को सख्त मजबूत करनी चाहिए और बांग्लादेश सरकार से बात करनी चाहिए जो कुछ आपने फरमाया, अगर यह सही है और रा ने ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट दी है, तो उसका सख्त नोटिस लेना चाहिए।

شری محمد افضل عرفان، افضل، میڈم میں  
اس سے ایسوسی ایٹ کرتا ہوں اور اگر  
بنگلہ دیش میں ایسا ہوا ہے تو اس کی سرکار  
کو سخت مذمت کرنی چاہیے اور بنگلہ دیش  
سرکار سے بات کرنی چاہیے۔ جو کچھ آپ نے  
فرمایا اگر یہ صحیح ہے اور رائے ایسی کوئی  
رپورٹ دی ہے تو اس کا سخت نوٹس  
لینا چاہیے۔

### SPECIAL MENTIONS

**Introduction of Marketing Development Assistance Scheme for handloom weavers resulting in accumulation of handloom cloth in Krishna and neighbouring districts of Andhra Pradesh**

**SHRI PRAGADA KOTIAH (Andhra Pradesh):** Madam Deputy Chairman, I am presenting before this House a serious problem being faced by the handloom weavers. The sale of handloom cloth in primary and apex weavers' cooperative societies has been restricted under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme introduced on 1-4-1989 in place of the 'rebate scheme which

had been in operation since 1953 with the proceeds of the Handloom Cess Act 1953, and subsequently from the Consolidated Fund. The 'rebate' scheme was in operation for encouraging the sale of handloom cloth produced by primary and apex weavers' cooperatives in the country. As the handloom weavers are unable to market their products, produced out of yarn, for which they are obliged to pay 35 per cent extra over its actual cost price in the form of reeling, bundling, baling, transport, insurance, interest, bank charges, State and Central taxes, plus the abnormal and unchecked profits of mills and a long chain of middlemen, while the composite mills use up the yarn produced in their spinning sections at spindle point price for conversion into cloth, the Government of India decided to remove the cost handicap of handlooms vis-à-vis textile mills and powerlooms, by levying excise duties on mill and powerloom cloth and also by allowing consumer's rebate on sale of cloth produced by handloom weavers in cooperatives.

The rebate scheme was thus helping handloom weavers in cooperatives to some extent to market their products in the face of the competition of mill and powerloom cloth. It may be mentioned here that there has been evasion of excise duty on textiles to the extent of nearly 1000 crores of rupees per year as confirmed by the inter-ministerial committee appointed in September last to examine the problems of the handlooms industry. This has enhanced the competitiveness of the mill and powerloom cloth, causing serious setback to the sale of handloom cloth, which means under-employment and unemployment to handloom weavers.

While this has been the sad situation of handloom industry resulting in deep crisis which led to starvation deaths of handloom weavers in certain parts of the country, the Ministry of textiles has introduced Marketing Development Assistance Scheme in place of rebate scheme.

A weavers' cooperative society producing cloth worth Rs. 10 lakhs a year is eligible for sanction of credit limits of Rs. 4 lakhs, that is, 40 per cent of the annual production of cloth, by the NABARD. Under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme, the society gets Rs. 60,000; the society gets Rs. 60,000 at the rate of 15 per cent of the credit limits to market its cloth allowing discount of 20 per cent to the consumer on sale of cloth. This means that the society is permitted to market its products worth Rs. 3 lakhs only out of its production of Rs. 10 lakhs under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

Under the rebate scheme sale of handloom cloth is not restricted. The society may market its products with rebate to the extent possible. Then the societies were selling their products with rebate normally to the extent of 50 per cent of their production and the balance production was marketed both by the apex and primary weavers' societies. But, under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme, the societies are required to market their products to the extent of 70 per cent without any assistance.

It was under these circumstances that the primary societies in Andhra Pradesh are holding cloth stocks worth about Rs. 10 crores. They submitted representations to the Centre to permit them to market their existing stocks with 20 per cent special rebate without reference to the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme, but, still there is no response. I urge upon the Government to come to the rescue of the hapless and helpless handloom weavers immediately by allowing a special rebate of 20 per cent for sale of the cloth stocks held by the weavers' co-operatives.

It is absolutely desirable and necessary that the guidelines of the M.D.A. Scheme should be revised to allow them to receive grant at the rate of

25 per cent of the credit limits sanctioned to the societies or at the rate of 10 per cent of the total production of cloth of the societies to encourage the sale of their cloth in the face of the fierce competition of the mill and powerloom cloth.

The Ministry of Finance should be generous enough to provide funds for the purpose of increasing the marketing development assistance to help the handloom weavers in co-operatives and under corporations, just as it is providing funds of more than Rs. 300 crores a year for meeting cash losses and also for subsidising the interest, to the NTC mills, for the benefit of their 1.70 lakh workers. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramendra Kumar Yadav. Absent.  
Dr. Bapu Kaldate. Absent. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury. Absent.

#### Delay in clearance of Kelon Dam Project on river Kelon in Tribal-dominated district of Raigarh, Madhya Pradesh

श्री लख्खी राम अग्रवाल (मध्य प्रदेश) :  
उपसभापति महोदया, मध्य प्रदेश के जिला रायगढ़ जो आदिवासी बहुल है, अत्यन्त पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र में है और इस जिले में केलो नदी पर केलो सिंचाई परियोजना लम्बे समय से केन्द्र सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में स्वीकृति हेतु लंबित पड़ी हुई है। इस हेतु केलो परियोजना के डूबे क्षेत्र में कोयले की उपलब्धता 1983 से 1985 तक संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म विभाग, मध्य प्रदेश शासन तथा केंद्रीय भू-गर्भ सर्वेक्षण विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। भूगर्भ तकनीकी अन्वेषण के सभी आयामों को एक जाई करते हुए उन्होंने मत व्यक्त किया था कि डूबे क्षेत्र में 5.90 मिलियन टन कोयला होने की संभावना है। कोयला चतुर्थ एवं निम्न कोटि का है। परत की मोटाई .1 से 1.12 मीटर है। जो जमीन की सतह से 135 मीटर से 175 मीटर गहराई पर है। जिससे यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि कोयले की निकासी मंहगी पड़ेगी तथा भविष्य में भी कम