

respectively. Of the 17 large units, RBI has reported that 8 were considered viable, 8 non-viable and in one case viability was yet to be decided. They have also reported that 5 large units involving Rs. 13.83 crores were under nursing programme.

IDBI has been operating since 1983-84 refinance scheme for modernisation and rehabilitation of industrial units in SSI/medium sectors. The data regarding refinance assistance sanctioned under two scheme to industries in Bihar is given below:--

(Rs. lakhs)

Year (July-June)	Rehabilitation		Modernisation	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1984-85	5	37.90	5	65.21
1985-86	16	58.30	16	254.74
1986-87	19	233.98	17	431.79
July-Dec. 1987	9	31.62	2	30.07

Guidelines have been issued by Reserve Bank of India to banks from time to time impressing upon them inter-alia for identification of sickness at incipient stage itself, watching for warning signals and symptoms of sickness, and initiating timely corrective action. Banks have also been advised to evolve rehabilitation packages for potentially viable sick industrial units. Where the term lending institutions are involved, rehabilitation packages are prepared by them in consultation with banks and other agencies concerned. The Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction set up under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985, also suggests inter-alia preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures which are required to be taken in respect of sick industrial companies coming within its jurisdiction.

#### **Handloom Export Target During Sixth Five Year Plan**

829. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the apprehension of lakhs of labourers engaged in the handloom sector, being deprived of their jobs has increased this year;

(b) if so, the action taken by Union Government since January 1987 till date to protect the interest of labourers engaged in these industries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that targets set for the production, employment and export in Handloom sector for the Sixth Plan have not been achieved;

(d) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(e) the concrete steps taken by Union Government and the details of the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (b). Due to increase in prices of yarn and drought conditions prevailing in different parts of the country, the handloom industry has been going through a difficult period during the past year. However, the Union Government has taken the following steps to project the interests of handloom weavers during this period. Export of staple cotton has been suspended and export of hank-yarn up to 60's count has been stopped. Import of Cotton against export of cotton yarn/cotton fabrics and made-ups on duty-free Advance License basis has been permitted. The operations of the National Handloom Development Corporation have been stopped up. In the context of the drought conditions prevalent

in many States, affecting among others, handloom weavers, the Chief Ministers have been requested to take necessary steps to ensure supply of yarn at reasonable prices to the handloom sector. At the instance of the Union Government, NABARD have increased the credit limits to cooperative societies on their anticipated sales from 40-45% to 75%. RBI has also instructed nationalised banks to sanction additional working capital limit upto 20% of the existing limits to National/State Handloom Development Corporations for holding higher than normal level of inventories for a temporary period till the end of June 1988.

(c) There has been a marginal shortfall in the targets set for production and employment in the Handloom sector during the VI Five Year Plan, whereas the achievement in exports has far exceeded the target.

(d) The main reasons for the above shortfall are the inherent cost-handicap suffered by the handloom sector vis-a-vis mill/powerloom sector and the decentralized and unorganized nature of the industry.

(e) The following are the main steps taken by Government to protect and develop the handloom sector:

- (i) Share Capital assistance to handloom weavers to enrol themselves as members of cooperative societies;
- (ii) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers primary appex cooperative societies and State handloom corporations,
- (iii) Assistance for modernisation of looms;
- (iv) Managerial subsidy to handloom weavers' primary societies;
- (v) Financial assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations and Handloom Cooperative Societies for setting

up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;

- (vi) Special rebate at the rate of 20% on sale on handloom products;
- (vii) Janata Cloth Scheme;
- (viii) Thrift Fund Scheme;
- (ix) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme;
- (x) Reservation of 22 items for exclusive production in the handlooms sector through the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

#### **Funds Incurred in the Construction of Indira Gandhi Canal Project**

830. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made for Indira Gandhi Canal Project in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the amount so far incurred thereon; and

(b) the time by which this project is likely to be completed and whether Government propose to get financial assistance from some special source for its early completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) A provision of Rs. 262.50 crores has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project. The total expenditure till March 1987 was Rs. 544.7 crores. During 1987-88, an expenditure of Rs. 26.16 crores was incurred till November 1987.

(b) The project is likely to be completed by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan subject to availability of resources. To enable early completion of the project the State Government has sought assistance from the Central Government and also