

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

Mills in Gujarat are facing unemployment on large scale due to anti-labour policy adopted by mill-owners. Twenty-five thousand workers are rendered unemployed as about ten textile mills are closed. The Badli workers, those working in 3rd shift totalling about fifty thousand are jobless. Due to lay off in many mills of one or two days, two lakh workers are affected.

The Government has given number of concessions such as (1) ban on cotton export, (2) I.D B.I. loans (3) 100 per cent exemption in export duty in custom (+) reduction in railway freight and (5) exemption in man-made fiber, yarn and fabric. In spite of these concessions more and more Mills are closing down. Tarun commercial mills, Ahmedabad has closed only last week.

The situation being grave, the Government is requested to either prevail upon owners to reopen mills, to restore normalcy in working or to take-over the closed mills of Gujarat on the same pattern as in Bombay.

(ii) **Crisis in paper industry due to recession and increased excise duty**

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): The paper industry is facing a serious crisis for the past three years on account of demand recession and rapid rise in excise duty. The cost of production has gone up by 115% while the selling price is up only 105%. The gross operating surplus i.e., profit before interest and depreciation as percentage of net sales realisation has shrunk from 70% to mere 6%. The plight of small and medium units is worse in as much as 40 out of 177 units registered with D.G.T.D. have closed down and the remaining are operating at heavy cash losses.

Unless Government provides immediate relief to small and medium units, there is every possibility of famine in this industry in near future. Therefore, I request

the Government to reduce the excise duty on paper and paper boards by about Rs. 1,000/- per tonne.

Soft loans should be sanctioned to revive the sick units at an interest rate not exceeding 7%. I also demand that in case of expansion with new machinery and auxillary equipment, 50% excise relief on production should be allowed for all products. Government of India should seriously think about the crisis in paper industry and extend all possible help for its revival and upgradation

(iii) **Need for taking steps for quick disposal of pending cases in Courts**

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : (पाली) आज देश में न्याय के मंहंगान और विलम्ब पर अनेक बार चिंता व्यक्त की जा चुकी है परंतु इस दिशा में अभी तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं। यही कारण है कि छोटी-छोटी अदालतों से लेकर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तक लाखों की संख्या में मुकदमों विचाराधीन हैं। अभी न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन मुकदमों में शीघ्र निपटाने के बारे में भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश एवं उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों ने कुछ दिनों पहले महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों की थीं। इनके अनुसार 10 वर्ष या अधिक दंडादेश तथा मृत्युदंड की सजा के मामले छोड़कर शेष सभी अवराधिक मामलों में अपील की सुनवाई केवल एक न्यायाधीश द्वारा होनी चाहिए। न्यायाधीशों की पीठ द्वारा नहीं। उच्चतम न्यायालय में मुकदमों के निर्णय के मुद्रण में विलम्ब होने के कारण मुद्रण प्रणाली को समाप्त कर उसके स्थान पर निर्णयों तथा प्रक्रिया को साइबेनेस्ट इल कर दिया जाए। न्यायालयों में निर्णय को पढ़ने की प्रथा समाप्त कर केवल निर्णय के प्रभावी अदेश को ही सुनाया जाना चाहिए।