

most of the money as for instance for provision for water supply for drinking purposes, is a grant from the Central Government. Up to a certain level it is an advance plan assistance. But over and above that a certain level of this advance plan assistance is not to be adjusted immediately against the State's allocations. It is to be recovered slowly in five or ten years' time. So that is a different system for droughts. But as I said, so far all these guidelines and this system have worked very well to the benefit of farmer and poor people suffering from floods, droughts, land-slides and various other calamities in the country. All time high assistance has been provided during this year but we are thinking of revising the norms and guidelines also.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : What is your categorical answer ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is over now. I am going to the next item, Matters under Rule 377.

13 11 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad) : The workers working in textile mills in Gujarat are facing unemployment on large scale due to anti-labour policy adopted by mill owners... ..

(Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on a point of propriety. There is no Minister on the Treasury Benches.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I tell you because the lunch hour was dispensed with and as a special case I allowed.....

(Interruptions)

If you do not want it, we will meet after 2 p.m.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You call some Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will meet after lunch.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No, we want 377 to be taken up now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This item was not there but since some hon. Members wanted this, this item was taken up now. Therefore, now I will adjourn and we will meet at 2 p.m.....

(Interruptions).

They never knew that we are sitting now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You inform them now, they can come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I say is shall we meet after 2 p.m.?

(Interruptions)

Mr. Barot, you can re-start. It is not proper, when there is nobody on the Treasury Benches. Therefore, I adjourn the House now to meet at 2.10 p.m.

13 12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377-

Contd.

(i) *R2 : Closure of Textile Mills in Gujarat resulting in unemployment of workers*

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad) : The workers working in Textile

[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।