

[Shri Chimanbhai Mehta]

they are suffering because Government has to make up its mind whether they want to go in for labour-intensive industries or some mechanised industries. If the latter option is accepted, then there would be a large scale unemployment in industries which are managed by hand process. I would come to the concrete point that 3500 units in Maharashtra and Gujarat doing bleaching, printing and screening works of textiles, employing six lakh workers, have been rendered jobless because these 3500 units have been closed down. This is mainly because there was 12 and half per cent excise on the mechanised, and the hand-processed units were totally free from excise, but now they are being imposed 6½ per cent excise. What is going to happen is that their competitive capacity compared to mechanised units would be very much lessened. Not only that, they are suffering from un-employment because they have closed down now. I am giving the example. In Jetpur saris are manufactured at a cost of Rs. 25 only. Now this cloth is printed, bleached, mercerised in mills and it is sold at Rs. 50. The clientele is different, the quality and the lustre are also different. So when the clientele is different, when the poor people are using this hand-processed material and saris or ~~other~~ textile cloth, they should be protected from two points of view; from the point of view of the poor consumers as well as this hand-processed industry-based labour.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1987

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha.

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1987.

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the table.

VALEDICTORY REMARKS ON THE CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are all aware, this part end in a few moments from now. Before I adjourn the House sine die, I would like to thank all Members, on behalf of Members on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen and on my personal behalf for the kind cooperation extended by all sections of the House for smooth and orderly conduct of the proceedings.

As per provisions of the Constitution, this being Budget Session of parliament most of the time is devoted to the consideration and passing of the financial business of the Government. The Session of Parliament began with the Address by the President to both the Houses of Parliament spelling out policies and programmes of the Government. Members had opportunity to appreciate and criticise the functioning of the Government and also to invite the attention of the Government to various problems of the people during discussions on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, and General Budget and Railway Budget. Apart from these, the House passed 11 Bills and discussed two Calling Attention on matters of urgent public importance. Members, through 74 Special Mentions, drew the attention of the Government to various matters and grievances of the general public. The House devoted approximately 100 hours for the deliberations of the above matters in 19 sittings.

I once again thank all hon. Members, leaders of various groups for cooperation extended in conducting the proceedings. Shri P. N. Sukul and Sh. presiding over the House and the absence of the last couple of

The House now