

**REFERENCE TO THE SUPPLY OF  
FUNGUS INFESTED AND STALE BREAD  
TO PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN BY  
THE DELHI MUNICIPAL  
CORPORATION UNDER THE FREE  
MEAL SCHEME •**

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA  
(Andhra Pradesh); Madam Deputy Chairman.  
I would like to draw the attention of the  
House and also (he Ministers of Education  
and Health—both aie here ^happily—to a  
serious report which appeared in the  
newspaper toclrfy—

"Fungus-infested, foul-smelling, stale  
and discarded bread is being supplied to  
some of the two lakh young students ' of the  
primary schools run by the Delhi Municipal  
Corporation."

I believe a team of Education and Health  
officers inspected these school and the  
team confirmed that the "breaS had fungus and  
was unfit for human consumption. In two  
dozen schools samples were found to be  
infested with fungus, and the supplier i<sub>s</sub> the  
Hindustan Food Industries, a public sector  
undertaking. Previously also complaints  
were made against this concern yet the supply  
was continue.!. The problem appears to be that  
the Hindustan Food Industries factory in Delhi  
is unable to meet the requirements of the  
schools here, and in order to meet its  
commitment to the Delhi Municipal  
Corporation suplies are being  
brought from Jaipur and vhe bread  
from Jaipur comes by truck and  
naturally, therefore, apart from netting  
stale due to the time lag in the journey, the  
bread becomes crumpled by the time it arrives  
here. It is a very serious matter. Everyday  
over two lakh children are supplied with;  
this bread and the total cost is about Rs. 1.6  
crores which is given by the Government of  
India. It works out to 25 paise per head.  
This itself is a pittance and even if this much is  
not given to the children in a hygienic  
condition, it is a. very sad commentary on our  
performance. I would request the Ministers of  
Education and Health to order an inquiry  
immediately and take serious action against the  
erring officials and other culprits. .

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE  
COURT OF THE ALIGARH MUSLIM  
UNIVERSITY**

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
(SHRI K. C. PANT): Madam Deputy  
Chairman, I beg to move,—

"That in pursuance of item (xxiv) of  
"clause (1) of statute 14 of the Statutes of  
the Aligarh Muslim University, <sup>ss</sup> amended  
by the Aligarh Muslim' University  
(Amendment) Act, 1981, (No. 62 of 1981).  
this House do proceed to elect, in such  
manner as the Chairman may direct, three  
merBbers from among the members of the  
House, to be members of the Court of the  
Aligarh Muslim University."

*The question was put and the motion was  
adopted.*

**THE AUROVILLE (EMERGENCY  
PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT BILL,  
1985**

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
(SHRI K. C. PANT): Madam Deputy  
Chairman, T beg to move for leave to  
introduce a Bill to amend the Anroville  
(Emergency Provisions) Act, 1980.

*The question was put and the motion was  
adopted.*

SHRI K. C. PANT: Madam, I introduce  
the Bill.

**SHORT-DURATION DISCUSSION ON  
THE STATEMENT ON TEXTILE  
POLICY—coatd.**

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We '  
had concluded the discussion on the Textile  
Policy yesterday. Mr. Minister, you may  
reply now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TEXTILES  
(SHRI CHANDRA SHERHAR SINGH):  
Madam Deputy Chairman, I am grateful to  
the honotfraDle Members for the wide  
support that they have extended to the new  
textile policy audi I

[Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh] must congratulate particularly, Mr. Jacob who initiated the discussion for the very correct presentation of the new policy. Before I move on to clarify some of the points raised here by the honourable Member, I would like to inform the House of what is being done to implement the new policy, because there has been a very strong demand from every section affected by the new policy that implementation should proceed with speed and any delay in this regard may cause certain disturbances.

I would like to inform the House that several notifications and orders have been issued, full flexibility has been permitted, the freeze on new capacities has been lifted and sanctions have been issued for the contributory thrift fund and the work-sheds-cum-housing scheme for the benefit of the handloom weavers.

On this point, Madam, I would like to enlighten the honourable lady Member who spoke that this scheme for the construction of workshops and houses for the handloom weavers was announced by the Government for the first time under this policy, and no such scheme was earlier announced and, therefore, there is no question of any non-implementation on this point. Several notifications removing central controls which had become irrelevant in the present context have been issued. The new procedure regarding enlargement of capacities of "the processing houses have also been laid down in" accordance with the new policy. The target of production for controlled and the Janata cloth has been raised from 650 million metres to 700 million metres, and the allocation of additional production to handlooms during the current year. The allocation of this additional production to various States has also been finalised. Revised guidelines have been issued for streamlining the implementation of and distribution under the Janata Cloth Scheme. The export of cotton yarn of counts between 8 and 40 'has' been allowed up to 6 million kgs. There are other very important decisions which are in the process of implementation. Some hon. Members rightly pointed out that since Government have announced a phased reduction of excise

duties and import duties on man-made fibres, the lifting of such fibres is being slowed down, causing difficulty for the producers. We are aware of the situation and only two days back the Finance Minister himself informed the audience that the discussion is going on between the Finance Ministry and the Textile Ministry. Discussions should not take long 'because we have common perceptions. There is no divergence of views in this regard. And we hope this matter would be finalised very soon. But what is more important is this that we are trying to evolve an effective mechanism to see that the relief that we are extending to the increased availability of man-made fibres is passed to the consumers. Some hon. Members raised the question of how the consumer is going to be benefited. I would like to point out that perhaps it is for the first time that the interest of the consumers has been fully taken care of. In fact, what is important in this policy is that the consumer, the common man, is the centrepiece of the entire policy and, therefore, we are trying to make sure that the reliefs that we grant reach the consumers. I would like to assure the House that we shall go even beyond the normal parameters of Government function to ensure that the consumer is ultimately benefited.

A question has been asked about remunerative prices of cotton for cotton growers. I would like to point out to the House in so far as what has been the Government commitment to the cotton growers, Government is committed to ensure minimum support price to the cotton growers. But in this policy you will find out that we have ensured that we will try to give remunerative prices to the cotton growers, and this significant step forward in the direction of giving further protection to the cotton growers has been taken. I cannot just now indicate to you as to what would be the quantum of remunerative prices, but this is beyond doubt that remunerative prices may be higher than the minimum support price. We are discussing this issue with the Agriculture Ministry which is the custodian of the interests of all growers, and we hope to finalise this very soon. The Cotton Corporation of India is being assigned an extended role. Up till now it was given

the role of extending the minimum support price to the cotton growers. But henceforward the Cotton Corporation of India will try to ensure remunerative prices to the cotton growers and also go in for price stabilisation operations. I think this is a very welcome step in the interest of the cotton growers, a very significant step forward, and the cotton growers will certainly and enthusiastically welcome this move.

Hon. Members have pointed out about the necessity of making further exports of cotton from Maharashtra. We have exported 3 lakh bales this year of long and extra long variety and we are importing nearly one lakh bales of medium and short staple variety. There is a varetal imbalance and the export and import is guided by considerations of domestic requirements and the price trends in our markets. We hope that further export of long and extra long variety can be undertaken and we will try to see how far we can go to accommodate the requirements of the Maharashtra Government and the Maharashtra Federation and other federations.

Hon. Members raised a question of employment. Particularly, in the organised sector. I would like to make it very clear that although the policy clearly states that even contraction of capacities would be permitted, we are fully aware of the social cost of such a step and this step cannot be taken in a casual manner. We shall try to find out and examine every option that can be available to us for the revival of a particular undertaking and every effort will be made to nurse back the sick units to health. Just now, nearly 70 textile mills are closed. This is not a happy situation and it is a matter of concern for all of us. But I would like to tell the House what was done in the policy which was operating up till now. The mills were closed and it came to our notice only when they were actually closed. It is for the first time that the Government have taken upon itself the responsibility of locating the causes of sickness in an industry or in a particular undertaking and there is possibility of preventing sickness in the industry. This is not a simple responsibility. I would like to inform the

House that we have examined the cases of nearly 70 closed mills today and a cursory glance reveals that a good number of them are placed in a situation where they can be brought back to life and the workers can get employment and they can start functioning. If a proper dose of investment is made available and necessary restructuring is effected. I would like to further take this House into confidence and say that even in the NTC which is under our management, there are today a few textile mills which are in a very bad shape. And the total losses are such a high order that they exceed even the total wage bill which actually means that if today we close those mills and ask the workers to go back to their homes and assure them that we will be sending their wages through money orders without doing any work we shall still be making a better deal financially. But we have not done so. More than anybody sitting on the other side of the House, this Party has represented the workers of this country and represented their interests and protected their interests. And we are not going to close such mills. Our attitude and our response can be made clear. ..

SHRI S. W. DHABE (Maharashtra): What about the new mills to be started by the NTC?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH;

' That is a different matter; I will come to that later. Our attitude to closures is like this. And I would like to assure the House again that if there is anything possible to prevent closures, to prevent sickness we shall take appropriate action at the right time so that such a situation may not arise. But it is also true that in a few cases, there would be a situation, where a partial or a total closure may have to be undertaken. We have not ruled it out because unless we close them, it would mean a continuous drain on our scarce resources, and no economy can sustain that. What are we doing to help the labour the workers placed there? We have taken very important measures to protect the interests of the labour. What has been happening up till now was this: The benefits to which the workers

• in such a situation were entitled were not

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made available to them; they were running from pillar to post and not getting anything or not getting the entire amount. This new Government has changed the "situation by a vital decision to give high priority to the dues of labour, and labour would be paid all their benefits due to them in time without any delay. But this policy has introduced a new concept, and a new responsibility has been taken by the Government to help to rehabilitate the Workers and -help them during the intervening period of rehabilitation. This concept of rehabilitation fund has appeared for the first time, and this might become a model for other industries as well we shall support the workers financially for may be two or three years and will help them in finding something to stand upon and help themselves or get jobs. But the most important thing is this that even if we take only the organised sector, the total employment in this sector is not going to decline in a considerable way. That would be maintained. So, while unit specific dislocation of labour may take place in some areas in isolated cases, the total employment in the organised sector would be maintained at the present level. The freedom to capacity creation and expansion would generate new employment opportunities. Also modernisation would result in greater cost effectiveness of the final product and augment the demand for cloth! A very important question was asked in some other forum as to who will identify the closed mills and declare them to be non-viable, whether a licence should be given to the mill owners to do that or not? This is a very significant and important question and I would like to make it clear before the House that a particular mill-owners would not be given the liberty to take a final decision. A Committee, a Standing Committee, is being constituted which would be given the responsibility of identifying the sick units or the viable or non-viable units and this committee will also have labour representatives on it. The Finance Minister has also announced that the Government is considering a comprehensive legislation to tackle the sick units and an expert body with labour representatives on it will finally take a decision. So, no open

licence, as it has been alleged here, is being given to the mill owners. In fact, a particular phenomena has occurred in the past. The mill owners have been getting funds from financial institutions but in some cases there has been siphoning of funds for other purposes. This committee will also be given the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of rehabilitation package for each particular mill or undertaking, and will try to guarantee that no diversion of funds should take place and every paisa that has been granted to them is fully utilised for the rehabilitation of the particular undertaking. We have also tried to associate labour representatives on the body which would operate the rehabilitation funds; the details are being worked out in consultation with them and they would also be partners in implementing this fund. So, this is the situation in respect of the composite mills.

I would like to mention a few things regarding the powerlooms and the handlooms. But before I go on to clarify the situation in respect of such handlooms, I would like to refer to one or two points which have been raised by the Hon. Members. The hon. Members from Gujarat raised the question about the closed mills of Gujarat. I would like to inform, members that the Government of Gujarat have put forward a proposal for nationalisation of 12 closed mills from Gujarat. The Textile Ministry and the Finance Ministry are considering the proposal. And, I hope that there should be no difficulty in making it possible for the Gujarat Government to nationalise the 12 closed mills of Gujarat and open them. We are also aware of the responsibility that we owe to the 13 taken-over mills of Bombay. It would not be proper for me to give the details of what is going on between this Ministry and the Finance Ministry; but I would like to assure the Members from that area and the labour leaders like Shri Bhatt ji here that we have a very positive attitude and we think we shall soon be able to find it possible to go ahead with nationalisation of 13 taken-over mills of Bombay.

Shri Mahendra Prasad raised the question of performance of N.T.C. I have a

lot of details *here*. I would like to tell him that this Government and this party are committed to the expansion and better performance of the public sector. This is an article of faith for us. This is not a measure which we have taken to meet certain situations and I am happy to inform this House that although the N.T.C. started the working of the mills which were really a monument of the failure of the private sector, we are doing much better and I congratulate the workers and the managers of the National Textile Corporations for it. Right now, some 44 such mills have been able to wipe out their losses completely and if a proper and adequate dose of investment is made, I am sure that within the next few years, the NTC will be earning something for the State Exchequer and for the people of this country.

A lot of hue and cry has been raised about handlooms. I was very carefully listening to all the speeches in my sincere effort to find even one single specific suggestion as to what more can be done for handlooms. The hon. lady member told us that this is an atom bomb and a nuclear fallout.

MISS. JAYALALITHA (Tamil Nadu): If I may be pardoned for intervening, he asked what more could be done for the handloom weavers, and I suggested the Union Government to come forward to enact the Minimum Wages Act for the handloom weavers which only the Tamil Nadu State Government has done.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I will meet every specific point. The hon. Member did not reveal to us how this nuclear fallout is going to occur. She was keeping something up her sleeves in the natural fashion and natural response of a lady, half revealing-half concealing...

MISS. JAYALALITHA: With your permission, Madam, I made a reference to that in relation to the mill sector, not to handloom sector, Mr. Minister.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: But I may tell you that I was really anxious and eager; I have spent a part of

my life doing this thing; I have been personally involved in the welfare of the weaver? since at least last 15 years and I am fully aware of the intricacies of the situation. I am sorry to tell you that no specific suggestion came forward.

I can assure you that if, after a lapse of time, you are able to collect something, if you are able to give something, I would be the first person to accord a hearty welcome to you and take, adopt, any measure which is really going to benefit the handloom weavers in the country.

MISS JAYALALITHA: Please pardon me. The hon. Minister is persistent in misunderstanding me. I likened it to the atom bomb only in relation to the clause of contraction in unit in the mill sector. I did not mention that in relation to the handloom sector at all. The hon. Minister is persistent in misinterpreting what I said.

श्री रामचन्द्र भारद्वाज (बिहार) :  
श्रीमन्, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।  
जब माननीय मंत्री जी अपनी बात कह  
रहे हों तो किसी सदस्य को यह छूट है  
कि बीच में उठकर अपनी बात करें ?

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : और किसी  
सदस्य को छूट नहीं होती हो, लेकिन  
मैं उनको छूट देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री रामचन्द्र भारद्वाज : महिलाओं  
के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था है क्या ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I would like to tell her that this is factually incorrect; that the State Governments were not taken into confidence by the expert committee. The questionnaire was circulated to the State Governments. They sent their replies and the expert committee had a full discussion with the Government of Tamil Nadu also and got their views. Therefore, it is not

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correct to say that the State Governments were not consulted. This process was undertaken and I think, the hon. Member is aware that the Government of Tamil Nadu was one of the first Governments -----

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, I do not want to inter-rupt. But the point made out by the hon. Member was that the expert committee report was not made available. (*Interruption*). The questionnaire is different from the report.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I am referring to the hon. lady ' Member. You are trying to compete with the hon. lady Member.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL: If you want to compete. I will leave the field open for you. You are capable.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): You are concentrating too much on the lady Member.

SHRI - CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH-. Madam, as I said State Governments were consulted. The Government of Tamil Nadu was one of the first Government to welcome the new textile policy. I hope if she has the persuasive power with the Government of Tamil Nadu... I think, she still enjoys that persuasive authority.

MISS JAYALALITHA: With the permission of the Chair, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that this information was given to me by the State Minister, by the Tamil Nadu State Minister. But if you want to prove the truth, why don't you place the expert committee's report before the House. Why don't you reveal the truth? Then I will stand corrected. But as I said, this information was given to me by the State Minister.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

I am not fully aware what happened between you and the State Minister. I am communicating to you, what has been told to us by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Madam, she said, pawing on the responsibility for the production of controlled cloth to the handloom sector is a burden. She called it a burden. I do not want to quote from the representations which I have received from the weavers' organisations. They are here with me. They have given to me in writing that this step should be taken and the weavers should be given sustained employment. But in deference to your wishes in deference to you, I would like to tell you that if you are able to persuade the Government of Tamil Nadu, to tell us that they do not want this. They do not want production of Janata Cloth in the handloom sector in Tamil Nadu, I would like to assure you, the moment I receive such a communication from the Government of Tamil Nadu, I would absolve the Tamil Nadu State from this responsibility and accede to your request.

MISS JAYALALITHA: We welcome your reservation of the controlled cloth. We will produce as much as you want. The point made was, we want more items which will earn profit in the handloom sector.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: We are very happy that you are amenable to logic and persuasion. You have just now said that you would welcome the production of janata cloth in the handloom sector ...

MISS JAYALALITHA: This is in addition to the other items. If other items are added, if you agree to the other items \_\_\_\_\_

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Once you agree to the textile policy you do not know how many more additions we are going to make. In deference to your wishes we shall

Discussion on have to make several additions. The question is, you must make a firm commitment to the new textile policy.

So, this decision has been welcomed by weavers although there are many demands. They are poor people, They are the underprivileged, they are the disadvantaged class, we are fully aware of their pitiable situation and lot has to be done to improve their economic situation. But I want to tell you that we, here on this side of the House, have a very strong commitment to the handloom sector. On the other side, not all of you there but some of you are even ideologically opposed to the handlooms. We believe that the resurrection and regeneration of handlooms is a very important step towards the very regeneration of the entire economy and therefore, we want to help nearly 70 million weavers of this country. So, rest assured, their interests are safe in our hands.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: How will you complement the powerloom sector?

SHRICHANDRA SINGH: i will come to it. Mr. Dhabe. You have raised a very important question. You must know that the most significant decision taken is to help the powerlooms. Till now handlooms and powerlooms were clubbed together and the composite mills were placed in a separate category. I do not want to embarrass anybody or cast aspersions but it occurred out of the implementation of the Asok Mehta Committee recommendation. Because they were clubbed together, the powerlooms were able to misuse the concessions given to handlooms and function under the cover of handlooms. This has been happening in the past but you must have noted. (Interruptions), I am sorry I referred to that Committee.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL: That recommendation is not being implemented.

SHRI CHANDRA SINGH: I know its details but I do

not want to go into the details just now. What is very significant, in the formulation of this policy power-looms and organised mills have been put together because they are both power-operated sectors and parity has been sought to be introduced. We do not want to finish the powerlooms, we are not against them, but we feel that they should be positioned properly. The Powerlooms will still have an advantage vis-a-vis the composite mills. But it was a very important decision to place them together. We have put the handlooms in a entirely, separate category because here an ordinary weaver work? with his own body power and earns his livelihood. So, we are trying to make sure that the concessions given to handlooms are not misused and handlooms are given full protection. It goes to the credit of this Government and it speaks of our commitment to the weavers in general that in the very first session of this Parliament we enacted the reservation Act which is going to be implemented. The Committee met yesterday and is considering whether the category for exclusive production by handlooms can be enlarged. I have told them that I will be the happiest person to make the list as wide as possible and allot certain products for exclusive production by handlooms. This list could be made a much bigger list than what it is at present.

So handlooms are being given all facilities. Some schemes which were beneficial to the handlooms are being continued. Some new ideas have been introduced here in the new Textile Policy. Again, for the first time Government have initiated purely welfare measures for the weavers—a provident fund scheme for them and a scheme for construction of their work-places and houses. I would like to tell you that my commitment to the weavers will be clear from this simple fact that while on the all-India level we are introducing the provident fund scheme for weavers in the new Textile Policy. I as the Chief Minister of my State introduced this provident fund scheme a year back in the year 1984 itself, and we are now introducing it at the

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national scale. I would like to make it clear that the cause of handloom weavers is dearest to us and I am sure they do not need support from those elements which can speak at the same time for the power-looms to espouse their cause. I would not like to take more of your time but would like to make it clear to the House that we are trying to fully protect the interests of handloom weavers. We are introducing a compulsory registration scheme for the power-looms. The scheme is being worked out in consultation with the State Governments and the Powerloom Board also. But I have assured the handloom weavers as also the powerloom worker that the new scheme would have adequate compulsive authority behind it and this would be rigidly enforced. The interest of the labour working in the powerlooms shall be given due protection. Labour laws will be enforced; the Factory Act would be enforced; they would have to pay their dues to the State exchequer; but we are going to end this phase of haphazard, illegitimate growth of power-looms which had occurred in the past. I need not take more time of the House..

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) :  
रेशम तो टूटती जा रही है ।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : आप तो  
रेशमी लोगों के सामने बैठे हैं, बगल में  
बैठे हैं, रेशम कैसे टूट रही है ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैं तो  
आपको याद दिलाना चाहता था ।

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:  
I am sure what we are trying to do in the new Textile Policy is that we are trying to re-structure the entire textile economy. We found from our experience in the last decade or so that consumption of cloth was stagnating at a low level and the consumers also wanted blended cloth, better cloth, more wearworthy cloth for themselves. There is also a huge unrealised export potential for the textile products and we are trying to gear up the entire textile economy to that level. Members have rightly referred to what was the glory of In-

dian textiles hundred of years 1  
P. M. ago. We may not reach that  
pinnacle in one go but I would like  
to assure this House that the new textile  
policy is a sincere effort in the direction of  
raising the level of the entire textile economy  
and bring about that harmonious growth.  
With these words I once again thank the hon.  
Members, particularly the hon. lady Member  
whose suggestions....

MISS JAYALALITHA: Mr. Minister, you  
have not answered the points about  
restoration of the number of annual rebate  
days.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
SINGH: Since you have made that request I  
would like to assure you that it would receive  
our best consideration our earliest  
consideration.

MISS JAYALALITHA: Thank you a lot.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
SINGH: In the end I thank all the Members  
for their participation and would like to assure  
them that we hold their views in deep respect  
and try to learn something from what they had  
said.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM  
(Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like you to  
clarify certain things. It seems just now you have  
intimated on the floor of Parliament that our  
State Minister for Handlooms was  
consulted with regard to the textile policy. I have  
just met our Handlooms Minister who told me  
that he was not consulted properly, that there  
were so many objections with regard to the  
textile policy, especially with regard to  
extension of the rebate days from 30 to 60.  
When our hon. lady Member raised the question  
of rebate days you said it would be considered.  
Also you have said that as far as Karnataka and  
Andhra Governments are concerned



ned they were not very much interested' but when I approached them they said they were very much interested about restoration of the remaining period of 30 rebate days. What exactly is the stage at which the matter stands? About extending the period from 30. to 60 days, would you kindly give a specific answer on the floor of Parliament?

SHRI -CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: The hon. Member probably thinks that he has to reinforce the request made by the hon. lady Member in order to make it acceptable to us, but I do not agree with the situation. I would only repeat what I said earlier, that we are considering this issue we will take a positive view of things, try to raise it and take a decision very soon.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL: I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that yesterday in the debate one very important point was raised as to how this handloom sector is to be protected. He has referred to it, of course. It was pointed out that unless constraints are placed on the capacity of the power loom sector and the mill sector, it is not possible to protect the handloom sector. No reply has been given to this point. The second point that was raised was with regard to the various so-called facilities to be made available. Madam, in this connection I would only like to refer to what the then Minister In-charge of Textiles had said while discussing the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Bill:—

"I agree that unless and until we can ensure regular supplies of yarn at a reasonable price to the handloom weavers and until and unless we can move towards modernisation of the looms, it will not be possible to bring down the cost of production; and unless we bring down the cost of production, it would be difficult to market it and it would not be possible to compete with the other two sectors. Marketing is a real problem for the handlooms ....."

Madam, I do not want to go into it further, but I would like to request the Minister to enlighten us on this point.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the Minister gave a very long reply. ..  
(Interruptions) — We shall now take up the Statutory Resolution of Shri Ashwani Kumar and the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 1985. Shri Ashwani Kumar.

# I. STATUTORY RESOLUTION (SEEKING DISAPPROVAL OF THE TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1985

## II THE TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT BILL, 1985

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Bihar): Madam, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"That this House disapproves of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (No. 4 of 1985) promulgated by the President on the 5th June, 1985." -----

माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, मैंने इस अध्यादेश का विरोध किया है। सदैव से परम्परा रही है कि अध्यादेश जितने कम हों, अच्छा है। परन्तु इस के बारे में एक बात और भी बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण है। इस अध्यादेश के द्वारा जो कानून आपने लागू किया है यह कानून आपने 4 जून को लागू किया है, और अभी मई मास में दिल्ली में दुर्घटना होने के बाद हमने यह कानून सरकार के आग्रह पर दोनों सदनों ने पास किया, आपको शक्ति दी कि आप उद्योगादियों से लड़ सकें। परन्तु उस समय यह कानून धारा 370 के चलते कश्मीर पर लागू नहीं हुआ, जो आज आप लागू कर रहे हैं वहाँ की सहमति प्राप्त करके।

मैं आपसे इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूँगा, उपसभापति महोदया, कि क्या सरकार इसके ऊपर विचार कर रही है कि यह धारा 370 को आज जो विशेष