

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 4, 1966|Pralguna 13,
1887 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. C. Borooah.
Absent. Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri R. G. Dubey: Question No.
357.

Mr. Speaker: It has been transfer-
red to some other day. Probably he
did not look into the agenda.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Question No.
358.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What
about Question No. 357?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Commerce (Shri Shafi
Qureshi): It has been transferred.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members might
take care to read the agenda at least.
Now, Shri Dwivedi.

Ambar Charkha

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- *358. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be
pleased to state:

(a) whether a new model of the
Ambar Charkha has been recently
brought out by the Khadi Commis-
sion;

(b) if so, what are its main out-
standing features; and

(c) what steps are being taken to
popularise it and to replace the old
model of Ambar Charkha with the
new model?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Commerce (Shri Shafi
Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Reduction in the period of
training to artisans;

(ii) Increase in the efficiency of
artisans owing to separation of the
various operations;

(iii) Trouble-free service for long
period;

(iv) Since the charkha is all metal
one, it is not easily affected by change
of weather; and

(v) Increased productivity, as yarn
can be spun to the extent of 15—20
metric hanks per charkha in 8 hours.
This will give an income of Ra.
1.50 to Rs. 2.00 per day in 8 hours.

(c) Does not arise at this stage as
the new model Ambar Charkha is
still under trial.

श्री ए० ला० द्विवेदी : ग्रन्थर चर्खे
का जो नया मॉडल तैयार किया गया है इसको
बनाने में, इसकी इजाद करने में कुल
कितना सरकार का व्यय हुआ है और
आगे चल कर यदि बड़ी संख्या में इसको
प्रचलित किया जाए तो इसका क्या मूल्य
पड़ेगा ?

श्री शफी कुरेशी : प्रदाता है कि एक
चर्खे पर 2950 रुपये खर्च आया और
इस में पंद्रह पीसिज होंगे ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था भी की जा रही है कि यदि आवश्यकता हो तो इस चर्खे को बिजली से भी चलाया जा सके ?

श्री शंकी कुमारी : अभी चर्खे के मुताल्लिक तहकीकात हो रही है। तीन सेंटज में मद्रास में इस चर्खे को चलाया गया है। जब वहाँ से रिपोर्ट मुकम्मिल आएगी तो उसके बाद ही इस पर कोई रोशनी डाली जा सकेगी।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जो परीक्षण अब तक हुए हैं उनके आधार पर क्या आप यह बता सकते हैं कि जो अभी हमारे पास माडल है और जिस पर परीक्षण हो रहे हैं, उन दोनों से एक व्यक्ति की आय में कितना अन्तर सम्भव हो सकता है ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): This has now been tried several times for the last six months. It is going on. It is expected to increase production by two to four times and labour saving by about 25 per cent.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this model has been manufactured by some person who is outside the Village Industries Commission?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. It has been done by the Textile Machinery Manufacturers in Madras, Messrs Textool.

Shri R. S. Pandey: What are the salient aspects of the model which has now been introduced and up to how many counts can be made from it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly, it is an all-metal charkha, unlike the previous charkha which was one of wood-cum-metal. This has steel plus ball-bearings. Secondly, it also removes the silver from preprocessed

material. So, it is something coming nearer to the modern spindle as compared to the old traditional charkha.

श्री मधु लिमये : राष्ट्रीय ग्रान्दोलन के समय चर्खा, खादी ग्रामोद्योग आदि प्रवृत्तियों का विशेष मतलब रहता था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ** की सहायता, इसके अलावा इसका कोई अब मतलब नहीं रह गया है। तो क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि जो करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, मदद के रूप में वह आइंदा बन्द किया जाएगा ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, with your permission, I would like to say that to say that the village industries programme is feeding the * * is, I think, not quite correct or quite complimentary.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ** पर कोई आक्षेप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। उनके नाम पर जो जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं, उनके बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

Shri Manubhai Shah: I take strong exception to this. I would beseech the permission of the House to strike out that portion from the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Speaker: That would be excluded.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Now coming to the point, this is a national programme. It is not inferior because Mahatma Gandhi initiated it; today the whole country is wedded to it. Even today, on our registers, millions, running into 15 to 17 million people, are unemployed. These village industries have created in the country a sense of economic freedom and emancipation for the millions of men and women in the rural areas.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

The amount of money spent on this programme is of a marginal character compared to the human satisfaction that is given in this vast sub-continent. (Interruption).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या अब भी आपका सवाल चलता है ? बार-बार आपसे मैं कह रहा हूँ और आप चलते जा रहे हैं ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: By transferring the Khadi Commission to the Ministry of Commerce does the Government intend to abandon its role of a social security measure and give another orientation to the Khadi Commission?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir; it has always been a combined motivation and stimulation, social security being one part of it. Economic production and employment of able bodied men and women in the rural areas as also a very important part of the thing. Therefore, we are not changing the focus; on the contrary, productivity in this new charkha is a step forward. That productivity is a function of social growth. As India will grow, more and more productive instruments will be placed in the hands of the rural people.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether somebody has ever pointed out to this Government the basic contradiction that lies between the concept of Ambar Charkha and our industrialisation programme; if so, with what results?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no inherent contradiction. All over the world intermediate technologies, primitive technologies and automatic technologies all co-exist. It is just the beginning of an industrial revolution in this country and people will have to take a little longer time over this.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: If it had not been pointed out earlier, now at least it

has been pointed out and the Government's reaction is known now.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has just now stated about the expenditure that has been incurred on the charkha, but he did not give any figure. As far as people know, crores of rupees have been wasted on this project. What is the total amount spent so far on this experiment of charkhas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member means the new experiment, the expenditure is not more than Rs. 60,000; but if his intention is to know what we have spent on the old Ambar Charkha in the last seven or eight years—the new one has not still come into production.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total expenditure on this programme of Ambar Charkha from the beginning, not only on this particular charkha?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I am prepared to give. In the last eight years, that is, from 1956-57 to 1964-65, the capital outlay has been Rs. 4,16,00,000. (Interruption). But millions of people have been employed. I am coming to all that. (Interruption).

Shri Tyagi: It is scandalous. (Interruption).

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am giving the whole figure. The expenditure on training has been Rs. 6,86,00,000; working capital Rs. 4 crores; other expenditure Rs. 1 crore; total Rs. 16,15,00,000 in the last eight years.

Cheap Grainshops for Railway Employees

359. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether cheap grainshops have been started for the railway employees; and