

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

“and re-employ all the retrenched workers on continuity of service and prior service conditions”. (1)

**Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehra Dun):**  
Sir, I move my amendment No. 2  
That in the resolution,—

for “to take over all the closed mills immediately” substitute—

“either to take over all the closed mills or hand them over to co-operatives of the workers employed in these mills.” (2)

**Shri K. Ramani (Coimbatore):** Sir,  
I move my amendment No. 3.

That in the resolution,—  
after closure of mills” insert—

“partial closure of mills, non-payment of wages to workers, non-payment of Employees’ State Insurance and Provident Fund contributions by mills to Government.” (3)

**Shri P. P. Esthose:** My resolution invites the attention of the House to an important problem which faces the handloom weavers and textile workers in this country. The Textile industry to day has been engulfed in a deep crisis and no improvement whatsoever is in sight. The oldest manufacturing and a leading export oriented industry in India is now pleading for relief from the Government.

The year 1966 witnessed sharp fall in the production of both yarn and cloth. The total output of yarn is estimated at 900 million Kg, against the 939 million Kg, spun in 1965 and 965 in 1964. Similarly the production of cloth is estimated at 424 crore metres, compared to 459 crore metres, in 1965 and 465 crore metres in 1964. The industry has now come to such a pass that the current level of production is no more than the beginning of the plan.

During 1966 there has been considerable decline in the machine activity. During first Nine months in 1965, 13, 484 million thousand spindles were

operating in the first shift all over the country which went down to 13,176 million thousand during the corresponding period in 1966. Similar drop was observed in second and third shifts also.

with regard to the actual working looms the position was equally bad in 1966. During the first Nine months in 1965, 1,86,392 looms were in operation which came down to 1,81,363 during the corresponding period in 1966.

The total number of workers employed in the industry during the months of January to August 1966 was 7,83,000; So, it was about 8, 34,000 in 1965, that is, a decline of 50,000 in a period of one year. The conditions have become still worse during the first three months of 1967. The cotton mill industry in India provides direct employment to nine lakhs out of the 45 lakh of industrial workers. The employment provided by handlooms and power looms is estimated to be between three million to six million. The 20 million acres which are under cotton should be sustaining five to six million growers. If we throw in the employment provided by the textile machinery manufacturing industry, the mill store manufacturing industry, the manufacture of textile chemicals and ancillaries, the total employment would be roughly about 20 million people.

There are 600 mills in India with an installed capacity of over 16 million spindles and 2,07,000 looms. The turnover of mills comprises Rs. 500 crores of cloth and Rs. 250 crores of yarn. Therefore, this crisis is bound to cause concern among a large section of the people.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member can continue his speech next time.

17.33 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

**Secretary:** Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

[Secretary]

(1) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Rajasthan Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1967 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill

(2) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rule, of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Rajasthan Appropriation Bill 1967 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1967, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill'

17.34 hrs

DISCUSSION RE DEPARTURE OF  
MRS SVETLANA ALLILUEVA  
FROM INDIA TO WEST

Mr Speaker: Dr. Lohia will now start his speech

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Pecr'nade) I want to know whether this discussion is only for half an hour or more than 'hat' This discussion is under rule 193 and some of us would like to speak. So, you can extend the time up to two and a half hours.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Lohia may start now, we shall see.

श्री० राज मनोहर लोहिया (कलकत्ता):  
डाई घटा तो कम से कम है। आप इस को तीन या चार घंटे कर सके तो और अच्छा है। इन में कम से काम नहीं चलेगा।

ग्रहयदा महोदय, यह मामला दो का है। एक तरफ स्वतन्त्रता जी का घोर दूसरी तरफ भारत का। कुछ लोगो ने नासमझी से या किसी कारण से कोशिश की कि हम मामले को तिकोना या चौकोना बनाया जाये। भ्रमेगोका प्रयत्न रूप प्रयत्न बोनो नो शामिल कर के। अच्छा होगा कि न्य लोग जल्द तक हो सके हमे दानांना मामला ही रखें, स्वतन्त्रता का घोर भारत का। इस में एक बात

एक भावनीय सदस्य : एक घाप का।

श्री० राज मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा मामला रख लेते तो यह नीति ही न आती। तब तो यह यहाँ रहती ही। चली नहीं जाती।

ऐसी सूरत में मुझे सब से पहले घाप से एक अजें गू करनी है कि हर इन्सान की अपनी एक पैदाइशी मा होती है। स्वतन्त्रता की पैदाइशी मा रूस रही है। लेकिन इसके अलावा एक और मा हमेशा से रही है और अब इन्सान को उन की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत पडने लगी है। वह है पृथ्वी माता साफ की बात है कि पृथ्वी माता पूरी शकल में तो हमे नहीं मिल सकती, उस से से किसी न किसी हिस्से को एकत्र कर के ही हम जिनवा रह सकते हैं मुझे एक तो बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पडता है कि घाप की इस क्रूर और बदतमीज शताब्दी में पृथ्वी माता का बड़ा निरादर हो रहा है। नयुत राष्ट्र में पीकरी करने वाले लोग भी जब बड़ी मरते हैं तो उन का सब उन के देह में लाया जाता है, जैसे कि भारत के जमरल के सब को, जो कि साइप्रस में मरे थे, अमीर और न जाने कहां कहा लाया गया था, और आस्ट्रेलिया के जमरल के सब को ब्रिस्बेन और न जाने कहां-कहां से लाया गया था, L. एंड पृथ्वी माता का निरादर है।