

[Shri S. C. Jamir]

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12.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHE-  
DELVED TRIBES

FIRST REPORT

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I  
beg to present the First Report of the Com-  
mittee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes  
and Scheduled Tribes on the Department of  
Social Welfare—Re-organisation of the  
Offices of the Commissioner for Scheduled  
Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Director  
General, Backward Classes Welfare.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है आइटम  
नम्बर 6 के ऊपर जिस में अनुसूचित जातियों  
तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण सम्बन्धी  
समिति का प्रतिवेदन सदन में प्रस्तुत किया  
गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो टेबल पर प्रस्तुत  
कर दिए गए, इन में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कहां से  
आया ?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : टेबल पर प्रस्तुत किए  
गए लेकिन जो आज से 6 महीने पहले  
अप्रैल में प्रस्तुत किया गया था उसका क्या  
हुआ ? पेरूमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जो  
आई थी उस पर आज तक चर्चा नहीं हो पाई।  
हम तंग आ गए उस के लिए मांग करते  
करते। यह सारी कमेटियों की रिपोर्टें और  
आयोगों की रिपोर्टें जो आती हैं उन पर यहां  
चर्चा नहीं होती तो यहां रखने और फिर  
रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल देने से फायदा क्या  
है ? कम से कम पेरूमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट  
जो यहां रखी गई थी उस पर चर्चा होनी

चाहिए थी लेकिन आज तक सरकार उस के  
ऊपर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।  
यह सारी संसदीय समितियों की रिपोर्टें  
यहां इसी तरह रख दी जाती हैं। और फिर  
कभी उन के ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया  
जाता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप की बात सुन  
ली है। लेकिन यह तो यहां ले ली गई है।  
इस के बाद आप कोई नोटिस बगैरह देंगे  
कि डिस्कस करना है तो उस को जरूर सोचा  
जायगा। इस वक्त जनरल डिस्कशन इस पर  
नहीं हो सकता है। अगर आप इसके बारे में  
स्पेसिफिक नोटिस देंगे तभी वह चीज  
आयगी।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : नोटिस मैं ने दिया था।  
संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि विचार  
करेंगे। मैं हर सेशन में रेज करता हूं  
इस सवाल को और वह यही कहते हैं कि विचार  
कर रहें हैं। तो आप इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय  
से जानकारी लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, जानकारी मैं  
उन से लूंगा।

12.37 hrs.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMEND-  
MENT) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now  
take up further consideration of the Central  
Silk Board (Amendment) Bill. Chowdhary  
Ram Sewak will continue his speech.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI  
RAM SEWAK): Sir, in my reply last  
evening....

श्री हुक्म चन्द कठुबाय (उज्जैन) : आप  
तो हिन्दी में बोलिए।

श्री राम सेवक : कभी हिन्दी कभी अंग्रेजी  
दोनों में होना चाहिए।

In my reply last evening I had briefly touched important aspects of the production of raw silk, export of silk goods etc. I also indicated the steps we are taking to strengthen the sericulture research stations.

Sarvaslari Muthusami and Era Sezhiyan, who happen to represent this House on the Central Silk Board, had opportunities to have a closer look at the functioning of the Board and, I am glad, they have expressed satisfaction over the Board's functioning.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):** They did not express satisfaction over the working of the Board.

**SHRI RAM SEWAK:** Regarding the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission with the approval of the National Development Council, have intimated that during the Fourth Plan (1969-74), central assistance to States, with the exception of the funds to be provided by the National Cooperative Development Corporation, will be given as block loans and grants, each year. It has also been decided that each State should receive 30 per cent of the total allocation every year as grant and 70 per cent as loan.

It has also been made clear that the central assistance to the States will not relate to any individual scheme or group of schemes or head of development on the basis of matching contribution. It is doubtful if this pattern can be changed to suit the requirement of the sericulture Industry in isolation.

Shri Panigrahi said that production of silk in Orissa should be stepped up and technical and financial help should be given to an organisation of women in Puri District. About that I would like to say that the production of silk in Orissa has shown progressive increase which is largely due to the efforts and guidance of the Central Silk Board. Hon. Members will be interested to know that the production of tassar silk in Orissa was about 5,000 kilogrammes in 1950 and it rose to 21,000 kilogrammes in 1968. In short, there has been a four-fold increase during the course of this period.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar particularly referred to the fall in silk production in Jammu and Kashmir State.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar):** Because it rose from 5,000 kilogrammes to 21,000 kilogrammes, it does not mean that all the scope and opportunity has been explored there. The hon. Minister should admit that. It can go up to 50,000 kilogrammes also.

**SHRI RAM SEWAK:** Regarding the point made by Shri Panigrahi for assistance to an organisation of women sericulturists in Puri District, we will ask the Board to take up the matter with the concerned authorities in Orissa.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Thank you.

**SHRI RAM SEWAK:** Shri Abdul Ghani Dar particularly referred to the fall in silk production in Jammu and Kashmir State. The State's production in 1951 was about 54,000 kilogrammes. Due to the development plans of the State Government and the efforts of the Central Silk Board, the production reached a level of 98,000 kilogrammes in 1962. Thereafter, there has been a steep fall in the production which is more due to economic factors. The truth is that cocoon production no longer attracts the sericulturists as other avocations are more profitable. Government of India have nevertheless taken up the matter with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and sent to the State Government suitable proposals aiming at revival of the production. I hope the State Government will take steps to make sericulture industry more profitable.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki mentioned about the prospects of production of eri and muga varieties of silk in Assam and suggested a delegation to be sent to South Korea which reported to have made considerable technological progress in eri culture. The question of improving muga and eri has already been taken up and a number of experiments initiated. A four-man delegation, including a senior officer from Government of Assam, has recently visited South Korea besides some other countries. We are awaiting the report of this delegation and technological opportunity will be taken to adopt whatever advances have been made abroad for the development of eri production in the country.

[Shri Ram Sewak]

The hon. Member also expressed apprehensions about competition which silk goods are bound to face from art silk materials. Production of pure silk goods in the country is on the increase and this increase is expected to be sustained because of the growing demand for these goods in foreign markets and growth of the cloth requirements in the country.

Shri Mahajan wanted labour to be represented on the Board. He would be glad to know that a labour representative is already a member of the Central Silk Board.

Then, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu referred to the silk manufacturing activity of big units like Binny and Co. There is no control over sale of raw silk and it is freely available in the open market. No special consideration is shown to any big manufacturer of silk goods. Some big units have been in the silk weaving line for several years and I am not sure whether it would be advisable and feasible to interfere with their activity at this stage. I need not go into each and every detail and I would like to assure the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, that no irregularities have been committed in the matter of appointment of officers and staff at the Central Sericultural research Station, Berhampore. The appointments of Director and Deputy Director at the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, to which Shri Basu made a special reference were made on the basis of selection by U.P.S.C. The Government are aware of the difficulties at the Berhampore Research Station. The difficulty has mainly arisen from the fact that this station has been working in isolation being outside the research pattern set by the Central Silk Board. The Government have now decided to transfer the administrative control of this Research Station to the Board and we expect that the Berhampore Research Station will play a useful and effective role in the sericultural research programme.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Regarding Berhampore Research Station, he mentioned that it is under the control of the Central Government. Why did not he take a decision earlier and transfer it to the Central Silk Board ?

SHRI RAM SEWAK: Then, an hon. Member suggested that a Parliamentary Committee should be set up.....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no harm if you listen to the objection raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: This is the plea which is being made by the Central Silk Board. They say that Berhampore Research Station is under the control of the Central Government. What is the use of the hon. Minister repeating here the arguments of the Central Silk Board ? He can say that the Central Government is taking a decision on the matter of transferring Berhampore Research Station to the control of the Central Silk Board. The decision is to be taken by the Government.

SHRI RAM SEWAK: I will look into the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

An hon. Member suggested that a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to find out how best the requirements of the silk industry could be met. I would like to say that four Members of the Lok Sabha and two Members of the Rajya Sabha are represented on the Board.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Lakkappa has been somewhat critical in saying that the Central Silk Board has not been able to devote full attention to the development of Silk industry because the Textile Commissioner happened to be its Chairman. He also mentioned about the unsatisfactory situation of Jammu and Kashmir silk industry and the industry in Mysore. As regards Jammu and Kashmir, the scheme of modernisation of 300 reeling basins in the State at a cost involving Rs. 11.5 lakhs was sanctioned during the Second Plan. The State Government had also placed orders with a firm in Bangalore for the supply of 300 reeling basins of improved type. Of this, 100 basins have already been supplied by the Mysore State. The remaining 200 basins could not be installed in Kashmir for some-time and later the proprietor of the firm also died and there was some delay in the commissioning of these basins.

As regards Mysore, under the pattern of Central assistance in vogue, till recently, 50 per cent grants and 25 per cent loans were given subject to the State contributing 25 per cent as matching provision. Though adequate allocations were made by the Planning Commission for development of silk industry in Mysore State, the State Government was unable to provide adequate matching provision during all these years and as such was not getting the normal requirement of funds for development of silk industry.

The hon. Member has specially referred to the trading activity of a party called M/s H. K. Bhushan Kumar of Bangalore. He has mentioned about the grant of a licence for export of 1.67 lakh kgs. of silk waste.....

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** It is 3.69 lakh kgs. of silk waste.

**SHRI RAM SEWAK:** My information is of 1.67 lakh kgs. of silk waste.

In accordance with the normal policy, for export of silk-waste of South India, the exporters are allowed to export 1 kg of silk-waste subject to the condition that they supply an equal quantity to either of the two spun silk mills in Mysore and Assam. On the basis of certificate of supply issued by either of the two spun silk mills, the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports concerned, permits the exports of silk-waste tendered by the exporters. The question of exporters of silk-waste having to go to the Board or the Central Government every time they want to export silk-waste, therefore, does not arise.

The facts of the case relating to M/s. H. K. Bhushan Kumar are that in February 1969, the Government Spun Silk Mills at Chennapatna all of a sudden stopped purchases of silk-waste as they were in a comfortable position regarding raw material stocks. I am told that they were having raw material for five months in their stocks.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** No, Sir. That is not correct. The allegation that I made was that....

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Why should the Minister go on reading, Sir ?

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**... Shri Bhushan Kumar in collusion with the Minister in charge of sericulture in Mysore State has swindled lot of money. There was a condition that equivalent to the quantity of silk-waste should be supplied to the Chennapatna Spinning Mills, but that was not done.

**SHRI RAM SEWAK :** That is not correct that they had no stocks. They had stocks for five months.

An additional reason for stopping purchases by this Mill was lack of finance. This led to a virtual stoppage of exports of silk-waste as exporters were unable to secure the necessary 'supply' certificates' from the mills on the basis of which the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports could allow export. It was in this context that M/s Bhushan Kumar approached the Government of India for an *ad hoc* permit for export of silk-waste which was given after duly eliciting the views of the Government of Mysore which had in fact suggested that exports of silk-waste of South Indian origin could be freely allowed for some time. It became known later that the Government Spun Silk Mills, Chennapatna had recommenced purchase of silk-waste. Government of India promptly rescinded the decision regarding grant of *ad hoc* quota for export to M/s H. K. Bhushan Kumar. In the meantime, this firm had entered into firm contracts with buyers abroad to an extent of about 52,000 kgs. As the ethics of contractual agreement with importers abroad were involved, it was decided to allow M/s Bhushan Kumar to export 52,128 kgs of silk waste. Government of India, however, secured from this firm a bond of a value of Rs. 3 lakhs as also a Bank guarantee to bind them to supply silk-waste to Government Spun Silk Mills, Chennapatna, within a period of 90 days from the date of shipment.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** He has not given any security. It is all false.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Every time you get up Mr. Lakkappa. Please don't do that,

SHRI RAM SEWAK: This firm has since supplied the appropriate quantity of silk-waste to the mills at Chennapatna and so the question does not arise.

Sir, with these few words I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: One or two points that I made during the course of my speech have not been replied to.

I made a specific point regarding the Government placing some revolving fund at the disposal of the Central Silk Board to enable it to sponsor and implement some centrally sponsored schemes regarding sericulture. For the information of the hon. Minister I would invite his attention to the resolution and the discussion held at the Central Silk Board meeting held at Hyderabad last year to make a request to the Government to place a sum of Rs. 2 crores at the disposal of the Central Silk Board. I would like to know what happened to that proposal and whether it has received the attention of the Minister and the Government. For the last 1½ years it is lying in the cold storage.

Regarding the filature industry in Mysore State, this is in doldrums. A suggestion was made by the committee to set up a Corporation and this is still under consideration. The Government of India wanted 51 per cent of shares to be taken and yet this thing has not fructified and we do not know when the Corporation will come into being.

These are the two points which I would request the hon. Minister to answer.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What about the location of the Silk Board at Bangalore? Sometime back, he has assured something on the floor of the House, about the location of the Silk Board at Bangalore. What has happened to that? Let him give a reply to that.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : लकप्पा साहब ठीक कह रहे हैं। कारपोरेशन वाले में क्या हुआ ?

श्री राम सेवक : आयेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: He said he has no reply.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to know whether he is going to say whether it is possible or not.

{ SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): He cannot read something, and then go.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, what I asked is not a fresh question. In my yesterday's speech I had mentioned about these two points. The Minister had ample time to consult the Ministry and reply to everything. If he is not answering now, I do not know when he will be able to answer. The House has got a right to demand a reply from him.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) :  
(व्यवधान).....

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please sit down. You get so many chances. Still you are not satisfied.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a justifiable grievance. May I just have a second?

MR. SPEAKER: Half a minute. It should be a question only—not a debate.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: It is very very simple question.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Question should not be replied to by the Minister by one word answer 'No'.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: The question of shifting the headquarters of the Central Silk Board to Bangalore is not cropping up now. Repeatedly, inside as well as outside the House, suggestions have been made that it should be transferred.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a suggestion.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Please wait for a second. I don't understand the impatience on your part.

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down please.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I will sit down if you order me so, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not entitled for that after the Minister has answered. Will you please sit down ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I shall sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: You should be a little more cautious while addressing the Chair.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I have been cautious, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I advise you not to be so very rash in your observations.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Can I stand up now, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: You are young people. You are the people who have to deal with the Parliamentary System of Government. After all, where will it end if you behave like this?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA—*rose*

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed you after the Minister. That does not mean that I can allow a Debate.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No fresh Debate can be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: No fresh Debate after the Minister's reply. Please sit down.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We made several representations that the Silk Board should be set up at Bangalore. What has he to say to that ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: We would like to know about that.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I only tolerate you as a youngster. But the way you have spoken is very unpleasant to me. That is all right.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I have said no unpleasant thing, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell you about the procedure. It is this. After the Minister has replied, there can be no fresh discussion. If you are going to flout the

procedure, I do not know how we can carry on.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : इसमें डिबेट का सवाल नहीं है। हम बराबर सवाल पूछते रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should sit down. It is only with the permission of the Chair that he can rise. I do not give him the permission. So, let him please sit down.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: As a protest against the incompetence of the Minister, I stage a walk-out.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We stage a walk-out in protest; an assurance had been given that the Silk Board would be located in Bangalore, but Government have failed to implement that assurance.

(*Shri S. M. Krishna, Shri K. Lakkappa and Shri J. H. Patel left the House*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब लंच पर वाक आउट करने का कोई मतलब नहीं है, बाद में करना चाहिए था।

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 28th February, 1970."(3)

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, be taken into consideration".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Before we take up the clauses, I would like to say one thing.

The time allowed for this Bill by the Business Advisory Committee was 1 hour. Till yesterday this had taken 2 hours and 25 minutes, and now it has taken already 40 more minutes. I do not know what we can do. Whatever time we fix for the bills, we actually find that we take double the time or thrice the time allotted, and the

[Mr. Speaker]

reason is the way these gentlemen behave; they get up every time and they do not sit down, and they do not care for the Chair and they defy everybody and every procedure, What to do in such a case? Everything is going to dogs.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN (Visakhapatnam): That is too much.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it too much? I would ask the honest opinion of Shri Tenneti Viswanathan. I am asking for his honest opinion, and I shall be guided by that.

SHRI RABI RAY: Everything has not gone to dogs.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN : While I agree with you, I would not agree to the expression of it. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy that he agrees. I can change my expression. I only want his agreement.

I think since most of the points have been dealt with already, we may put the clauses together to vote now....

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): My amendments have not been covered by anything said so far.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not speak in the general discussion?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: No, that is why I would like to speak on the amendments now.

MR. SPEAKER: For the benefit of the hon. Member, I would say that we shall have to adjourn after a minute for lunch and so, I shall take him as being on his legs, and he can speak after lunch.

13 hrs.

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

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRI M.B. RANA in the Chair)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ( पटना ) :  
सभापति महोदय, मुझे यह निवेदन करना है

कि बिहार में प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल है और यह आप को भी मालूम है। आज खबर आई है कि बिहार युनिवर्सिटी के चौदह प्रोफेसर भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। उनको तन्ख्वाह नहीं मिली है और वहाँ के वाइस चान्सलर ने उन के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से इस पर कोई बयान दिया जाये ताकि स्थिति की जानकारी हो सके। कृपा कर के आप जरा शिक्षा मंत्री से कहें कि वह इस बारे में एक बयान दें। वह कम से कम यह तो बतलायें कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : मैं इस को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से चाहूँगा कि वह सदन में प्रोफेसरों के साथ जो वाइस चान्सलर ने मिसबिहेव किया है उस के ऊपर बयान दें। वह खुद प्रोफेसर रहे हैं और सब कुछ जानते हैं। उनको स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिये। मैं वाइस चान्सलर के ऐक्ट को कंडेम करता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : शिक्षा मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि वह भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं।

14.08 hrs.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(Amendment of section 8.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up clause 3. There is an amendment.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I move:

Page 2,—

for line 1, substitute—

“(ii) in clause (c), after the word “reelers”, the words “undertak-

ing research in manufacture and design" shall be inserted," (9)

In this connection I should like to take the House through the existing functions of the Board which are contained in section 8. They are : undertaking, assisting or encouraging scientific, technological and economic research; devising means for improved method of mulberry cultivation, rearing, developing and distributing healthy silk worm seed, reeling of silk worm cocoons, improving the quality and production of raw silk if necessary by making it compulsory for raw silk to be marketed only after the same had been tested and graded in properly equipped raw silk conditioning houses and the supply of technical advice to filature and charkha reeler. I do not want to read further because these are the three clauses which can cover, or possibly the Minister would say will cover, my amendment. I should like to show that they actually do not do so.

First of all, sub-clause (c) is going to be removed from the Act now. There is a provision in the Bill for deleting that sub-clause. The supply of technical advice to filatures and charkha reeler will go, and we shall be left with only sub-clause (a) which relates to scientific, technological and economic research. My point is that this does not refer to manufacture or design. It refers according to the report of the Silk Board to everything else like growing, like filatures etc. But the problems such as those which were raised yesterday by two Members that our silk waste was not being properly used remain. The silk waste is sent abroad and is returned to us as high-class quality silk. We are having no research as such on that aspect. I have gone through the last report of the Central Silk Board and I find no reference to any research on the proper use of waste to prevent its export.

Shri Kotoki had raised the question...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is not replying to the debate.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am pointing out how necessary it is to incorporate this amendment. He was referring to Moga silk having a kind of lustre which was affecting its sales. There is no reference to it at all in the Central Silk Board's report

nor did the hon. Minister refer to the points raised in this connection. He did not say what we could do in that respect. My point is that there must be emphasis on such research. Unless there is such emphasis, it tends to be ignored, as the hon. Minister ignored these two points. This neglect of research has got its very serious consequences. I would like to refer the hon. Minister to the price of our silk and that of Japanese silk, given at page 39 of the report. Our silk sells at Rs. 165 as against the Japanese silk selling at Rs. 265. There is a difference of Rs. 100 in the two varieties of silk. There must be some reason for this. They are also using mulberry and Eri but they apparently have a better process for the same. I would, therefore, suggest that this slight amendment, which is almost consequential to the amendment deleting sub-clause (c) may be accepted, because it will emphasise the need for research in manufacture and in design of silk.

SHRI RAM SEWAK: We are seeking to delete sub-clause (c) from the Act, because sub-clauses (a) and (b) fully cover the activities mentioned under sub-clause (c).

The amendment proposed by the hon. Member reads as follows : The existing section 8 (2)(b) reads thus :

"devising means for improved methods of mulberry cultivation, rearing, developing, and distributing healthy silkworm seeds, reeling of cocoons, improving the quality and production of raw silk, if necessary, by making it compulsory for all raw silk to be marketed only after the same has been tested and graded in properly equipped raw silk conditioning houses."

The amendment proposed is that the words 'reeling, or as the case may be, spinning of silkworm cocoons and silk waste' be substituted.

The object of this amendment is this. In the case of mulberry cocoons, the silk filament is a continuous thread of 350 to 800 metres. When a cocoon is put in hot water (180°F) the gum which



[Shri Ram Sewak.]

binds the thread together is dissolved. Then the thread can be reeled as a continuous thread either in a filature, cottage basin or a charkha. If the moth inside the cocoon is allowed to come out of the cocoons, then the continuity of the thread is broken and it cannot be reeled. Such cocoons are called pierced cocoons and are spun like cotton either by hand on taklies or charkhas or in mills of which we have two at present, one at Channapatna in Mysore and the other at Jagi Road in Assam.

Eri cocoons (spun by silkworms which feed on castor or 'endi' leaves) do not have continuous threads and have to be spun just like mulberry pierced cocoons. Tassar and moga cocoons are reelable, but are quite often used for spinning as there is a lot of demand for spun yarn.

The amendment proposed by the hon. Member gives the impression that the words 'reeling or as the case may be, spinning of silkworm cocoons and silk waste' would cover spinning also. But I have just narrated the whole process, and it will thus be seen that spinning and reeling are totally different processes. The raw material used for reeling is the whole cocoon while for spinning pierced cocoons, silk waste and cut cocoons are used. In the case of reeling, the end-product of the process is reeled yarn which has a higher rating regarding quality and fetches a higher price.

Spinning on the other hand is done on taklies, charkhas or spun silk mills and yields spun yarn. In view of this, I do not accept the amendment moved by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 9 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 4—(Amendment of Section 12)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I beg to move :

Page 2, line 9, after "by him" insert "or at least once in every third month." : (4)

यहां यह है कि आडिटर जनरल की जब मर्जी होगी तब वह एकाउंट्स की जांच करेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई हिसाब होता है या नहीं कि इतने इंटरवल पर सिल्क बोर्ड के एकाउंट्स की जांच करेंगे? कितने इंटरवल पर सिल्क बोर्ड के एकाउंट्स की आडिटर जनरल जांच करेंगे? मैंने यह कहा है कि :

"or at least once in every third month".

एकाउंट्स की जांच होनी चाहिये। सभापति महोदय, आप जानते ही हैं कि पैसे के मामले में बहुत ही धांधलियां होती हैं, गड़बड़ियां होती हैं और अगर लम्बा इंटरवल हो जायेगा, बारह महीने का इंटरवल हो जायेगा, तो उसका कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। इसलिए मेरा यह संशोधन है कि ये शब्द इस में जोड़ दिये जायें कि हर तीन महीने के बाद सिल्क बोर्ड के एकाउंट्स की आडिटर जनरल जांच करें।

श्री राम सेवक : माननीय सदस्य ने जो संशोधन रखा है, वह मुझे मान्य नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि एकाउंट पोजिशन जुलाई अगस्त के बाद क्लीयर होती है और आडिट करने में लगभग एक महीने का समय लग जाता है। उसके पहले आडिटिंग करना सम्भव नहीं है।

At present, the Silk Board does not earn any revenues of its own and the entire expenditure on its activities is met by the Central Government by way of grant as is provided in section 9(1) of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

Sir, the provision for this purpose is made in the annual budget of the Central government. Under the existing arrangement, the accounts of the Central Silk Board are

audited by the Deputy Accountant-General, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous, Bombay, on a consent basis in a year. Detailed auditing is undertaken, which lasts over a month. This arrangement is quite satisfactory. It would, therefore, be clear that the periodicity of the audit suggested by the hon. Member once in every three months is not likely to be productive and would be cumbersome. For these reasons, this amendment may therefore, be rejected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the amendment to the vote.

*Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.*

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) :  
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

पृष्ठ दो—उपधारा (2)—

“ ‘Auditor General’ शब्द के बाद ‘प्रति वर्ष वित्तीय वर्ष आरम्भ होने के पूर्व’ शब्द जोड़ा जाये। ” (6)

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जुलाई और अगस्त के बाद एकाउंट्स की स्थिति स्पष्ट होती है। आज स्थिति यह है कि चूंकि आडिटर जेनेरल को एकाउंट्स को आडिट करने का अधिकार दिया गया है और आडिटिंग चार पांच सालों के बाद होता है, जिस के कारण कठिनाई होती है और बहुत गोलमाल भी होता है। इतने समय के बाद एकाउंट्स को चेक करने में कठिनाई होती है। इसलिए एकाउंट्स को आडिट करने का समय स्पेसिफिक रूप से निर्धारित कर देना चाहिए, ताकि हर वर्ष वित्तीय वर्ष आरम्भ होने से पहले ही आडिट कर दिया जाये। इस बात को आडिटर जेनेरल पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए। यह ऐसा संशोधन है, जिस को स्वीकार करने में मंत्री महोदय को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। हर वर्ष आडिट होने से सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी रहेगी कि कहां गड़बड़ी हो रही है, सिल्क बोर्ड पर उस का प्रभावपूर्ण रूप से नियन्त्रण रहेगा और लोक सभा और देश को मालूम

होता रहेगा कि फंड्स का सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह बिल नान-कान्ट्रोवर्शल है। वैसे ही मेरा यह संशोधन भी नान-कान्ट्रोवर्शल है और इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को इसे स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए।

श्री राम सेवक : मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि यह संशोधन मान्य नहीं है, इसलिए सदन से मेरा आग्रह है कि इस को रिजेक्ट कर दिया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the amendment to the vote.

*Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

“That clause 4 stand part of the Bill”.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 5—(Insertion of new Section 12A)*

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

पृष्ठ 2 —

12A में “on or before” शब्द के बाद “प्रति वर्ष संसद् के बजट अधिवेशन के आरम्भ होने के पूर्व” जोड़ दिया जाये। (7)

इस क्लॉज में बोर्ड द्वारा प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपनी रिपोर्ट को केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने पेश करने की व्यवस्था की गई है, लेकिन इस में समय निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। मैं अपने संशोधन के द्वारा चाहता हूँ कि बोर्ड द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट हर साल बजट सत्र के पूर्व दी जाये। इस से सरकार और सदस्यों को बोर्ड के पिछले वर्ष के कार्यों के बारे में जानकारी हो जायेगी, जिससे बोर्ड को अगले वर्ष के लिए दिये जाने वाले अनुदान की मात्रा तय करने में सुविधा होगी।

आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करेंगे।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, I move:

Page 2, line 33, after "activities" insert  
"and achievements." (10)

This is also a small, terminological amendment, but it has its purpose and that purpose is to give proper emphasis to the provision of the law which we are enacting. The provision we are enacting is that the Board shall prepare for every financial year a report of its activities during that year. I have the report for the year 1967-68 before me. The report for the subsequent year is not yet available to us. It may be realised by the Ministry that the report which is more than a year late after that year has elapsed, is not a very useful report. This report itself was received by the Library on the 20th November, 1968. So, first of all, the activities get rather cold or forgotten by the time the report comes.

Secondly, what are these 'activities' ? I have tried to read this Report, tried very hard to find out what the Silk Board has achieved during the course of that one year. The words used are "highlight of this institute" or "that institute". What do those highlights consist of? We hear that certain seeds were being imported into Kashmir from Korea. What happened to that seed? The achievement of that seed is not known. We have a report of only activities and not of the effectiveness of those activities. So, this House and the public are not able to judge what the Silk Board is doing.

In this connection, I would like to turn to some of the things not done by the Silk Board. When the question of the transfer of the Board from Bombay to Bangalore was being considered this morning it caused a lot of excitement. We can now consider that proposal without so much heat and with some light. That proposal was based on the simple fact that Mysore produces more than 70 per cent of the silk in India and it has five representatives in the Board. Then, this Board being in Bombay, it tends to be confused with the other activities....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him confine himself to the amendments. He cannot

speak as if this is the first reading. He can speak only on his amendment.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: This aspect has not been properly put before the House or the public. I would like the Minister to take note of this and give us a reply as to why this is not being done, because I have been charged by my people to ask you to get this transfer made. This is a proposal which has been pending for a long time.

So, this Report deals with only activities; it does not speak of achievements. When proposals given by the people are not at all taken notice of, you have a situation where there is no achievement. So, my amendment says that it should deal with not only activities but also achievements.

I would say here that we have a certain responsibility to our States and when our States feel very strongly about a proposal, if it has not received the attention of the government—not only no attention but it had not merited even a reply from the Ministry—we have the right at least to bring this matter to the notice of the House.

Now returning to the actual purpose of my amendment, I do hope that the Minister will accept this. We want a kind of balance sheet of what is being done; not merely detailing so many things which are attempted to be done. Unless there is some record of achievements we are again going to be left with reports like this which, however voluminous they are, are of little value.

श्री राम सेबक : जहाँ तक श्री मधुकर के एमेंडमेंट का प्रश्न है, वह एक्सेप्टेबल नहीं है। फिर भी इस बात की बराबर कोशिश की जायेगी कि यह रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी सदन के टेबल पर रख दी जाये। पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट भी हम ने सितम्बर के महीने में सदन पटल पर रख दी थी।

As regards the amendment suggested by Shri Lobo Prabhu, I accept it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Thank you.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : मंत्री महोदय ने कोई कारण नहीं बताया है कि मेरा संशोधन

उन्हें क्यों एक्सेप्टेबल नहीं है। क्या वह मानते हैं कि रिपोर्ट हर साल आनी चाहिए।

श्री राम सेवक : हर साल आनी चाहिए। पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट रख दी गई है।

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begu-sarai): The Minister concerned should assure the House at least this much that the annual report will be presented to the House. Otherwise, how do you expect the House to sanction the grant?

श्री राम सेवक : मैं माननीय सदस्य के पायंट से एग्री करता हूँ।

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Then why don't you accept the amendment ?

SHRI RAM SEWAK: That I am not prepared to.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: In other words, you accept and endorse the idea but you do not accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 7 of Shri Madhukar to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

Page 2, line 33,—

after "activities" insert—

"and achievements" (10)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1—(Short Title)**

*Amendment made :*

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1968" substitute "1969"

—(Shri Ram Sewak)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended was added to the Bill.*

### Enacting Formula

*Amendment made :*

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Nineteenth" substitute "Twentieth"  
(1)

—(Shri Ram Sewak)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI RAM SEWAK: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभापति जी, इस बिल का तो मैं थोड़ा स्वागत ही करूंगा लेकिन इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल बहुत नाकाफी बिल है। बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में सरकार चाहे पूरी तरह से परिस्थिति का अध्ययन करना नहीं चाहती है लेकिन जितने तरक्कीशुदा मुल्क थे उन में मजदूरी बढ़ जाने के कारण सिल्क की पैदावार घटती चली जा रही है। सिल्क की मांग दुनिया में बहुत ज्यादा है। और अपने देश की हालत यह है कि जहां एक्सट्रीम क्लाइमेट है काश्मीर के अन्दर वहां से लेकर जो दक्षिण का अपना मैसूर है वहां तक सभी जगह शहतूत के पेड़ उगते हैं। सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि कहीं उनको रेशम के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है कहीं नहीं किया जाता है। मेरे अपने गांव में बहुत लोगों के पास शहतूत

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

के पेड़ हैं और मेरे पास भी कम से कम सौ शहतूत के पेड़ हैं। लेकिन कीड़े नहीं पाले जाते हैं बल्कि उन की पतली पतली लकड़ियाँ टोकरी बनाने के काम में आती हैं। पूरे देश के अन्दर शहतूत पैदा हो सकता है। देश गरीब बहुत है। बड़े किसान के यह मतलब का नहीं है। या तो यह छोटे आदमी के मतलब का है या बहुत छोटे किसान हैं या खेत मजदूर के मतलब का हो सकता है। बजाय इस के कि हम शहतूत का बाग लगाएँ हमारे सभी किसान अपने खेत की मेंड पर शहतूत का पेड़ लगा सकते हैं। लेकिन यह रेशम की तरक्की करने का काम सूबे का है। आप का काम यह है नहीं। आप में और उन में कोई तालमेल है नहीं। सूबे की सरकारें जो हैं मैसूर को छोड़ कर बाकी की हालत ऐसी है कि जैसे काश्मीर में देखिए आधी पैदावार रह गई। उन को कोई विशेष दिलचस्पी है नहीं। पता नहीं यह कब तक स्थिति चलती रहेगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर विचार कर ले। इस बिल को तो आप पास करने जा ही रहे हैं। इस के बाद इस स्थिति पर विचार कर के कोई ऐसा काम्प्रोहिंसिव बिल लाइए, कोई ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट बनाइयें कि जिस से अगले पांच दस साल के अन्दर देश में जहां कहीं रेशम के कीड़े पाले जा सकते हों जहां कहीं भी शहतूत होता हो उस को लिया जाय और पूरे देश में अलग अलग टाइम पर इसके पत्ते पकते हैं तो उसी हिसाब से इस का कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया जाय ताकि रेशम का उत्पादन 6 गुना सात गुना बढ़ा सकें। यही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए एक दो बातें निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह उद्योग हमारे देश में बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है। पूरे देश के पैमाने पर यह उद्योग फैला हुआ है और खास तौर से काश्मीर, बिहार के भागलपुर, आसाम

और यू० पी० के वाराणसी के अन्दर इस का केन्द्र स्थापित है। इन तमाम जगहों पर यह उद्योग खतरे में है, संकटग्रस्त है। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो बुनकर हैं उन की मदद खास तौर से की जाय और जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योगपति हैं जो यह उद्योगधन्धा चलाते हैं सिल्क का, उन की मदद की जाय। दोनों की जब तक आप मदद नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं होगा। और यह मदद की सम्भावना खुल भी गई है क्योंकि अभी 14 बैंकों पर सरकार ने कब्जा किया है, उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप के पास पैसे भी आ गए हैं। यह भी रोना नहीं रोया जा सकता कि हम उनकी मदद कैसे करें? आप के पास करोड़ों अरबों रुपये हैं। उन में से आप सहयोग समितियों को भी मदद कीजिए और बहुत सारे मजदूर सहयोग समितियों से अलग रह जाते हैं उन की भी मदद करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अगर आप यह नहीं करेंगे तो आप सिल्क को सस्ता भी नहीं कर सकेंगे। सिल्क का दाम दिन पर दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमारे जैसे साधारण लोग जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं उन के लिए बहुत मुश्किल है सिल्क का व्यवहार करना। तो अगर आप चाहते हैं कि बड़े पैमाने पर लोग इस का व्यवहार करें तो उसे सस्ता होना चाहिए और वह सस्ता तभी होगा जब सरकार छोटे-छोटे व्यवसायी और जो काम करने वाले हैं उन मजदूरों की मदद करे। इसलिए आप इस दिशा में भी कदम उठाइए। इस ओर कदम नहीं बढ़ाएंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

जो आप ने सिल्क बोर्ड बना रखा है जितना उस को काम करना चाहिए वह नहीं करता है। उस में आप का पैसा बरबाद होता है। आप उस को उपयोगी बनाइए। उस की अच्छी तरह छानबीन करके आगे का रास्ता तय कीजिए। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सिल्क बोर्ड की कार्य-प्रणाली को भी सुधारा जाय। तभी उस पर जो पैसा

खर्च किया जाता है उस का औचित्य हम सावित कर सकते हैं ।

श्री ना० नि० पटेल (बलसार) : सभा-पति जी, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ । परन्तु स्वागत करते हुए मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले के जमाने में हमारे देश में सिल्क का उद्योग बहुत अच्छा चलता था, सिल्क के कपड़े वगैरह सब कुछ अच्छे बनते थे, लोग इस्तेमाल भी करते थे । लोगों को रोजी भी मिलती थी । लेकिन आज कल इस देश में आर्ट सिल्क का बड़ा व्यवहार हो गया है । उसका एक मतलब यह भी है कि सिल्क बोर्ड के द्वारा या सरकार द्वारा जितने छोटे लोग इस में काम कर रहे हैं उन को जितनी सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं मिल रही हैं । अभी एक बात यह भी आई कि बम्बई में जो उस का दफ्तर है वह मैसूर में हटाया जाय । मगर मैं उस के खिलाफ हूँ क्यों कि सिल्क सिर्फ मैसूर में नहीं है । मैसूर में ज्यादा होता है यह ठीक है लेकिन काश्मीर में, बिहार में, बंगाल में सब जगह सिल्क का उद्योग चल रहा है । तो मेरा यही एक सुझाव है कि उस का दफ्तर बम्बई में ही रहना चाहिए ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : मैं सिर्फ एक अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने कल फरमाते हुए इस बात पर तवज्जह नहीं की जो पावर लूम के बारे में कहा गया था कि पहले यह सिल्क हाथ से ही बनता था । अब एक और बात चल रही है कि आगे पावर लूम को लाइसेंस दिए जा रहे हैं । उस के बारे में उन्होंने कुछ फरमाया नहीं । दूसरी बात यह थी कि आखिर काश्मीर में प्रोडक्शन क्यों कम हुई ? इसका कोई न कोई रीजन इन को देना चाहिए था । मैं ने कहा था कि दो तरह से प्रोडक्शन कम होती है । एक तो यह कि हड़तालें हों, घेराव हो और उस से काम करने का मौका न मिले । दूसरा यह है कि वहां अमन न हो, जिन्दगी का इत्मीनान न

हो । और तीसरी चीज यह है कि फसल न हो । मैं समझता हूँ कि फसल भी वह करते हैं । तो समझ में नहीं आता है कि हमारी सरकार जो है काश्मीर की जो मैं समझता हूँ कि सारे काश्मीर को रेप्रेजेंट करती है चाहे वह पाकिस्तान ने जर्बदस्ती उस पर कब्जा किया हो ।

लेकिन हमारी सरकार सारे काश्मीर की सरकार है । वह क्यों इस बात में नाकाम रही कि हमारी जो उपज थी, वह वजाय बढ़ने के कम हो गई । क्या इमलिये कि आप सादिक साहब को परेशान कर रहे हैं । पहले शेख को चलता किया, फिर बख्शी को चलता किया, अब सादिक को चलता कर के कासिम को ला रहे हैं और फिर कासिम को चलता कर के आसिम को लाओगे ?

[شری عبدالغنی دار : میں صرف ایک عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے کل فرماتے ہوئے اس بات پر توجہ نہیں کی جو پاور لومس کے بارے میں کہا گیا تھا کہ پہلے یہ سلک ہاتھ سے ہی بنتا تھا۔ اب ایک بات اور چل رہی ہے کہ آگے پاور لوم کو لائسنس دئے جا رہے ہیں۔ اسکے بارے میں انہوں نے کچھ فرمایا نہیں۔ دوسری بات یہ تھی کہ آخر کشمیر میں پروڈکشن کیوں کم ہوئی۔ اسکا کوئی نہ کوئی ریزن انکو دینا چاہئے تھا۔ میں نے کہا تھا کہ دو طرح سے پروڈکشن کم ہوتی ہے۔ ایک تو یہ کہ ہڑتالیں ہوں گھیراؤ ہو اور اس سے کام کرنے کا موقع نہ ملے۔ دوسرا یہ ہے کہ وہاں امن نہ ہو۔ زندگی کا اطمینان نہ ہو۔ اور تیسری چیز یہ ہے کہ فصل نہ ہو۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ فصل بھی وہ کرتے ہیں۔ تو سمجھ میں نہیں آتا ہے کہ ہماری سرکار جو ہے کشمیر کی جو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سارے کشمیر کو ریپریزیٹ کرتی ہے

[شری عبدالغلی ڈار]

چاہے وہ پاکستان نے زبردستی اُس پر قبضہ کیا ہو -

لیکن ہماری سرکار سارے کاشمیر کی سرکار ہے - وہ کیوں اس بات میں ناکام رہی کہ ہماری جو اُپج تھی وہ بجائے بڑھنے کے کم ہو گئی۔ کیا اسلئے کہ آپ صادق صاحب کو پریشان کر رہے ہیں - پہلے شیخ کو چلتا کیا پھر بخشی کو چلتا کیا اب صادق کو چلتا کر کے قاسم کو لا رہے ہیں اور پھر قاسم کو چلتا کر کے قاسم کو لوگے -]

श्री क० सि० मधुकर : सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में यह नहीं बताया कि रांची में जो रिसर्च स्टेशन है उसकी ज़मीन आधे से अधिक बेकार पड़ी हुई है, काम में नहीं आ रही है। उस के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं और करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री राम सेवक : श्रीमन्, श्री महाराज सिंह भारती जी ने जो बात रखी है कि सिल्क का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया जाये, देश में मलबरी के जो पेड़ हैं उन की लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल सिल्क के कोड़े पालने के लिये होना चाहिये, उसी सिलसिले में यह बिल यहां पर लाया गया है और इस को काश्मीर में लागू किया जा रहा है। काश्मीर में सिल्क की जो प्रोडक्शन कम हो गई है, उस के बढ़ाये जाने के सिलसिले में हम राज्य सरकार से बातचीत कर रहे हैं और आशा है कि भविष्य में सिल्क का प्रोडक्शन वहां पर बढ़ेगा। सिल्क बोर्ड के द्वारा भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में बराबर यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि सिल्क का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े।

जहां तक सिल्क की कीमत बढ़ने का प्रश्न है, चूंकि देश में और विदेशों में इस की खपत बढ़ी है, हिन्दुस्तान के भी बहुत से लोग इस को पहनने लगे हैं, इस लिये खपत बढ़ जाने

के कारण इस के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। इस के साथ ही यह हम चाहते हैं कि गरीब लोगों को रोजगार मिले, उन को ज्यादा पैसा मिले, उसी दृष्टि से हम ने सुझाव दिया है कि कोआपरेटिव सोमायटीज के जरिये उन की मदद की जाय, उन को अधिक रुपया सहायता के रूप में मिल सके।

जहां तक एक माननीय सदस्य ने सिल्क बोर्ड के दफ्तर को बम्बई से मैसूर में ले जाने का प्रश्न उठाया है, वहां से उस को हटाने की इस समय हमारे सामने कोई योजना नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

14.43 hrs.

#### PETROLEUM (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): Sir I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum Act, 1934, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the subject matter of the Amendment Bill falls mainly under Entry 53 of List I—Union List—of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, namely, Petroleum and Petroleum Products.

The Petroleum Act, 1934, as modified from time to time, like all other Acts promulgated in the thirties are based on the Acts prevalent in the United Kingdom at that time. The Act relates to the import, transport, storage, production, refining and blending of petroleum. The object of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder are to ensure safety from the fire hazards due to inflammable nature of petroleum.

The present Act is based on Foot-Pound-Second system in vogue until recently. The country has adopted Centimetre-Gramme-Second system properly known as Metric