283 Re. Personal Explanation by Shri R. K. Birla DECEMBER 3, 1969

# [श्री मधू लिमये]

माननीय सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी के प्रस्ताव पर 55वीं रिपोर्ट में अमीन चन्द प्यारे लाल ग्रौर सुबमन्यम के मामले में यहां बहस हुई थी। उसके बाद पी॰ ए॰ सी॰ की रिपोर्ट पर 1967 में, वही अमीन चन्द प्यारे लाल के मामले पर बहस उठायी थी। अभी रोड रौलर का मामला पड़ा हुआ है, मेरा एक अर्स से उसका मोशन आपके सामने है। तो इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस किस शक्ल में उठायी जा सकती है ? आप उसके लिए ग्रपवाद करेंगे तो बात दूसरी है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to serlously consider this matter. I have myself been the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committees earlier. I was feeling exactly like you when I was a Member. I fail to understand what satisfaction would a Member derive by just quoting the Estimates Committee Report. Of course, he has the right.

SHRIS. M. BANERJEE: Why don't you expunge the whole thing ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You just distract my attention. I am also of the view that it is a compact Report as a whole. If some favourable parts are taken out of it...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Out of context. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER 1 Of course, I cannot deny any Member of his right of personal explanation when there is something in the Report which relates to the conduct of a Member during the period when he is a Member. When the Rport is there, and some parts of it are quoted—of course, it is not possible in a brief personal explanation to take up everything—on such occasions, It does need a thorough discussion. I am going to discuss it with the leaders of the Opposition parties. I am going to take it up at my own level also as to what is the way out when the recommendations of the Go-

## Central Silk Board 284 (Amdt) Bill

vernment come. I have been myself feeling like that when I was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee. We have to find a way out.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The Estimates Committee has not concrated him fully and the Wool Mission.

MR. SPEAKER I You can quote another part where he is not exonerated and I will allow you.

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

MR. SPEAKER 1 We now continue the general discussion on the Central Slik Board (Amendment) Bill. Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) ; Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Central Silk Board, I would like to say that the silk industry in the country is the oldest one. The Board is running a racket and not running any silk iddustry in the country. I am representing a State, the state of Mysore, from where three-fourth of the national out put of silk is coming. Mysore State produces the finest silk which has got international reputation. But it is most unfortunate that the Government of India is not looking into all the aspects of the silk industry and it has constituted a Silk Board which is controlled by pen-pushing bureaucrats. This is in the hands of the Textile Commissioner who has no elementry knowledge of silk industry and also rearing of silk worms and cultivation of mulberry. Here, I would like to say that the Board has not served the purpose for which it has been constituted, namely, promotion of sericulture in the country. Even to-day the method of mulberry cultivation is outmoded and even the gradation of the silk worms is not upto the international standard. That is why in the international market where once upon a time our slik was famous, we are not able to compete now because of the deterioration of the quality of our silk and we have lost the market to other countries like Korea and Japan. I would quote instances where this Board has failed in its function of pro-

### Silk Board 286 (Amdt.) Bill

moting the silk industry in the country because even the basic amenities to the farmers have not been provided even though the Silk Board has spent several crores of rupees. This Silk Board is incapable of implementing any programme in the country.

#### 16.32 hrs.

#### [SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

For example, in Mysore State the slik industry has not been promoted and it is running at a loss. The silk filature industry in the Mysore State is in a very had shape and even the five lakhs of people who are employed and who are making out their livelihood from the slik industry are at the verge of extinction and the Central Silk Board has not come out with any Central aid so far as running such an industry is concerned. It is in a pathetic condition Even the Plan outlay has not been utilised. There is no proper approach to the programme of mulberry cultivation in the country and even good seeds have not been supplied and even rearing instruments have not been supplied. Several thousands of people in my constituency and several lakhs of people in the State have been suffering because even the equipment for rearing silk worms has not been supplied by this Slik Board even though it has been in existence for several years now. It is most unfortunate that the Central Government has not been keen on developing silk industry in Mysore State and it is meeting out a stepmotherly treatment to Mysore. Even locating the Silk Board at Bangalore has been denied though it has got a congenial atmosphere. It is for the Government to take a decision in this respect. Even unanimous decisions of the Board have not been implemented. I would like to quote certain instances where one Committee has been constituted by the Silk Board to go into the modernisation of the silk industry and also rearing of silk worms and also cultivation of mulberry in all there aspects. That committee has recommended certain suggestion but so far those suggestions have not been implemented. It is most unfortunate that such a Silk Board will not promote the silk industry in the country as well as in the States. Kashmir and Mysore are rearing sllk worms

and producing quality silk filature which is declining now. So, my suggestion is that the Government has to reorient all the programmes to see that proper implementation is given and also to see that proper guidelines are given to the Silk industry in Mysore State.

I with to point out that 8 districts in my State are predominently silk-rearing and mulberry growing areas and 5 lakhs of people are employed there and also it is the only avocation for the people who are coming from the rural areas. I want to say especially that the condition of the rural areas have been neglected. I say it on the floor of the House that the Silk Board is running a racket. There are certain instances which I would like to quote. There is one instance particularly which is this. In Kashmir, under the guise of modernising. 300 filature basins costing about Rs. 20 lakhs at Jammu and Kashmir entered into a bogus transaction and swindled all the money. Even the machineries are not put to use. Even to boxes are not opened since several years. I do not know what is the deal and who are all the beneficiaries. Even these boxes have not been opened for several years. Why has not the Government instituted an enquiry in this matter of swindling of Rs. 20 lakhs under the guise of modernising? Even the Members of the Silk Board Committee have suggested that an enquiry should be held. Although they have stated that an enquiry should be held by the Government of India, such enquiry has not been done. There should be an enquiry held to know as to who are all the top-ranking people who are involved in this deal.

Therefore, I demand of this Government that they should immediately make an enquiry so far as this deal is concerned. Because, Sir, persistently and consistently, this Committee has suggested an enquiry in this matter. Rs. 20 lakhs are involved in this. Why have not these boxes been opened so far? Is the hon. Minister capable of answering to this question ?

My next point is this, Sir. There is one letter by me which I addressed to the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade, and Supply. I addressed that letter to him in June, 1969

## [Shri K. Lakkap pa]

regarding export of mulberry silk-waste. The allegation was this. There is one company—Messrs H.K. Bhushan Kumar for promoting exports in silk waste, whose office is located in Bombay who had made this deal in Mysore State, of running a big racket in silk waste,

The reply given to me by the Hon. Minister is this. I would like to read out from the reply because it is a big racket where so many crores of rupces have been swindled, for nearly four or five years. In his reply to me, dated the 24th July, 1969, the Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply stated as follows: I quote.

> "Please refer to your letter dated the 1st June, 1969 regarding export of mulberry silk waste. I have looked into the case.

> Consequent upon the suspension of purchase by the Channapatna Spun Silk Mills....''

There is a Channapatna Spun Silk Mills in Mysore State, Sir. Now.

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who are exporting raw silk waste from Mysore State, I would like to know as to who are all involved in this case, The letter of the Minister goes on to say I I quote.

> "Consequent upon the suspension of purchase by the Chanapatna Spun Silk Mills and in the absence of any demand within the country, on the advice of the Central Silk Board and the Mysore Government, it was proposed to allow export of the entire quantity of mulberry silk waste available without insisting on supply of an equivalent quantity to the Channapatna Mills."

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he wants to any person by name in this way, he must give proper notice. I had requested hon. Members earlier also in this connection to stick to this procedure. He has referred to the name of a person just now against this rule. That will be expunged from the record.

SHRIK. LAKAPPA: I do not refer to him in that way, I referred to\*\* of the Congress headed by Shri Nijalingappa, There are two Congress today in this country. Unless I mention it, there will be confusion as to which was meant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will never allow any names to be mentioned in this manner without giving prior notice to the Speaker.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA; Because he is a big men, we have to give notice to mention his name. Should he deserve this treatment? If you say yes, I will not question it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara); There are rules for expunction of remarks. If a particular expression is defamatory, derogatory or unparliamentary, it can be expunged. Do you think the mention of 'Nijalingappa' is derogatory, defamatory or unparliamentary in this House? On what basis, do you give this ruling? Simply because somebody mentions the name 'Nijalingappa' or, for that matter, mentions the name of some ex-Minister who may be involved in something, simply because this is done in the course of discussion, can you tell the member 'You cannot utter any such name; it will be expunged'?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can mention names provided he gives prior notice.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : No, no. It is an allegation he has made.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But he is not here to defend himself.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA ! I have to mention it because today there is the Nijalingappa Congress and the Indira Gandhi Congress. I have sald that<sup>\*\*</sup> of the Nijalingappa Congress is running a racket. If he is doing this, what can I do ? I have unfortunately to mention it.

\*Empunged as ordered by the Chair-- vide Col ...

This is in Chennapatna. He hails from Chennapatna. In Chennapatna, there is a silk industry. The mills want to consume the silk waste. But this has been denied to them. Unfortunately, the Ministry say in their letter to me that the application of Messers. H. K, Bhushan Kumar for export of 3 68 lakh pounds of silkwaste of South Indian origin was intended to be supported, subject to the conditions etc. There were certain conditions mentioned. This Bhushan Kumar is running a number of rackets in Bombay. He is a 420.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Again he is doing it. He is calling a particular person as  $^{4}20^{\circ}$ , this and that. Is it proper, is it dignified for a member to attack another person who is not here and without giving any prior notice? In spite of my ruling, he goes on mentioning these things. Let him think for himself whether this is proper.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA | This Bhushan Kumar who wanted to export this quantity of 3.68 lakh pounds of silkwaste of South Indian origin, is running several industries in several fictitious names ; he also holds several licences in Bombay. I would like to know whether he is from Bihar or where he What is the relationship betfails from ween the Silk Board and the Ministry and also the State Ministry ? The rules and regulations have not been complied with so far as the export of the silkwaste is concerned. The conditions for export which the Minister stated in his reply to my letter are :

- "(1) presentation of documentary evidence in proof of firm contracts; and
- "(2) restricting the quantity to the quota found short between the export commitments and the permits on hand with exporters".

Afterwards, the Ministry came to know about the Chennapatna Silk Mills having resumed purchase of silkwaste. The letter says 1

> "Meanwhile, it came to the Government's notice that the Channapatna Silk Mills had resumed purchase of silkwaste, and in view of the changed circumstances, it was decided not to allow wholesale export of mulberry silkwaste and insist on the adherence of the normal policy in this regard".

SHRI LOEO PRABHU (Udipi): On a point of order. Rule 353 says that no Member can make a defamatory or incriminatory allegation without giving notice to the Speaker.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Unfortunately, you are too late.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This is a very clear rule and Mr. Lakkappa has been indulging in more then one defamatory statement not only against Mr. Nijalingappa but against some other party. He has to give notice. If he does not give notice, you should rule that kind of reference to be out of order and expunge it from the records.

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to this rule, I have to rule this out, and if anybody disobeys or gees against this rule No. 353, that will be expunged. That is my standing observation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is an Instance where on the advice of the Central Silk Board and Mysore Government it was proposed to allow export of the entire quantity of mulberry silk waste through this gentleman. It is on the advice of the Silk Board, on the advice of the Ministry here and also on the advice of the Mysore Ministry, the Mysore Ministry which is now headed by a Minister who is holding the portfolio of Sericulture.\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN 1 It will not go on record.

I will not allow you to speak if you go on like this. Whatever proof you have, you must give to the Speaker first, get his permission and then pu: it before the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It will be difficult for any Member to participate in the debate if there is a standing ruling like this. I do not know the limit of it. If he does not mention any name, but simply says that a deal has been made, a contract has been made like this and these are the allegations, I think he is perfectly justified to make such a remark without reference to any individual. If there is particular reference to an individual, you come into the picture. I do not know how any expunction is possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will agree with me that if he has got anything in his

\*\*Not Recorded.

#### [Mr. Chairman]

possession, he must send it to the Speaker prior to his mentioning it in the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY 1 I am afraid you are not correctly interpreting the rules. If he is making accusations against any individual, then of course he has to give you prior notice so that the individual, if he happens to be a Member, can defend himself, or, if he is not, then you can use your judgment to see whether it is proper or not to permit that remark, but if he does not mention any name and only mentions about a deal, that Government has done this contract has been entered into with a particular person, these are the allegations, etc., I think it is perfectly justified. No rule can come in the way.

MR. CHAIRMAN 1 What is the authenticity of the quotation ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: If there is no authenticity, it does not create create any effect. I make some allegations here. Whether they are authentic or net, it is for the House to judge, for the Minister to refute. You cannot from the beginning throttle the discussion saying that proof of authenticity must be placed before you before you permit me to say anything, make any allegation, any accusation, against any institution or Government. That will be something unheard of in the history of any Really, I cannot understand Parliament. how you can make a remark like this that it is your standing ruling, that no accusation whatsoever against any authority can be made here without reference to Chair. I do not think that is permissible even under our rules.

SHRIP. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum) I As a Member of this House, he takes full responsibility for the statement he makes here.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU 1 Names were actually used. Therefore that attracts the first part of the rule. I shall read the second part also for the benefit of Members.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You are reading only one part of the rule. Where does it say that no accusation whatever, no allegation whatsoever against any Ministry, institution or authority or any contract can be made without first intimaing to the Speaker ? SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am reading that 1

"Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : What is meant by 'such' ?

TENNETTI VISWANATHAM SHRI (Visakhapatnam) | That rule is a very healthy rule. But what Mr. Lakkappa read does not have any reference to the dignity of this House; it is in no way affected. It is about a particular person who is working in some other Government and some other person who has been enjoying certain benfits by the abuse of authority and power. How does it affect the dignity of the House ? As Mr. Dwivedy says unless you allow us some elbow room in these things I do not think it will be possible for a member of Parliament to do his duty or to criticise any executive Government.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : An Important question has been raised by Mr. Lobo Prabhu. Are we going to be so touchy about the mention This rule has been of certain names? interpreted in this House on a number occasions and the interpretation of which is sought to be put now is beyond the scope of that rule. The rule implies that if an allegation is being levelled against some officer who is not in a position to defend himself there is a procedure to follow. If Mr. Lakkappa refers to certain names it does not hurt the dignity of the House, I support the contention of Mr. Dwivedy and other hon. Members.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA : I am confronting this Government with a case of abuse of power by an authority in the name of silk board. Many licence holders are swindling money in collusion with the Mysore Minister holding the portfolio of silk as also the Silk Board officials. I have quoted, He got an export licence denying the claims of Chennapatnam Silk Milks; that mill is in short supply of waste silk to run the mill. Inspite of the demand by that mill this Government and the Silk Board have entered into a shady deal. They failed to give the waste silk purchased in Mysore. This Ministry here, the Mysore Ministry and the Board were in collusion with this man and have engated in this deal. It it of a shady character. Will the Government enquire into the whole matter ? How many export traders in silk waste from Mysore were there? I would like to know it, and I want a categorical answer from the Minister. I am making this allegation with a sense of responsibility.

Coming to the other points, I have to mention that the export of mulberry slik amounts to Rs. 4 crores a year. Now, there is a decline in Mysore State, because the Silk Board has taken a stemmotherly attitude in the functioning and the organisation and in the developmental activities in regard to mulberry silk in my place, as well as in the silk filature industry. The State Govenment has made several attempts and has been requesting this Government to give it a subsidy to run the mills which are running at a loss, and virtually the mill has been closed. Several lakhs of people are now unemployed; they were eking out their livelihood by employment in the silk industry. The Central Government has not even gone into the aspects which have been pointed out by the State Government.

Even though a decision has been taken that the Board should be located at Bangalore, it has not been done so far. When I confronted the Minister sometime back, he categorically assured me that the location of the Board will be at Bangalore and that it will be done very Six months are over since he shortly. promised to do so. He has not done it so far. Bangalore has a congenial atmosphere for the Board's location, since the promotion of the industry, the rearing of silkworms and other things can be done in a compact manner at Bangalore. Therefore, I would urge the Government to take suitable action in this regard and see that the promotion of the silk industry which is the oldest in Mysore State is proceeded with properly.

With these words I conclude my speech, MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri; not present. Shri Kachwalnot present. Then, the Minister.

भी झिव चन्द्र झा (मघुकन) : सभापति महोदय, आप कैसी लिस्ट बनाते हैं ? हमारे दल की तरफ से कौन बोला है ?

सभापति महोदय : आप की तरफ से यहां कोई नाम नहीं आया है ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भाः यह क्या गड़बड़ हो रही है? मैंने कल्ठ ही नाम भेज दिया था।

समापति महोदयः लिस्टमें तो आपका नाम नहीं है। लेकिन ग्रगर माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, तो वह बोलें।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भाः यह क्या घांघली है?

सभापति महोदय, रेशम उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दुस्तान बहत आगे बढ हआ था और उस का इतिहास भी बहत पूराना है। मैं उस में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हं। मैं यहां पर सिर्फ इतनाही कहनाचाहताहँ कि बहत प्राचीन समय के ईजप्शन मम्तीज बहत बढिया किस्म के भारतीय मसलिन में लिपटे हए पाए गए हैं। ओल्ड टेस्टामेंट में भी भारतीय कपडे के संस्कृत नाम ''कर्पास'' का जिक किया गया है। पूराने यनानी लोगों को भी हिन्दुस्तानी सुती कपडे आ रेरेशम के बारे में पता था ग्रीर वे इस को "गेंजिटिका" के नाम से पुकारते थे। पुराने यूनानी इतिहासकार हेरोडोटस ने भी अपने इतिहास में भारतीय कपड़ों का जिक्र किया है। उस के बाद मैंगस्थनीज नेभी उनकाजिक किया है। यह पुराने जमाने की बात है। जब मार्को पोलो चीन से वापिस जा रहा था, तो वह ग्राग्ने साथ हिन्द्स्तान के सूती कपड़े और रेशम को साथ ले गया और उस ने उनकी बहुत ता**रोफ** की । ''टेवल्ज ग्राफ मार्को पोलों' में उस ने कहा कि भारतीय कपड़ा 'इन सूथ लूक लाइक टिस्यज आफ कि स्पाइडर्ज नेव,' ग्रर्थात् हिन्दु-स्तानी सूती कपड़ा और रेशम ऐसे मालूम होते हैं, जैसे कि वे मकड़े के जाले हों। चौदहवीं

## [श्री शिव चन्द्र फा]

और पन्द्रहवीं सदी में भी यहां जितने ट्वेलर्ज आये, उन सब ने भारतीय कपडे की बहुत तारीफ की । डिमिक्क ने भी अपनी किताब में उस की बहुत तारीफ की है। और पर्शिया का राजदत हिन्दस्तान में था, यह जब वापस गया तो यहां से सिल्क का कपडा ले गया जिस को पहनने से वहां ऐसा हआ कि वह बिलकूल नेकड ही मालूम होता था । एक कहानी है इतिहास में कि औरंगजेब एक दफा अपनी लड़की पर बहुत जोर से गुस्सा हो गया और कहा कि तूम मेरे सामने इस तरह नंगी क्यों आती हो ? उस ने कहा कि मैं सात पर्तकपड़े पहने हुए हैं। तो यह पूराना इतिहास हिन्द्स्तान का रहा है रेशम उद्योग के मामले में । लेकिन इसका सत्यानाश तब हआ जब ग्रंग्रेज हिन्दूस्तान में आए। जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के और उद्योगों को उन्होंने खत्म किया उन का सत्यानाश किया उसी तरह से रेशम उद्योग का भी सत्यानाश किया। इसे भी खत्म किया । आजादी के बाद बड़ी उम्मीदें थीं कि हमारा रैशम उद्योग भी बढेगा। लेकिन कोई खास कारगर कदम सरकार की ओर से नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं। आज के जमाने में यह बात जरूर है कि रेशम उद्योग को एक बडी प्रतियोगिता का सामना करना पड रहा है आर्टिफ़िशियल सिल्क से जिस को नायलान और रैंयान कहते हैं। इस के लिए बहत बड़े बडे रिसर्च चल रहे हैं ग्रौर दूनिया के मार्केट को भी यह छाये जा रहा है। इसका मूकाबिला रेशम उद्योग को करना पड़ेगा और सरकार को इसके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा । लेकिन सरकार ने इस ओर कदम नहीं बढ़ाया है। हिन्दूस्तान की उप-जाऊ भूमि जहां कि इंडिजिनस रेशम होता है वहां इसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। लेकिन कोई खास कदम उठाया नहीं जाता। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं भागलपुर में जापानी कोलैबो-रेशन से सिल्क उद्योग की स्थापना की बात थी, वह कहां तक आगे बढ़ी है ? वह ड्राप तो नहीं

हो रहा है? और जब वह बन जायेगातो कितनी उस की कैपेसिटी होगी और कितना वह आगे बढ़ेगा । दूसरी बात—बिहार में ही और जगहें हैं जहां यह रेशम उद्योग बढ़ाया जा सकता है, उस के कारखाने खोले जा सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हं कि क्या उस ने सर्वे किया है बिहार का ? हिन्दस्तान के और इलाकों को छोड़ कर बिहार की ही बात मैं कहता है। मैं बताना चाहता हं उत्तरी बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में जो बूनकर हैं चाहे वह सूती कपड़े के हों या रेशमी कपड़े के हों वह दोनों में बड़े एक्सपर्ट होते हैं जिन की तारीफ 1934 में बाम्बे कांग्रेस में महात्मा गांधी ने खूद को थी जिस का एक लम्बा चौडा इतिहास है। तो उत्तरी बिहार में भी रेशम उद्योग की शुरूआत हो सकती है। इसके ऊपर सरकार ने क्या सोचा है और क्या कोशिश की है ? मैं देखता हं कि यह कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। रेशम उद्योग को बढाने के लिए रिसर्च की बहुत बड़ी जरूरत है। आर्टिफिशियल सिल्क का जैसा कि मैंने कहा मूकाबिला करना पडेगा इंडिजिनस और असली रेशम उद्योग को. इसलिए उस के लिए बहुत रिसर्च की जरूरत है। लेकिन इस विषेयक में कोई खास बात मैं नहीं देखता है। केवल एक नामकरण किया गया कि यहां यहां हमारा इंस्टीट्यूट है । लेकिन और किइनाइस में विकास होगाइस का कोई जिक नहीं है ।

17.00 hrs.

दूसरी बात—जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेशम उद्योग बढ़ाने के लिए रकम रखी गई है उस रकम का इस्तेमाल किस रूप में होगा, स्टेट वाइज किस रूप में इस्तेमाल होगा, मंत्री महोदय इस पर रोशनी डालें। इस विवेयक में एक खुशी की बात सिर्फ यह है जैसा कि मान-नीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि यह जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में भी लागू होगा। अब तक जो विवाद यहां रहा है वह यह कि जो विषेयक आने हैं वह काश्मीर और जम्मू में लागू नहीं होंगे, यह बात उन में लिखी होती है लेकिन यह विधेयक जम्मू ग्रौर काश्मीर में भी लागू होगा यह खुशी की बात है ग्रौर इस का हम स्वागत करते हैं।

जहां तक इसके अन्दर ग्राडिट करने की बात है जब मेरा संशोधन ग्राएगा उस उक्त मैं उसके बारे में कहूँगा लेकिन जब आडिटर जनरल आडिट करेंगे सिल्क बोर्ड के एकांउट्स का और यहां सच इंटरवल की बात आ जाती है तो बड़ा लम्बा इंटरवल की बात आ जाती है तो बड़ा लम्बा इंटरवल आ जाता है। इसलिए ग्रच्छा होता कि समय निर्धारित किया जाता हर तीसरे महीने उनका हिसाब ग्राडिट किया जाता और उसकी रपट आती। और उस ते लेखा जोखा कर के एक नया नक्शा बना कर हम सिल्क उद्योग को आ ये बढ़ाते।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं मोटे तौर पर तो इसका स्वागत कर सकता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस रूप में इस उद्योग को आगे बढ़ना चाहिये उस ग्रोर सरकार का घ्यान नहीं जा रहा है इस ओर खास घ्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, जिसने सिल्क उद्योग आगे बढ़ सके जिस तरह से कि पहले था। इसके साथ-साथ आर्टिफिशल सिल्क (बनावटी रेशम), जो आज दुनिया में छाया हुआ है, के मुकाबले में हमें एक नो-हाउ-परिवर्तन लाना होगा तथा इस पर विचार करना होगा। लेकिन सरकार की ओर से इस तरफ घ्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मोटे तौर पर इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ ।

श्वी हुकम चन्व कछवाय (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल हमारे सामने आया है, जिसके जरिये जो बोर्ड बनने जा रहा है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ.....

श्री चौधरी राम सेवक : बोर्ड कोई बनने नहीं जा रहा है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जहां-जहां बोर्ड बनेंगे, एक तरह से वे परवरिश-खाते हैं । बोर्ड कं बारे में अगर अवल लेनी है तो खादी बोर्ड का नमूना आपके सामने है। इतनी बढ़ी तादाद में घपला वहां पर है, इतना भ्रष्टाचार है, जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं किया जा सकता । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेशम के कीड़े कुछ प्रान्तों में पैदा होते हैं, शहतूत का पत्ता उस कीड़े के लिए ग्रच्छी खुराक है। लेकिन मेरी अपनी जानकारी है कि शहतूत सभी प्रान्तों में बड़ी मात्रा में पैदा नहीं होता है, इस रेशम के कीड़े को अरण्डी के पत्ते पर भी पैदा किया जा सकता है । मैं चाहना हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में खोज करे और अरण्डी हर प्रान्त में पैदा होती है, यह हमारे देश का एक प्रमुख उद्योग है ।

सरकार का घ्यान इस उद्योग में लगे हए श्रमिकों की तरफ नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, आज इस उद्योग में क्या हो रहा है। रेशम के कीड़े पैदा करने वाला व्यक्ति रेशम पैदा कर के एक दूसरे व्यक्ति को देता है, जो उस रेशम से सुत बनाता है ग्रौर सुत बनाकर वह तीसरे व्यक्ति को देता है जो उससे कपडा बनाता है और कपड़ा बनाकर चौथे व्यक्ति को देता है जो उसको मूनाफे से बेचता है । सभापति महोदय, ये तीन व्यक्ति जितना मूनाफा कमाते हैं. उनके मुकाबले चौथा व्यक्ति जो कपडे को लेकर बेचता है, इन तीनों के मुकाबले कहीं ज्यादा मूनाफा कमाता है। मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि यह चौथा व्यक्ति जो उस कपड़ेको अंचे मुनाफे पर बेचता है, उस पर पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिये । इस कपड़े के मुनाफे का अघिक से अधिक लाभ रेशम पैदा करने वाले, उसका सुत कातने वाले, उसका कपड़ा बनाने वाले को मिलना चाहिये । इसके सबन्ध में एक अच्छी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, रेशम से कपड़ा बनाने की जो बात है। इससे मेरा भी सम्बन्ध है। मैं भी एक वीवर हूं। मेरे घर में रेशम का कपड़ा बनता है, लेकिन इस काम में कितनी

Silk Board 298 (Amdt.) Bill

## 299 Central Silk Board (Amdt.) Bill

# [श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय]

कठिनाई होती है इस का अनूभव मैं ही कर सकता हं। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हँ---देहातों के अन्दर आप छोटी छोटी समि-. तियां बनाइये ताकि उनके माघ्यम से इस उद्योग में लगे हए श्रमिकों को विशेष लाभ मिल सके । मैंने सुना है कि सरकार कूछ बड़ी बडी मिलें बनाने की योजना बना रही है, जिससे कि रेशम का कपडा उन बड़ी बड़ी मिलों में बने । इसका नतीजा क्या होगा---छोटे लोग, जो हाथ-कर्घा वाले लोग हैं, हाथ से कमाने वाले लोग हैं, उनका रोजगार *ब*हत बडी मात्रा में छिन जायगा । शायद मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जानते हैं कि आज सारे देश के अन्दर जो रेशम का कपडा बनाने वाले लोग हैं, उनकी किस प्रकार से दुर्दशा हो रही है, उनकी कितनी दयनीय हालत है। ये जो बड़े बडे कपडा मील वाले लोग हैं---ये बूनकरों को बडी तादाद में रुपया व्याज पर देते है। उस रूपये पर काफी व्याज तो उनसे लेते ही हैं, उस के साथ साथ वे उनसे करार कर लेते हैं कि तूम जितना कपड़ा बनाओगे, वह सब हमको मिलना चाहिये, दूसरे के हाथ नहीं बेच सकोगे । वे जीवन भर उस कर्जे के गूलाम होते हैं और गूलामी के तौर पर जो भी कपडा बनाकर देते हैं, उसका उनको कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता है।

अधिक से अधिक लोग इस धन्धे को अपने घर में करें, रेशम से सूत बनायें, रेशम पैदा करें, रेशक के सूत से कपड़ा बनायें—उसके लिए हमें गांधी जी के इन शब्दों को याद करना होगा—बड़े बड़े कल-कारखानों के मुकाबले इनका महत्व इसलिये है कि इनसे हम अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम दि सकेंगे, अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिले, अधिक हाथों को काम मिले—ऐसी योजना हमारी होनी चाहिये । लेकिन मुफे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार इस ओर कोई

# घ्यान नहीं दे रही है।

सभापति महोदय, इस उद्योग ने संसार में बहुत स्याति पाई है, दूनिया के देशों में हमारे देश का रेशम बहत ऊंचा दर्जा रखता है, परन्तू आज उसमें गिरावट आती जा रही है। यह गिरावट क्यों आई है ? इसका मूल कारण क्या है ? इसका कारण यही है कि लोगों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं है. उनको कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती है. उनको कोई इनकम नहीं है, जिस ढंग से उनको पैसा मिलना चाहिए, जैसा उनका गूजारा होना चाहिए वह नहीं है, उन का पेट नहीं भरता है, उनको रोटी नहीं मिलती है। यही इसका मुल कारण है। इसलिए जब सरकार बोर्ड बनाये तो इस पर अधिक से ग्रधिक ध्यान दे कि किस प्रकार से बनकरों को सहायता दी जा सकती है । आज सुबह मैंने सवाल किया था जिसके उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया कि यह बात सही है कि आज लोगों को जिस ढंग से पैसा मिलना चाहिए, उनकी मेहनत का जितना पैसा उनको प्राप्त होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है। उसी के कारण आज सारे देश में निराशा का वातावरण छाया हआ हैं उन बूनकरों में । इसके अलावा एक्साइज ड्यटी भी अधिक मात्रा में लगाई गई है। जहां तक किस्म की बात है, मेरा कहना है कि आज देश में जो इस प्रकार के बडे बडे उद्योग चल रहे हैं उन पर सीमायें बांधनी चाहिए कि इस तरह से इस क्वालिटी का ही कपड़ा आप **बना** सकते हैं, उसके अलावा दूसरा नहीं बना सकते हैं ताकि हथकर्घा वालों को ग्रधिक प्रोत्साहन मिले ।

श्वी राम सेवकः माननीय सभापति जी, डिबेट में जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया है उनकी सरकार अभारी है।...

17.14 hrs.

Re. COMMUNAL RIOTS IN VARANASI श्री स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी (कानपूर) : सभापति