

Mr. Speaker: Let me consider.

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES  
(CONVERSION TO STANDARD WEIGHTS)  
RULES

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Conversion to Standard Weights) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 2760 dated the 19th November, 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. 2533/60.]

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

(1) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th November, 1960, agreed to the following amendments made in the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959, by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd February, 1960:—

I. AMENDMENTS

Clause 1

(i) That at page 1, line 3,—  
for "1959" substitute "1960".

Enacting Formula

(ii) That at page 1, line 1,—  
for "Tenth Year" substitute  
"Eleventh Year".

2. At the same sitting, the Rajya Sabha also further considered the following amendments made in the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959, by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 1959, to which Lok Sabha had disagreed,

and insisted on these amendments:—

II. AMENDMENTS

Clause 2

(i) That at page 1, at the end of line 9, after the word "given" the words "either directly or indirectly" be inserted.

(ii) That at page 2, lines 1 to 6 be deleted.

Clause 4

(iii) That at page 2, clause 4 be deleted.

I am accordingly directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha insists on the said amendments to which the Lok Sabha has disagreed and to return herewith the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959, in accordance with the provisions of rule 130 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha.'

(2) In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Children Bill, 1960, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1960.'

12.05½ hrs.

DOWRY PROHIBITION BILL  
AS RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: I lay on the Table of the House the Dowry Prohibition Bill 1960, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha.

12.05½ hrs.

CHILDREN BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: I also lay on the Table of the House the Children Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): May I know whether a joint sitting of both the Houses will be held during this Session, since the Rajya Sabha have disagreed with our recommendations?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** That question cannot be put here.

**Mr. Speaker:** The President must call for a joint sitting.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Can I have some indication from Government on this?

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** Not in this Session, in any case.

12.06½ hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### DIFFICULTIES FACED BY WOOLLEN MILLS AS A SEQUEL TO GOVERNMENT ORDER

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The difficulties faced by the woollen mills in Northern India as a sequel to Government Order under the Woollen Textile (Production and Distribution Control) Order, 1960.”

I may submit that my calling-attention-notice was specifically in regard to the Kanpur Woollen Mills, under the BIC, which is going to be closed. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly throw some light on that.

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** The different sectors of the woollen industry had been facing some difficulty in obtaining their requirements of various types of worsted yarns. The hosiery industry, in particular, was having considerable difficulty in this regard. The question of taking steps to ensure a balanced supply of the different varieties of yarn was considered at length by the

Government, in consultation with the different interests concerned. In order to ensure this, it was decided that there should be some control on the production of different types of yarn, so that no sector of the industry would be put to undue hardship caused by want of woollen yarn. Therefore, after examining the pattern of production of different types of yarn in the preceding years, and having regard to the requirements of the various sectors of the industry, it was decided that every manufacturer of worsted yarns should produce weaving, hosiery and knitting yarn in the proportion of 47½ per cent, 32½ per cent, and 20 per cent respectively. The Textile Commissioner issued an order under the Woollen Yarn (Production and Distribution Control) Order, 1960, directing manufacturers of worsted yarns to follow this pattern of production from the 1st October, 1960. It is expected that this will ensure a reasonable supply of each type of yarn required by the different segments of the industry.

Representations have been received—as the hon. Member has said, even from the Elgin Mills from Kanpur, to which he made a reference—from a section of the industry, particularly the Composite Mills, that this pattern of production will adversely affect their working, as all the mills may not be equipped with the types of machinery required for producing the different types of yarn and also because this pattern of production will cause difficulties to composite mills which depend on their own production of yarn for working their weaving units and will create also some imbalance in the different sections of the mills. While it may be true that in some cases there may be a real difficulty, it is also probable that some mills are averse to following the prescribed pattern of production, as this would stand in the way of their producing a greater quantity of particular types of yarn which yield a larger profit. The textile Commissioner has been asked to examine the case of each individual mill, and on the basis of