

जो फायरिंग हुआ और १२ आदिवासी मारे गये वह फायरिंग भी न हुआ होता और ये बारह आदिवासी भी न मारे गये होते। आगे ऐसी कोई दुर्घटना न हो उस जिले के अन्दर या और किसी आदिवासी स्थान में, चार साल इस एग्रीमेंट को हुए बीत जाने के बाद भी अब क्या एंथ्रोपोलोजिस्ट एम्बाईट किया जायेगा या नहीं किया जायेगा ?

Some hon. Members rose—

उत्पाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप नए सिरे से फिर डिबेट चलेगी ?

Shri Subodh Hansda (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): On a point of clarification. The hon. Deputy Minister has not replied as to the reaction of the Government to the work of preparation of a consolidated list of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes. Secondly, I raised the point of services. The hon. Minister has stated that no qualified candidate was available for appointment. I would like to say that in the year 1960 in the month of June....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would not allow a fresh speech.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I am not going to make a speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then what is this?

Shri Subodh Hansda: I am giving a concrete example.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That also the hon. Member is pointing out by a speech. He can put a question to the hon. Minister. I will request her to send the answer individually to the hon. Member.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I will finish soon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. The question is:

“That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner

for Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1959-60, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th April, 1961.”

The motion was adopted.

14.58 hrs.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES: COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, on a point of order, I want to submit something on the admissibility of this motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which motion?

Shri Vajpayee: The motion that this Bill should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless that is moved, how can he question it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I feel happy and proud for the opportunity given to me to place the working of this Commission before this august House. Even though normally I am supposed to be associated with many heavy industries, many large-scale industries, where mechanisation and huge investments are the order of the day, I must certainly confess before the House that nothing gives me greater pleasure than my work of looking after the growth and development of cottage and village industries. It is not in any fanatic or dogmatic sense of the word that I am saying this, because, as we all know, during the struggle for freedom, launched by Mahatma Gandhi over a long period of time which was the memorable past, in the history of freedom of people throughout the country, khadi had become the livery of Indian free-

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dom and it had become a symbol of the struggle of the Indian people against the bonds of slavery. It is not because of that that we have undertaken to develop khadi.

15.00 hrs.

There were many more reasons even though the first is far more weighty than the one that I am trying to place before the House. In *khadi* and village industries, *khadi* is the solar system round which all the rest of the village industries revolve as satellites. As Bapu used to say, *khadi* embodies the social insurance of the dynamic planning of India and the industrial democracy that we want to build in this country.

But I must say here that it is one of the most difficult industries to organise. It is difficult to organise these small, scattered, thousands and thousands of *khadi* and village industries in the hearths and homes of the millions of people of this country in the villages. I know it is far easier to organise a machine tool factory or a steel plant, a heavy electrical plant or a drugs or pharmaceutical corporation than to look after these millions of people behind the *charkha*, the *kolhu*, the oil *ghani* and various other handicrafts and village industries.

There is much criticism of the working of this Commission and of the development of *khadi* and village industries in our country. I would like to join issue with them and ask them to show me a parallel in other parts of the world where such a decentralised industry, so widely spread over the whole continent of India, could have been run as this valuable Commission of ours has done in the last five or six years since its inception and by the previous Board.

There is also a feeling that much of the money that is being spent on these industries is not well utilised. Firstly, I know how much money we are investing in other economic enterprises, social enterprises and various

other types of institutional expenditure. Here is a drop in the ocean which the Indian people owe to the poorer and weaker sections of the community who run into 90 to 95 per cent of the people of this country. Yet, sometimes it pains one's heart to see that this sort of small offering of social insurance in dribblets, if I may say so, that this country is offering to those who are not fully employed, who are under-employed or who have not yet received gainful employment in spite of successive planning in this country, is criticised by people sometimes. I know practically all the members of the Khadi Board and the Khadi Commission having been associated with *khadi* activity over decades and having also sold *hundis* in my young age when I was a student as also later on. How dear this activity is to all of us in this part of the world. The composition of the Board could never have been better than what it is today. The most devoted men working in the rural area, who have spent a life time in *khadi* work and have made and spread a real economic and social philosophy out of this support to the weakest sector of the Indian community, are the people who spend every pie with the greatest care which no banker, accountant or financier in this country can ever do. I know them personally and we all know them personally. They are devoted men at whose feet we have worked for years. They are masters of simplicity and of the understanding of the basic issues of these problems who would not like to spend one rupee. Many times I have rather been finding fault with them by saying, "When a scheme is good, why do you worry so much about public wastage and expenditure far in advance of the results that come out of this expenditure?" I have found them to be very cautious, very careful and very thrifty friends who have been working in the field of this particular activity. Therefore I would beseech the forgiveness of the House if I say that in spite of what all we might say here and outside and there may also be some weaknesses here and there

and at many places in these organisations throughout the country, but it needs the enormous support and blessing of this House and more and more constructive suggestions to rectify the weaknesses, if there are any—I know there are many—and at the same time to give the most powerful support of the 440 million people of this country to this work.

The Third Plan, as I have often said, is a heavy industries based plan. The future of India is to be decided in the Third Plan as far as the industrialisation of this country is concerned. Therefore it is all the more necessary for us to be cautious in seeing that the dice is not heavily loaded against the rural areas by neglecting the very sinews of nutrition which is provided to the millions through these crafts, these industries and this khadi work. Therefore with all the emphasis that I can command I can say that in the Third Five-Year Plan rural industrialisation and khadi work will have to be the flagstaff of the economic development of this country. If we neglect these areas and only run after the gigantic plants that we are erecting and which are undoubtedly the monuments of India's adventure and endeavour, if we neglect this which really gives nutrition, life and light to the millions of our countrymen, we would have wasted all our efforts, if I may say so, and we would have also neglected the great revolution that India is passing through today.

Without going into very great details—I have plenty of figures to show what work this Commission has done—I may say that it has provided gainful employment to more than 1.3 million people, as far as direct full and part employment is concerned. The Ambar activity has given employment to more than 3½ lakhs of people. The number of people who are partly employed, semi partly employed and employed for season runs into legion. I cannot give the number because it is rather difficult to calculate that. But we can say that what we could not accomplish in the time of our great Father of the

Nation in spite of all his dynamic leadership, because the circumstances were against us then as we were not the masters of our own destiny; since independence came we, the inheritors of inspiration of freedom from him, the Khadi Commission, this august House and the hundreds and thousands of workers in the villages have been able to achieve now. We have been able to produce almost 12 to 15 times more khadi than at any time during the freedom struggle.

In the case of the Ambar Charkha, the technological advancement and productivity have also been of very considerable value. Those who have dealt with these two types and the various types which are coming up could see the difference in productivity per man-hour and rupee investment between traditional khadi and Ambar khadi.

In the village industries field also they have tried to contribute a great deal. Yet, when I say this I must humbly say to this House that I am not at all satisfied with the quantum, and magnitude of the spread of the work as it should be in this great country of ours. It is not all due to the fault of the Commission. The Commission is only an instrument and a handiwork of the great masses of this country. To the extent that this work could be multiplied in the Third Plan by providing not only more funds but more volunteers, more manpower, more trained personnel and more skilled workers in the countryside, we would have given something of a lasting benefit to those people who still have not got two square meals a day, who do not have real gainful employment and who do not get a living wage.

Therefore in that spirit, in the spirit of humility for the enormous task still lying before this Commission and in the spirit of some sense of fulfilment of what was inherited from the great Father of the Nation not only as a mere political dogma but as a real social, economic, free and effective life, and in the spirit that this is

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a matter of social insurance for these millions, I move this Bill for consideration. The amendments proposed are not of very major value. They are only formal in the sense that we are amending the definition so that we can define and entrust to this Commission any village industry or handicraft not only on a global or continental basis but even on a regional basis. We are also taking power to omit such industries which in the opinion of the Commission and the Government have reached a stage of fruition and where no more work of real development is called for. Therefore that is more of a notional amendment.

The other power that we are taking is of creating the post of a Vice-Chairman with certain executive function. That is because we want to enlarge the work of the leather industry particularly for the community of *chamars*, for Harijan friends and for friends belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are doing the work of tanning and other village industries work so that some more of authorised executives are provided to this Commission who can look after this work more actively. It is our intention to make structural changes in the Commission as we go along the line in order to take the maximum benefit from the amount of money that the House votes from year to year for the work of khadi and village industries. These are very nominal, technical and formal amendments which have all been clarified in the notes on clauses in the Bill itself.

With this spirit of humility and in the spirit that this House will bless the work of this Commission, I beg to move this Bill for consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Shri Vajpayee: According to Item 52 of the Union List, Parliament can frame law in regard to those industries only the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest. I am not aware of any such law having been passed by this Parliament which has declared the control of khadi and village industries to be expedient in the public interest. Hence I maintain that this House cannot proceed with this Bill, as it will amount to encroachment on the powers and rights of the State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the Act is already there. It is only going to be amended.

Shri Vajpayee: I do not understand if any illegality has been committed, that it should continue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not saying that.

Shri Vajpayee: I was not here in 1956. Today I am raising the point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister anything to say on this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As you have rightly pointed out, the Act has already been passed by this Parliament. This is only an amending Bill. When the Act is itself *intra vires* of the Constitution, this point perhaps cannot be raised at this stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which is the Entry he refers to?

Shri Vajpayee: Item 52 of the Union List according to which Parliament can frame laws only in regard to "industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest." All other industries come under the State List.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Concurrent List also.

Industries Commission
(Amendment) Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My only difficulty is that this is an amendment of an already existing Act.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I learn that in 1956 this point was raised and the Speaker ruled that the Bill was in order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will get that information also. I will have it looked into. But *prima facie* I think that because the Act is already there the presumption should be that everything was legal. That is the presumption always. I will have it looked into. In the mean time we can proceed with the discussion.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I was rather surprised that the hon. Minister did not refer to the various clauses which seek to amend the original Act. According to me some of these amendments are of a material nature. As the hon. Minister thought it fit to refer mainly to the report of the Commission, I would suggest that it will be proper if this Khadi and Village Industries Commission's report, which is being submitted to us year after year, is discussed in this House threadbare. I would only say, without any disparagement to the Members of the Commission, that it would be better if this matter is gone into in great detail at least by Committee of the Parliament. I do not know whether the Estimates Committee is going into the working of this.

I can only say this from the experience which we have gained in that part of the country from which I come. One suggestion which has always been made by those who are actually working in this particular industry is that there has been a lot of duplication. I will give one instance. It was felt in one of the blocks that the extension officer for village industries was not necessary and it would be enough if one extension officer was appointed for two or three blocks. Ultimately the particular State Government decided that unless they had a special extension officer for that parti-

cular block, the subsidy or help being extended to them under the various provisions of this Act would not be available to them. In other words, even where there is no need for one extension officer for khadi, an extension officer is appointed. This is from a State where, according to the report also, the production of khadi is the maximum.

That will strengthen my point that in the whole structure of this Khadi Commission, whether it is in the matter of production or in the matter of distribution, it has been over-staffed. We can really serve some of the patriots better by giving them other avenues of remuneration, but we need not set up a Commission in the nature of looking after a business concern and not running it in a business-like manner. That will be my brief comment so far as this particular aspect is concerned.

Again, in the original Act there is a schedule which gives a list of nearly ten industries as village industries. It runs from bee-keeping, cottage match industry, pottery, flaying to ghani oil etc. Originally there were ten such industries, and I believe now it has been extended to twelve. From page 13 of the Annual Report for 1959-60 of the Commission I find that out of Rs. 14.80 crores spent for the twelve industries, the bulk of it is for processing of cereals and pulses and village oil.

We have also got experience of how this is done. I believe that the processing of cereals and pulses includes also the help extended for encouraging handpounded rice. This also shows a certain subsidy which is being given to a type of industry for which there is not much encouragement and it has got to be encouraged by this kind of subsidy only.

Another point I would mention, without giving any figures, is that on page 3 I find that for khadi there is rebate. I mention only these two instances to show that there are several industries which have been tabulated.

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A number of them will have to go. Unless we say that so many industries are kept and we are encouraging them, there is no point in having this processing and the other type of industries which are tabulated in this.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but about hand-pounding of rice there seems to be some misunderstanding. Forty million tons of paddy is grown in the country of which more than sixty per cent is hand-pounded. Therefore the assistance is not superfluous.

Sri Tangamani: Coming to the next point about the purposes-wise disbursement of funds—that is Table 1—we find that out of Rs. 25.38 crores disbursed over a particular period, Rs. 14.03 crores is paid by way of rebates and subsidies. In other words, 55.27 per cent. of the entire grant is spent for rebates and subsidies. That will also show that in the market we are not in a position to compete and that it is only by the subsidies and rebates that they are able to be maintained. So these are the two lacunae which exist when we are trying to help an industry which has got to compete with other industries also.

I would only like to draw a parallel with the hand-loom industry. If the same encouragement is given to the handloom industry, I dare say there would have been not only greater production but the industry would be able to complete even today the target of 250 crore yards, or even more. So the same encouragement which is being given to khadi should also be extended to the handloom. I do see the difference that in the case of Khadi it is the hand-spun yarn. But in spite of that—I am only speaking about the people from the south—the tendency among the people is that those who were regularly wearing khadi, most of them, are going in for handloom 15.20 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

cloth. It may be of interest to the hon. Minister that at least more than 90 to 95 per cent of womenfolk in the South

will not go in for sarees produced in the mills. Most of the sarees are handloom sarees. There is protection to the handloom industry from women. Persons who were in the forefront in the national movement, who were in the habit of wearing khadi are going in for handloom. In other words, the subsidy and rebate which is now being extended to khadi must be on the same lines as the subsidy and rebate which is extended to the handloom. I do not want to strain or develop his particular point.

Another point that I would like to mention is this. The Commission has and, of course, will have to have centres throughout the country. There is also the sales section which is the emporium. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the terms and conditions of service of those people who are employed under the Commission and the terms and conditions of service of those people who are employed in the various emporia or Bhavans are the same. If they are not the same, there is something radically wrong in outlook itself. In other words, those who are directly employed in the Commission, as I have already pointed out, will be over-staffed and the others who are in the emporia or Bhavans are being over-worked. Because, where there is only eight hour work in the case of those under the Commission—the effective work may be even two hours—here, it is more than 8 hours, and effective work will be more than 8 hours. Any one who goes into a busy emporium like the once in Delhi or Calcutta or Madras will agree with me that there is some kind of injustice done to those who are employed in these emporia. This is also a matter which ought to be looked into.

Because the scope of the Bill is limited, I do not want to develop general points about the Commission itself. I dare I dare say many hon. Members will make reference to the various points. We are told that a Vice-Chairman is going to be appoint-

ed in addition to the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Section 4(2) of the original Act says:

"The Commission shall consist of not less than three and not more than five members appointed by the Central Government, one of them being nominated by the Central Government to be the Chairman thereof...."

The maximum is five. Out of the five, we have got a Chairman. Section 5 says that a member other than the Chairman will be appointed as the Secretary. We are coming forward with an amendment saying that out of the other three we will have a Vice-Chairman. Probably we will have a treasurer and probably one member will be on the board. That seems to be a very unusual state of affairs. Maybe the Minister was anticipating me and hence in the defensive. He said the Vice-Chairman will be doing executive work, he will be looking after the Scheduled Castes. Now I am a bit nervous. Can you not entrust the same thing to a member? Why do you want to call him Vice-Chairman? unless there is rivalry among the Members of the Commission and they feel that if they are made Vice-Chairman there is status attached. If it is a question of really executive functions being extended to them, it can be certainly extended to a member. It is already provided in the Act itself. He has not given any cogent reason why in addition to the Chairman, amongst the five members which is the maximum number, a Vice-Chairman is being appointed. That would be my first point. Regarding the second point, that is also a subject matter of amendment. Clause 8 says:

"In section 15 of the principal in sub-section (2) in clause (c) after the words "village industries" the words "or handicrafts" shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted."

The purpose of this is to enable the Commission to undertake marketing or sale of products of handicrafts in its emporia. That, I think, is a good amendment. When we find big emporia are set up in different parts of the country, we are happy to have these handicrafts exhibited. If it is a question of providing employment for some educated unemployed, I have no grievance against that. But, what I find is,—whether it is meant for sales or exhibition, whether we are only exhibiting handicrafts or exhibiting other things also, I do not know -- it could come under the austerity which is attached to the Khadi Commission. If that is the purpose, it is welcome. Let there be a control on the sales and a control on the emporia also. I am going to say something which may not be quite palatable to the Madras Government. The Madras Government has got a huge building for the emporium and can pay Rs. 2400 a month. For saving so, they may accuse me. I find there is so much of luxury. Unnecessarily money is being spent in the name of handicrafts. Handicraft which is a purest thing and which we want to exhibit in the most simple manner, simplicity personified, we are exhibiting in a manner which has nothing to do with simplicity at all. If that is the purpose which is sought to be served by clause 8, I have certainly no objection to this.

My next point is about the amendment sought to be brought in on the question of the two funds which have been set apart. I find going through the various reports that the bulk of the amount is being spent on khadi only. I find in one year, that is, 1959-60, the disbursement for khadi programme was Rs. 14.83 crores out of Rs. 18.98 crores. In other words, the bulk of it has been consumed by khadi and only a very small portion by village industries. If there is difficulty in transferring one amount to the other, probably, an amendment is necessary. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether during a particular period the amount

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that has been set apart in one fund has lapsed or whether the particular head Village industries was not in a position to spend all the amount that has been set apart. If the money that is going to be set apart is in excess in the khadi fund and if that is going to be spent on village industries, probably, I will have no objection to that. I am still not very clear even reading the notes on clauses or the objects for which the amendment has been brought as to why this particular amendment has been brought about. Because, I find, in the original Act itself it is said:

"For the purpose of assisting the Commission in the discharge of its functions under this Act, the then Commission shall have two separate funds to be called the khadi fund and the village industries fund and all grants advances made to the funds, from time to time, by the Central Government for the purposes of the development of khadi or the development of village industries and all receipts of the Commission in respect of khadi or village industries shall be credited to the khadi fund or village industries fund, as the case may be, and all payments by the Commission for or in respect of khadi or village industries shall be made from the appropriate fund."

The present amendment seeks to add that if the amount available in either of the two funds is in excess of the requirements of that fund and the amount available in the other fund is insufficient to meet the requirements of that fund, the Commission may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, transfer from the first mentioned fund the excess amount or such part thereof as may be necessary to the other fund. Here again, I would like to get

fuller details as to which fund was in excess and which fund was not in excess.

My last point is in reference to clause 13. I am glad that clause 13 has come in for amending section 26.

This relates to the rule-making powers of the commission. I do not know whether those rules will govern the working of the commission as well as the working of the board; I do not know also how far the terms and conditions of service of the staff would be covered by these rules. The provision that is now being made in this behalf reads thus:

"Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions . . ."

In other words, the rules are going to be laid on the Table of the House, which is a very salutary thing. I would suggest that the rules must be framed in such a way that they will be exhaustive and they would cover most of the points which I have raised in the course of this brief discussion.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister in brief the purpose for which the various sections are being amended. I would also like him to reply to some of the queries which I have raised. I should say also that it is quite misleading that the hon. Minister comes forward with brief introductory remarks about the Commission only instead of going into the whole working of the commission. I hope that the House will get an opportunity to discuss in full the working of this commission when it discusses the annual report of the commission for the year 1959-60. I

nope also that some committee of Parliament like the Estimates Committee will go into this matter.

Mr. Chairman: Now, Swami Ramananda Tirtha. There are as many as 10 hon. Members wishing to speak. The time allotted for this Bill is only 1 hour. May I suggest that a time-limit of ten minutes may be fixed for each hon. Member?

Shri Tangamani: The time may be extended.

Mr. Chairman: We can carry on with this up to 5 p.m.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): A technical objection has been raised right at the very beginning. Unless you give a ruling on that, is it right for us to proceed further with this Bill?

Mr. Chairman: I understand that the matter which has been raised is being considered. That is what the Deputy-Speaker has said.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad): The hon. Minister has given us a brief idea of why these amendments are being brought forward before this House. He has also stated some of the methods and processes of the functioning and working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

I am very intimately associated with this work, and in my own humble way I have been doing a bit of service. I have been associated with this activity for a number of years, and I can say with great confidence that the khadi and village industries activity has generally come up to our expectations.

You must remember that this is the most scattered industry. It touches every household. It is not a centralised industry. Therefore, those who are responsible for its conduct have to visit every village and every worker and have to augment his skill and

efficiency, both with a view to conducting this industry well and also for maintaining the efficiency and the standard, because unless the products of this industry come up to the standard there will be no market.

Therefore, looking to all these particular and peculiar features of this industry, we have to take into consideration the other aspect, namely the personnel aspect. My hon. friend Shri Tangamani has just said something about the staff. If there is excess of staff anywhere, of course, it has to be removed. But please do not compare the personnel of the khadi and village industries with the personnel that are required for other industries, because here every small process has to be scrutinised and well cared for. Therefore, you have to see this industry with a new outlook because this industry is based on quite a different footing as compared with the other industries.

One of the important provisions made in this amending Bill is in regard to the creation of the post of a vice-chairman. I entirely agree with this suggestion, because the vice-chairman will act as the chairman in cases where the chairman wants to delegate his powers. Unless the denomination or the designation as vice-chairman is there, he cannot function or carry on the activities as chairman. An ordinary member cannot be entrusted with the responsibility which devolves upon the chairman. Therefore, the post of a vice-chairman is being created.

The present chairman, Shri Vaikunt Lal Mehta, has applied himself to this great task with the utmost devotion, in spite of his failing health, because of the insistence of all the workers in the khadi field. It would not be an exaggeration on my part to say that it will be difficult, nay, impossible, to get a person of that high stature and integrity and efficiency like Shri Vaikunt Lal Mehta to take care of this most difficult industry. If I do

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

not divulge a confidential matter, it was on the insistence of the then Minister of Commerce and Industry, and on our insistence that he was persuaded to withdraw his resignation which he had offered because of his failing health. We want his wise counsels and his wise experience to continue for the benefit of this industry. Therefore, to minimise his hardships and also to take care of the various increasing and developing processes that are coming up in this industry, the post of a vice-chairman is being created, and it is a welcome amendment.

Shri Tangamani made some comparison between the khadi and village industries and the handloom industry. In my humble opinion, such a comparison should not be made. Both groups of industry have their own values, and both have their own legitimate spheres in the economy of this country. They have got immense employment potentials. The quantum of income in the handloom industry may be greater, but the expanse or the width or the range of employment potential in khadi is greater.

Look to the figures and remember well that khadi is a sort of social insurance, as the hon. Minister has called it. Do not look at it from the point of view of industry only. However little the amount may be, it does give something to that person who has nothing, who is practically on a starvation level; it may be two annas, or only two pice, but this amount is necessary for him if he is to survive. So this has to be looked at from the point of view of the survival of a certain section of people. After all, what is the amount of the subsidy and the rebate? They are pleading with Government that when khadi has to face competition from textile mills or automatic powerlooms, if, in order to give employment to the poorest section of society, something has to be given by way of help to sustain the industry, it should be given. Let us

not grudge it. If the handloom industry needs anything more, that should be given. I do not stand in the way. But do not put the handloom industry and the khadi industry in the same category. That would be wrong, because we have to look to the figures, to the categories and the strata from which those working in the khadi industry and those who are working in the handloom industry come. In the handloom industry, it is the urban weavers who are employed while in the khadi industry, it is, by and large, the rural sector that is employed. This may not be absolutely true, but this is, by and large, the nature of the work that is being carried on. Therefore, I support this Bill.

There is one thing more. There are two Standing Finance Committees suggested in this Bill. In my view, this seems to be necessary, because though today the bulk of the amount is spent over khadi and there is very little spent so far as village industries are concerned, the amount is going to be augmented. If at all there is something which is not spent from a particular fund, it should be interchangeable. That is all that is suggested here. Instead of coming to Parliament again and getting the grant augmented, freedom is sought to be given to the Commission to adjust the amounts one against the other. That is all that is being sought and it is a very good suggestion.

Clause 14 gives some power to summon meetings of the Standing Finance Committees and also deals with the fees chargeable in respect thereof. This is also necessary, because we have to maintain the genuineness of khadi. Just a few minutes one hon. friend here was suggesting to me, 'Why not allow both hand-spun and mill yarn to be woven together so that the cost may be reduced?' It is not so much a question of cost being reduced in this

unremitting way. The cost has to be reduced by increasing efficiency and adding to the technical improvement of the charkha, not by the spurious method of importing or utilising machine-made yarn. After all, we must know that in this country the economy as it should be developed for the benefit of the poorer sections will not have that mechanised aspect of industrialisation as it has developed in other countries, but it will have to fit in with the rural pattern of this great nation. Ultimately, big machinery is not going to be the panacea. Electric power will have to be decentralised to cover the villages and I can say with full confidence that even in khadi and village industries, electricity will have to play a very great part. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री बाजपेयी : त्नापत्ति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने भावुकता से भरा आ जो भाषण दिया है, उसे सुन कर बड़ा आनन्द हुआ, किन्तु मेरा निवेदन है कि यह भाषण ६ अगस्त, १९६१ को नहीं, १ सितम्बर, १९५६ को दिया जाना चाहिये था, जब यह मूल विधेयक इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया था। इस में सन्देह नहीं कि खादी के साथ हमारी भावनाएँ जुड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन समय आ गया है जब हम आर्थिक प्रश्नों पर शुद्ध आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना प्रारम्भ करें। यह देखना चाहिये कि खादी कब तक सरकारी संरक्षण की बैसाखी के सहारे खड़ी रहेगी, कब तक हम उसे छूट दे कर और सहायता दे कर बाजार में लाने के प्रयत्न में सफल होंगे। अन्ततोगत्वा खादी के अर्थ शास्त्र का ऐसा विकास करना होगा कि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो सके और सरकारी सहायता उस के जीवन का अभिन्न अंग न बन जये। मुझे खेद है कि इस दिशा में जितना प्रयत्न होना चाहिये था, वह अभी तक नहीं किया गया है।

जब मूल विधेयक में संशोधन की बात आई, तो मैं समझता कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के कार्य कलापों में से जो अनुभव प्राप्त हुए हैं, उन के प्रकाश में ऐसे संशोधन उपस्थित किये जायेंगे, जो व्यापक और दूरगामी होंगे, लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर खेद हुआ कि कुछ दिशाओं में यह संशोधन १९५६ के मूल विधेयक से भी खिंचे जाता है। मैं १९५६ के वाद-विवाद को पढ़ रहा था। होना तो यह चाहिये कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों के महत्व को देखते हुए हम उन पर अलग-अलग कमीशन की व्यवस्था करते, जो कि नहीं किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त मूल विधेयक में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के लिये अलग अलग धन राशि रखी गई और विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते समय श्री रेड्डी महोदय ने इस बात पर बल दिया था कि हम जान बूझ कर खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के लिये अलग-अलग फंड रख रहे हैं। और हम नहीं चाहते कि ये फंड मिलाये जायें, क्योंकि हम दोनों के विकास की समान व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस समय जो संशोधन रखा गया है, उस में वे दोनों फंड मिलाये जा रहे हैं। मूल विधेयक में भी यह व्यवस्था थी कि अगर कमीशन चाहे तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति से एक फंड से दूसरे फंड के लिये रूपया ले कर खर्च कर सकता है, लेकिन अब यह अधिकार कमीशन को दिया जा रहा है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले आंकड़े हम देखें। मुझे यह कहने में बिल्कुल संकोच नहीं है कि खादी की कीमत पर ग्रामोद्योगों की उपेक्षा की जा रही है और अब अगर कमीशन को यह भी अधिकार दे दिया गया, तो फिर अधिकतर रूपया खादी पर खर्च होगा, इस में मुझे सन्देह नहीं है। रूपया खादी पर खर्च हो इस का मैं विरोधी नहीं हूँ, लेकिन ग्रामोद्योगों के लिये जो धन-राशि निश्चित की जाती है, वह खर्च न हो और उस में से अधिकतर रूपया खादी पर खर्च किया जाये, इस बात का मैं समर्थन नहीं कर सकता, और इसी लिये मैंने एक संशोधन उपस्थित किया है कि दोनों फंड अलग अलग रहने चाहियें। जब केन्द्रीय सरकार कमीशन को इस बात की अनुमति दे

[श्री वाजपेयी]

सकती है कि एक फंड से दूसरे फंड के लिये रुपया ले लिया जाये, तो कमीशन को इस तरह का अधिकार देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने ऐसे आंकड़े उपस्थित नहीं किये हैं कि जिनसे इस संशोधन से औचित्य को सिद्ध किया जा सके। उन्होंने ऐसे मामले भी नहीं बताये हैं कि रुपया पड़ा रहा हो, रुपया खजाने में वापस चला गया हो और दूसरे मद में रुपये की कमी रही हो, लेकिन रुपया मिला नहीं, क्योंकि कमीशन खर्च नहीं कर सकता था और केन्द्रीय सरकार में अनुमति लेने की कमीशन को सुध न रही। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में और भी जो तथ्य हैं उन पर प्रकाश डाला जाये।

एक वाइस-चेयरमैन महोदय नियुक्त किये जा रहे हैं। पिछले पांच सालों में उन की आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं की गई। क्यों नहीं की गई, हमें मालूम नहीं है। कौन सी नई आवश्यकता आ खड़ी हुई है कि इस पद का निर्माण करने की जरूरत महसूस हुई है? अगर उन्हें गैजेटिव पावर दी जानी है तो अभी तक वे एग्जिक्यूटिव पावर किसके अधिकार में थीं, उन का उपयोग कौन करता था क्या वाइस-चेयरमैन न होने से कोई कठिनाई पैदा हुई है? इस सम्बन्ध में भी इस सदन को अंधेरे में रखा गया है। क्या उनका वेतन होगा, कितना व्यय-भार बढ़ेगा, इस सम्बन्ध में भी हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं दी गई है।

एक बड़ी विचित्र बात यह है कि इस कमीशन से कहा गया है कि अधिक से अधिक पांच सदस्य हो सकते हैं। एक फाइनल एडवाइजर भी नियुक्त किये जायेंगे केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जो आर्थिक मामलों में कमीशन को परामर्श दंगे। और अब सुझाव रखा गया है कि दो फाइनल स्टैंडिंग कमेटीज बनाई जायगी, एक खादी फंड के लिए, एक ग्रामोद्योग फंड के लिए। पांच सदस्यों में से दो कमेटियां बनेंगी। इन कमेटियों का रूप क्या होगा, क्या उन कमेटियों के सदस्य एक

ही तरह के सदस्य नहीं होंगे और क्या पूरा पांच का कमीशन बैठ कर आर्थिक मामलों का निर्णय नहीं कर सकता है, ये सब विचारणीय बातें हैं। ये कमेटियां बनाने की कौन सी आवश्यकता थी? वैसे मैं उसका कोई बड़ा विरोधी नहीं हूँ। आप कमेटियां बना सकते हैं अगर उसकी आवश्यकता हो। लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ इसकी कोई आवश्यकता दिखाई नहीं देती। या तो हम कमीशन के सदस्यों की संख्या बढ़ाने का फैसला करें ताकि कमेटियों में अलग अलग सदस्य निर्णय कर सक नहीं तो अगर खादी की कमेटी में बैठकर उन्हीं सदस्यों को निर्णय करना है जो ग्रामोद्योग कमेटी में बैठ कर करेंगे तो उस सूरत में वे सब मिल कर कमीशन के रूप में ही इकट्ठे बैठ कर फैसला कर सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भी कौन सी नितान्त आवश्यकता आ पड़ी है, इसे सदन के सामने स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जो भी संशोधन उपस्थित किये गये हैं, वे अनावश्यक प्रतीत होते हैं। इनके बगैर कमीशन के कार्य में कोई बहुत बड़ी बाधा उठ खड़ी हुई है, इसका संकेत माननीय मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। होना यह चाहिये था कि पांच वर्षों के अनुभव के प्रकाश में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के मार्ग में आने वाली कठिनाइयों का विचार करके और ग्रामोद्योगों को अधिक बढ़ावा देने के लिए कमीशन के तंत्र में, कमीशन के रंग ढंग में किस प्रकार के परिवर्तन किये जाने चाहिए, इसका विचार करके व्यापक संशोधनों से युक्त एक विधेयक संसद के सामने उपस्थित किया जाता। आज की स्थिति में जो भी संशोधन उपस्थित किये गये हैं, उनके महत्व को सदन के सामने स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है। केवल स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन का उल्लेख करके और उसमें खादी ने जो भाग भ्रदा किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में सदन के माननीय सदस्यों की भावना को स्पर्श करके अगर माननीय मंत्री

महोदय इस विधेयक को पास कराना चाहते हैं तो मुझे कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना है। भावनाओं को ज़बर स्पर्स किया जाता है तो तर्क एक ओर रह जाता है, आर्थिक तथ्य पिछड़ जाते हैं और भावनाओं के साथ सदस्य बह सकते हैं, सदन भी बह सकता है।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Vajpayee raised a point of order that khadi and village industries come in the State list. The same point was raised in 1956 when the original Act was passed. This objection was taken by Shri Sree Narayan Das then. I would point out that Parliament enacted the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act in 1951, and item No. 23 in the schedule of that Act refers to textiles. The Deputy-Speaker ruled out the point of order, and observed thus.

"Objection has been taken by Shri Das that it is not within the legislation in regard to these industries because of Entry 24 in the State List. He says that, unless a declaration is made under Entry No. 52 of the Union List that these industries are of national importance whose control should be regulated by the Union, Parliament has no competence to deal with them. The hon. Minister has said that some of the industries covered under this Bill have already been declared to be of such importance under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. So far as Khadi is concerned, that might be covered by textiles."

So, there is no point in the point of order raised by the hon. Member.

Shri A. C. Guha: While considering this Bill, several points have been raised both by the Minister himself and other Members of the House about the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Khadi stands as a symbol for most Members of this House. It inspired the freedom fighters for 25 years, from

1921 to 1946. Some Members might have left the fold of the Congress, but I think for most of them the charm of Khadi has not yet gone. Shri S. L. Saksena and Shri Ranga, for instance, have left the Congress, but still they stick to the cult of Khadi. The ideology which inspired the freedom fighters and which is the ideology of the party in power, should have some respect and regard from this House and also from the Government. Khadi is the symbol of that ideology.

For the promotion of Khadi and village industries, I think the Government has a moral and also a political obligation. In the course of the programme, it may be that the money may not be used quite economically, there might have been better use of the same amount for other purposes, but still, as a symbol of our freedom fight, I think it will not be quite inappropriate for this House to sanction the small amount of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 crores annually. I think the annual budget is not more than Rs. 20 crores. I cannot say that all of it is wasted. The major portion of it is used in a proper manner and for the economic rehabilitation of our countryside.

Eightyfive per cent of our people live in the villages, and they have only one occupation, namely agriculture. The *per capita* land availability in India is very low, and it is not possible for this huge mass of people to maintain themselves properly, to maintain a standard of living befitting a country like India, only with the help of agriculture. So, village industries have to be encouraged. As far as I know, even in industrially advanced countries like the USA, village industries and handicrafts are subsidised. Everywhere these things are subsidised at the cost of the public exchequer.

Yesterday, on the question of sugar export, it was stated that every country exporting sugar had to subsidise it. Similarly, it is in the pattern of things that village industries have to

[Shri A. C. Guha]

be subsidised, and so I see no wrong if a portion of this Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 crores allotted to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission cannot be properly accounted for from the strict economic or audit point of view. Khadi and village industries have got their economics. But khadi and village industries have been providing employment to lakhs of people. The figure has been given by the hon. Minister; I do not want to quote it again; quite a large number of under-employed persons in rural areas, particularly women get some part-time employment through these industries. So this Commission has been doing very useful work, helping the poorer sections of the people to alleviate their conditions of living and raise their standard of living. Yet, I must also say that even within all its limitations, the Commission should work properly and there may not be any avoidable faults or defects in the working of the Commission.

16 hrs.

Before I say a few words by way of criticism of the working of the Commission, I should say that it is constituted with persons of the highest integrity. I may not know all of them personally. The Chairman is a person of whom any public body can be proud of. As far as I know the members are working as honorary members; three of them may get some allowance of Rs. 500 or so and two others do not get anything as they are not wholtime members. The commission is working in a spirit of service and helping the poorer sections of the people.

About the ambar charkha, I think my hon. friend Shri Tyagi is ready with some figures—I wish to say that the whole programme requires some re-thinking. In the initial stages, I was not very enthusiastic about it but then I found that it was doing some useful work in the rural areas. But there is scope for improvement. The Commission must see that the ambar

charkha given to the people may be properly utilised. My experience is that in the training period, the trainees, especially the women trainees work properly. Even with three months' training they can earn about Rs. 30—40 monthly. But after the training period, when they take their charkha to their houses, they do not work properly; sometimes they work two or three hours for a day or even less. It is a complicated machinery and women cannot handle them easily in the initial stages and the charkha gets out of order. The repair of the charkha was a great difficulty with the village people. I think the commission have now made some arrangements for repairs. Still I think the repair work should be properly attended to so that as soon as the charkha has gone out of order it may be repaired and the spinners may get the help of some trainers or some experts in the process of working it. There should be a sort of a follow-up scheme of the commission in the regions where they have distributed them. I cannot say that the organisations set up in the rural areas work quite properly; they work fairly well but they can do still better and people should put more enthusiasm in their work. The village level workers and the commission should attend to the difficulties of the spinners when they take ambar charkha to their own houses.

The commission is expected to work more expeditiously and more informally than a department.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up. We have to finish the whole thing by 5 P.M.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall take a few more minutes. The work is entrusted to a commission and not to a department because the Commission is expected to work more expeditiously and more informally. But I would like to put before the hon. Minister one experience of my own and I think he would hear me at least on this

point. In a village an ambar charkha training centre was set up and about 8-9 trainees were there in December. I went there and I found them sleeping on the floor. There were no wooden cots or anything of that sort. It was cold in December and January and I felt they should get some wooden cots. I took up the matter and spoke to the Calcutta head office and I also wrote to Shri V. L. Mehta. Eight or nine cots would cost them not more than Rs. 125 or Rs. 150 at the most. I was even ready to pay half the cost myself. But still they say that it is not possible or it is not allowed. The worst part of it is this. I was told that about 16 miles from that place there were some wooden cots in another centre which were not being utilised and these cots were rotting there. Even then they could not be removed to this centre. A Commission should not be run in such a rigid manner. There should be some flexibility and they should look after their own trainers and workers who have been sent to distant places.

I think that they should pay some more attention to the village industries. I do not mean to say greater attention than to khadi. Khadi is the main thing, I know. But I feel that the village industries should get better attention from them. They should try to utilise the available local raw material. They generally confine themselves to the ten or 12 industries mentioned in the schedule. I am glad that this amending Bill is changing that, making it somewhat flexible, so that they can add or delete from the schedule. While taking up some village industries, the Commission should see that the locally available raw materials are utilised and they should set up such industries which could utilise them and not stick to any schedule in the list or framed by the head office at Bombay. Even in the community development schemes I find they have such a schedule and they cannot set up industries according to the suitability of an industry to a particular village. They stick to their list; and that is bad thing for a

department and worse for a commission. They should adjust their schemes to utilise local raw materials and local markets may be created.

In the amending Bill I find something about handicrafts in clause 8. There is some overlapping. Under the same Ministry we have probably the handloom board, the silk board, the handicrafts board and also the handicrafts marketing corporation. This corporation is running at a loss; its loss in the first year was over Rs. 3 lakhs and in the second year, about Rs. 2:50 lakhs. Now again marketing of handicrafts is entrusted to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. It is a clear case of overlapping and I would ask the hon. Minister to examine whether some of these boards can be eliminated or amalgamated.

The Silk Board, for instance, can surely come within this scheme. The Silk Board does not deal with artificial silk or art silk. It only deals with natural silk. So, it can clearly come under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Act. Then the Handloom Board also can come under this Act, because that would help the encouragement and fostering of village industries.

There is one more thing which I would like to point out. Even Gandhiji was not as such opposed to machinery. He has clearly said that "I am not opposed to machinery but I am opposed to machinery making slaves of workers". That should be the criterion or the standard of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Government should not proceed on too doctrinaire and rigid outlook. Their outlook should not be to avoid machinery at any point. They should only see that the exploitation of the village workers by the owner of the machinery is avoided. That is the only point. The exploitation of the village craftsman by the owner of the machinery should be avoided. It is not that any touch of machinery will pollute the whole working of the

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Commission. I suggest that such a doctrinaire outlook should be avoided. I can also suggest that in some cases, small machinery and modern technique should be imported and put under the working of this scheme. That would give a better earning to the village workers and the handicraft men. The point to be remembered is that the village workers, the village handicraft men and the artisans in the village should get a better standard of living through their own work, either during the extra time available after agricultural work is over or if they have no agricultural land, during most of the day. Also, the unemployed rural people could take advantage of these things. It is not that the Commission should proceed on the strict theory of avoiding any touch of machinery.

For example, electricity is now being employed in the villages even by this Commission. If you proceed on the strict basis of non-machine work, then electricity is also to be avoided. So, this is the thin end of the wedge. I hope that there will also be some form of machinery which may be within the capacity of the villagers to possess and handle.

Since you have been ringing the bell repeatedly, I shall conclude.

Mr. Chairman: I have allowed him 17 minutes or so.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall conclude now. There is a standing finance committee which has been provided for. The members of that committee are to be exclusively from the Commission. Why should they be exclusively from the Commission? They may take even outsiders in the standing finance committee or the Chairman may also be given some functions. In the original Act, I do not find any mention about the function and authority of the Chairman. I think there is a lacuna. The Chairman may be given some authority to make day-to-

day payments and sanction things. There is one Chairman, one Vice-Chairman, one Secretary, and there are two standing committees proposed, with a total of five members. There is no use of having too many bodies unless the functions and authority are made clear. With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajanj): Mr. Chairman, Sir I was surprised at the remarks made by my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee. I know the Jan Sangh is not enamoured of things connected with Gandhiji, but I know that the hon. Member comes from Balrampur constituency and knows Gonda district also. There are many places there where I have found the poorest of people living. I know that khadi has been, in times of flood and drought, the one source of sustenance for those people. I am, therefore, surprised to hear his words of opposition to this Bill.

To say that khadi can compete with the big mills is sheer nonsense. Even during the days of Gandhiji, it was the patriotism of the people which gave it protection. It cannot stand in competition with the big mill industry. Now that our own Government has come, I think it is only proper that the khadi industry should be given encouragement and help so as to make it stand on its own feet.

Even now, with all our plans and the big factories that we are erecting—the great steel mills, etc.—we are told that the backlog of unemployment at the end of the Third Plan will be about 10 million. How can you say that these industries, the khadi and handloom industries, which provide the workers with at least two meals per day, do not help in mitigating the rigours of unemployment? I do not think the khadi industry could do so. We should be prepared to suffer, until we can develop the

country to such an extent that everybody is employed and there is no shortage of labour in the industry. In the present condition, I think, the encouragement of khadi and village industries is essential. The philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi was not based on some figment of the imagination. It was based on solid facts and great economists of the world have also subscribed to that view, and have said that it would be to the general good of the country, in its present condition. Therefore, my party supports this measure, and I commend this Bill.

I would like to add one more thing. While the Government are doing something for the poor khadi producer, I would also wish that those connected with this industry in the show-rooms, shops and other places where they sell khadi are also looked after well. The conditions of service of the people who are employed in the emporia and other shops are bad. They have got more hours of work. Their pay-scales should be improved. At present many of them work for 14 hours a day. I know they have got no proper leave rules and no grades of pay as such. When we are amending this Act, I hope the Government will frame rules to the effect that the pay-scales and other conditions of work of the people who are doing very good work in this industry are also improved.

With these words, I commend this Bill.

Shri Tyagi (Derha Dun): Sir, I entirely agree with what my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha said.

एक नया गीत सबस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

श्री त्यागी : मेरे माननीय मित्र, श्री गुहा ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उस से बिल्कुल इतिफाक करता हूँ । मिनिस्टर साहब ने शुरू में बता दिया कि इस कमीशन ने गरीब लोगों को—खास तौर पर उन लोगों को, जिन के यहाँ दस्तकारी नहीं पहुँच सकती—क्या फायदा

पहुँचाया है । लेकिन इस मौके पर मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि खादी और चर्खे की जो स्कीम शुरू में चली थी, वह एम्प्लायमेंट देने के लिये ही नहीं चली थी । स्थिति यह है कि १९२०-२१ में हम ने ग्राम लोगों को यह समझाया था कि साठ सत्तर करोड़ रुपये का कपड़ा हम विलायत से मंगाते हैं—गवर्नमेंट की इनायत से, और मैं तो इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री को क्रेडिट दूंगा कि उस की इनायत से, जहाँ १९२०-२१ में ६० करोड़ रुपये का कपड़ा बाहर से यहाँ आता था, वहाँ उस से कहीं ज्यादा रुपये का कपड़ा हमारे यहाँ से बाहर जाता है । चूँकि उस समय हिन्दुस्तान का एक्सप्लायटेशन होता था । इसी लिये हम ने उस वक्त चर्खे का प्रचार किया था और विलायती कपड़े का बायकाट किया था । गांधी जी का कहना था लोग अपने स्पेयर टाइम में अपने घर में चर्खा चलाये और अपने इस्तेमाल के लिये कपड़ा तैयार करें । वह खदर भंडार के ज्यादा माफ़िक नहीं थे । गांधी जी की विचार-धारा खदर की दुकान खोलने की नहीं थी । वह तो चाहते थे कि बड़े से बड़ा आदमी भी अपने घर में चर्खा काते और कपड़ा तैयार कर के पहने, ताकि हर घर में सैल्फ-सफ़िशेन्सी हो जाये । उन का मन्शा अंग्रेजों के द्वारा किये जा रहे हिन्दुस्तान के एक्सप्लायटेशन को रोकना था । लुई फ़िशर ने जब उन से मुलाकात की थी, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि "मैं मशीन के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ । मैं बिजली से चर्खा चलाये जाने का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं इस शर्त पर उस को मान सकता हूँ कि बिजली हर गरीब आदमी को एवेलेबल हो जाये ।" मशीनी कपड़े की उसी वक्त तक मुखावकत थी, जब तक कि 'एक्सप्लायटेशन' का चांस था, इस बात का डर था कि कुछ आदमी फायदा उठावेंगे और बाकी 'एक्सप्लायट' होंगे । इस लिये वह कहते थे कि इस को ग्राम तौर से घरेलू इंडस्ट्री के तौर पर चलाया जाये ।

इस लिये मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा एप्रोच इस बारे में 'डार्मैटिक' नहीं,

[श्री त्यागी]

बल्कि 'प्रीमैटिक' होना चाहिए। मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कहा है, मैं उस से तसल्ली रखता हूँ। लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब जिस आबो-हवा से आये हैं, जिस आबो-हवा में मरु से पले हैं, वह अभी तक ऐंगी गांधियन आबो-हवा रही है कि मुझे जरा मुश्किल नजर आता है कि उन की तरफ़ का रहने वाला आदमी उस आबो-हवा से ज़रा भी हट जाये। मेरा कहना यह है कि वह खुद इंडस्ट्रीज़ के इन्चार्ज हैं और बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ देश में खोल रहे हैं। वह महसूस कर सकते हैं कि चार छः आने रोज़ पर गांव वालों की तसल्ली करा देना मुश्किल है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गांव वालों की चर्खें में तसल्ली नहीं होगी।

जहां तब: इस कमीशन का तात्पर्य है, उस नें काफ़ी काम किया है और मेरे दिल में उस के लिये कोई नुबता-चीनी नहीं है। न ही मैं इस बिल की मुखाबलप्रत करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी पर कुछ रोगनी डालना चाहता हूँ।

आपकी घानी की ही एक इंडस्ट्री ऐसी है जिस में एक आदमी तीन चार रुपया रोज़ कमा सकता है। जहां जहां घानी का काम चलता है वहां वहां उन लोगों ने सैल्फ-सफ़िशेंसी पैदा कर ली है और जो मिलें हैं आयल की उनके साथ भी वे अच्छी तरह से कम्पीट कर रहे हैं। लेकिन खट्टर की हालत यह नहीं है। हमारे रास्ते में मुश्किल की बात यह है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की मिलों में बने हुए कपड़े का बाईकाट नहीं कर सकते हैं और नहीं कह सकते हैं कि मिलों का बना हुआ कपड़ा न पहना जाये। हमने खुद मिलों को बढ़ावा दिया है, परमिट उनको दिये हैं, लाइसेंस दिये हैं, उनको मशीनरी इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाज़त दी है। हम खादी के नाम पर यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि मिलों का कपड़ा न पहना जाये। हम सिर्फ़ "आइडियोलोजी" के बेसिस पर कह सकते हैं कि गरीब आदमियों

के सहारे के लिए आम तौर से खट्टर पहना जाये। और यह सही पालिसी भी है अगर हम यह कहते हैं कि इससे गरीबों को लाभ पहुंचता है। यह ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है जिस पर एतराज़ किया जाये या मिल के कपड़े से नफरत की जाये। ऐसी हालत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कमीशन है इस कमीशन के सारे आउटलुक को आज बदलने की ज़रूरत है विल्लेज को आप ऐसी इंडस्ट्री दें जिस में काम करके वहां के लोगों की आमदनी कम से कम दो रुपया या तीन रुपया रोज़ हो सके। आज आपके शहरों में मामूली लूला लंगड़ा आदमी भी दो तीन रुपया रोज़ कमा लेता है। ऐसी हालत में क्या हमें यह चीज़ शोभा देती है कि गांव वालों को चार आने और छः आने पर ही तसल्ली दे दें। इससे हमें कभी भी तसल्ली नहीं हो सकती है। आज गांवों के अन्दर कोई अच्छी इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। मैं शाह पाहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि शहर वालों को सौ, सौ रुपया माहवार आमदनी हो जाये और गांव वालों को सिर्फ़ ३०-३५ रुपये ही हो और उनको कहा जाए कि इस पर ही तसल्ली कर लो, तो ऐसा कहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए अगर आपका चर्खा वहां जाना है या और कोई इंडस्ट्री वहां जानी है तो उसको आप शौक से ले जायें लेकिन उसके साथ साथ बिजली से चलने वाली इंडस्ट्रीज़ भी ले जायें, छोटी-छोटी मशीनें भी ले जायें, बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें भी ले जायें, बड़ी-बड़ी मिलें भी ले जायें ताकि उनके जरिये से गांव वालों को भी कुछ न कुछ काम मिल सके। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ जितनी हैं वे रहनी चाहियें लेकिन बजाय इसके कि तमाम इंडस्ट्रीज़ को शहरों में "कंसेंट्रेट" किया जाये, उनको गांवों में भी फैलाया जाना चाहिये ताकि वहां जो सरपलस लेबर पड़ी है और जिसके पास करने के लिए कोई काम नहीं है, उसको काम मिल सके। जो आपकी पालिसी है, वह बदलनी चाहिये। इस कमीशन ने एक नई स्कीम निकाली है जिसका नाम है "नया मोड़"। इस नई स्कीम के बारे में पैमफ्लेट हमें बांटे गए। स्कीम

अच्छी है, गांधी जी की आइडियोलोजी के मुताबिक है इस स्कीम का मकसद यह है कि एक एरिया में, एक हिस्से में सैल्फ-सफिशोसी कम्पलीट हो जाए, यानी जो जुलाहा वह कपड़ा बनाता है वह ज्यादा तर वहीं खप जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो "नया मोड़" की स्कीम है यह उनको तबाह कर रही है। इसकी वजह यह है कि जो वहाँ चीज पैदा होती है उसके दाम वहीं अच्छे नहीं मिल सकते हैं। हमें इजाजत होनी चाहिये कि शहर में अगर उस चीज के दाम अच्छे मिल सकते हैं तो वहाँ जाकर उसको बेच दें। अगर आप पाव-दी लगा देंगे कि तुम्हारी मार्किट भी गांव वाली हो गई है तो उसके वहाँ पैसे अच्छे नहीं मिल सकते हैं क्योंकि वहाँ पर परचेजिंग पावर नहीं है। इस तरह से उनकी आमदनी खराब हो जाएगी। इस वास्ते यह मामला बहस तलब है कि यह जो नई स्कीम है यह वाकई में चालू करने लायक है या नहीं। मान लीजिये कि मैं वहाँ तेल बनाता हूँ और उसको मैं पास में शहर जा कर नहीं बेच सकूँगा तो मुझे वहाँ उसके दाम कम मिलेंगे और यह मेरे लिए नुकसानदेह चीज होगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह "नया मोड़" की जो स्कीम है यह किस किस की है, क्या इस पर भी आपने विचार किया है? सैल्फ-सफिशोसी जितनी हो सकती है, उतनी हो जाए, यह तो अच्छी बात है लेकिन अगर आप मजबूर करते हैं किसी आदमी को कि तुम को वहीं अपनी बनाई हुई चीज को बेचना पड़ेगा और वहीं पर इसकी खपत होगी, तो उसका वह काम पनप नहीं सकेगा। वह तभी पनप सकता है जब उसको बेचने के लिए मार्किट खुली हुई हो। अगर वहीं पर उसको बेचना हो तो चाहे बड़ी दस्तकारी हो या छोटी, चल नहीं सकती है। उस चीज को मार्किट करने की उसको पूरी छूट होनी चाहिये। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस नई स्कीम पर फिर से विचार किया जाए। और पार्लिमेंट के कुछ मੈम्बरों की इस बारे

में सलाह ले ली जाए और सलाह लेने के बाद ही उसको अमल में लाया जाए, उसको इम्प्लिमेंट किया जाए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर गौर करने की कृपा करेंगे।

आपने मुल्क की इण्डस्ट्रीज को जिस तरह से तरक्की दी है, वह चीज एक यादगार बन गई है और उस पर सभी को गर्व है। जहाँ आपने इनको इतना बढ़ावा दिया है, वहाँ जब मैं गांवों की ओर, देहातों की ओर देखता हूँ तो मुझे शर्म आती है कि वह चीज देहातों में नहीं हो सकी है। देहातों में तो अकेली यही चीज है। उनको इसमें जो थोड़ा बहुत मिलता है उसकी मुखालिफत करना तो मुश्किल चीज है और यह अनपैट्रियोटिक भी होगा लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आपकी एप्रोच प्रैगमैटिक एप्रोच होनी चाहिये।

आपके जो कार्यकर्ता हैं उनमें भी आप ज़रा नया मोड़ वाली बात लायें। आपके जो आर्गनाइजर हैं वे तमाम दिल्ली, अहमदाबाद, बम्बई, कलकत्ता वगैरह बड़े शहरों में से आते हैं, वहीं से लिए जाते हैं। शहरों के अलावा भी वे लिए जाने चाहियें और इस मामले में लोकल सैल्फ-सफिशोसी हमें अचीव करनी चाहिये। गांवों के रहने वालों को ज्यादातर नौकरियां मिलनी चाहियें, आर्गनाइज करने का काम भी उनके सुपुर्द होना चाहिये। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस बारे में माननीय मन्त्री जो जरूर गौर करेंगे।

यह जो खादी इवैल्युएशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, इसके सफा ६७ पर पैरा १३१ में यह लिखा हुआ है :—

"The analysis presented above shows that roughly about 40 per cent ambars distributed lie wholly idle. 60 per cent of the so-called active ambars are worked as a rule for less than three hours a day. Effective employment on the basis of 4 hours' work a day would appear to be not more than 110 days. In terms of man-days of 8 hours a day, employment provided would be only 55 days in the

[श्री. त्यागी]

year. The average earning of an ambar works out to about Rs. 53 per year."

If the ambar charkha gives only Rs. 53 per year, one cannot totally depend on it. They have got side-business: this is only a little additional income they make. I can understand it: it is not as if I am not appreciative of it. But the industry must be so devised that one man can depend absolutely on that industry.

मेरा कहना यह है कि जितनी धरेलू दस्त-कारियां अपने वहां चलाई हैं, वे सब ऐसी होनी चाहियें कि अगर वे उनमें पूरा समय लगा दें, आठ घंटे लगा दें तो उनको दो चार रुपये रोज की आमदनी हो सके। आठ घंटे लगाने पर भी पूरी आमदनी उनको नहीं हो सकती है। जो अम्बर चर्खे बाटे गए हैं उनमें से ४० परसेंट खाली पड़े हैं। इस तरह की बातें जरा तकलीफ देने वाली होती हैं क्योंकि काफी रुपया हम खर्च कर रहे हैं।

अभी हम खादी इण्डस्ट्री को जो चला रहे हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि हम उसको पब्लिक एक्सचेंजर के जरिये फीड कर रहे हैं। इस बात को मैं चाहता हूँ कि अच्छी तरह से समझ लिया जाए। ४० परसेंट अम्बर चर्खे आइडल पड़े हुए हैं। इसके अलावा खट्टर के अन्दर हमने सन् १९५७ से १९६० तक १४ करोड़ रुपया रिबेट के तौर पर दिया है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जितनी खादी तैयार हुई और जिसको हमने शहरों में बेचा, उसमें पहनने वालों को हमने १४ करोड़ का रिबेट दिया। यह रुपया टैक्स की शकल में वसूल किया गया था जो हमने खर्च किया। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जो खादी की कीमत थी उससे उसको चौदह करोड़ कम में हमने बेचा। इसका क्या मतलब हुआ कि खादी पहनने वालों को आप रुपये में छः आना और पांच आना रिबेट दें। यह कब तक चलेगा? पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर हम इकोनोमी की बात करते हैं। यही नहीं बल्कि

हमारा देश मकरूज हो गया है। देश पर कर्ज का बहुत भार चढ़ गया है। उस कर्ज का सूद ही इतना है कि जो हमारा रेवेन्यू है, वह उसको अदा नहीं कर सकता है। हमारी नेशन मकरूज हो गई है। फ्यूचर प्रासपेक्टिविटी के लिये हमने इसको मार्टगेज किया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि जब हमारी इकानोमी बढ़ेगी तो उसके जरिये से हम कर्जा भी उतार सकेंगे और आइंदा के लिए खुशहाल भी हो सकेंगे। इसी उम्मीद पर कोई भी कर्जा लिया जाता है। बिला वजह कोई नेशन ऐसा नहीं करती है। इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि जो रुपया है वह ऐसे काम में लगाया जाए जो काम कि जल्दी से जल्दी आमदनी दे सके ताकि हम कर्ज को अदा भी कर सकें और चीजों का एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकें और साथ ही साथ हमारी हालत भी अच्छी हो सके। इस इण्डस्ट्री के अन्दर हम कर्ज के रुपये को ही करीब करीब एक तरह से बांटते हैं, सबसिडी के तौर पर और तब कहीं जा कर यह इण्डस्ट्री चलती है। आप ल्याल करें कि इस बीच में १४ करोड़ रुपया हमने सबसिडी के तौर पर दे दिया

श्री० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने में भी मदद की।

श्री त्यागी : अगर बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने की ही बात है तो यह जो फायदा पहुंचाया गया है। शहर वालों को ही क्यों पहुंचाया गया है। यह जो १४ करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है यह खादी पहनने वालों को ही दिया गया है . . .

श्री अ० च० गुड : स्पिनर्ज को भी लाभ पहुंचा है।

श्री त्यागी : उन को तो लाभ तब पहुंचता अगर उस को ज्यादा कीमत अदा की जाती और कपड़ा मंहगा बेचा जाता, उस की कीमतें बढ़ाई जातीं। उन को तब फायदा पहुंचता अगर उन्होंने जितना काम किया उस से ज्यादा उन को रुपया दिया जाता और बढ़ी

हुई कीमतों पर बेचा जाता। लेकिन उस को बढ़ी हुई कीमत पर हम ने बेचा नहीं। बल्कि दूसरे आदमी को सस्ती बेच दिया। उस के बाद ६ करोड़ रुपया ट्रेनिंग के ऊपर खर्च हुआ। डेवलपमेंट स्कीम पर १ करोड़ २२ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ। लेकिन इस ४६-४७ करोड़ के हिसाब में नेट इन्वैस्टमेंट ५ करोड़ रुपये का है। इस इंडस्ट्री की खूबी यह है कि इस में एक रैंडिकल सी बात है। इस में साढ़े पांच करोड़ का टोटल इन्वैस्टमेंट हुआ और ४० करोड़ इंडस्ट्री के आउट टर्न का मिला कर खर्चा हुआ। इस हिसाब से भी देखा जाना चाहिये चाहे उस में कितना भी सैटीमेंट एटैच्ड हो और गांधी जी का नाम एटैच्ड हो : जब हम मकरूज नेशन हैं तो ऐसी हालत में हम इस इंडस्ट्री की कब तक चलायेंगे। खादी कमीशन को एक मनेडेट यह मिलना चाहिये कि कुछ अर्से के बाद उन की यूनिट सैल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जानी चाहिये ताकि फिर बगैर रिबेट के वह चल सके। अगर खद्दर इस हिसाब से बेचा गया और उस में करोड़ों रुपये का रिबेट बांटा गया तो मेरा ख्याल है कि यह इंडस्ट्री चल नहीं सकेगी और यह नुकसान का काम होगा यह सैल्फ सफिशिएंट नहीं है और इस में तबाही आ जायेगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस इंडस्ट्री को हम को ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से इंडस्ट्रलाइज करना चाहिये। चर्खे को, खद्दर के काम को और जो इंडस्ट्री है उस को भी ऐसे तरीके से चलाना चाहिये जो रुपया लग रहा है उस में से अगर कुछ बचे नहीं तो कम से कम उस में सैल्फ सफि संपंशी तो इतनी आ जाये ताकि यह कमीशन जल्द से जल्द अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके। इस बात पर मैं खास तौर से जोर देना चाहता हूँ।

वैसे जहाँ तक बिल का ताल्लुक है उस में जितने क्लाजेज हैं वह कमिशन के काम को आसान करने में मदद करते हैं इसलिये मैं उन तमाम क्लाजेज को सपोर्ट करता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि इस पालिसी के मामले पर बहस हो कि आया हम

खद्दर को उसी पुराने तरीके से कंजरवेटिव और औथोडोक्स के ढंग से देखेंगे या आजकल के नये हालात की रोशनी में देखेंगे। जब एक तरफ बहुत तेजी के साथ इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हो रहा है तब यह कहां तक मनासिब होगा कि हम इस खद्दर की इंडस्ट्री को उसी पुराने ढंग से चलायें ? इस इंडस्ट्री को आजकल के नये हालात की रोशनी में ऐसा बनाया जाये ताकि गांव गौरव के साथ इस इंडस्ट्री को अपना सकें ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो खादी ग्रामोद्योग संशोधन बिल सदन में प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसके अनुमोदन के लिए मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ।

क्लास ८ में बताया गया है कि हैंडी-क्राफ्ट्स की चीजें भी अब इम्पोरियम में रक्खी जायेंगी। यह ठीक बात की जा रही है। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से इसकी व्याख्या थोड़ी मांगूंगी कि हैंडीक्राफ्ट में कपड़े की भी चीजें हैं, हमाल वगैरह हैं और दस्तकारी की भी कई चीजें हैं और इसलिए मैंरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप इस की व्याख्या करें कि ऐसा न हो कि खादी कमीशन को बाद में कुछ दिक्कत आये क्योंकि लकड़ी, तांबा, कांसा, पीतल और अन्य बहुत सी ऐसी हैंडीक्राफ्ट की चीजें हैं जो कि इम्पोरियम में रखते थे। उस में कुछ आडिट वालों की दिक्कत थी। अब यह जो संशोधन लाये हैं उस के द्वारा मुझे आशा है कि खादी कमीशन को बहुत आसानी हो जायेगी और वह चीजें वहां रह सकेंगी।

क्लास ९ में यह कहा गया है कि कमीशन खादी या विलेज इंडस्ट्री के विकास के लिये गवर्नमेंट या किसी भी व्यक्ति से गिफ्ट्स, डोनेशन या ग्रान्ट्स ले सकता है। ऐसी व्यवस्था करने से बहुत फायदा होगा और ऐसा मैं अपने जाति अनुभव के आधार पर कहती हूँ क्योंकि शुरू से मैं ने एक छोटी सी अस्था चलाई है और उस में काफी काम किया है मुझे उस में काम करने और उस को चलाने

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। और मैं सारी दिक्कतें इस की जानती हूँ। जनता कोई दान देना चाहती है या गवर्नमेंट कोई ग्रांट देना चाहती है जो उस में बहुत सी दिक्कतें आती हैं और इसलिये यह जो संशोधन आप ने किया है यह स्वागत योग्य है और उस के द्वारा आपने कमीशन को बहुत आसानी दी है और उस के लिये मैं आप की आभारी हूँ और मैं आप का धन्यवाद करती हूँ।

तीसरा संशोधन खादी फंड के बारे में है। इस के बारे में हमारे श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा कि यह खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के फंड क्यों मिला दिये गये। अब पहले इनके एक न होने से और अलहदा अलहदा होने से बहुत सी दिक्कतें आती थीं और मैं श्री बाजपेयी से यह कहूंगी कि अगर वह इस काम में होते तो जो हमारी कठिनाइयाँ हैं उन को वह समझ सकते थे। हमारे १२ ग्रामोद्योग हैं जैसे पिछड़े हुए इलाके में जा कर ग्रामोद्योग शुरू करना, कहीं तेलघानी का काम तो कहीं धान की कुटाई और कहीं साबुन बनाने का धंधा तो कहीं पर चमड़े का काम शुरू करना होता है और मैं जानती हूँ कि उन के रास्ते में कितनी दिक्कत आती हैं। अपने देश की घरेलू दस्तकारियों की चीजों की ओर यहाँ के लोग आस उठा कर देखना भी नहीं चाहते थे, क्योंकि उस जमाने में जब कि हमारे देश के अन्दर बाहर से चीजें आती थीं तो लोग उन विदेशी चीजों को ही पसन्द करते थे और वह अपने देश की बनी हुई चीजें खरीदना पसन्द नहीं करते थे। यह खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि हमारी सरकार का ध्यान घरेलू कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन देने की ओर गया है, लेकिन अभी भी उन के रास्ते में बहुत दिक्कतें आती हैं। लोगों को घरेलू दस्तकारियों में काम करने के लिये तैयार करना होता है क्योंकि लोग तैयार नहीं होते हैं। इसके अलावा जो घरेलू चीजें बनें उन की बिक्री को भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और लोगों को

अपने देश की घरेलू दस्तकारियों द्वारा बनी हुई चीजें ही खरीदने के लिये प्रेरित करना होता है।

इसमें सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह थी कि जो हमारे ग्रामोद्योग की चीजें हैं उनमें अगर कुछ फंड बच जाता था और खादी में ज्यादा खर्च हो जाता था और खादी में पैसे की कमी पड़ जाती थी तो जरूरी रूपया ऐक्सेस फंड से कमी वाले फंड में ट्रान्सफर नहीं हो पाता था लेकिन जब क्लॉज १० के द्वारा यह दिक्कत हटा दी गई है। पहले इसके लिये सरकार से आज्ञा लेनी पड़ती थी। कमीशन खुद इसको नहीं कर सकता था और जब सरकारी दफ्तरों में कागज जाते थे तो उसके फैसला होने में बहुत समय लग जाया करता था। इसलिये यह संशोधन स्वागत योग्य है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस काम में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो और एक फंड दूसरे फंड में शामिल कर लिया जाय।

हमें जो आपने इतनी आसानियाँ दी हैं उसके लिये मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ। श्री त्यागी ने जो खादी के नये मोड़ के लिये कहा उसे मैंने ध्यान से सुना। अब मैं यह तो दावा कदापि नहीं कर सकती कि मैं इसकी बाबत उनसे ज्यादा जानती हूँ लेकिन १५ साल से ज्यादा समय मुझे भी इस लाइन में आये हुए हो गया है और मैं यह कहने पर मजबूर हूँ कि उन्होंने खादी में छट का जो इतना विरोध किया वह क्यों किया? अब तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इतनी खादी का उत्पादन हो रहा है और हम चाहते हैं कि सरकारी योजना के साथ हर एक विकास खंड मिल कर यह काम वरिष्ठ और खादी के वितरण और बिक्री की समुचित व्यवस्था हो। श्रद्धा सनात तो यह है कि जितनी खादी हम गांव में उत्पन्न करते हैं तो उसकी सपत गांवों में तो होती नहीं है क्योंकि गांव वाले उसको पसन्द ही नहीं करते हैं और वे बाहरों में लाकर हमको बेचनी पड़ती है। उन्होंने

खादी की बिक्री में छूट दिये जाने का विरोध किया। लेकिन अब किया क्या जाय ? अगर खादी में छूट न दी जाय तो लोग इसको खरीदेंगे नहीं। वैसे तीन आने की छूट देने से कोई खास फरक नहीं है लेकिन लोगों का दिमाग कुछ इस तरह का है कि जिस चीज में उनको छूट मिलती होगी उस चीज को वे खरीद लेते हैं। दरअसल तीन आने की छूट कोई खास चीज नहीं है। एक गज खादी बनाने में मैं समझती हूँ कि करीब १३ आने खर्च हो जाते हैं जो कि किसान से लेकर रंगाई वाले, कताई बनाई वाले और धोबी इन सब की जेब में आता है। यह पैसा किसी बड़े धनवान की जेब में नहीं जाता है। उसमें जो दफ्तर बनाने के लिये खर्च होता है वह तीन आने। रिबेट देकर गवर्नमेंट उसको पूरा करती है। तीसरी योजना में कहा गया है कि खादी पर यह छूट कम कर दी जायेगी और मैं समझती हूँ कि इससे दिक्कत पैदा होने वाली है। वैसे यह हम सब की दिली स्वाहिश है कि खादी स्वयं अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो और जो उसके अपने गुण हैं उनके बल पर वह स्वयं बिना सहारे के खड़ी हो सके। लेकिन उसकी बिक्री के वास्ते हमें उचित व्यवस्था करनी होगी। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार द्वारा कोई ऐसा बिल लाया जाय जिससे खादी को प्रोत्साहन मिले। मैं तो चाहती हूँ कि सरकार के जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के और राज्य सरकारों के, वहां पर यह खादी आवश्यकता अनुसार अपनाई जाय।

हमारे माननीय मंत्री ने २ अक्टूबर को ए. प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए यह कहा था कि सरकारी काम के लिये ६६५०६ लाख रुपये की खादी सन् १९५९-६० में मंत्रालयों ने खरीदी थी। अभी मैंने सन् ६०-६१ के जो आंकड़े देखे हैं उससे पता चलता है कि सबसे ज्यादा खादी रेलवे मंत्रालय ने खरीदी है।

डाक-तार लिभाग ने भी काफ़ी खादी खरीदी है।

श्री त्यागी : क्या उनको भी रिबेट दिया गया ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : रिबेट सबको मिलता है। यहां पर सरकार की एक जेब से पैसा निकल कर दूसरी जेब में चला गया। इसीलिये मैं चाहती हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इसमें सहायता करे कि सरकार का हर एक मंत्रालय और विभाग खादी की खरीद करे। इसके साथ ही साथ खादी कमीशन से भी मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह खादी के स्टैंडर्ड को ऐसा बनाये कि यूनिफ़ॉर्म के उपयुक्त कपड़ा तैयार हो। ऐसी खादी नहीं होनी चाहिये कि ढीली ढाली बर्दियां बनें, जो जल्दी फट जायें।

साथ ही मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ भी दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि कमीशन के उत्तरी क्षेत्र में, जिसमें काश्मीर भी है, बूलन खादी का बहुत उत्पादन हो रहा है। जहां तक पहाड़ी इलाकों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं शुरू से सोचती थी कि गांव वालों के लिये क्या काम शुरू किया जाये। बहुत विचार करने के बाद मुझे खादी का रास्ता नज़र आया। गत वर्ष मैं बड़ी दूर पहाड़ी इलाकों में गई, जहां किसानों के घरों में खड़ियां थीं, लेकिन उन नहीं थी। जब उन होती हैं, तो बाहर के व्यापारी उसको ले जाते हैं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में काम शुरू किया और मुझे खुशी है कि हजारों रुपये की खादी वहां बनी और गरीबों को काम मिला। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उत्तरी क्षेत्र में जो बूलन खादी बन रही है, इसलिये सरकारी विभागों को उसकी बर्दियां बनवाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और इस प्रकार उन लोगों को सहायता करनी चाहिये। मुझे आशा है कि इस हाउस के माननीय सदस्य खादी को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देंगे। अब वह समय नहीं है कि जब यह उचित समझा जाता था कि खादी किसी

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

संस्था का काम है। अब तो देश की आर्थिक दशा का सुधार करने के लिये और गांवों का विकास करने के लिये खादी को प्रोत्साहन देना आवश्यक है।

त्यागी जी ने कहा कि गांवों के लोगों के लिये आठ दस आने रोज काफी नहीं हैं और उससे उन लोगों की तसल्ली नहीं होगी। मैं इस बात को मानती हूँ और मुझे इस बात का दुःख भी है लेकिन मैं उनसे कहती हूँ कि वह कोई ऐसा तरीका बतायें कि गांव वाला आठ दस आने के बजाय दो रुपये रोज कमाये। मेरा ख्याल है कि सरकार उनके मुद्दाव को मानने के लिये तैयार होगी।

श्री त्यागी : होज़री की छोटी मशीनें वहां लगवा दी जायें।

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : सवाल यह है कि उनका प्राइक्शन कहां जायेगा। गांवों के लोग तो चर्खों के सिवा कोई बात नहीं समझते। वहां अच्छी चीज पैदा नहीं हो सकेगी और जब इतना प्राइक्शन होगा, तो हम उस को बाहर नहीं भेज सकेंगे। जब शहरों की बनी हुई चीजें बाहर नहीं जाती हैं और वापस कर दी जाती हैं—अभी आगरा के जूते वापस कर दिये गये—तो गांवों के मोजे आदि कैसे भेज जा सकेंगे ?

अब अम्बर चर्खों में काफी सुधार हुआ है और छः तकले वाला चर्खा बना है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि उस से गांव वाला दो तीन रुपये रोज कमा सकता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि वह उस पर यह रोक अवश्य होनी चाहिए कि वह शहरों में न आये, वरना शहर वाले दो तीन रुपये के लिये उस को हड़प जायेंगे और गांव वालों को कुछ नहीं मिलेगा।

मैं ने इस बारे में बहुत कुछ कहना था, लेकिन चूंकि समय कम है, इसलिये मैं समाप्त

करती हूँ। आप ने जो समय दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am very grateful to the hon. House for the unanimous support given to this amending Bill; even support by Shri Vajpayee, even though he objected to certain matters on technical and legal grounds.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Do not depend upon that support.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We do not grudge the support, wherever it comes from. I can assure the House that it has never been the intention, either of the Government or of the Khadi Commission, to depend entirely, as Tyagi rightly stated, on emotion being the staff of life, even though it is so in practical life. Even though sentiments play a great part as a driving force in all our life, we do believe that a lasting solution of the poverty of this country can only be on economic, and that too solid economic, facts and grounds. To that extent, I can assure him that mechanisation has been accepted by the Government of India and the Khadi Commission, including all its members. I say this because I have talked with each one of them individually, the members of the State Khadi Boards and the Khadi Board attached to the Commission and they have stated that they have no objection at all to mechanisation being introduced in the village industries including Khadi.

But the question of questions is how much have we done in the field of rural electrification that I, or any one else, can force them to mechanise faster than the physical environments. After the two Five Year Plans of India, not more than 23,000 villages out of 5½ or 5 lakhs of villages have been electrified. At the end of the Third Plan, with the massive investment on electrification and raising the power potential from 5.8 million kw to 13.6 million kw, we would not take elec-

tricity to more than 40,000 to 42,000 villages. When that is so, the country will have to provide to the weaker section of the community which, as Guhaji has stated, constitutes 80 to 85 per cent. of the people of this country, the wherewithal or living and a decent living too. Therefore, it is with that primary motive of economic and, as I said, social insurance that we are trying to integrate and harmonise the working of the six boards, including the Khadi Commission, on such a big scale. I can assure him and the several other hon. Members that the Ambar Charkha, which today are lying idle, as rightly pointed out by the evaluation committee, because in the early stages they had to distribute a large number of them, are being withdrawn and are being re-deployed with active workers rather than the early trainees, to whom the Ambar Charkha had been given.

Even in the field of rebates and grants—I am glad that Shibbanlalji and others have replied to that adequately—the whole history of industrialisation all over the world, including India, is a history of protection for the weaker against the stronger. Even the sugar industry which has been mentioned here, the textile industry which we all know, the industries with which I am connected in every field, whether it is machine tools or industrial machinery, every one of them have been protected over long periods, decades after decades. Since the Tariff Board was appointed in the second decade of the century, for the last thirty or forty years after the Tariff Board became the Tariff Commission, this House has been presented with tariff amending Bills by me and my predecessors from year to year. That history is a long history of tariff protection. Even on the global basis, all the different common markets and all these different alignments try nothing else but to build a wall of protection for those who are within the four walls of that particular area as against the rest of the world.

Therefore, I will beseech and plead the blessings of this House in this

matter, for this is no protection at all. This is the service that the community has to render to the weaker sections and it is more an obligation discharged in a graceful way rather than some charity or some doles being given by some who are in possession of it to those who are not having it. Therefore, I dislike the word "subsidy" or "grant". This is only an atonement by those who are better-placed to offer the wherewithal of life for those millions and millions of our countrymen who are denied it by the historical process of law and under-developed growth over the last 300 to 500 years. It shall be our endeavour to see that this process is brought to an end as early as possible. Even so, during our life-time, may be many more Five Year Plans to come, the process of changes sociological transformation being the only solution for technological deployment will have to continue. After all, in all productive enterprises technological development is the function of social growth. The more the society grows, the greater and stronger becomes the instrument of production; the inferior apparatus gives place to the superior one. The inferior techniques are replaced by superior and more advanced techniques. It cannot be done in a day. You cannot hustle all the weaker instruments and destroy them without an alternative fruitful employment. Therefore, what is required in this connection is a real, scientific, rational approach to this problem and its implementation in that direction.

There is no room for sentiments of a pure nature in this case. There is no room for some dogmatic or fanatic approach because Mahatma Gandhi had said so or because one comes from a particular part of the country where perhaps that particular approach is more acceptable. I do not think so. I have travelled the whole sub-continent of India from one place to another. Khadi and village industries are as dear to Bihar as they are to Gujarat. They are as widespread in Uttar Pradesh as in Kerala. They are as widespread in Punjab as in any other part

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of India. In the whole of India, in Madras, Andhra, Mysore, everywhere wherever we go, village industries are there.

Recently, I had an occasion to go to Pinjaur to attend the All-India Hand-pounding Workers' Conference. It looks very small but I saw the number of workers, dedicated men working to help the poor women of the village. Actually one of the workers almost came to tears when he was speaking in this Conference. He said that there was no other instrument for giving a decent living to the womenfolk in the villages who are disabled, widowed and have not got much of the strength of life, except the hand-pounding operation. Hand-pounding operation on the one hand gives this type of bread to millions and, on the other, it gives greater nutrition to the people. As a matter of fact, in the country of Japan mill rice is totally banned practically because 3 per cent. of the nutrition value of the skin of rice is protected by hand-pounding.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): Why do you not do the same in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Gradually all things will come. It requires a psychological transformation for a great country like this. It requires selling the programme and ideas with high pressure and proper understanding of all these problems so that we can make the people change. We believe in growth by persuasion. We do not believe in growth by flats or by some doctrines coming from above.

Shri M. C. Jain: They will not be persuaded.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I hope and I have optimism that some day we shall certainly be able to do so. But what I have to urge before the hon. Members is this. I have a greater audience before me, that is, the country. This House is very sympathetic. This House has always pleaded for rural industrialisation. But there

are some intellectuals in this country who think that it is a fad or a fanatic dogma of the country, that we are wedded to some ideology because Mahatma Gandhi said so and because throughout the struggle for freedom we were wedded to certain outmoded methods of production, that is why we are clinging to it like a ship wrecked and are not able to give it up. There is nothing more untrue than this. It is a real economic fact of life that we want to develop these industries and bring productivity to a higher level from day to day. Even in khadi centres and in village industries centres we are trying to bring more and more of it.

As I had the pleasure of informing the House some time ago, we are also trying to find a Central Institute for Modernisation and Mechanisation of tools and handicrafts of village industries. We want to develop new tools which we can give to the villagers. We want to develop new machines which could be given to village craftsmen so that they can earn instead of Re. 0-8-0, Re. 0-12-0 or Re. 1, Rs. 2 or Rs. 3. For this research will be done not only at one institute which we want to establish but, maybe, at several branches of it spread all over the country. Therefore I have no hesitation in assuring the country that we are trying to produce more and more instruments of production and tools of production in this direction so that, as the hon. Member here said, we do not misuse even a single rupee which has been granted to us by Parliament.

Then the question of the two funds came up. There also I may correct his impression by saying that this rebate is Rs. 7 crores in five years and not Rs. 14 crores as the hon. Member suggested. The other thing is a concession given to the purchasers of Ambar Charkha and not a subsidy or grant on the sale of khadi. That, of course, is a small misunderstanding which I wanted to remove. But what

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I wanted really to urge was that in all these directions of village industries we do want to add, as we have done, through this amendment, various other types of crafts which we can easily accommodate. So, I can assure Shrimati Krishna Mehta that the intention is not to add mill cloth or handicraft. Handicrafts will be toys, potter's craft, wood-working, metalware of Banaras, Mirzapur, Rewari, Jagadhari, Hyderabad and various other types of enamel work which is being done throughout the length and breadth of the country. It does not include the mill cloth or handloom cloth made from mill yarn. All those handicrafts will have a place of pride and honour in these emporia which are sought to be secured through this amending Bill.

Then the question of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman has been ably explained by Swami Ramananda Tirtha who is closely connected with it. It is merely to give more legal and executive powers to some of the members so that all the load on the Chairman may not continue at this age when he is carrying on with this heavy burden. It is not from a personal angle. We want that the work of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission should expand in a very gigantic manner, almost in geometrical proportions. As I said, for leather work, for instance, there should be a separate Leather Board for which there is a demand from the hon. Members of this House. We do not believe in multiplying too many boards and commissions or institutions. But if we can, in the light of experience, strengthen this Commission, then certainly we could make it easier for the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman to function. That is the only reason why we have brought that particular amendment.

Regarding the fund also there seems to be a wrong feeling. We do not want to spend more on village industries from the khadi fund or spend more on khadi from the village

industries fund. But technically speaking, in the original Act the fund was so earmarked that even when Parliament had voted a certain grant or loan, a drawal from the fund for one grant or loan to the other could not be made except by an amending Act of the Parliament. Now we are taking powers that with the previous sanction of the Central Government, the Commission can reappropriate money for the fund for one activity or the other, subject to the overall grants and loans sanctioned by this House and the other House on all the provisions that we place before Parliament in the budget.

Therefore, it is not as if, keeping somebody in the dark, money will be spent from the khadi fund on village industries and vice versa. The House has always been liberal and I have always assured the Khadi Commission, and I want to repeat that assurance here, that for want of money their work will never suffer. The House is generous and dynamic enough.—I have personal experience of it during the last six years—whenever I have come for extra grants for khadi and village industries and small industries—and if there are workers who can use this money profitably, the money will never fall short. What we want is a large number of voluntary workers, a large number of devoted and dedicated workers who can spread themselves in the countryside and in the villages, so that we can light up those dwellings where darkness prevails and we could provide them some modicum of earning through agro-industries and through processed industries and through advanced modern mechanical industries.

I share what Shri Tyagi said. It is not only through agro-industries and processed industries, but to the villages we have to take the transistor radios, we have to take cycle parts, clocks, time-pieces; every type of mechanised industry will have to go to our villages. But there is the time element in everything. And to the extent that we can progress with

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rural electrification and provide some temporary method of mechanised power there it shall be our endeavour—I can assure the House again—to take these various mechanised industries to every village in this country as far as possible.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the motion.

Shri Tangamani: There is clause 9 of the Bill which deals with donations, etc. from persons. May I ask whether persons had offered such donations and gifts and we were prevented from accepting the same because of the existing provisions? In clause 9 of the Bill there is a new section 17A which gives powers to the Commission to receive donations, gifts, etc. from the Government or any other person. I would like to know whether the existing provisions prevent us from receiving donations.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is so. We cannot appropriate anything.

Shri Tangamani: That is to say, we were offered such donations and we could not accept them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As Shrimati Krishna Mehta said, there are many people who are wedded to village industries development and they may give them in charity. We want to get gifts, both in cash and in kind. But the present Act debars the Commission from accepting the same.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We will now proceed with clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 8.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9.— (Insertion of new section 17A).

Shri Hem Raj (Kangara): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 27,—

after “village industries” insert—
“or handicrafts”. (1)

मैं ने क्लॉज ९ में जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है उस की मंशा यह है कि उस में जो “विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज” के शब्द हैं उन के बाद “आर हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स” के शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें ।

जो कुछ श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था उस के मुताल्लिक अभी मिनिस्टर महोदय कुछ कह रहे थे । विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज क्या होंगी, उस में इस चीज को डिफाइन किया गया है । उस की व्याख्या भी की गई है और साथ ही खादी की भी । लेकिन हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स की व्याख्या नहीं की गई । यहां पर उन्होंने कहा कि फलां चीजें इस में रक्खी जायेंगी और फलां फलां चीजें बहिष्कृत कर दी जायेंगी । लेकिन इस में यह चीज नहीं है जिस से कि पता लग सके कि फलां चीज हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स में शामिल है और फलां चीज शामिल नहीं है । आप ने खादी की शुद्धता को रखने के लिये उनको डिफाइन किया है, लेकिन जहां तक हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स का ताल्लुक है, उस की शुद्धता को रखने के लिये आपने कोई डेफिनिशन यहां पर नहीं रक्खी है । इसलिये मेरा खयाल है कि अगर आप हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स को यहां पर रखते हैं तो उस के साथ ही हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स की डेफिनिशन भी यहां रखनी चाहिये । जिस तरह से आप विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवेलप करने के लिये

कोई काम करना चाहते हैं उसी तरह से हैन्डीक्राफ्ट्स डेवलपमेंट के लिये भी करना चाहिये, उस के एकस्पैन्शन के लिये भी करना पड़ेगा। इस के लिये कोई न कोई प्राविजन होना चाहिये; इसलिये जो अमेंडमेंट मैं ने दिया है वह यहां पर जरूरी है। इसलिये आपको इस को मंजूर करना चाहिये।

17 hrs.

एक बात अभी श्री त्यागी ने कही कि जो हैन्डलूम्स हैं उन का ज्यादातर ताल्लुक शहरों से है। लेकिन हमारे खादी कमीशन की जो कमी है वह यह है कि उन्होंने अपनी कारंवाई को सिर्फ मंदानी इलाकों तक ही रक्खा है। जो इलाके ऐसे हैं जो कि स्नो बाउंड हैं वहां पर उस का ध्यान कम ही गया है, हालांकि वहां पर इस की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। अब तो तिब्बत भी आप के पास नहीं रहा। उन की सिम्पैथी वहां के लोगों के साथ थी। उन की सिम्पैथी पहले उन के साथ थी, लाहोल स्पीती, सिक्किम या लेह वालों की जो सिम्पैथी थी वह दलाई लामा के साथ थी। इन जगहों के लोग कहा करते थे कि हमारा जो ताल्लुक है वह तिब्बत से है। लेकिन अब वह बात नहीं रही। इन इलाकों में जो आप का कमीशन है वह नहीं पहुंचा है। मैं ने कई दफा रिक्वेस्ट भी किया लेकिन वह नहीं गया। जाता तो उस को जरूर पता लगता।

एक बात और मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। पंजाब के अन्दर कांगड़ा, शिमला और दोबेरा ब्लॉक जो कि गुरदासपुर जिले में है और चम्बा के पास है, साथ ही हिमाचल प्रदेश है, वे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के लिहाज से जुदा जुदा जरूर रखे गये हैं, लेकिन जहां तक खादी के डेवलपमेंट का ताल्लुक है, मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि पंजाब के हिल स्टेशन्स और हिमाचल प्रदेश को क्यों न एक यूनिट बना दिया जाये। एक यूनिट बना देने से सारे का सारा डेवलपमेंट ईक्वल बेसिस पर हो सकता है।

17-02 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair.]

अगर यह चीज कर दी जाये तो यह सारा इलाका जो गरीबी में पड़ा हुआ है वह एक दम से ऊपर उठ सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो अमेंडमेंट मैंने रक्खा है मैं समझता हूं कि आप उसे मंजूर करेंगे और साथ ही जो इलीमेंट मैंने रक्खी हैं उन पर भी गौर करेंगे।

Shri Manubhai Shah: About the amendment which Shri Hem Raj has moved, I only beg to say that this amendment is for the emporium, for sales. It does not apply to development of handicrafts by the Commission. By trying to define it more, you will have to go through the gamut of all the clauses. Therefore, we have got it carefully examined. I would plead with him that there is no need to more strictly define handicrafts. It should be left to the executive authority and also to the policy-making powers of the Commission to see that what really goes by handicraft and which they approve is included in the emporium. As the hon. Member knows the members of the Commission have been rather so particular that they would only include in their marketing emporia, various shops and other bhandars such things which will be considered to be genuine handicraft.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I put the amendment to the vote of the House?

Shri Hem Raj: I withdraw it.

(The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 10.

Shri Vajpayee: I am not moving the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 10 and the other clauses of the Bill: 11, 12, 13, 14, 1, Long Title, Enacting Formula....

Shri Achar (Mangalore) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order order; he cannot stand while I am standing. What does he want?

Shri Achar: Before you put these clauses to vote, may I make one small point?

The proposed new section 19B which is referred to in clause 11 of the Bill appears to contain some lacuna, according to my reading of it. I have not sent any formal amendment. If the hon. Minister is willing, he may accept the amendment; otherwise, it may be dropped. The point is this. Sub-section (4) of section 19B reads thus:

“The expenses of the Tribunal shall be borne by the Commission.”.

That is to say, whenever there is an arbitration, even if the contentions of the other side are frivolous, it looks as if the expenses must be borne by the commission, and there is no provision saying that the tribunal may award costs also.

Mr. Speaker: Let the litigation be free.

Shri Achar: This would mean that even in frivolous cases, the commission will have to bear the expenses, and the tribunal has no power to allow costs.

Shri Tyagi: What is meant is the standing expenditure. It is not expenditure relating to a case but the total standing expenditure or the expenditure for maintaining it.

Shri Achar: The point is that they may refer some case for arbitration, and there may be an arbitrator....

Mr. Speaker: Are Government willing to accept the amendment?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No.

Mr. Speaker: If Government do not accept, then what can be done?

I shall now put the other clauses to vote.

The question is:

“That Clauses 10 to 14, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 10 to 14, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed”.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the Bill be passed”.

Shri M. C. Jain rose—

Shri Jagantha Rao: The hon. Member has spoken already; and he has said enough already.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Member will reserve it for some other occasion. This subject is also coming up very often. In fact, almost every subject comes up several times during every session.

The question is:

“That the Bill be passed”.

The motion was adopted.

DISCUSSION RE. PRODUCTION,
DISTRIBUTION, EXPORT AND
PRICE-FIXATION OF SUGAR

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the discussion on the sugar situation in the country. Does the hon. Minister want to start?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is for hon. Members to start the discussion.