

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: But the State has got nothing to do with that. That is the whole thing.

SHRI BUIA SINGH: He says that he will go to those who do not have a formal religion. It means those who do not have a formal religion, it means those who do not believe in a formal religion also. Therefore, my humble submission is this. Let us not condemn religion. Religion by itself is not bad, but it is the misuse of religion which is bad. People try to promote their political ends by collecting ignorant men, ignorant masses, innocent people, with slogans of communal appeal or with slogans of religion. Therefore, it is that thing which we must curb. Let us not allow any religious sentimentality or communal appeal by which our people will get divided and let us not allow any religious or communal appeal by which the unity of the country will be weakened. This kind of an activity must be stopped and put an end to and that is the thing, I think, which weighed with the Prime Minister when he was talking to the members of the Congress (I) Party and said that we have to have a national consensus on this and I found that in the last meeting with the Opposition leaders we did arrive at a consensus on this that religious fundamentalism and communal fanaticism have nothing to do with the secular policies and the parliamentary democracy system in our country. It is with this common base, it is with this very very important common base, that we have come together and I am sure that the House will agree with this note that we are one, that we are first Indians and that we are first loyal to our country than anything else and with that spirit, I think we have to understand that the fight in Punjab is far more serious. I have not tried to belittle it and I have not tried to make it so simple. We know that the fight is very difficult and it will have to be fought with a lot of sustenance and it will have to be fought with the involvement of the people, by all sections of the society, and the whole leadership

will have to mobilise the entire nation to fight the anti-national elements, the terrorists and the extremists who are determined to weaken the unity of the country and they have to be fought and fought with determination.

I am sure that the nation has woken up and we have taken a turn for the better and we must support Mr. Barnala who has picked up courage and who has joined his voice with the rest of the country in fighting this kind of a menace to the Indian unity and we must support him by all means. Thank you, Madam.

THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE): Now, we shall take up the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1986. The honourable Minister, Mr. M. Arunachalam, to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Madam, I beg to move;

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

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE): Now, Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee to speak.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) Madam Vice Chairman, this Bill, to my mind, is a very unsatisfactory Bill. Madam, where is the Minister concerned? Oh, he is there. Madam, this Bill is very unsatisfactory. It is very unsatisfactory, although the sector it refers to is very important for India's economic problems.

I will first indicate why I consider this sector to be so very important. As we all know, these figures are available. The value of output in the course of the Sixth Five Year Plan in this sector went up from Rs. 548 crores to Rs. 950 crores. The growth in the output of khadi was 5.5 per cent per annum. The growth in village industries per annum was 8.0 per cent. And even about exports also the growth in this sector is much higher than for the economy as a whole. Now, this, I draw the attention of the House, compares with the functioning of what is known as the modern sector and for which sector there are so many concessions provided; and even the President in his Address mentions them as special efforts to activate the economy. My humble submission is, whether in terms of the growth of employment or in terms of the growth of output or in terms of growth of export, this is the sector which is the fastest growing—and all this despite the failure of the Government to reach their targets to activate this sector.

I will give you figures once again that the Sixth Plan target of investment could not be reached. I said that the growth rate was 9.5 per cent. But the targeted growth rate was 15 per cent. I said that the village industries' growth was 8.0 per cent. But the targeted growth rate was 26 per cent. And will this surprise you that the neglect of the Government is also evident in two other documents? One is the President's Address, and the other is the 20-Point Programme. I have the 20-Point Programme here. Would you believe that the word 'khadi' is not mentioned in the 20-Point Programme? The President in his Address has summed up the achievements in various fields. But if you read that, you will discover that not once 'khadi' has been mentioned there. And this is consistent with two other things. One is the Seventh Plan projection of investments. I will give you the total figure for the Seventh Plan, that is, Rs. 636.45 crores. The actual figure for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 547 crores. There is a step-up there. I would once again underline the kind of neglect of this sector by the Central Government, which is evident, by drawing the attention of the

House to this fact that in the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan the expenditure was Rs. 145 crores in this sector. That is the last year's achievement. If we multiply this by at least 5, we expect a progressive increase. Even the last year's figure of the Sixth Five Year Plan, multiplied by 5, gives a much higher figure compared to the actual provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is this that leads me to the conclusion that the President's Address neglects it and the Government's 20-Point Programme neglects it. The Plan provision for the Seventh Five Year Plan also underlies the neglect of this sector despite the fact that this is the fastest growing sector in terms of employment, exports and output. I am sorry to say that the Government having failed to note this, have responded in a manner which can only be characterised as perverse. The same Plan document would tell you what the problems in this sector are. They locate lack of education. They locate lack of improvement in technique. They locate the problems of marketing. They locate the problems of raw material for this sector. Unfortunately, these things are not properly comprehended by the Government as is evident from the Bill. Just in passing, may I also draw your attention to the fact that when the President's Address says that we have increased cash assistance to the private sector, we have increased subsidies to the large modern industrial sector and we have added to the growth of the private sector, the Planning Commission, in an obscure corner, just mentions that we have to see that subsidy to this sector is gradually reduced. This climaxes the anti-people and anti-growth attitude of the Government at the Centre.

Madam, you will be surprised to know that the target of financing by the banks was 150 crores of rupees and only 50 per cent of that could be given by the banks to this sector. This is another indication of the neglect of the Government at the Centre for this sector. This is the context in which this Bill has come.

Now, this Bill is so inconsequential. I draw your attention firstly to the inconsequential nature and to some absurd amendments also. For instance, there is an amendment about 17(a) whose rationality

[Shri Nimal Chatterjee]

I fail to understand. This is just the replacement of a word. This says, "For the 'Development of Village Industries' sub-plan the words 'Development of Handicrafts and Handicrafts' will be deleted, absolutely and no change will be made." I want to address the House in these terms. Our experience shows that we should introduce profound changes and new thinking in the KVIC. Is it not time to ponder that the KVIC which has 500 centres in 5000 blocks of our country is wholly inadequate for the purpose for which it was originally conceived? What do you do with the Village Industries? After all these years of experience why do you now need to restrict it to village industries only? Basically the approach is that the KVIC is trying to handle the IRDP also the tiny sector, the forest sector. So why don't you first mention the concept but it is not village industries, such as it is the tiny sector for which this Commission should operate? Secondly we can have the large houses—now it is Rs. 100 crores of assets, the middle sized sector, the small sector, and then the tiny sector. And this may be the tiny sector. So the approach should be to get away from the old morass, and have universal coverage in terms of the size of this unit. Also it is said that they will have another fund as provided in the Bill—the Miscellaneous and General Fund. The whole problem, as noted by the Planning Commission also, is a matter of introduction of a new technique. Why? It is because the wages paid at the KVIC workshops are all below the poverty-line. Unless you try to raise the technology to some extent or unless you try to subsidise more or unless you try to have a market which is prepared to pay more for their output, their wages cannot be raised. Is it not necessary, therefore, that for this particular sector there should be a special effort for Research and Development? Is it not necessary, therefore, that there should be a special R&D Fund and not under the general heading of 'General and Miscellaneous'? Is it not necessary in this connection that this Amendment should have been incorporated with its links with the CSIR, with the National Institute of Science and Technology Development so that instead of cater-

ing to the big private sector, these Centres can also be linked up and a link-bond is established?

Madam, let me make a comment on another thing also. It is the wrong kind of attitude which is expressed in the Bill. Firstly, this Bill gives no room for a separate R&D Fund. This Bill provides for a Management Board the size of which has been increased. Secondly the composition will be there. There is a question as to it not a problem which is inherently connected with the grass-roots? If that be so then why should not the Commission have representatives from every Khadi and Village Industries Board of every State? Their chairmen could be the members of the Commission or representative of theirs could be appointed by the State Governments because the basic activity has to be at the grass-root level. And I hope even the present Government would concede that the States are closer to the people than the Government at Delhi. I will also go to the extent of saying this that you have only 500 centres for 5000 blocks. Why don't you add to the investment allocated so that we can have centres in all the blocks of the country? And is it not necessary that the district agencies which are there be revamped with the participation of either the KVIC or the KVI Boards of different States? Now I will draw attention to just one or two points Madam. One is that you have provided for correctly in a partial way that directors of certain firms—clause 6—would not be allowed if they have direct interest. I request the Minister to consider, whether or not all directors should be included there. You do not know the wily ways of this private sector, all those who are involved in activities of a profitable nature in a manner which can be considered as very active. All such persons should be barred from holding the directorship of the KVIC.

I will also draw his attention to sub-clause (2)(a) of clause 15, where the wording is perhaps defective. Kindly see if it can be amended. It is said here "to plan and organise training of persons employed or desirous of seeking employment in khadi and village industries". Does it provide for self-employment, I wonder.

Please examine whether self-employment should be included here. I have expressed my suggestions that we should try to broaden it from the narrow concept of village but try to bring a comprehensive Bill which will take care of all the tiniest centres in the country, even in towns having an agency which would be similar to KVIC to cover them and have the representation like the DICs if such agencies at the district level have centres in all blocks.

Madam, there was a proposal in the Plan Document about a central purchase agency. What happened to that? There is the problem of market. The private sector manipulates that. That is the cause of ruin of this tiny sector. And we are at the threshold of the third year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. What happened to the Central Purchasing Agency, I want to know.

With these comments, Madam, I have already consumed my time. I just cannot unequivocally recommend that this Bill be accepted. What I want is that please withdraw this Bill and bring a comprehensive one so that all these points are roughly covered. Thank you.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR (Bihar)
Madam, Vice-Chairman, I compliment the hon. Minister for having introduced this Bill, the Village and Khadi Industries Commission Bill of 1986. It has a number of welcome features and we are really grateful to the hon. Minister who has taken a keen interest in the development of Khadi and village industries and has piloted this Bill for the consideration of the House.

In order to appreciate the provisions which are rather far-reaching in regard to its scope, functions of the Commission as well as its organisational structure, it is necessary to note that these provisions have arisen out of the recommendations of a high-powered expert committee which had recently gone through the various aspects of Khadi and Village Industries. Though we have not been privileged with a copy of the report of the expert committee, we presume that all basic aspects

have been considered and important recommendation. In order to appreciate these major commendations accepted by the Government, we will have to appreciate the basic philosophy of khadi and its programmes. As we are aware, the philosophy came to us from Mahatma Gandhi as a part of our independence struggle, and through Charkha Sangh established by him in 1925. It was brought to the millions of people and their role in the swadeshi movement and Charkha Sangh became the leverage of freedom in the freedom movement. This leverage of freedom has given us an awareness in our country. The artisans of the rural areas which during the British period had lost their techniques and jobs were revived and today we find during the course of the various plans, from First to the Sixth Plan, we have been able to achieve remarkable results. The first part is that this is one of the major instruments of our decentralised economy which we have taken in our policy frame and it is one programme which helps the poorest of the poor in the rural areas, particularly women, and also artisans belonging to minority communities, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. If we see really the concepts of our commitment and obligation under the Constitution and under the objectives of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, and also the 20-point programme, these programmes have been a central and focal point for millions of people, the poorer sections of the people living in rural areas. As we know, at the end of the First Five-Year Plan, we had about Rs. 16.47 crores worth of production which rose to Rs. 1142 crores at the end of 85-86. Similarly, in regard to sale, the sale increased from Rs. 5.28 crores to Rs. 1205 crores at the end of the 85-86. No other sector in our economy has achieved as much of results as we have been able to achieve in the khadi and village industries.

About employment, which is very important for the rural areas, we had the figure of employment at 9.64 lakhs at the end of the First Plan which rose to 40 lakhs at the end of 85-86. We have a target of production of Rs. 2900 crores

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

by the end of Seventh Plan and our employment potential to about 50 lakhs. This is something very outstanding and this is very important from the economic point of view. This programme, particularly the total employment achieved, as much as 46 per cent is accounted for by women folk; it also provides employment to 27 per cent of the artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, this is a very core programme of the national economy and has been supported from all sides. I am happy Prof. Nirmal Chatterjee has been good enough to support the programme effectively and has pleaded for more and more funds and support for the programme at the national level under the Seventh Five-Year Plan. I have a feeling that the total investment has now been of the order of a little over Rs. 500 crores for this programme, whereas when we have given commanding height to our public sector, our investments are of the order of Rs. 50,000 crores.

(The Vice-Chairman (Shri H. Hanumanthappa) in the Chair)

The employment in the public sector undertakings, which are nearly 300 in number, goes to around 21 lakh people, whereas one per cent of the investment made in the public sector, that is, about Rs. 500 crores instead of Rs. 50,000 crores, provides employment to 40 lakhs i.e. 200 per cent compared to employment in the public sector in the khadi and village industries. This is something which has to be reckoned with. This is very important and we have to give due importance to the question of giving more and more Central assistance to poorer sections of the people. It is the core of the programme because we have laid down productive employment as one of the major objectives in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. There is no other programme, then the one given to us by Mahatma Gandhi, which gives so much employment opportunities. The programme has immense potential in the rural areas.

Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister, the Government and the hon.

Prime Minister that this meagre provision cash provision or nearly in hundred crores of rupees annually for this programme is not adequate. Keeping in view its potential, keeping in view the necessity and keeping in view the fact that we should help the poorest of the poor, women, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, minorities and other weaker sections of the community in the rural areas, it is very essential that massive financial support should be provided to this programme. There are some 1100 registered institutions and 30,000 co-operatives, some of them directly affiliated to the Khadi Commission and others to the respective 25 State Boards. They are starved of funds and finance. Many of them have been told very conveniently that it is not the responsibility of the Commission. They are told the Commission will give an eligibility certificate and they should go to the banks to obtain finance. Sir, as you know—we have discussed the functioning of the banks—there are some limitations and difficulties in obtaining loans. You should also take into account the special nature of the Khadi Commission; it functions on a no-profit no-loss basis. Our rates are prescribed by the Certification Committee. It is not like other business undertakings where projection could be given to the banks on the basis of which viability can be established and funds could be provided. There are also other obvious difficulties. Therefore, I would very much urge upon the hon. Minister that we should revert to the original scheme of providing full finance to the certified institutions by the Commission itself. Loans as well as grants, on the basis of the pattern evolved, should be given as is being given smaller and other institutions and which is still being continued.

In order to give a real push and importance to this programme, it is necessary that we should provide these funds through the Commission itself and should not ask them to go to the banks. And we should certainly not ask them to pay interest which they are not in a position to bear in view of the fact that they are facing keen competition with the mills and

other power-driven equipments and producers

Incidentally, there is another aspect which I would like to mention in regard to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. It is necessary that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission should give technical support to this programme. This is very essential. The scientific and technological support should be in addition. For this, liberal grants should be given and institutions should be established, fund and supported and smaller institutions should be given necessary guidance and support by the Commission, the State Boards, the regional offices and the directorates.

Secondly, it is also necessary that there should be institutional support to new institutions. We have seen over the years that except those institutions which are decentralised, new institutions are not coming up in large numbers. Institutional support should be given to new institutions in the rural areas, particularly, those are at the block level should be given special assistance to enable them to stand on their own. Where the institutions are working hard and their financial condition is not very good they should be given special assistance to survive. There is a rigid rule that even when they are not able to produce sufficiently on account of paucity of funds or they are not able to sell because of marketing difficulties, you say that you will first reduce the new grants given for previous overdues and the balance should be nil. You say that they should carry on their own. These kinds of difficulties are there on account of the rigid financial rule as we follow. We appreciate that there has to be a certain degree of flexibility in this regard. Institutions engaged in Khadi village Industries should be given liberal finance. It is also necessary that the Government, particularly, the State Governments, should take special interest in the functioning of the co-operative departments, which are

partially responsible for the failure of the co-operative movement. If necessary, powers should be delegated to the Commission and its Boards. In this way they can effectively control such institutions which are Khadi and Village Institutions.

Similarly, in regard to income-tax, Sale-tax and excise, it is essential that special consideration is given to the Khadi and Village Industries. Some incentives are required to be given. There are certain difficulties at the State level which should be removed.

There is one more point about labour laws. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission had, at one time in 1976 appointed a committee on the labour laws. I had the privilege to serve on that Committee. I would like to mention that the report of that Committee was accepted by the Government but the recommendations of the same could not be implemented. The Committee recommended that out of the 16 labour laws, khadi and village industry sector should be exempted from application of 5 laws namely (i) Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, (ii) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, (iii) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (iv) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, (v) The Trade Union Act, 1926. It will be in the interest of the rural poor, the poorest of the poor, that we should either have a separate labour code or relaxation is extended as per the commitment made by the Government. The decisions taken earlier should be expedited and implemented.

Now with regard to the Bill itself, I would like to make a few suggestions which are very important. This Bill has certain special features. Particularly in clause 2 a mention is made about the "fixed capital investment" which includes investments in plant and machinery. Later on, while defining village industry it is said, "The fixed capital investment per head of an artisan or a worked reos not exceed fifteen thousand rupees." Our under-

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

standing is that the Expert Committee, on the basis of which this whole Bill has come up, had recommended Rs. 30,000/-. If the Expert Committee, in their wisdom, had felt that it should be Rs. 30,000, I do not know how the amount has been reduced; whether arbitrarily or otherwise, to Rs. 15,000. It may not serve the purpose because we all know that the cost of equipments and other assets have gone up. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to retain the amount which was there and in addition to that, they should have the right to raise the amount from time to time as the proviso is already there.

The other important point is in regard to the constitution of the Commission as given in sub-clause (2) of clause 4. It has been proposed that there should be a Commission of 12 members in place of 5 members. It is quite a comprehensive Commission no doubt, but the question is about the six members representing six geographical zones. The Expert Committee had recommended that these should be six non-official members. I would urge upon the hon. Minister either to add these words or to give a categorical assurance on the floor of the House that these zonal members would be non-official members and none else. There would be some mention about qualifications. This has been the tradition of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission that only those members were chosen who had experience in the khadi and village industries. So, such persons only should be associated with the Commission. Otherwise, the very purpose of increasing the number will not be fulfilled.

In regard to the four other expert members, it is essential that we have experts from various disciplines like economics, planning, rural development, science and technology and so on, but what is important is that these experts must have full faith and commitment to the promotion of the khadi and village industries. If that is not

there, the experts will not help us. Rather, they may divert the entire channel to certain areas which may not be conducive to the growth of khadi and village industry.

Thirdly, there is the provision for one Financial Adviser which is in accordance with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. The post of a Chief Executive Officer has also been added. It has been stated by the Expert Committee that this will add to the effective working of the Commission. Only one aspect which needs to be considered is that the character of the Commission's working should not be changed. These two officers would be whole-time officials and others except the Chairman would be part-time. So, there is the apprehension that it may not acquire the bureaucratic character. That is the apprehension and that should be mitigated. Only such persons should be chosen who have real commitment and faith in the khadi and village industries programme. Their tenure should be five years, because in the other clause we have said here members' tenure is for five years. There no exception has been made. I will suggest two things in this regard. Firstly, we must see that their tenure should be for five years. Secondly, it will be ex-officio. This word has to be used. This has not been done. That might create problems later on. Secondly, if we see the clause which was there earlier, they must continue to effectively carry on their responsibilities as civil servants. As regards Financial Adviser there should be a person coming from the Comptroller and Auditor General or a Chartered Accountant. By becoming members they should not succumb to a situation in which they are not able to express their view. This is another fear. The idea was to strengthen their hands and not to limit them. This aspect has to be taken care of.

In regard to the broader aspect, the Bill has given a number of very good provi-

sions and enhanced the scope of the programme under section 15. This is well come, excepting one thing. All these programmes to plan, promote, organise, assist in the establishment of khadi and village industries particularly in regard to creation of common service facilities, training facilities, supply of raw materials, implement, markets and also in regard to science and technology and research, and much more, to provide financial assistance to institutions or persons engaged in its development, are welcome. This was not specified clearly in the earlier Act. It is a welcome feature. It is also said under (k), "to set up standards of quality and ensure that products of Khadi and Village Industries do confirm to the said standards". The word used in the earlier Act sec. 15(2)(h) was "ensuring the genuineness" of Khadi and village industries products. Under the certification rules that has to be one of the functions of the Commission. Now this has been deleted. "standard" is a relative term. So "genuineness" should be there. The power of certification should not be reduced or diluted and this function should not be abrogated by the Commission; this function should continue which was there under section 15(2)(h) of the original Act.

My last comment is with regard to the three funds. This is good, but I could not understand whether there would be three budgets. The Commission should have one budget which should have three parts—one relating to khadi, second one relating to village industries and the third one dealing with miscellaneous and other grants. But the budget should be one. There is no need to have two separate or three separate budgets.

Then as regards regulations, if you compare the previous Act with this one, the provisions about the Finance Committee and three other statutory Committees require a thorough revision. Maybe some consequential changes in the existing Act and a lot of changes in the regulations will be necessary to ensure that powers given by this Act are effectively fulfilled.

In the end I would again urge the hon. Minister that the spirit of khadi, the phi-

losophy of khadi, the voluntary aspect of khadi should not be lost in the course of development of this programme. By this amendment, the idea is to strengthen the development of khadi and village industries and nothing should be done to harm the working of various autonomous institutions and bodies certified and supported by the khadi and village industries commission. It is essential that the meaning of various aspects of development should be understood keeping in view the spirit in which the khadi work has progressed all these years. We should give full encouragement, assistance and support to the various institutions working in the rural areas under difficult conditions and ensure that if proper support and guidance including technical support and financial support is given, I am confident the khadi and village Industries organisations which have the targets employment potential, can exceed the target of 50 lakhs by the end of the seventh plan. Provided however within the next three years we are in a position to support them, by the end of the century this would be the largest programme which would reach each and every district. It has not carried the remaining 165 districts so far. It should reach each and every district, each and every Block. Such sustained efforts should be made, new workers should be trained and we should give all-out support to this programme. It is a national programme; it is one programme to which Government has given support; people have given their patronage to it and workers have worked for it.

Let us all join hands. All members of the different parties should assist in this programme in the respective areas and ensure that this work goes ahead in order to help the poorer sections of the people, particularly women and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Thank you very much, Sir

SHRI V. RAMANATHAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very glad for the opportunity given to me to speak a few words on the subject. I welcome this Bill.

The Bill is brought in time save the country to some extent by eradicating the unemployment problem. Definitely this

[Shri V. Ramanathan]

Bill can bring about a change in the situation by increasing employment opportunities in the rural areas. Our honourable Minister of States for Industrial Development, after understanding the problems in the rural areas, has taken very many steps to bring down the unemployment position in the rural areas. Definitely if small-scale industries like Khadi and Village Industries are enlarged and brought to the rural areas, it can help to promote employment opportunities there. These have got a large employment and income generating potential in the rural areas, especially for women and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Nowadays many industries having advanced technologies also are being started, with small capital investment, in the rural areas and individuals are being engaged in the production of articles there. With computerisation and modernization, it will help the major industries also. Therefore, in them also a lot of people are getting employment. So, this sort of employment generating industries alone can eradicate poverty in our country. The poverty in our country is such that more than 50 per cent of the population is below the poverty line, particularly in the rural areas.

In spite of all the efforts made during the past 30 or 40 years, the problems of unemployment and poverty in the rural areas is not eradicated. The problem still remains there. It is necessary to safeguard the interests of the rural areas because agriculturists have seasonal work only and once the agricultural season is over they have a lot of spare time in which they can be engaged. They are not employed throughout the year. They are people with seasonal work engaged in agricultural operations and are otherwise unemployed at other times. Therefore, if industries like this are set up in the rural areas and they are employed in such industries, they can get more income by which the conditions of poverty, and unemployment can be solved.

Here, as other honourable Members have also said, the number of members of the Commission is being increased from 5 to 12. This is a welcome feature. But I want to submit that the number of members

in the Commission should be increased in such a way that each State will have representation in the Commission so that each member from each State can understand what are the problems prevailing in his particular State, what is the position of the raw materials in that State and how it can be exploited to create more employment opportunities to the people there and industries could be developed in the rural areas. As all these things differ from State to State, every State must have representation on the Commission.

Then only can they focus the attention of the Commission on the States. The Commission can go there and elaborately discuss and they can find out means and ways of how to implement, how to encourage employment opportunities and potentialities and all that.

Now the Commission is being appointed on regional basis, on the basis of geographical regions. My humble submission is that when it was attempted to have States regionwise or on the basis of geographical zones, that was not appreciated by our political leaders. They did not accept geographical zones for administrative purposes. If for administrative purposes geographical zones were not accepted, how can starting of industries and other things on such a basis be imagined? This cannot even be imagined. This is a problem. Therefore, State-wise representation must be given in the Commission. The Commission must go deep into the matter in finding out the raw materials, what raw materials are available in each State, and how those raw materials can be utilised for producing products.

The Commission must also find out how the products that are produced are to be marketed. Marketing is more important. There are so many chances. Lots of raw materials are available. So many things can be created. But they are not able to market the products. Thereby, so many industries which were started have become sick, they are not able to proceed further in the matter. Therefore, the Commission must give directions and give detailed analysis and encourage the people involved in the industrial production and

find out how to market the finished products. The Commission must take that responsibility also.

Further more, for the definition of a village industry, Rs. 15,000 has been fixed. It has been laid:

...the fixed capital investment per head of an artisan or a worker does not exceed fifteen thousand rupees or such other sum as may, by notification in the Official Gazette, be specified from time to time by the Central Government."

Rs. 15,000 is not sufficient because they have to find out a place have buildings and raw materials. All these put together definitely will go to more than Rs. 15,000. Therefore fixing Rs. 15,000 is too low. It has to be increased to at least to Rs. 25,000.

I welcome the increase in the term of the Members of the Commission to five years. This is a very welcome feature. They can understand the problem, they can understand the availability of the raw materials, and they can draft plans to implement within five years.

Further, I want to submit that the shortage of power is a very major problem in many villages. It is obstructing starting of small industries also. Therefore, giving of power is more important. Many States are not able, particularly in Tamil Nadu we are not able, to give power to pumpsets. Even the people who have applied in 1980 for power for agricultural pumpsets, are not able to get it because of the shortage of power supply. Even for small industries in the rural areas people are not able to get it. Therefore, the power generation in the States is more important. The Government must take a very serious view of that. There is a lot of potentiality for sugarcane production. There is not much of sugar industry in Tamil Nadu. The agriculturists produce sugarcane. They are not able to sell to sugar factories because the factories are not able to take the sugar-cane produce, they are not able to give supply to the factories beca-

use the factories are not prepared to take all the sugar-cane produce. That is the problem that is existing in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, khand-sari factories and other factories can be developed in the State. That would develop small industries also. The agriculturists who are now going in loss, can, to some extent eliminate their losses, and they can get benefit out of that. So, this way these industries can best utilise their raw materials. Even from sugarcane we get lots of byproducts which can be made use of. These suggestions should be taken into consideration.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU (Orissa): I rise to support this Bill. Aims and objects of this Bill are very laudable. Actually, the Government of India in its desire to have rapid rural industrialisation for progress of the country also gave its due attention to the development of the Khadi and Village Industries. It appointed an expert committee, which came out with certain recommendations. On the basis of these recommendations this Bill has been brought forward. Through this the Government is trying to give a thrust to the development of the village-oriented industries. Accordingly, they have brought in subsequent and consequential amendments in the law. Secondly, in this Bill, it has been admitted also that some zonal representatives will be there on the Committee. They were not there earlier. These are some of the objects which deserve praise by all. It is none-the-less very important for the development of the country that the village and small scale industries, especially Khadi and other industries, must be given proper emphasis because they generate a lot of employment. In a country where 80 per cent of the people live in villages and where more than 60 per cent of the people depend on agriculture and where 45 per cent of the people live below poverty line, nobody can think of changing the economy of the country or bringing about dynamism in the economic state of affairs without improving the labour-oriented indus-

[Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu]

tries especially the small-scale and cottage industries in the villages. So, it is high time that the Government of India gives proper attention to the promotion of Khadi and village industries, especially in the rural sector.

While going through the Bill, I would like to express some of my apprehensions. The Expert Committee Report is not the final say for the development especially of the Khadi and village industries in the country. If we go to genesis of the Khadi development in the country, we will find that it has also a historical significance. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, who brought the philosophy of Khadi to this country also brought light to the houses of millions of people which were full of darkness. He brought them the silent economic revolution. He ushered in a ray of hope. So, it is not only with the machinery of the Commission or with some of the laws that we can change the rural economy of the country without mass or people's movement and participation. It was with a spirit that Khadi was taken up in the pre-independence days and it is only with that motive that we can develop those industries in the villages.

While speaking on the subject I would say it is true that we must make it village oriented, but here I also see some point in what Shri Nirmal Chatterjee has said that there should be an analysis of the Budget in order to provide growth to this sector and also the amount as is envisaged during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

It is said in the Bill that 'village industries' mean the industries which are in the villages and towns having 10,000 population. There is a provision that we will not touch the Khadi or Village Industries institutions which have developed and are working in the towns and which have been getting grants from the other side.

So, there is a little scope for new ventures in covering the thousands of villages untouched up till now. So, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that we should lay emphasis on a target that at least in each block there must be a khadi and village industries centre, for which some provision can be made so that it can cover every corner of the country. Coming to other provisions of the Bill, I would like to analyse briefly fallacies of the rigidity of the law. The objective that we must go to the villages is laudable. It has been stated that the Commission will cover the development of Khadi and other thing only in the villages. That way we have put a blanket ban on the towns and cities. We must not forget that millions of people live in the slums. They have to live on pavements under the open sky. Their condition is much worse than the condition of those living in the villages. They also can be organised in a much better way for increasing their income. That is our urgent necessity. We should look into other aspects also so that there is no conflict.

Sir, you say that there should be proper marketing of the village products. But the market is in the towns. So don't you think that we will keep liaison only with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission? Don't you think that the industries in the towns keep liaison with the marketing agencies established in the cities? They have got no agencies there, because you have put a ban to it. So, there are some inner contradictions.

The law is always meant for the good of the society. But when we have interpreted that law, we tried to do it without any flexibility. If there is any law written, it creates sometimes more confusion and hampers the progress instead of helping us to develop it. Though I entirely agree with the objects of the Bill that it should be village-oriented and more emphasis should be given to the rural employment generation, it is necessary that there should be some flexi-

bility in order to help poor people who live below the poverty line.

Sir, once I have pointed out that an industry constitutes either small scale or big scale. We are concerned with the small-scale industries and their marketing. I want to know: Are we not restricting the sale of the Khadi products in the villages through this Bill? This is the most important point which we have to take note of.

As some hon. Members have pointed out, we have definitely tried to make it more representative by having six members in six zones. But I want to know how it will solve the problem. I am unable to understand this point. As some hon. Members have rightly pointed out members must be nominated from amongst the persons who have the experience in the Khadi promotion or in the social extension and welfare activities of great eminence. Otherwise, this may mean something very blunt. Any member nominated without these qualifications will not actually help for further growth.

The second thing that I would like to submit before the House is that in order to discharge the new responsibility of the Commission in promoting village industries, it has proposed to strengthen the Commission and increase the maximum membership from six to twelve. But the development of backward zones, I say, is one of the key policies of industrial development. Therefore, the regional imbalance should be removed. But through this measure, the backward areas will still remain as backward areas. The creation of six zones, will not uplift the people from the backward areas. So there should be at least two members from the backward States nominated to the KVIC.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Uttar Pradesh): Yes, from Orissa.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: I am glad that Mr. Kalpnath Rai has supported me. In the history of the Board,

probably not a single member from my State, Orissa has been nominated. I do not think they will nominate anybody from my State on the Board in near future. I have some apprehensions. The Father of the Nation has showed us the real path of Khadi development.

In 1975 at Lima Conference, of U.N. Ind. Development Organisation, they have pointed out that for the developing countries, development of small-scale industries should be given more importance. Mr. E. F. Schumacher in his book "Small is beautiful" has rightly brought out that the beauty and poignancy of social change is better achieved only through the small scale sector. At the Lima Conference, it was also said that the developing countries have to make full use of their human and natural resources and the available raw materials.

Sir, rural development is a basic necessity and economic imperative to increase employment, productivity and income of the poor people. It is very essential that we must give very top priority to these things.

In this Bill, there is a proposal to include expert members on the technical side. But what are the branches of expertise? They are economics, planning and rural development which can be put in one word—"rural economy planning and development" is the one which can finish everything, because pure Economics does not help the development of Khadi Commission. It does not help the extension work. The pure planning is different from rural extension work like motivation and execution altogether. What the hon. Members have pointed out—it must have the will to work in the villages, to see the problems of the small-scale sector because in the competition between the large scale sector and the medium scale sector, the small scale sector is neglected. There is no doubt about it and in this process, only the small man is the loser. We have seen that many handicrafts and arts in this country are dying out because new technologies are not available to them. They have not the capacity to market their produce in the new situation.

[Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu]

It is only where the people have organised marketing, they have been able to survive. Others are dying out everyday in this country. Is it not the responsibility of the Khadi and Village Commission to see that these people survive in this country? This country was famous for weavers and artisans throughout the world. But have you analysed their pitiable conditions today?

In the Bill, the duties and responsibilities of the Executive Officer has been elucidated. It is good but what about the Chairman? Very often, in the formulation of the law or the Bills, we find that the Chairman is only a paper Chairman. All the powers are delegated to the Executive Officer. But the Chairman is one such Key person a person of missionary zeal, a man devoted to this cause, must be able to provide leadership. His rights and duties and power should have been mentioned in the Bill. Without that, he cannot do anything. He should be vested with certain powers and these powers should be clearly mentioned in the Bill itself to make his office really meaningful.

In clause 15, they say with other agencies engaged in rural developments whenever necessary. Other agencies have been given a very low priority. Those non-official who have built up the Khadi movement and running it their role is negligible. They have been given a secondary position. As a matter of fact, they should have been respected in this field. This is my fundamental objection. Without the participation of these people, without their involvement, probably whatever money we may provide, we cannot create a new hope among the artisan, khadi workers and the weavers in the country. There should be a national survey of the different artistic beauties of craftsmanship in this country which have been in existence from decades and for which our country is famous and the way to rejuvenate them when they are facing competition.

I will tell you that people have gone for silver, people have gone for various other things. They can be persuaded

to prepare new things. I know, in my district weavers have become beggars because the *dhoties* and *sarees* produced by them are not purchased by anyone in the market. But in other districts, where the people have organized themselves, they have created a new market for the seat covers of the aeroplanes in foreign countries. So, proper steps should be taken to preserve the rural industries by providing better technique and new markets.

It is felt by the different developing countries that in small industries in the rural sector can give employment with much less investment of capital, which can give new life to the rural people which can generate employment, proper emphasis should be laid on it.

With these words I support the Bill.

डा० बापू कालदास (महाराष्ट्र) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, काफ़ी सम्माननीय सदस्यों के जो भाषण हमने सुने, इसमें एक आधार सब के भाषणों में से यह निकलता है कि सरकार का ध्यान इस खादी और ग्रामीण उद्योग के क्षेत्र में जितना चाहिए, उतना नहीं है।

यह भी बताया गया हमारे विद्वान मित्त सम्माननीय सदस्य निर्मल जी द्वारा कि देश में जो भी कुछ तथाकथित आधुनिक सेक्टर हैं उत्पादन के, उन में से कई गुना ज्यादा इस खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज के सेक्टर ने प्रोडक्शन में, इम्प्लायमेंट में बढ़ोत्तरी की है और उन्होंने इसके बारे में खेद व्यक्त किया कि इतना होते हुए भी न तो राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में इसका कोई जिक्र, न यह सारा जो प्रोसेस है प्लानिंग का, इसमें भी जिस ढंग से उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए, उनका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। निर्मल चटर्जी जी अगर मैं आपसे कहूँ कि इसका जिक्र नहीं होगा, क्योंकि जिस बुनियादी तौर पर खादी और ग्रामीण उद्योग का विचार इस देश में गांधी जी लाए थे, वह सारा विचार धुलाने का प्रवास

इस सरकार के माध्यम से चलाया जा रहा है।

गांधी जी का चर्खा सिर्फ स्वतंत्रता की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ने का भावनात्मक प्रतीक नहीं था, वह एक नई आने वाली आजादी में विकेंद्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था का सपना भी था। यह बात नहीं थी कि वह सिर्फ आजादी का हथियार बन कर हमारे हाथ में आया था। हम लड़के थे, तब हम जानते हैं कि खादी कातना, यह हमारे लिए कर्तव्य की भावना बनी थी। जैसा कि कई लोगों ने कहा कि स्पिरिट—बट इज दी स्पिरिट? चर्खे के पीछे, आजादी के पीछे हथियार के रूप में और चर्खे के पीछे विकेंद्रिकरण के एक प्रतीक के रूप में गांधी जी ने इस देश में चर्खे का प्रसार किया था। आब चर्खा रहेगा उसका अम्बर-चर्खा हो जाएगा, यह मैं समझ सकता हूँ लेकिन यह जो भावना विकेंद्रिकरण की है, इस विकेंद्रिकरण की भावना को नाकामयाब करने का प्रयास यह जो आधुनिकता के नाम पर और इक्कीसवीं सदी के नाम पर इस देश में चली है, इस में खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज आज नहीं दस साल के बाद खत्म होने वाली है।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : कैसे खत्म होने वाली है?

डा. बापू कालदास : मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि कैसे खत्म होने वाली है। वही कहने के लिए तो मैं रुड़ा हुआ हूँ, इसके लिए मुझे लगता है कि जब तक सरकार इसके बारे में कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं करती है, तब तक तो यह चलता ही रहेगा क्योंकि लोगों को काम नहीं मिलेगा। काम के लिए कुछ न कुछ औजार लगते रहेंगे, वह बंचारे कातते रहेंगे, दो-चार आने उनको मिलते रहेंगे राहत के रूप में, जैसे दान, धर्म, पुण्य किया जाता है, वैसे सरकार उनको दान, धर्म, पुण्य के रूप में खादी और गांधी दोनों को बचाने का प्रयास करती रहेगी। यह दान, धर्म और पुण्य की बात मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह नीति की बात है और हम अभी कुछ इस देश में देख रहे हैं। आज

सरकार विकेंद्रिकरण की नीति को छोड़कर देश में आधुनिकता के नाम पर पूर्णतया: केन्द्रीकरण, खानगीकरण या प्राइ-वटाइजेशन की तरफ जा रही है। गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं बार-बार। आप जैसे कार्यकर्ता जो उस आन्दोलन से आये हुए हैं, वह भी कहते रहेंगे। तो आपको भी संतुष्ट रखने के लिए और जो देखती लांग है, जिनको दूसरा कुछ काम नहीं मिल सकता है, उनको कुछ रोटी-रोजी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए यह राहत के रूप में चलाया जा रहा है। यह नीति और स्थिधान्त रूप में नहीं चलाया जा रहा है।

मैं आपको मिशाल के तौर पर कहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में 1971 में अकाल पड़ गया और अकाल में राहत के जो भी कुछ तरीके निकले, इसमें अम्बर चर्खा देने का एक काम था, यानी अंबर-चर्खा राहत के रूप में गया, इस्ट्र्यूमेंट और डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन के रूप में नहीं गया और जब अकाल खत्म हो गया, तो हमारे अम्बर-चर्खे भी सड़ गये। जब तक सरकार बुनियादी तौर पर अपनी नीति को स्पष्ट नहीं करेंगी, तब तक निर्मल जी, आप जितना भी कहते रहिएगा, यह दान, धर्म करते रहेंगे लेकिन इस सैक्टर को बढ़ाने की जो दृष्टि चाहिए, वह दृष्टि इनके पास नहीं आएगी। इसलिए मैं बिस्कुल साफ हूँ कि सरकार को अपनी नीति के बारे में एक दफ़ा स्पष्टता करनी चाहिए।

What is the place of decentralisation such as khadi and village industries in the totality of economy?

क्या है इसका स्थान? जैसा कि आप कहते हैं कि पॉलिएस्टर लाओ, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस में, इम्पोर्ट में आपको राहत दी जाएगी। इसके लिए तो बहुत पैसा दे रहे हैं। आप यह भी चाहते हैं कि माडर्नाइजेशन के नाम पर बड़े-बड़े लोगों के कल कारखाने बूझते जाएं। अगर इन लोगों के कल-कारखाने बढ़ते जायेंगे, तो मैं आपको कहना चाहूंगा, अभी मैं देख कर आया हूँ इसलिए आपको कहता हूँ। मैं हाल ही में मणिपुर गया था और हमने देखा है कि वहां पर मणिपुर, इम्फाल की मार्किट में एक मार्किट है जहां

[डा. बापू कलदाते]

सारे हथकरवा पर काम करने वाले बुनकर लोग हैं, वह सारी महिलाएँ अपना कपड़ा लेकर वहाँ जाती हैं। उसके लिए क्या मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था है? सारे मणिपुर में शायद ही कोई ऐसी फैमिली होगी जिसमें कि बुनने का काम नहीं जानता हो, लेकिन मार्केटिंग की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। पूरे इम्फल में जाए जाकर दीये में गया, सारे मार्केट में। महिलाएँ अपने अपने कपड़े लेकर बैठती हुई और वे बेचती रहती हैं। उनके लिए कोई इंस्टॉल नहीं है, कोई मदद की भावना या धारणा नहीं है। लेकिन मदद की भावना भी राहत के रूप में नहीं चाहिए यह तो कर्तव्य है, खादी ग्रामोद्योग इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में यहाँ एक आर्टीकल हमने पढ़ा। उन्होंने लिखा है कि सरकार इस खादी की ढोंग से मुक्त हो जाए और उन्होंने सही लिखा है, उन्होंने लिखा है कि भाई खादी किसको बेचते हैं आप चतुर्थ श्रेणी के लोगों को? यूनियन वालों ने फिर इसके खिलाफ अगड़ा किया तो वह छोड़ दिया। बनेवे यूनियन के लोगों ने कहा कि हम खादी नहीं पहनेंगे, पोस्टल वालों ने कहा कि हम खादी नहीं पहनेंगे, डिफेंस ने खुद उसको बरत कर दिया। क्योंकि पहनना फार्थ क्लास सर्वेन्ट को है, फस्ट क्लास वाले को नहीं पहनना है, गांधी जी ने यह नहीं सिखाया था। गांधी जी खुद खादी पहनते थे और खुद कहते थे और फिर लोगों को कहते थे, हम यहाँ खादी विलेज एंड इंडस्ट्रीज कमिशन में बैठने वाले बाबू लोग टैरेलीन पहनेंगे और अच्छे-अच्छे कपड़े पहनेंगे तथा दानिया का व्याख्यान देने के लिए जाएंगे कि खादी पहनना आवश्यक है। हम उसका रिसर्च एंड डिवलपमेंट करते हैं।

It is not only technique, but also the spirit behind the Khadi and Gandhiji had tried to imbibe in this country which we are trying to sidetrack. On the contrary, you want to finish with that spirit and that is my charge against this Government.

मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप हमको खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के बारे में आपके सरकारी नियोजन की प्रक्रिया में क्या स्थान है विकेन्द्रीयकरण को लेकर इसको पहले आप हमको स्पष्ट कर दीजिए।

जहाँ तक इस बिल का तात्त्विक है, मैं कहता हूँ कि इस में मैं निर्मल जी से इसलिए यहाँ सहमत नहीं हूँ कि उनका कहना यह है कि इसको सिर्फ ग्रामीण यानी दस हजार वाली आबादी को जो घेरकर रखा है और 15 हजार औसतन जिसकी कैपिटल इन्वैस्टमेंट होती है हरेक आदमी की इसको जो घेरकर रखा है उसको ऊपर उठाकर आप टाइनी सैक्टर में लाइये। मैं इसके पक्ष में आज नहीं हूँ, टाइनी सैक्टर के लिए, सरकार के पास कुछ अन्य भी कार्यक्रम हैं उनका मदद के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग का सही काम तो यह रहा है कि जो अंतिम रहा, जो सब से नीचे रहा, जो सब से दुबला रहा, सब से शोषित रहा, सब से पीड़ित रहा, हाथ के काम से वंचित रहा, ऐसे लोगों के पास जाना आवश्यक है और इसके लिए मैं इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किया है ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का उस से मैं सहमत हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे तो इसका प्रलभ डर लगता है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है,

If my information is wrong, I am ready for correction.

हमने सुना है कि ये खादी विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए जो देना चाहिए, आप ने किया है, लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, लिज्जत पापड़ के लिए खादी ग्रामोद्योग और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज की मदद जाती है या नहीं, जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, मदद जाती है और मैं यह नहीं मानता कि लिज्जत पापड़ का काम कोई बुरा काम है, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस में बहुत पोर्टे-शियल है, खासकर महिलाओं के लिए, लेकिन लिज्जत पापड़ वालों के काम कहाँ चलते हैं? गुजरात का एक गांव है, जहाँ देहातों में चलता है, बाकी ग्राम तौर पर तो बम्बई जैसे शहरों में चलता है। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि उनको मदद नहीं देनी चाहिए, मैं इस पक्ष में हूँ कि उनको मदद देनी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर शहर में भी ऐसे उद्योगों की आप मदद करते रहेंगे तो मुझे लगता है कि शायद इसकी जो व्याख्या है वह आपने बदल दी है।

With the change in the definition, you may restrict the KVI Commission from helping this type of industries.

झपारी आप से मांग जरूर रहेगी कि वह लिज्जत पापड़ के कारखाने वाले जैसे जो लोग हैं उनको एक छोटा उद्योग समझकर, स्माल इंडस्ट्री समझ कर जो भी कुछ रियायतें खादी एंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज में देते हैं वह उनको देने की जरूरत है, लेकिन अगर शहरों में भी हम टाइनी-टाइनी करके जायेंगे तो मुझे यह डर है कि नीचे वाले लोगों को कुछ मिलेगा नहीं और इसे ही टाइनी सेक्टर बड़े हो जायेंगे जिनके पास सारा पैसा चला जायेगा और यह जो मिलेगा वाला सेक्टर है वह वैसा का वैसा ही रहेगा । . . . (अवधान)

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Many widows are working there. Many widows who have nothing at all are working there.

DR. BAPU KALDATE: I know it and I am aware of it. I fully support what you say. But what I am suggesting is that you should not treat it as a village industry and give all the concessions. Give all the concessions which are available to them. I see this on the TV. But limit this sector only to the rural areas. This is my contention. I am not against it.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Tiny sector is below the small sector.

DR. BAPU KALDATE: I know.

दूसरी बात हम यह कहना चाहते हैं आपको, कि इसमें जो सब्सिडी का पाट है, उस पर भी जरा आप लोगों को गौर करना चाहिए क्योंकि इसका कारण यही है कि ग्रहण की दृष्टि से आप देखते हैं और सब्सिडी बहुत है । कहीं-कहीं पर 20 परसेंट, कहीं पर 40 परसेंट होती है । कुछ हद तक तो देना आवश्यक भी है । लेकिन हमको लगता है कि अगर इसमें सैनेचमेन्ट में कोई गलतियां हैं तो उसको बुरस्त करके जो सब्सिडी का प्रावधान आप कर रहे हैं, उसके बजाय सेल्फ-सफिसमेन्ट हो जायें खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्री वाले लोग और अपने पैरों पर खड़े होकर यह खादी एण्ड विलेज इंडस्ट्री का प्रसार कर

सकें, इस दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, मैं जानता हूँ—

Much of the mischief is due to the mismanagement of the Commission

अगर हम आपको यह दुख के साथ कहें कि कमीशन में, दूसरे राज्यों की बात करना मैं अच्छा नहीं समझता क्योंकि उसके बारे में मैं जानता नहीं, लेकिन जहां तक मेरे राज्य का सवाल है, मैं जानता हूँ—
The Chairman of the Commission, after all, enjoys political patronage; I am sorry to say this. But this is a fact.

अन्य राज्यों का मैं कहना नहीं चाहता । मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इसमें भी यही सवाल है । मेरी दृष्टि से यह अच्छी बात इसके लिए नहीं है, जैसा कि आपने कहा और सभी लोगों ने कहा—निष्ठा, स्पिरिट, कोई प्रेरणा की बात हो । तो अगर आप पॉलिटिकल पेट्रनेज देना शुरू करेंगे तो यह पॉलिटिकल प्रेरणा होगी, पॉलिटिकल स्पिरिट होगी, खादी की प्रेरणा नहीं रहेगी । इसके लिए हम आपको जरूर यह कहेंगे कि जब आप यह कमीशन कर रहे हैं, मैं निर्मल जी के साथ हूँ कि यह छह लोगों वाला जो मामला है, इसको हटा देना जरूरी है क्योंकि इससे झगड़े हो सकते हैं । आपने इसमें कहा है कि पूरब का एक रहेगा, पश्चिम का एक रहेगा, दक्षिण का एक रहेगा, पूर्वोत्तर इलाके का एक रहेगा, इत्यादि । तो इसके चुनने का अधिकार किसके पास होगा, मेरे स्थान से यह सेंट्रल-गवर्नमेन्ट के पास है । आप यह कर सकते हैं कि बंगाल का आदमी लेने के बजाये आप मेघालय का ले सकते हैं क्योंकि वहां आपके ही आदमी हैं । तो यह ठीक नहीं है—
This should not be done. Let the people not feel that there is political interference even to carry on the work of the Commission, which stands for certain values in the society.

हम इसके लिए आपसे दरखास्त करेंगे कि यह झगड़ा अगर आपको मिटाना है तो सही रास्ता यही है कि अभी तो 24 स्टेट हैं, तो
You make it 25 people and have a big commission, doesn't matter.
जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा, राज्य के सवाल

[डा. बापू कालदास]

उसमें आ सकेंगे और राज्य को अपनी प्रगति के बारे में क्या करना है, उसके बारे में विचार हो सकेगा।

मैं एक बात और कहूँगा और इसको समाप्त करूँगा। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मदद देते हैं हम लोग उनको, उसका भी कोई एक साइडिफिक तरीका बनाना चाहिए। धारा 15 में जो आपने किया है, उसके बारे में तो नहीं कहता, आपने धारा 15 में इतने काम सौंपे हैं 'ख' से लेकर 'ठ' तक, जो कि आठ-नौ हो जाते हैं, उसमें मार्केटिंग का देखो, रिसर्च का देखो, डेवेलपमेंट का देखो, रा-मेटोरियल का देखो, प्रेस का देखो, क्वालिटी का देखो, जितने आपके मन में आए हैं या जो विद्वान आपके कमीशन में बैठे हैं उनके मन में आए हैं, जितने अच्छे सुझाव आए हैं, मैं अच्छे कहता हूँ, वह सारे उसमें दिए हैं, अब इसकी व्यवस्था करने का क्या प्रावधान है? आज क्या प्रावधान है? यह जो आपने 8-10 पाईट 'ख' से 'ठ' तक प्रावधान किए हैं धारा 15(2) में, आज उनके पाम उनकी क्या व्यवस्था है? अगर आज नहीं है तो कितने साल में आप पूरा करने वाले हैं और कहां से आप शुरू करने वाले हैं? यह सारे सवाल इससे संबंधित हैं, इसके लिए मैं फिर से आपसे कहूँगा कि आप नीति को एक दफा स्पष्ट कर दीजिए और जिस ढंग से इस सेक्टर को देख रहे हैं, उस ढंग से मत देखते हुए..

This is one of the pivot sectors in the economy of this country. As the public sector is the most important pivot sector to change the economy, this decentralised sector should also be the pivot sector to change the entire perspective of our future country's development. Thank you.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आदरणीय, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1986 जो सरकार ने लाया है, इसके उद्देश्यों के संबंध में जो लिखा गया है खादी और ग्रामोद्योग सेक्टर के विकास और उन्नति को बढ़ाने में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की भूमिका के संबंध में सरकार को सलाह देने और

आयोग की संगठनात्मक संरचनाओं आदि का पुनर्विलोकन करने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति को सरकार द्वारा गठन किया गया था। समिति की अधिकांश सिफारिशों सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं और खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम के प्रस्तावित संशोधन इस विनिश्चय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम के सुसंगत उपबंधों का उपान्तरण करने के लिए है।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, खादी हिन्दुस्तान में साम्राज्यवाद और उपनिवेशवाद की समाप्ति के लिए गांधी जी द्वारा लाई गई थी। दुनिया में साम्राज्यवाद और उपनिवेशवाद के बढ़ने का कारण क्या था? 16वीं और 17वीं शताब्दी में यूरोप में मशीनीकरण का युग आया और यूरोप ने मूल्यों में औद्योगीकरण हुआ तो यूरोप के अधिकतर मूल्यों में, कारखानों में ओवर-प्रोडक्शन हुआ और उसी ओवर-प्रोडक्शन को मार्केट करने की तलाश में दुनिया के साम्राज्यवादी और औद्योगिक मूल्य दुनिया के अन्य राष्ट्रों में गए और उनमें साम्राज्यवाद की स्थापना की अपने मूल्य में उद्योगों के ओवर-प्रोडक्शन की खपत के लिए। यही कारण था कि जर्मनी, फ्रांस, इंग्लैंड आदि दुनिया के औद्योगिक मूल्यों ने एशिया और अफ्रीका के सैकड़ों राष्ट्रों को गुलाम बनाया। उसी गुलामी के खिलाफ, महात्मा गांधी ने, साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को खड़ा करना चाहा तो उन्होंने विदेशी वस्त्रों का बहिष्कार किया और खादी से भारत की आजादी का रिश्ता जोड़ दिया। इस देश की जनता ने खादी के निर्माण के लिए खुद सूत कातकर जनता को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने के लिए विदेशी माल की खपत हिन्दुस्तान में जो हो रही थी उसको बंद करने के लिए स्वदेशी की भावना जगाई। जितना हम विदेशी माल का बहिष्कार करेंगे उतना ही हम मूल्य को आजाद कराएंगे, यह उन्होंने बताया। आज पूरे देश से, दुनिया के मूल्यों से और विश्व शान्ति से खादी का रिश्ता जुड़ गया है। दुनिया में मशीनीकरण और औद्योगीकरण के कारण जो ओवर-प्रोडक्शन हुआ उसी ओवर-प्रोडक्शन के कारण मार्केट की तलाश

में दुनियां के राष्ट्रों में प्रतिस्पर्धा हुई और उसी के परिणामस्वरूप प्रथम और द्वितीय महायुद्ध हुए ।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज खादी से गरीब का रिश्ता जुड़ गया है और भारत की आत्म-निर्भरता का रिश्ता जुड़ गया है और खादी से राष्ट्रीय जीवन का रिश्ता जुड़ गया है । हिन्दुस्तान बुनियादी रूप से गांवों का देश है । प्रश्न यह उठता है कि मशीन इज फार दि मैन और मैन इज फॉर दी मशीन ? गांधी जी ने आजादी की शुरुआत की तो कहा कि मशीन इज फार दि मैन, अर्थात् मनुष्य के लिए मशीन है, मनुष्य मशीन के लिए नहीं है । हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह आत्म-निर्भर बने । हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ करोड़ों करोड़ लोग बेकारी के शिकार हैं, उस मुल्क में बेकार की समस्या को हल करने के लिए और गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले गांव के लाखों लोगों को आजीविका प्रदान करने के लिए खादी का महत्व

आज की परिस्थिति में बहुत ज्यादा है । सरकार को आज के वर्तमान संदर्भ में खादी को सबसे ज्यादा महत्व देना चाहिए ।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Mr. Kalpnath Rai, you can continue your speech on the next day. Here is an announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER BUSINESS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held today, the 24th February, 1987, allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business as follows:—

Business

Time Allotted

1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1986 | 2 hrs. |
| (b) The Labour Welfare Fund Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1986 | 2 hrs. |
| (c) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 1986. | 1 hr. |

2. Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

3 days i.e. February 25, March 2 and 3. 1987.

The Committee recommended that the House should sit up to 6.00 P.M. daily and beyond 6.00 P.M. as and when necessary for the transaction of Government Business from Wednesday, the 25th February 1987.

The House stands adjourned til 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 25th February, 1987.