The House reassembled after lunch at half past two of the clock, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR AIJ KHAN) in the Chair.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Mr. Thomas, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, will place a statement on sugar on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT RE PROBLEMS RE-LATING TO SUGAR, GUR AND SUGARCANE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): With your kind permission, Sir, I beg to place a statement on the Table of tie Sabha on problems relating to sugar, gur and sugarcane. [See Appendix XLV, Annexure No. 4].

THE TEXTILES COMMITTEE BILL, — Continued 1963

SHRI SURESH J. DESAI (Gujarat): Mr. Vicei Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Textiles Committee Bill which is before the House. I wish the Bill had been brought before the House much earlier. It is a simple Bill but a very important Bill. The Bill seeks to set up a Committee to enforce quality control over textile goods and textile machinery. It seeks to replace the old committee which was set up under the Cotton Textiles Fund Ordinance, 1944. The old committee had only limited powers. Its jurisdiction extended only to cotton textile goods while the jurisdiction of the new Committee will extend to cotton, silk, wool, art silk and other fibres also. The old committee has been doing rather commendable work. But the new Committee's functions are very wide, and it is very desirable that a Committee of the sort envisaged in the Bill is set up.

Sir cotton exports our textiles play a very important

part. Unfortunately, for the last few years cotton textile exports have been declining. Last year was rather a very bad year. On the whole our exports are coming up very well under the able guidance of our Minister of International Trade. Unfortunately, last year, that is, 1962, the cotton textile exports declined to a very large extent. The actual exports last year were 529.93 million metres, 8.9 per cent, lower than the exports in 1961 which were 581.98 million metres. The 1962 figure was the lowest figure in the last twelve years. Of course, this year things ere improving and We hope to export more this year.

In 1962, that is, last year we exported only 11.62 per cent, of our total cotton textile production. Sir, there are various reasons why our exports declined last year. For instance, as the hon. Minister said, a number of developing countries have come up with new textile mills. Naturally they would like to protect their own industry and would not allow imports into their country.

Secondly, our textile manufacturers also have been less export-conscious than they should have been. They find out a number of excuses. The internal prices are quite high and it pays them always to sell their goods within the country rather than take risks of exporting goods to foreign countries. There have been some other factors also. In 1959 the monsoon was bad and the cotton production was also less than what it was expected to be. In 1960 also the monsoon was bad and the cotton production was less than what was expected. Now, cotton forms something like 40 per cent, of the price of manufactured goods here. And when the cotton prices went up and we had to import cotton under the D.L.F. 480 scheme from America, na-naturally our prices shot high. And that is why we were at a disadvantage in the export market

There are a number of other reasons also for our declining exports last year. Of course, as I said, this year's exports are coming up again. But last year the exports were bad. One of the reasons why our exports declined was th'at the quality of our goods that were exported was very inferior, and very often the quality does not conform to the quality which we invoice for. These things were pretty bad about a few years back. Things are improving now; we are improving the quality and the sort of thing which was going on, namely, exporting inferior quality goods than what was invoiced for, that is now being gradually remedied. Things are now earning up. But at the same time proper inspection and check on quality has been absolutely necessary.

Sir, we are being gradually driven out of the export market by Japan, Hong Kong and other countries. We are at a disadvantage in two ways. Firstly, we cannot compete at the prices which they offer. Secondly, our quality is inferior compared to the quality of goods which Japan or Hong Kong exports. We have yet ot establish an image of Indian textile goods in the foreign countries so that the people may be prepared to pay even a higher price and go in for Indian goods. In fact, before the War, Japan had only the advantage of prices. But now, after the War, Japan has been very conscious of quality control. All goods that are exported from Japan must strictly conform to certain standard specifications which have' been laid down. Hong Kong also is doing the same thing. In fact, most of the countries which export textile goods and countries which export other goods-they all conform to certain standard specifications. In India, unfortunately, we have not been able to do so to any large extent. Now, to a certain extent we have also commenced doing that. So this particular Bill is a step in the right direction. It will go a long way in raising standards

of specifications and in enforcing them so that our exports will be helped.

Bill, 1963

Coming to the provisions of the Bill as such. there are only four important clauses in this Bill. Clause 3-deals with the formation of the Textile Committee. I wish it should have been mentioned in the Bill as to what is the minimum or the maximum strength of the Committee. It does not mention that. It only says that three Government officials will be there. The Chairman will be nominated by the Government. The Textile Commissioner will be the ex-officio Vice-Chairman of the Committee and the Joint Secretary to the Government of India will be appointed by the Government ex*officio. These three will be the official members. Who the other members may be it is not mentioned except that.

"Such other members as the Central Government may think fit to appoint who, in the opinion of that Government have special knowledge or practical experience in matters relating to the textile industry and trade and the manufacture of textile machinery."

Here I would suggest that in India now we have a number of technicians also, especially in the textile industry, who are very wellversed in the textile trade and textile manufacture. It is no use merely appointing some big businessmen on this Committee. We should go in more for technicians also who will be really helpful to the Government on this committee. In India, unfortunately, technicians are not given as much importance as they are given in other foreign countries.

Sir. the technological revolution, which is taking place in a number of countries now. depends largely on technicians. There, technicians are given a lot of importance. Especially in America they are considered equals to the big businessmen or the big financiers who finance the industry. But in India, unfortunately, technicians are

-329

given rather a low place. They are considered to be nothing better than «mployees or subordinates. They have no voice in running the industry. One of the giant corporations of the world, Messrs. Unilevers, have On their Board a number of technicians who are not interested in the distribution of dividend, but who are interested in running and expanding the industry for the benefit of the country. Similarly, Imperial Chemicals, the Chemicals, Dupont Monsanto America, all these big corporations have a number of eminent technicians on their Board. But, unfortunately, in India technicians are not given importance which should be given to them. That is why I suggest to the hon. Minister that on this Committee, which will be serving as a sort of watchdog over the textile industry, the technicians and not merely the businessmen should be given due representation and their voice should count. That is my suggestion about this Committee. Then I go to clause 4 which defines the functions of this Committee. Clause 4 gives very wide functions to the Committee. I would specially refer to clause 4(2) (a) which says:

"The Committee will undertake, assist and encourage scientific, technological and economic research in textile industry and textile machinery".

We have already got three research institutions, one at Ahmedabad, one at Bombay and another at Coimbatore. These three institutions are really doing good work and I do not know if this Committee would like to duplicate the work of these institutions or would like to help the work of these institutions because it is no use the Government spending money for research when the industry has already set up these institutions which are doing good work.

What is more necessary today is that in the whole textile trade and textile manufacturing business, especially the fibre manufacturing,

where so many new processes are coming up, the knowledge that is gained by reserach should be made available to the manufacturers here. That is more necessary. Whatever researches are made in our own research institutions in textiles, that process and the processes which are evolved especially in fibre manufacturing Jby other countries should be made available to the smaller and bigger manufacturers here because this is a highly competitive market—the textile market—and internationally too it will be very highly competitive, and if we want to maintain our textile imports in the international market, then we have to take to the new processes which are being daily evolved in the Western countries and in a number of other foreign countries like Japan and in our own institutions also. Our institutions are also doing good work but the processes which are evolved should be made available. I wish that this Committee should set up a Standing Committee especially with the purpose of making available the fruits of research to our industry, to the smaller manufacturer and the bigger manufacturer here.

Clause 4(2) (b) says:

"This Committee will promote export of textiles and textile machinery and carry on propaganda for that purpose."

This is rather a wide task because there is the Export Promotion Council also. There are so many other bodies like the Handloom Board, the Silk Board and the Handicrafts Board, etc. I do not know if this Committee will duplicate their work or there will be overlapping, in the functioning of this Committee, with the various Boards which are already there. The implementation machinery which is mentioned in this Bill hardly provides for this Committee to undertake this work of promotion of exports. These are rather too wide functions. I am not against giving functions to this Committee. I would like to make this a very powerful Committee with very large functions

[Shri Suresh J. Desai.]

331

but at the same time the implementation machinery which has been provided in this Bill does not warrant all these wide powers to be given because these powers may remain on paper only and may not be implemented. There may be some overlapping also with the functioning of the Central Silk Board, the Export Promotion Council and other organisations which are already there.

I will go to clause 4(2) (i) which mentions that this Committee will:

"advise on all matters relating to the development of textile industry and the production of textile machinery."

It is not "mentioned whom it will advise, whether it will advise the Government or the industry. Suppose it advises both the Government and the industry, then also, is it going to be some advisory body to the whole textile industry or is it merely going to be a Committee to ensure better standards of textile goods and textile machinery? What is the specific function of this Committee which we are considering here which will be set up? These are rather very wide powers. I am not against wide powers being given to this Committee but at the same time there should be an implementing machinery provided in this Bill which would ensure that these powers are duly exercised by the Committee.

Then 1 go to clause 11 which is also another important clause because that provides for inspection. It says:

"The Committee may, on application made to it or otherwise, direct an officer specially -authorised in that behalf to examine the quality of textiles or the suitability of textile machinery...."

I do not know why it has been kept as 'on application made to it'. The Committee should take the initiative,

themselves. They should themselves take the initiative and examine the machinery and the cotton textile fabrics that are manufactured from time to time all over the country. They should set up an inspectorate and a series of inspectors who can go and inspect. The clause 'on application made' makes this clause an insipid one. This clause is a good one but it is completely insipid because it is mentioned here as 'on application made'. Secondly, after thi₃ inspector or the person duly authorised to inspect makes a report to the Committee what happens?

"On receipt of the report referred to in sub-section (1), the Committee may tender such advice, as it may deem fit, to the manufacturer of textiles, the manufacturer of" textile machinery and the applicant."

That is all. After all the process of inspection has been done, the Committee will just tender advice to the manufacturer, nothing more. There is no clause here for enforcement. There is no provision for enforcement of what the Committee will think fit to do. Just the Committee will advise. It will send somebody to inspect. The inspector will report and this Committee will advise.

I will tell you what happens especially in the dyeing process. Many handlocm products which we are exporting suffer from the defect that the dyeing process is very defective and that is why the colours are not fast and we are losing market on that account also. So also in Khaddar, fast colours are not there. In other textiles also the colours are not fast. There are a number of dyeing processes, technical, scientific processes which will give fast colouring. Suppose, some manufacturers are not following what this Committee will advise, suppose they are advised to follow a particular process so that the colour will be fast so that our export market will be promoted, and they

on dyeing in the old process and the goods are manufactured, after the goods manufactured nobody will know whether the colours are fast or not immediately. But when the process takes place and if he does not follow the correct advice he can be compelled to follow the particular process. In that way only we can ensure that the advice is carried

The whole clause 11 is a good clause. It is made insipid, Completely weak, because there is no provision for implementation of what the Committee thinks after the inspector's report is received. I wish very much that this important Bill should have been referred to a Select Committee so that all these amendments could have been made and this Bill could have been made a really effective Bill. There is no enforcement clause in it.

Clause 17 is another important one which gives power to prohibit exports and internal marketing of textiles and textile machinery. This is a good clause because all the manufactured goods and textile machinery will be inspected and there is an enforcement clause also to it but here there is another defect which I cannot understand. It is stated in this clause:

"Where the Committee has established. adopted recognised standard or specifications for textiles either for internal consumption or for the purpose of export or has established, adopted or recognised standard type of textile machinery and on the rec'ommendation made to it in this behalf the Central Government is of opinion...."

But who is to make the recommendation? Will the Textiles Committee make the recommendation or will somebody else make the rec'ommendation? It is not clear who is to make the recommendation. The words are:

"and on the recommendation made to it in this behalf, the Central Government is of opinion"

But it is not mentioned whether it is the function of the Textiles Committee to make the recommendation. If the Committee is to make the recommendation then the words must be "by it" and not "to it". As it is, it is left rather vague as to who is to make the recommendation. The Textiles Committee may say that it is none of their business to make recommendations. The other people will say that it is not their business to make recommendations. Somebody must make the recommendation and the statute as such should be clear.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: If the hon. Member will read the whole paragraph, it will be clear that the Committee will make the recommendation. We have not repeated the word. The Committee is the only competent body to do it.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR An KHAN) S'o you say that there is no ambiguity or vagueness.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: We could add the word, but the legal sense is absolutely clear even as it is.

SHRI SURESH J. DESAI: This is a bit vague, I think. This particular clause is a good clause. But the whole Bill seems to have been hurriedly drafted. That is my impression after reading the whole Bill and at certain places a kind of lacunae occur.

Clause 22 says that the powers to make rules will be given to the Government. The Government will make the rules about the mode of inspection by the Committee and the manner in which samples may be taken by it. I hope that the Government will make rules regarding inspection and so on, as practicable as possible, because very often it happens that the modes 'of inspection and the rules are all so complicated that these things go to hamper the work of

inspection. I want this Committee to be a powerful committee and I want that it should be able to go ton inspecting the goods manufactured so that the standard specifications are

observed and our export markets are

¹ developed.

Another thing that I want to point -out is this. It is a good thing that this Bill seeks to lay down the standard specifications for internal consumption goods also and not only for the exported go'ods. This is indeed a good provision because our own consumers when they pay the full price, there is no reason why they should be cheated and be given an inferior quality cloth. This is really a very desirable provision and it is something of a new departure for which we should compliment the hon. Minister. He has done well to say that go'ods for internal consumption also should conform to certain standard specifications.

Another welcome thing about this Bill is that it provides that the textile machinery will also have to conform to certain standard specifications. We are now manufacturing a large volume •of textile machineries. In fact, we •can manufacture a whole textile mill in this country and we can export a complete textile mill. But we are not doing that now because of the large internal demand. And so we are not in a position now to export a complete textile mill, though if we wanted, we could do it, and I also think that within a few years we shall be able to do so. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that at this juncture, the textile machinery> manufactured in this country also should conform to certain standard specifications, because only then can the export market for our textile machineries also develop satisfactorily.

The principle underlying this Bill is a very commendable one and I welcome it and I think no section of this

House will have any dispute about the principle underlying this Bill. I hope it will be welcome by all sections of the House. With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

Bill, 1963

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to give my support to this Bill. As has been stated by the hon. Minister while making his motion for consideration of the Bill, it is an enabling measure, a Bill to replace an Ordinance which was already there in existence and which was being enforced by an Act of Parliament. The Textile Fund Committee was in existence and it is still in existence and it has been working. This Bill gives wider powers to this Textile Fund Committee which has already been in existence and the scope of its working is to be extended. So, I say this Bill is one of the measures which the hon. Minister of International Trade is bringing in order to boost up the export trade of this country. This he has been continuously trying to d'o and here I would like to pay my tribute to the hon. Minister for his commendable work in making every effort to boost our expttrts from this country.

The Bill has a very wide scope and within its ambit, since the word "textile" has been defined to mean-

"any fabric or cloth or yarn made wholly or in part of Cotton, or wool or silk or artificial silk or other fibre;"

every kind of cloth and every kind of yarn can be brought. A committee with the name Textiles Committee will be constituted under the provisions of this Bill, and this Textiles Committee will have powers to visit and inspect mills, to see the working processes there, to find out the defect* and to suggest standards and specifications to the Central Government so that certain instructions are issued for the production of cloth of those standard specifications. I believe that the Government will not, just on the

passing of this measure, begin to take action against all kinds of cloth, and all kinds of yarn that are manuiactur-ed in this country, either by small factories or by big factories, by power-looms or by persons with a small number of powerlooms or even by handlooms. Otherwise, with the definition 'of "textile" as it is and the Bill as it has been drafted, every factory, big or small, and even power-looms, small powerlooms weavers' cooperatives running only 5 or 4 or 3 powerlooms and even handlooms, can come within the ambit of the provisions of this Bill. I hope it is not the objective of the Government to extend the provisions of this Bill fo all these petty factory people or to these handloom people.

Sir, I find that in this Bill it is not only cloth or the textile products meant for export that have to conform to certain standard specifications and quality mark, but also textile goods meant for internal consumption are also brought within the ambit of this measure. This is very necessary because, as has been observed by the previous speaker-Shri Suresh Desai- our textile trade has been going down and this year it has been the lowest. And one of the reasons for this fall has been that our textile manufacturers are not very anxious to export their goods since they find a very good and very welcome internal market here which give, them good prices. So it is very proper that in

this Bill the Government has 3 P.M. laid down that the cloth or

textiles meant for internal consumption will also have to strictly conform to standard specifications and quality mark. If this would not have been covered in this Bill, this lacuna would have enabled the textile manufacturers to manufacture cloth more for internal consumption than for export. Even now they want that most of their el'oth must sell inside the country and bring them good prices and thus may not put them to export risk. So from this point of view this is a very healthy provision that interns RSD.—5

nal consumtpion has also been brought within the ambit of this Bill.

Now, the hon. Mr. Desai has made certain observations in regard to the power, of this Committee and the functions of this Committee, that they have not been denned properly. I also agree with him that they have not been properly specified; who is to report, who is to make recommendations, to whom the recommendations are to be made, but I hope this law will enable the Government to make the necessary rules and to give necessarv instructions as to how these things have to be carried on, how these things have to be done. The Government has got the powers to issue instructions. The Committee has got the power to frame regulations. So whenever any standard is laid down by this Textile Committee for a textile product, that standard will have to be notified. I feel it is necessary to do so; it will have to be notified; the trade mark, the specification, the standard, etc, will have to be notified and then the other textile manufacturers will be bound to conform to that standard. That is the impression which I have got from a reading of this Bill that the Government will lay down standards, will fix certain standards, and will notify these standards and those standards will be binding upon all the manufacturers of textiles and those manufacturers who contravene those standards, who do not produce or manufacture their cloth according to those standards, will become liable to punishment. There is provision in this Bill that they will be prosecuted and punished with imprisonment and/or fine. And it has also- been laid downand the Bill is quite strict in this respect—that for the second or third offence there will be a minimum punishment of three months' imprisonment. The Bill, in order to carry out its objective, is quite stiff and if it is carried out fully, we can achieve the objective with which this Bill has been brought forward and placed be[Shri Suresh J. Desai.] fore this House for consideration and passing. 1 hope that the hon. Minister will soon, after the passing of this Bill, constitute this Textile Committee.

339

There is one more thing about this Textile Committee. The hon. Mr. De«ai said that the constitution of this Committee is Certainly it is loose. very loose. Everything depends upon the Government. The hon. Minister may put any number of members but I find that in the rules—the Bill give_s power to the Government to make rules—the Government shall specify the number of members who will constitute the Committee. So that it will remove to some extent the lacuna but it would have been better if in this Bill itself the maximum strength of the Committee had been laid down. In this connection, while Government officials on the Committee will look with equal favour tor disfavour upon all the factories but when factory-owners are taken, when taken, especially those industrialists are who are manufacturing textiles, when they are taken in quite a good number, the Government should take special care to take in small-scale manufacturers also in this Committee so that they might be able to guard the interests Of the small-scale manufacturers against the interests of the big factories. With these observations 1 again support this Bill.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in the morning while introducing the Bill the hon. Minister painted a very promising picture of the textile industry and also declared that the targets that the country had set before itself would be achieved in a short time. It is a very good thing and I hope we will achieve the targets although our experience has been that we always fall far short of the targets set for our development. Even otherwise the textile industry is a very big industry in this country and that industry now employs m'ore than ten lakh workers. Now the pattern is, this industry is very highly concentrated in a few

centres. I wish the Government takes steps to see, while granting new licences for expansion a_s well as for starting new factories, that they are granted in such a way that each district in India has one textile factory. I would like the present high concentration in Ahmedabad and Bombay if possible to be shifted to other convenient centres so that this industry could be dispersed in an equitable way throughout the country.

Now, this industry has been exporting to foreign countries. Of late, during the last one or two years, I think the export has fallen to a certain extent although of late it has been again looking up, I understand. As the Minister has stated in his introductory speech a number of countries have become free and they naturally try to industrialise their country and the first industry they take up is, 'of course, textiles. In this context, not only for textiles, but there will be an increasing demand for textile machinery also and it is very correct that the Government should bring the textile machinery also within the purview of the Bill. He stated that we are now manufacturing nearly 50 per cent, of our requirements as far as textile machinery is concerned. In Bombay, textile engineering has developed to a very high degree. We should develop that further so that we can export a complete mill to any country that may require it, whichever under-developed country in Asia or Africa whom we think it necessary to help develop.

Although our industrialists have been making, huge profits, they are guilty of a crime in that they have neglected research with regard to the quality of the textiles as also with regard to improving the machinery. Of course there are one or two Research Institutes in Ahmedabad and Bombay and I think there is one in Coimbatore also but there should be more research stations. Well equipped and fully-developed research

institutions should be opened on a regional basis throughout India where the industry could be helped by developing machinery to a very high order.

Coming to the Bill, I am very unhappy about clause 3. It is very difficult to support the clause as it stands now. Here the constitution of the Committee is left to the sweet will of officialdom. The Minister has, of course, promised that they will nominate highly qualified technical personnel to the Committee. That may be so. But I would like it to be provided in the body of the Bill itself. The interests to be represented, the mode of selection of such people, all these things should be properly mentioned in the body of the Bill itself. So, instead of rushing through the Bill I would like it to be referred to a Select Committee so that these things can be regularised. Nearly ten lakhs of workers are employed in this industry and there should be representation for the trade unions or the workers and they should have a say. As practical people they will be in a better position to judge the quality of textiles produced and their help should be sought in this respect. I hope the Minister will keep this in view while constituting the Committee.

It is because of the failure of the textile magnates to conform to the quality of textiles promised to foreign countries, I think, that we are unable to withstand competition from Japan and of late, of course, very severe competition from China also. It is these growing countries which are ousting us from our traditional markets. In certain respects our people have failed to conform to the business ethies while dealing with foreign countries. In certain cases, I think, they have not been very anxious to export our textiles because they have got a very good internal market. They are in a position to increase prices whenever they want. A very good profit is always guaranteed to them,

whetther they export the goods or not. Of late, I think-I see in the papers-they are even clamouring for a further rise in the price of cloth. This should never be tolerated. Their profit margin is very high. On the other hand, while improving the quality of textiles, we should see that high quality textiles are made available to the people of India at a cheaper rate, so that millions of Indians can have better clothing facilities. Anyway, the losing of the foreign market has made the Government wake up to the realities of the situation and it is a good thing that the Bill has been brought forward for setting up a Committee. As far as the aim of the Committee is concerned, it is a very laudable one. We should support the Government and also see that the reputation in foreign countries, as well as among the consumers internally, of our products is kept at a very high level. I hope the new Committee will be able to do it. Of course, there are other aspects of the Bill and many hon. Members have pointed out the defects therein. Those things have to be taken into consideration.

With these observations I support the Bill.

SHRI **BABUBHAI** Μ. CHINAI (Maharashtra) | Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Taxtiles Committee Bill. In fact, I feel that the Bill has come rather too late in the day. It is an overdue measure. If we are to save ourselves from being ousted from foreign countries, it is absolutely necessary that the products that we manufacture should be of standard quality. Therefore, in order to ensure the standard quality of goods this Bill has been brought forward.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

At least there should be some irreducible minimum quality.

At present the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee is carrying out inspection

[Shri Babubhai M. Chinai.] of cotton textiles in respect of yarn and fabrics meant for exports under the ITEX and FACTUAL inspection schemes. These inspection schemes are purely voluntary in nature. The quantity being inspected currently is of the order of about 16 per cent, of our total production for export. The Cotton Textiles Fund Committee has also introduced an ad hoc survey inspection scheme whereby the quality of exporting mills products will be inspected on a random basis. It has also operative quality marking schemes on behalf of the All-India Handloom Board by inspection and certification of handloom textiles • meant for exports. This scheme is also of a voluntary nature. But with the advent of the export control order pprtaining to 'Bleeding Madras' since 1960 and the 'Etawah Bed Spread' since March 1963, these two items are subject to compulsory inspection. In fact, quality control and pre-shipment inspection of 'Bleeding Madras' has enhanced the reputation of our products in foreign countries,

Art silk products are also inspected in large quantities for the purpose of granting import entitlements and incentives. Compulsory inspection and certification of art silk fabrics meant for exports. is being carried out by the Textile Commissioner's Office. The Central Silk Board is at present carrying out inspection of pure silk fabrics. In the meanwhile, it is proposed that the Central Inspection Agency of the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee should take over the responsibility of inspecting rayon and art silk.

The present Bill seeks to reconstitute the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee and enlarge its powers. At present the functions of the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee have been restricted to cloth and varn only. The Bill empowers the Committee to ensure the quality of all textiles, whether made wholly or partly of cotton, wool, silk, artificial silk or fibre.

aiso proposes to entrust the Committee with the work of inspection of indigenous textiles machinery and stores. The main objective is to ensure standard qualities of textiles for internal markets and for export purposes and the manufacture and use of a standard type of textile machinery.

I personally feel, Madam, that this is a very good beginning because, as the hon. Minister has said, we have been manufacturing 60 per cent, of our requirements of textiles machinery. If we want 10 have a hold or footing in the export market for our textiles machinery, it is absolutely necessary that we should produce machinery at least of a certain minimum standard quality, so that we may be able to face competition both in respect of price and quality. There is no doubt that the objective is guite laudable. However, adequate precautions should be taken to see that the objectives are not defeated due to either defect in execution or misuse of powers. We have a dearth of trained personnel and, therefore, I would suggest that the Government should take nee -^ry precautions to see that the affairs of inspection are in the hands of trained personnel, so that they may not be misused or there may not be unnecessary harassment.

It is also not clear from the Bill whether an element of compulsion is intended to be introduced by the proposed Textiles Committee at all levels. I am not one of those who would say that there should not be an element of compulsion. After all, if we want to produce certain standard goods, we will have to compel the manufacturer to come up to the standard. Therefore, there should be no objection to such compulsion which brings a good and fair name to the country. It is necessary to note in this connection that foreign buyers demand supplies of cloth and yarn according to their specifications and they may not favour purchasing of goods

inspected by an authority set up by Government. At the same time, if it is a uniform policy, I think a foreigner must not be reluctant to buy an item which has been specified and got cleared by inspection by a Government authority.

The question of quality control in a decentralised sector poses a large number of problems. This is chiefly because there is no standard of production in the decentralised sector. Each unit works with its own plan and generally speaking the production is determined by the nature of the demand. Moreover, they cater to individual needs. It is necessary to make it clear, therefore, what kind of quality control will be exercised on the particular type of cloth.

Clause 17 of the Bill authorises Government to prohibit the export and internal marketing of textiles and textile machinery if they do not conform to the standards laid down by the Committee. So far it is all right. But there is a provision which say3 that if any person contravenes the provision, he is punishable with imprisonment or fine or both. The provision of imprisonment, I personally feel, would be a little harsh, and I would request the Government to consider this. So far as the fine is concerned, it is all right, if the quality is not iip to the standard for some reason or other. After all a machine or a human being is apt to make mistakes inadvertently, unknowingly, and therefore, putting a clause of imprisonment would be too harsh according to

Lastly, under the functions of the Committee, it is stated that the Committee may undertake, assist and encourage scientific technological and economic research in textile industry and textile machinery. As it has been very rightly pointed out, there are such research institutions in the country: one at Ahmedabad, namely, ATIRA; another is coming up at Bombay, and also at Kanpur.

SHRI AKJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh): It is not coming up so far. It is only going down.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CH3NAI: At Coimbatore it is already functioning. I feel that there should not be any overlapping of work which the Government intend to do in the institutions which have been working at present. I personally feel that there is need for many more such institutions in the country and we need not be satisfied with three or four. It should be in every nook and corner of the country so that we may be able to produce quality goods and stand in competition with other parts of the world. With fair name our goods will fetch better prices if we produce standard quality.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Madam Deputy Chairman, I welcome the Bill, and more than the Bill I welcome the comprehensive survey of the problems of the textile industry in the country given by the hon. Minister this morning. There is, of course, no denying the fact that this Bill i_s a Bill to help the textile industry.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI.- Consumer also.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: I know the industry thinks that way. There has been a famous American, Mr. Wilson, who was the Chairman of the Genera Motors. Then he became the War Minister or the Defence Minister whatever it was. He said: "What is good for General Motors is good for America"; So, I am sure the hon. Member from Bombay, the magnate who owns it, thinks that what is . ood for the industry is also good for the consumer. But the fact is that this Bill when enacted will help ths textile industry primarily, and I am not sorry about it because the textile inaustry is still the biggest industry in the country which gives employment to

[Shri Arjun Arora.] people. I am not sorry about it. I am of course sorry that though the industry is expanding, the number of people employed in it is going down year by year. For that the laoour cannot be blamed. Even in Ahmeda-bad,, where labour is highly organised even according to capitalist standards, where labour has a record of peaceful negotiation and wuere labour has settled almost every issue either through arbitration or adjudication, even in that ideal centre, Ahmedabad, the employment of labour in the textile industry has gone down in spite of expansion of the industry. The Working Group for the cotton textile industry which was headed by Mr, Joshi, the then Textile Commissioner, reported in 1960 that during the last five years between i955 and 1960 the labour force in Ahmedabad had been reduced from 141.000 to 131.000. The actual reduction of labour force was 15.000 as an additional u,000 were employed in new jobs resulting in a net reduction of 10,000 men. So, where nobody can even raise his little finger against labour and where industrial relations are most harmonious even according to a Committee headed by the Textile Commissioner, in spite of expansion, the employment of labour has come down. Now. this Bill will do nothing to check that sort of tendency. As a matter of fact this Bill will if at all help modernisation of the textile industry.

The modernisation of any industry or even the rehabil.tation of an industry means that it. would employ further rationalisation. The problem was gone into by the Indian Labour Conference as early as 1957, and in that year the Indian Labour Conference laid down certain standards for rationalisation. The first was that there should be no retrenchment or loss of earning of the existing -employees, that is, the existing complement should be maintained barring ca?es of

natural separation or wastage. Secondly, they said that there should b'' an equitable distribution of the gain? of rationalisation as between the community, the employer and the workers. Thirdly, there should be a proper assessment of workloads by experts mutually agreed uoon and also suitable improvements in the working conditions. This was said in 1957 by a body which was not labour forum but by the Indian Labour Conference, a tripartite body. In spite of that retrenchment has continued and continues. So while pleading for the modernisation of the textile industry, while accepting the need cf rehabilitation of the industry which has at least a hundred mills where the machinery is in an extremely unsatisfactory condition, I would urge upon the Minister to insist that the principles of rationalisation agreed upon in the 15th Indian Labour Conference in Delhi are implemented both in letter and in spirit. The learned Minister is in a position to do so because wherever rehabilitation modernisation of the textile industry is taking place, it is taking place because the Government and the agencies financed by the Government render help to the industry.

The net cost of modernisation, according to the industry a few years back, was estimated at Rs. 180 crores. The industry does not have Rs. 180 crores. The industry is frank enough to admit that it does not have it and it is the Government which through various agencies is financing the modernisation of the cotton textile industry. So, the hon. Minister is in a position to insist upon the industry to honour, both in spirit and in action, the commitments made by the industry itself at the 15th Indian Labour Conference. Unless that is done, even modernisation, even the installation of the latest machinery, will not produce goods of the highest quality.

Good industrial relations, harmony in industry and co-operation of labour, these are the pre-requisites of good quality products. This Bill concerns

with the end-product of the industry and the fact that the hon. Minister of International Trade is looking after the textile industry on behalf of the Government makes it obvious that the end-result is important. And the major task set by the Government before the texile industry is export and ever-increasing export. So, the quality of the end-product is most important and that quality can be ensured only if there is proper cooperation between labour and management. And proper co-operation between labour and management will come only if there is security of employment, only if labour feels that any improvement in machinery—even improvement in working conditions— will not mean less employment. If labour does not feel that there will be no cooperation.

The story of the modernisation of the cotton textile industry is a very important one. This industry had its field-day during the war and the postwar years. Our former rulers, the British, did many mistakes. One of them was that they repeatedly sent me to prison. But they did some wise things also, and one of them was that at the beginning of the Second World War, the Government issued a note of warning to the industrialists generally that they would And themselves in difficulty at the end of the war and that profits during the war period should not be frittered away by large dividends being distributed to the shareholders. In spite of these warnings, it is regrettable to note that in many of the units of the textile industry, profits were not conserved for the future benefit of the industry and large dividends declared during those years of abnormal profits. So, then the industry made abnormal profits and squandered them away and now, . when the country's interests and the interests of the industry itself require modernisation of the industry, it is the Government which has to look after the interests of the industry. I wonder whether the Government is taking due care to ensure that the many advances made

by the Government for modernisation and for improvement in the industrial equipment are so spent that the Government will get the money back. I do hope that the hon. Minister is careful about that.

It is, of course, very interesting to find that it is the public money whteh is being used continuously for the improvement of the plants owned by the private sector. The protagonists of the private sector should make a note of it that in the year of grace 1963, the private sector is unable to finance its own rehabilitation in spite of the fact that when the workers claim a share in profits as bonus, the rehabilitation of the industry is considered as a prior charge. And our experience at Kanpur at least has been such that the counting of rehabilitation as a prior charge means a complete denial of bonus to the workers. It is a wonderful arrangement from the point of view of the industry, and I am sure that the Bonus Commission is doing something about it. The delay in the submission of its report is something which labour finds unsatisfactory.

Madam, time and again there is a constant pressure on the Government from the industry for their illegitimate demand for an increase in the rates at which ex-mill prices fixed. It is very interesting to find that the present ex-mill prices were some time back fixed by the industry itself. Government only approved of them. And now, there is a constant pressure for Government's agreement, for Government's approval, of the demand for higher prices. This House and the other House and the country as a whole have been concerned over this rising spiral of prices and it is well known that a rising sDiral of prices hits the poorer sections of our people. The Government should not agree to any demand for higher prices of cotton cloth in the country. As a matter of fact, the Government from the house-top that it should declare will not agree because what happens is that every time the various

[Shri Arjun Arora.] mill-owners' associations press their demand for higher prices, the petty traders, not knowing what will happen, begin to hoard cloth and refuse to sell it at the current rate. The result is that prices go up. Merely because powerful people and textile industry is a very powerful industry both economically politically— raise a demand for higher prices, people in the suburbs think that the prices are going to rise and that psychology pushes the prices up, and the experience in the country has been that, once the prices are pushed up, they never come down. So, it is in the interests of the economy of the country that the Minister should this evening declare that he will not yield to this constant and persistent pressure from high quarters in the textile industry for a further revision of cloth prices.

Madam, as I submitted earlier, cooperation of the organised labour is a prerequisite for the stability of any industry. In cotton textile industry, there was a Wage Board which gave a unanimous report. The manner in which employers in the country the implemented the unanimous recommendations of the Wage Board was extremely unsatisfactory. The fact is that only when the Government came out with a threat of legislation—and a Bill called the Cotton Textile Wage Board Bill was introduced in this House—only then did the industry implement the unanimous recommendations of the Wage Board. Now that is a wrong attitude, and that is an attitude which will not give industry the co-operation of

There is in Kanpur at the moment grave discontent amongst the textile workers, because the award of Dr. Sampurnanand, who was appointed arbitrator as a result of an agreement between industry and labour, is not being implemented by the employers where the award makes it obligatory for the employers to pay some money to the workers. There are two parts of the award, Madam. One part puts

certain obligations on the workers in respect of increased work-load and increased responsibility. That part the employers have enforced upon the workers. The other part concerns payment of higher emoluments, gratuity, bonus, etc. That part the employers are not implementing, and it is only D.I.R. which stands between the workers and the employers; because of the D.I.R., because of the various restrictions and also because of the sense of responsibility which the workers have in this period of emergency, they have not struck work. But as far as the employers in Kanpur are concerned—I am sorry the two representatives here are absent at the moment-the employers at Kanpur have done everything possible to bring about chaos in the industry by not implementing the Sampurnanand Award. It is a provincial matter, implementation of awards is a provincial matter, but the successful running of an industry is a matter of concern for the Minister of International Trade. Now, Madam, there are one or two mills in Kanpur, which do export certain things. Elgin's for example; though situated far away from the ports it is exporting a crore of rupees worth of cloth every year to the Middle East, and European countries also. So it should be the concern of the Minister for International Trade to see that the Sampurnanand Award is implemented at Kanpur.

Bill, 1963

Madam, the hon. Minister was rather enthusiastic about the growth of synthetic fibre industry in the country. It does add to the quantity of wearable apparel available to the people, but I am not sure whether it is a healthy growth. There have been, in this House, repeated questions about synthetic fibre causing skin diseases, and the present Health Minister, I am told, has certain views about the bad effect of artificial fibre. I do not know whether before issuing licences for setting up rayon and other synthetic fibre plants, the views of the Health Ministry are taken into consi-

deration, and this aspect of artificial fibre causing skin diseases needs greater attention on the part of the Ministry of International Trade and the Development Wing which generously issues licences for setting up plants of synthetic fibre.

Then, Madam, all the raw material needed for these plants is not available in the country, and this rayon and other synthetic fibre Dlants are a constant drain on our meagre foreign exchange resources. I wonder how long it will take for the industry to give up its dependence on foreign raw material for producing synthetic fibre, which makes people look very smart and rather too gay. As a matter of fact, some of the sarees of artificial fibre are rather too transparent to be permitted to be worn on public streets. But it is for these that foreign exchange is made available. I feel that this thing should receive a little more serious attention of the Government, and no further expansion of artificial fibre industry should be allowed unless the industry is able to produce all its raw material in the country.

With these words, Madam, I support the Bill which will, in one aspect at least, improve matters.

شرى عبد الغلى (بلجاب): ميدم دَيتي چهرمين - مين خوش هون که هماری سرکار جتلے بھی اعداد وشماو هائع کرتی ہے اس میں سب جاته توقی ھی ترقی دکھائی پوتی ھے ۔ چاھے کہانے پہلے کی چھزوں کو لو۔ چاھے اندَستری کو لوہ وہ تیکستائل کی هو ۽ ولا لوهے کي هو ۽ ولا قولاد کي هو ۽ وہ کسی اور چیز کی ہو ، ہر جگہ بڑے فیگرس دکھائی دیتے ہیں۔ لیکن اس کے باوجود همارے ہوے ہوے نیتا جو هيں وہ کمتے هيں غريب غريب تو هوتا چلا جا رها هے اور امير امير تہ ۔ یہ همارے نیتا خود کہنے پر مجهور ههی کهوں که صداقت کو زیادہ دیر تک اعداد و شمار کی بهول بهلیوں سے چھپایا نہیں جا سکتا - میں نے مسترا ارجن اووزا کی تقویر کو بہت غور سے سفا - سویش تیسائی صاحب کی تقویو کو بہت فور سے سااہ مسٹر کرشن چلدر کی تقریر کو بھی بہے غور سے سفا - میں سمجھتا ہوں که وی ایے منستر رصاحب کو اشاروں اشاروں میں بتاتے هیں که کہاں کہاں ترتهان ره ککی ههن اور کیا وجه هوگی که یه جو اندستری هے ایک دم سے اس کا ایکسپورے بہت زیادہ کم هوا ھے۔ اس کا ایک کارن ہو سکتا ہے جیسا که انہوں نے فومایا که همارے ید لوگ جو هیں یه باهر کپرا بهیجا<u>ہ</u> مهن ایسان نههی رکهتے اور یہاں ماركيت مهن زياهة فائده الهانا جاهت ههر - دوسرے يه كه جو مندياں تهیں جہاں جہاں یہ بہیجتے تھے وہ خود بع خود قولب هو رهي لئے ان میں کھیت نہیں عوتی - یہ بهم هو سکتا هے که چونکه يه فلط هاتھوں میں جلی جا رهی هے اس لگے جن کو تارین کی سنجھ ھی نهیں وہ کہاں ت*ک اس م*یں۔ سرکار کو سہیوگ دے سکتے ہیں - مہدم دیاہے چير ميني - مهن پوچهون که يه جو

Bill, 1903

سنتهام جيسرن كشن چند جهسون کی ضرورت ہے -

اگر ان لوگوں کو لیا جائے جو کھری 🕻 ہی باتھی انہیں سفا سکھی اور ان کی تراثیوں کو بتا سکیں تو زيادة اچها هوگا - ميس يه محسوس کرتا ھوں بوے بوے ٹیکسٹائل ملوں کو لائسلس دیا جاتا ہے جن کا که تیکسٹائل سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے۔ میوے ساملے فوید آباد کی دو سلمی هين - ايک تو نيو انديا اسپهندگ ايند ویونگ مل ہے اور دوسری پلیے شیل كوآپريئهو كيلكو مل هے - ية دونوں ملیں قرید آباد میں هیں اور انهیں لائسلس ديا گها هے لهكن أن كا أس اندَستوی سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے۔ ان ملوں کی بنیاد ھی ایسی ہے که هماری سرکار کو کافی حد تک شرماده هونا چاهنے نو میں یه عرض کرنا چاهتا هوں که اگر اس طرح کا لائسنس ایسے لوگوں نے ھاتھوں میں دیا جائے جن کا تیکستائل سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے تو هم کس طرح سے امید کو سکتے میں که هماوا ملک اس معامله میں ترقی کر سکتا ہے -جب اس طرح کے لوگوں کو مل بنانے کے لئے النسنس دیا جاتا ہے تو مل کہوی کرنے کے لگے فریب لوگوں کی زمینوں کو زبردستی ایکوائر کیا | وقت اس سوکار کو که جو بالکل

[شرى عبدالغلي] بل لا رهے هيں - اس ميں جو يه کمیٹی کہولی جا رمی ہے - کمیٹی کی ساکھ پر جب میری نظر جاتی هے تو مهن يه محصوس درتا ھوں کو بالکل ڈیموکریسی کے پردی مين سركار آهسته آهسته تهكتيتر شب کی طرف جا رشی هے - وہ اپنے هاته مين يا أنه جو هيليم مين ھیں یا وہ جو اس کے سپورٹر ھیں ان کے ماتھ میں سارے دیس کی طاقت چاھے وہ اندستری کی تھکسٹائل کی هو چاهے کسی اور کی ولا دینا چاھتے ھیں - چیر میں سرکار کا ایا هو - وائهس چير مين سرکار کا هو سهكريتري جوننت سهكريتري سركار كا هو اور جن کو بھی قسرار چاھے کی لے آئے کی اس کے معلی یہ ہوئے کہ کمیٹی تو دکھانے کی ہے اور اس کے دائرة مهن جو كام هوكا وة بهت يوا وسيع هوگا ميري رائے ميں يه کچه غلط فهنی هے ان کو - اس سے اس انتستر كا كوئي بهلا هوني والانههي

میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ سوکار ایے آدمیوں کو اس کمھٹی میں نہ لے یا استلذنگ کمیتی میں ۵۰ پوسلت باھر کے ھوں تو +0 پرسلت اور ھوں مجهے اس سے بحث نہیں - لیکن میں یہ ضرور چاھتا ھوں که اس

میں جاپان کی کھیت بوھتی جا رھی ہے ۔ ھانگ کانگ کے کپڑے کی کهیت برهتی جا رهی هے ، چین کے کپڑے کی کہیت ہوھتی جا رھی ھے تو ھییں محصوس کونا چاھیے که هماری اندستری میں کیاں پر ترثی ہے - دوسری بات ہو۔ مہن كهنا جهاهتا هول ولا يده في كد جهسا که ارزو صاحب نے کہا که آج هم لهبر کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں کر رہے ههن **ق**يننس آف انڌيا ايننٽ کي وجه سے سل کے سالکان اس کا ناجائز فائدہ اٹھا رہے ھیں اور لیبروں کے لئے جتلے قانون بلے میں اس سے أنهين معجروم ركه رقے هيں۔ ليكي مهی آنریهل ملستر ماهب کو بعانا چاهتا هوں که وہ جولاها جو تعاکم کی ململ تیار کرتا ہے ، بنارس کا کہوا تھار کرتا ہے یا کسی اور طوے کا کیوا تہار کرتا ہے کیا انہیں پاور لومس ديثم كُنُه هين - منجه افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پرتا ہے کہ اُن لوگوں کو پاور لومس دیئے گئے ھیں جن کا اس انڈسٹری سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ھے۔ اِس کا تعلیجہ یہ ہوتا ھے جو مالكان هوت ههن أنههن كسي طرح کا غم نہیں ہوتا ہے اور تم انہیں اس بات کی چنتا ہوتی ہے کہ ملک کو اس بارے میں گیا ترقی كونى چاهيئے - انهين تو صرف ايے نفع سے مطلب رہتا ہے۔ اصل میں جو کپڑے بناتے ہیں۔ وہ تو غویب لوگ ۔ أ

جاتا ہے اور اس زمین کا کم سے کم يهسه ديا جاتا هي - نهو انديا مل جو فریدآباد میں بنائی گئی ہے اس کا سرمایه زیاده سے زیادہ ۲۰ هزار روههه ہے - سرکار شاید کہے گی کہ ابھی تو بنیاد هی هے دههرے دهیرے اوپر اته جائے کی معر جن لوگوں کو الاسلس دیا گھا ہے وہ سرکار کے جہتے میں اگر هم اس طرح سے لوگوں کو النسنس دیتے چلے جائیں کے جن کا کہ اس اندستري سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے تو هم کس طوح سے اس امعامله میں ترافی کر سکتے میں -

پنچ شیل اندائری کے بارے میں دیوان صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ یہ بوکس ہے - آپ آذیٹرس کی رپورٹ اتهاکر دیکھ لهجئے یا اروزا صاحب کو مقرر کر دیجیئے تو ان کو پته چلے کا که سرکار کس قدر غلما طریقه پر اس اندستری 1 بارے میں چل رهی ہے۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہی هوگا جو که اروزا صاحب کهه رهم هیں کہ زیادہ نفع کمانے کی وجہ سے کپڑے کی کوالٹی گرتی جا رہی ہے -اگر کپڑے کی کوالٹی گرتی چلی جائے کی تو همارا اکسهورے بھی کم هو جائے کا - میں یہ مانتا هوں کہ درسرے ملک بھی اُس بارے میں ترتی کر رہے ھیں اور اس بات میں کوئی شبه نہیں ہے لیکن جب هم یہ کہتے ھیں کہ کہوے کے بارے

[شرى مبدالغذي] هيں اور ان کي کهڌياں لکي هوڻي ھیں۔ میں نے منوبھائی شاہ کے ساملے المعهانہ کے غریب لوگوں کا کیس رکھا مگر رولس کی وجه سے" ولا مجهور تھے۔ اس سیے اشوک سهلاء کمیلای وهان جا وهی تهی -وهاں کے لوگ جانہوں نے اپنی بیویوں کے زیور بھیے کر کے پاور نومس لکا دیئے تھے اُن کے پاور لومس زبردستی بلد کر دیئے گئے۔ رولس آخر رولس هیں اور جو ان کی خلاف ورزی کرتا <u>مے</u> اس پر اس کا اثر ہوتا ہی۔ هے لیکن میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں که اس طرح ہے ہمارے ایکسهورے میں ہو کئی آئی ہے۔ شاید اس ہے بھی زیادہ آگے کئی آئے کہوں کہ آپ کا کہنا ہے کہ درسرے دیش بهی ترانی کر رہے میں لیکن هم یہ جانئے کی کوشف نہیں کرتے ہیں که اصل میں کئی کیاں پر ہے۔ آج هم دو اور دو چار کھانے سے گهبرائے میں - مجھے اس بات کی غوشی هے که همارے ملو بهائی شاہ اس کام مین بوی دلچسهی لیتے رههن اور وقا ایک نهایت قابل آدمی هين - ان کي هر کمزوري پر تاالا جاتبی ہے اور سہرا ہتھن ہے که وہ اس طرف الهلي توجه ميڈول کويں کے ۔ ایک بات میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ا هون که اس وقت آپ اس کنیگی

کو کافی ادھیکار دے رہے میں الفی اس کو فلڈس دے رہے میں؛ کافی اس کو یہ موقعہ درہے رہے میں جہاں چاھے وہ ایلا انسههکشن کرے اور جس کے مال کا چاہے بہتہ بتہا دے اور جرب کا جائے بحجالے کہرں کہ آخر انسپهکشن کرنے والوں کو کافی ادههکار هوتے هيں ليكن ميں يه چاهتا هوں که جن لوگوں نے ملک کو بھٹرے کیا ہے، جن لوگوں نے خواب کوالٹی كا مال بههجا هے أن لوكوں كا نام بلهک لست کها جانا چاهئے - ایسے الوكون كا كوته أور يرمت ختم كها جایا جاهیئے۔ آپ لے اس طرح سے كتلے لوگوں ٢ اسلشهل سرتهنكهت ختم کیا یہ اس نے نہیں بتایا۔ سرکار زیاده فیکرس پیدارار کی دیتی ہے - بنچوں کی پہداوار کتلی ہوئی فوۃ اور انڈسٹری کی کٹلی ھوٹی اس کے بارے میں تو سرکار بتاتی ہے لهكان جن لوگون كا قام بلهك لست کیا جاتا ہے انے کا نام اور فیکرس نہیں دئے جاتے ہیں - سیں عرض کونا چاها هوں جن لوگوں کو الكسيورت كي اجازت نهين دي جاتي ھے ان میں بہت زیادہ رہ لوگ موتے میں جن کا اس اندسٹری سے کوئی تعلق نہیں <u>ھے</u> اس لئے سوکار کو اس معاملہ پر زیادہ گیبھورتا سے سرجنا جاهيئے - ميرے مصبوب نيتا پرائم منستر صاحب کهه سکتے هيں

موجود هوں کے تو میں امید کرتا هوں که یه کمهای بهت اچها کام کرے کی - میں یہ بھی امید کرتا ھوں که اس کیلٹی کا جو چیرموں هو اس کو چلے هوئے لوگ جو وهاں ہماتے میں چنیں - اور سرکار کی اس معامله مهی مدد کرین - مهی آپ کا شکریه ادا کرنا چاهتا هور که آپ نے محمد بولنے کا موقعہ علایت - 645

Bill. 1963

† श्री श्रवदल गनी (पंजाव) : मैडम डिप्टी चेयरमैन, मैं खुश हं कि हमारी सरकार जितने भी एदादोशमार शाया करती है उसमें सब जगह तरक्की ही तरक्की दिखाई पडती है। चाहे खाने-पीने की चीजों को लो, चाहे इंडस्टी को लो, वह टेक्सटाइल को, वह लोहे की हो, वह फौलाद की हो, वह किसी और चीज की हो, हर जगह बड़े फिगर्स दिखाई देते हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमारे वहें वहें नेता जो हैं वह कहते हैं कि गरीब गरीबतर होता चला जा रहा है और अमीर अमीरतर। यह हमारे नेता खद कहने पर मजबर हैं क्योंकि सदाक़त को जयादा देर तक यह एदादोशमार की भल-भलयों से छपाया नहीं जा सकता । मैंने मिस्टर धर्जन धरोड़ा की तकरीर को बहुत गौर से सूना । सुरेश देसाई साहब की तकरीर को बहुत गौर से सूना, मिस्टर कृष्ण चन्द्र की तकरीर को भी बड़े गौर से सुना । मैं समझता हं कि वह अपने मिनिस्टर साहब को इशारों इशारों में बताते हैं कि कहां कहां विटियां रह गई हैं ग्रौर क्या वजह होगी कि यह जो इंडस्ट्री है एकदम से इसका एक्सपोर्ट बहुत जयादा कम हुआ है। इसका एक कारण हो सकता है जैसा कि उन्होंने फरमाया कि हमारे ये लोग जो हैं, यह बाहर कपड़ा भेजने में ईमान नहीं रखते और यहां

که المجهد کوئی (جلتا نهیں ہے چاہے كتذي هي يوي هابلم كيون ته هو جب مهور نے اروزا صاحب کی تقویر سلبي تو معجه در معلوم هوا اور مجه ايسا معلوم هوا كه ولا بوي خوبصورتي کے سانھ کوئیوں کو شکر مھی ملا کو الله منستر اصاحب کو اور الله ساتهی میدرون کو کھلا رہے مھی تاکہ ان كو جو بخار هے وہ جاتا رهے - اكر هادے منسقر صاحب اس طرف توجه آدیں کے تو میں یه عرض . 15 کرنا چاهتا هور. که بارتر وجه سے جو بہت زیادہ فیگرس بتلائی کئی هیں یا به بهی هو سکتا هے جهسا که ولا کیاتے ههی ده شروی شروع میں ویویاریوں نے یہ خیال ركها كه اچها اچها مال بهيجنا چاهئے تاکه بهارت کا ایمان نه هو بهارت کی شاں نه گهاتے لیکن بعد میں ولا يهر ايني بےاساني هر آ گئے اس لئے میں عرض کرنا جامتا ھوں سرکار جو کمیٹی بال رهی ہے اس میں ایسا رنگ دے جس میں اجه سے اجهے لوگ جاکر بهتھیں اور رائے لے سکھی - اس کمھٹی کو ایسی شکل دی جائے جس میں یہ جھاک ساملے آئے ک سودوروں کے بھی نمائندے اِس میں ھیں وھاں پو كجه اجم الديهاديات لوك جاثير جو سرکار کو اچھی رائے دے سکتے هين - اگر ولا لوگ بهتي وهان پو

†[] Hindi transliteration,

[श्रो अबदल गनी]

मार्किट में ज्यादा फ़ायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। दूसरे यह कि जो मंडियां थीं, जहां जहां ये भेजते थे, वह खद व खद डेवलप हो रही हैं इसलिये उनमें खपत नहीं होती । यह भी हो •सकता है कि चंकि यह देड गलत हाथों में चली जा रही है इसलिये जिनको ट्रेंड की समझ ही नहीं वह कहां तक इसमें सरकार को सहयोग दे सकते हैं । मैडम डिप्टी चेयरमैन, मैं पुछं कि यह जो बिल ला रहे हैं उसमें जो यह कमेटी बनाई जा रही है, कमेटी की साख पर जब मेरी नजर जाती है, तो मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि बिल्कुल डेमोक्रेसी के पर्दे में सरकार बाहिस्ता ब्राहिस्ता डिक्टेटरशिप की तरफ जा रही है। वह अपने हाथ में या श्रपने जो हैन्थमैन हैं या वह जो उसके सपोर्टर हैं उनके हाथ में सारे देश की ताकत, चाहे वह इंडस्टी की टैक्सटाइल की हो चाहे किसी श्रीर की हो वह देना चाहते हैं। चेयरमैन सरकार का ग्रपना हो, वाइस चेयरमैन सरकार का हो, सेकेंटरी, ज्वाइंट सेकेंटरी, सरकार का हो ग्रौर जिन को भी सरकार चाहेगी ले ग्रायेगी । उसके मायने यह हए कि कमेटी तो दिखाने की है ग्रीर उसके दायरे में जो काम होगा वह बहुत बड़ा वसी होगा । मेरी राय में यह कुछ गलतफहमी है उनको । इससे इस इंडस्ट्री का कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है।

में यह नहीं कहता कि सरकार अपने श्रादिमयों को इस कमेटी में न ले या स्टेंडिंग कमेटी में ५० परसेन्ट बाहर के हों, तो ५० परसेन्ट और हों मुझे इससे बहस नहीं । लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हं कि इस वक्त इस सरकार को कि जो बिल्कुल ख्वाबे खरगोश--कुम्भकर्ण की नींद सो रही है उसको अर्जन ग्ररोड़ा जैसे, सन्थानम् जैसे, किशन चन्द जैसों की जरूरत है। अगर इन लोगों को लिया जाये जो खरी-खरी बातें उन्हें सुना सकें धौर उनकी वृटियों को बता सकें, तो ज्यादा श्रच्छा होगा। मैं यह महसूस करता हं बड़े बड़े

टैक्सटाइल मिलों को लाइसेंस दिया जाता है जिनका कि टैक्सटाइल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। मेरे सामने फरीदाबाद की दो मिलें हैं। एक तो न्यू इंडिया स्पीनिंग एण्ड विविंग मिल है ग्रौर दूसरी पंचशील कोग्रापरेटिव कैलिको मिल है। यह दोनों मिलें फरीदाबाद में हैं श्रौर उन्हें लाइसेंस दिया गया है लेकिन उनका इस इंडस्ट्री से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । इन मिलों की बनियाद ही ऐसी है कि हमारी सरकार को काफी हद तक शरिमन्दा होना चाहिये। तो मैं यह यर्ज करना चाहता हं कि ग्रगर इस तरह का लाइसेंस ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में दिया जाये जिनका टैक्सटाइल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है जिनके डायरेक्टरों का टैक्सटाइल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, तो हम किस तरह से उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि हमारा मुल्क इस मामले में तरक्की कर सकता है। जब इस तरह के लोगों को मिल बनाने के लिये लाइसेंस दिया जाता है, तो मिल खड़ी करने के लिये गरीव लोगों की जमीनों को जबरदस्ती एक्वायर किया जाता है और इस जमीन का कम से कम पैसा दिया जाता है। न्यू इंडिया मिल जो फरीदाबाद में बनाई गई है उसका सरमाया ज्यादा से ज्यादा २० हजार रुपया है। सरकार शायद यह कहेगी कि अभी तो बनियाद ही है घीरे घीरे अपर उठ जायेगी मगर जिन लोगों को लाइसेंस दिया गया है वह सरकार के चहेते हैं । अगर हम इस तरह से लोगों को लाइसेंस देते चले जायेंगे जिनका कि इस इंडस्ट्री से ताल्लक नहीं है, तो हम किस तरह से इस मुद्रामले में तरक्की कर सकते हैं।

पंचशील इंडस्ट्री के बारे में दिवान साहब ने कहा है कि यह बोगस है । ग्राप ग्रोडिटर्स की रिपोर्ट उठा कर देख लीजिये या श्ररोडा साहब को मुकर्रर कर दीजिये, तो उन को पता चलेगा कि सरकार कितने गलत तरीके पर इस इंडस्ट्री के बारे में चल रही है। इसका नतीजा यही होगा जो कि अरोड़ा साहब कह रहे हैं कि ज्यादा नफा कमाने की वजह से कपड़े की क्वालिटी गिरती जा रही है। ग्रगर कपड़े की क्वालिटी गिरती चली जायेगी, तो हमारा एक्सपोर्ट भी कम हो जायेगा। मैं यह मानता हं कि दूसरे मुल्क भी इस बारे में तरक्की कर रहे हैं और इस बात में कोई शुबह नहीं है लेकिन जब हम यह कहते हैं कि कपड़े के बारे में जापान की खपत बढ़ती जा रही है, हांगकांग के कपड़े की खपत बढ़ती जा रही है, चीन के कपड़े की खपत बढ़ती जा रही है, तो हमें महसूस करना चाहिये कि हमारी इंडस्ट्री में कहां पर वटि हैं।

Textiles Committee

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जैसा कि अरोड़ा साहब ने कहा कि श्राज हम लेबर के साथ इंसाफ नहीं कर रहे हैं, डिफेन्स ग्राफ़ इंडिया एक्ट की वजह से मिल के मालिकान इसका नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं और लेबरों के लिये जितने कानून बने हैं उससे उन्हें महरूम रख रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं भ्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब को बताना चाहता हूं कि वह जुलाहा जो ढ़ाका की मलमल तैयार करता है, बनारस का कपड़ा तैयार करता है या किसी और तरह का कपड़ा तैयार करता है क्या उन्हें पावर लुम्स दिये गये हैं। मुझे श्रफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन लोगों को पावर लूम्स दिये गये हैं जिसका इस इंडस्ट्री से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है जो मालिकान होते हैं उन्हें किसी तरह का गम नहीं होता है और न उन्हें इस बात की चिन्ता होती है कि मुल्क को इस बारे में क्या तरक्की करनी चाहिये। उन्हें तो सिर्फ श्रपने नफे से मतलब रहता है। ग्रसल में जो कपड़े बनाते हैं वह तो ग़रीब लोग हैं ग्रौर उनकी खड़ियां लगी हुई हैं। मैंने मनुभाई शाह के सामने लिधयाना के गरीब लोगों का केस रखा मगर रूल्स की वजह से वह मजबूर थे। उस समय अशोक मेहता कमेटी वहां जा रही थी। वहां के लोग जिन्होंने ग्रपनी बीबीयों के जेवर बेचकर पावर लुम्स लगा लिये थे उनके पावर लुम्स जबरदस्ती बन्द कर दिये गये। रूल्स ग्राखिर रूल्स हैं ग्रीर जो उनकी

खिलाफ वर्जी करता है उस पर उसका ग्रसर होना ही है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि इस तरह से हमारे एक्सपोर्ट में जो कमी म्राई है शायद उससे भी ज्यादा ग्रागे कमी ग्राये क्योंकि आपका कहना है कि दूसरे देश भी तरक्की कर रहे हैं लेकिन हम यह जानने की . कोशिश नहीं करते हैं कि असल में कमी कहां पर है। ग्राज हम दो ग्रीर दो चार कहने से घबराते हैं।

Bill, 1963

मझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारे मनुभाई शाह इस काम में बड़ी दिलचस्पी लेते हैं भौर वह एक निहायत काबिल भादमी हैं। उनकी हर कमजोरी पर निगाह जाती है और मेरा यकीन है कि वह इस तरफ अपनी तवज्जो मम्बजल करेंगे।

एक बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त आप इस कमेटी को काफी अधिकार दे रहे हैं, काफी इसको फण्ड्स दे रहे हैं, काफी इसको यह मौका दे रहे हैं जहां चाहे वह अपना इन्सपेक्शन करे श्रौर जिसके माल का चाहे मट्टा बैठा दे श्रीर जिनका चाहे बचा ले क्योंकि ग्राखिर इन्सपेक्शन करने वालों को काफी अधिकार होते हैं लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने मल्क को बिटे किया है, जिन लोगों ने खराब क्वालिटी का माल बेचा है उन लोगों का नाम ब्लेक-लिस्ट किया जाना चाहिये । ऐसे लोगों का कोटा ग्रौर परिमट खत्म किया जाना चाहिये । आपने इस तरह से कितने लोगों का एशेंशियल सर्टिफिकेट खत्म किया ये उसने नहीं बताया । सरकार ज्यादा फिगरस पैदावार की लेती है। बच्चों की पैदाबार कितनी हुई, फुड और इंडस्ट्री की कितनी हुई, उसके बारे में तो सरकार बताती है लेकिन जिन लोगों का नाम ब्लेक-लिस्ट किया जाता है उनका नाम श्रीर फिगरस नहीं दिये जाते हैं । मैं ग्रजं करना चाहता हं । जिन लोगों को एक्सपोर्ट की इजाजत दी जाती है उनमें बहत से ज्यादा वह लोग होते हैं जिनका इस इंडस्टी से कोई ताल्लक नहीं है इसलिये श्री यबदल गनी

सरकार को इस मामले पर ज्यादा गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये। मेरे महबब नेता प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब कह सकते हैं कि मुझे कोई चित्ता नहीं है चाहे कितनी ही बड़ी प्रोबलम क्यों न हो। जब मैंने अरोडा साहब की तकरीर सुनी तो मुझे डर मालुम हुआ और मुझे ऐसा मालुम दिया कि वह बड़ी खबसुरती के साथ कृतीन को शगर में मिलाकर अपने मिनिस्टर साहब को ग्रौर अपने साथी मेम्बरों को खिला रहे हैं ताकि उनको जो बखार है वह जाता रहे अगर हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ तवज्जो देंगे तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हं कि बार्टर सिस्टम की वजह से जो बहुत ज्यादा फिगरस बतलाई गई हैं या यह भी हो सकता है जैसा कि वह कहते हैं कि शुरू-शुरू में व्यापारियों ने यह ख्याल रक्खा कि अच्छा अच्छा माल भेजना चाहिये ताकि भारत का अपमान न हो, भारत की शान न घट, लेकिन बाद में वह फिर धपने दैमाने पर आ गये।

इसलिये मैं ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हुं सरकार जो कमेटी बना रही है उसमें ऐसा रंग दें जिसमें ग्रच्छे से ग्रच्छे लोग जाकर बैठें ग्रौर राय ले सकें । इस कमेटी को ऐसी शक्ल दी जाये जिसमें यह ज्ञलकों सामने आये कि मजदूरों के भी नुमाइन्दे इस में हैं वहां पर कुछ ग्रच्छे इंडिपेंडेंट लोग जायें जो सरकार को अच्छी राय दे सकते हैं। अगर वह लोग भी वहां पर मौजद होंगे. तो मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूं कि यह कमेटी बहुत ग्रन्छा काम करेगी । मैं यह भी उम्मीद करता हं कि इस कमेटी का जो चेयरमैन हो उसको चुने हुए लोग जो वहां जाते हैं चुनें ग्रीर सरकार की इस मामले में मदद करें। मैं आपका शुक्रिया श्रदा करन चाहता हं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका इनायत किया ।]

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Madras): Madam Deputy Chairman, while every one interested in the progress and prosperity of the textile industry would welcome any measure that pro-mote₃ the quality *f our textiles,

there are some clauses thai require a critical examination. It is a pity that the Minister in his introductory speech spent so much time on a brilliant historical enlogy of the textile trade and, hustled by an interruption from the right, spent very little time over the explanation and defence of the important clauses of this Bill. The crux of this Bill consists in the clauses Which concern the composition and the work of the Textiles Committee that is proposed. The clause dealing with the composition of the Textiles Committee, clause 3(3) (d), is rather vague. It says:

4 P.M.

"Such other members as the Central Government may think fit to appoint who, in the opinion of that Government, have special knowledge or practical experience in matters relating to the textile industry and trade and the manufacture of textile machinery."

I wish the clause had been more explicit in regard to the kind or class of people that would be invited to serve On the Committee. One class, of course, would be representatives of the textile industry, the management and proprietors. Another member of the Committee would be one representing the consumers because they are the people who are to benefit from the produce of the textile industry. Special care should be taken that politicians are excluded from this Committee because it is very easy . . .

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE (Bihar): Why not if the politicians are also experts in the textile indus

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: It is very easy to defend the appointment of politicians to this Committee because politicians in Bombay and Ahmedabad have some connection with the textile industry and, there-

fore, it is necessary that care should be taken by the Government in the composition of this Committee that only those who are directly concerned with the textile industry, whether as producers, managers or consumers, should be invited to serve on the Committee.

With regard to the work of the Committee also, the danger of introducing bureaucratic methods should be avoided because, I see, that all kinds of inspectors and employees of the Committee are to be appointed. Care should be taken that the number should be kept down and. I hope, that the Government will see to it in the grant of subsidies and other subventions to the Committee that they will insist that the personnel employed by the Committee, the officers of the Committee, the inspectorate of the Committee should be kept down as low as possible. Again, the danger of corruption, of blackmail, where Government is concered with the industry, will always be present and therefore, I hope the Government, in the composition and in the direction that it sends to the committee in regard to its work will see that these dangers are avoided.

With regard to the work of the Committee also provision is made for the setting up of laboratories and institutions of technological and economic research, but I am sorry to find that no mention is made of the need for a department of design in the organisation of this Committee because after all modern goods depend for their sale upon the design and the more modern and more varied the _ design is, the more chances the textile goods have of being purchased in the foreign markets. In this connection, I would urge that one important section of employees of the Committee should be a band of commercial travellers or salesmen who would not pay periodical visits like the commercial delegations sent out by the Government from time to time who go there, have a joy-ride all over the

723 RSD-6

country, look at this industry or that industry and send a report. We must have permanent commercial travellers in each of these countries who would study the tastes of the people, find out what designs they require, what kind of goods they require, the quality, the colouring, design, etc., so that they could send their faithful reports to the Committee and thus help the industry.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: Is it not the business of the Marketing Committee?

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Whatever Committee it may be, if you want to promote exports, you must see to it that attention is paid to the design and to the taste of foreign buyers because you cannot dump your goods on these countries whatever their design may be and expect these goods to find an easy market in the foreign countries.

There is a still more dangerous clause in this Bill which equates the employees of this Committee—clause 16—to public servants. It says:

"All officers and employees of the Committee shall, while acting or purporting to act in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or regulation made thereunder, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.'

Now, public servants enjoy certain immunities with regard to search, with regard to visits and so on and any action taken by citizens against public servants are attended by special penal consequences. Assault on public servants, for instance, is a more grievous offence than assaulting a citizen. Making these employees of a business concern or a business committee equal to public servants seems to be a very dangerous move. They must be treated as employees of any private industry, taking all the advantages and suffering from all the dis[Shri M Ruthnaswamy.]

advantages of employees of these industries. Just because it is a Committee appointed by the Government, the employees of these should not be treated as public servants. It is not even business conducted by the Government, not directly conducted but it is business conducted by a Committee which has to deal with the textile industry and therefore, I think, this is a very dangerous provision. This Committee should be conducted on purely business lines. The appointment of employees should be on commercial principles, on business principles. 'Hire and fire' should be the principle governing the recruitment, employment and maintenance of these employees. Once they are treated as public siervants, they will have all the immunities of public servants. They must be tried, even for the slightest offence, according to certain rules which would prevent the Committee from conducting itself on business lines.

Finally, I think, there should be some provision for testing the utility of the work of this Committee. There should be a periodical evaluation of the results of the working of this Committee. If it is found that the work of the Committee has resulted in the promotion of the quality of our textiles, in the greater volume of trade that this Committee promotes or fosters, then it would be advisable to continue the existence of the Committee and the work of the Committee. Provision should be made in the Bill or by rules framed thereunder by the Government for the periodical evaluation of the work of the Committee and the Committee should be periodically changed. There should be periodical changes in the composition of the Committee. It should not be composed of permanent members when they will get into a rigid groove and will not serve their purpose. Provided these qualifications and modifications are borne in mind, I think this Committee would serve a useful

purpose, and this Bill would really promote the prosperity of the textile trade.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: Madam, the hon. Minister gave an eloquent description of the importance of the textile industry. No doubt it is the biggest industry. At the same time I think that in recent years the textile policy of the Government of India has not been altogether blameless. I do not think the textile industry is a net earner of foreign exchange. I think it is rather a net consumer of foreign exchange or at least even if it is an earner at all, it is only a marginal earner, and it consumes almost everything that it earns. And this is very strange. And this sad feature is due to the fact that the Government of India has been permitting internal consumption of cloth made from imported cotton. Also, in recent years, it has been encouraging the internal consumption of synthetic fabrics made of imported synthetic fibres. In both these respects. I think it has been altogether faulty. I do not see why the richest Indian or the biggest Indian should not be content with wearing cloth made of Indian cotton and why he should want to wear fabrics made of imported synthetic fibres. If the Bill is confined to ensuring the quality of cloth made of imported cotton and of synthetic fabrics made of imported fibres so that the cloth made of such cotton or fibres is exported, then it would be doing Indian economy a great service. Instead, this Bill provides a machinery for producing standard cloth over the entire textile industry.

I submit that every democratic legislation should seek to take the minimum powers needed for the present, and it should be as precise as possible and the capacity for the misuse of power or for oppression should be reduced to the minimum, But the Government of India has got into the habit of framing Bills on the opposite princioles, that is to say, take the maximum powers, make them as vague

as possible and whenever they want, have the power to oppress, as much as they choose. Thig Bill also, I think, jg framed, more or less, on such principles.

As I have said, it is not possible or desirable to have quality control over the entire textile industry, because that will mean quality control over the entire cotton production. Our country produces all kinds of cotton, the worst cotton as well as the best cotton. How can you have complete quality control from top to bottom over all such cotton? Axe We to believe that it will be open to the Committee to ban or prohibit cloth made of very poor cotton? Therefore, this quality control should be confined to some sectors only, only to specific sectors, sectors involving exports and also on cloth used for special purposes, like army clothing or for other apecialised purposes. Otherwise the people of India may well be left alone to look after the quality of their goods.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: It will be desirable, though difficult to implement

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: It will be difficult and, I think, also undesirable in the circumstances for Government to take unlimited powers for things which they cannot do properly.

In this connection, I have also the same apprehensions as Mr Arora that because you have passed the Bill for better quality cloth, all the textile Kiillowners will say: "We will produce better cloth and so pay no higher prices." That will be the immediate consequence of our very enthusiastic endorsement of this Bill.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: That Will be effectively controlled. Rise in prices will be controlled.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: Who will control it? You have seen how from yesterday the price of sugar has been

increased. Every year the prices are increasing. During the last three years, have you ever seen the reduction in price of any article brought about by Government's action?

Bill^ 1963

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR (Madhya Pradesh): They have decreased the price of vanaspati. There was a news item the other

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: I think the vanaspati industry must have asked for such reduction.

Many hon. Members have pointed out the vagueness of clause 3 of the Bill. Is it not necessary, when you appoint a committee, to say that it will consist of a maximum number of so many members? According to the text of the Bill you can appoint life-members, members for their life-time, and the committee can theoretically become a permanent caucus. Of course, I know that the hon. Minister .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: (Guiarat): And then they will have the Kamaraj Plan.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: Of course, the hon. Minister will say "We are not going to appoint such an unlimited number of members or for unlimited periods of time." But then why should they want the power for appointing an unlimited number of members or for unlimited periods of time? It is the fundamental principle that I am stressing. Such legislation is altogether faulty and should not be brought before any House.

I have already stated that the Bill is vague and now in part (c) of subclause (2) of clause 4, the power given to the Committee is too wide:

"establish, adopt or recognise standard specifications for textiles for the purposes of export and for internal consumption

At any rate, if they had put in a provision as 'for such purposes as the Government may prescribe from time

[Shri K. Santhanam.] to time'—or some such thing, then at least there would have been some limit. Now of course, we shall be told that the Government will issue such instructions from time to time. But the obligation to issue them will not he there. Therefore, it will be open to this Committee to take as much power as it feels inclined to do.

Then again in sub-clause (1) of clause 11 it is stated:

"The Committee may, on application made to it or otherwise,

Why should it not be always on application by somebody? After all, if things go wrong there will be somebody, either the foreigner who ^othis cloth from India or some internal consumer or somebody else, who will find fault with the product. If the whole world is satisfied, who is this Committee to come and say that it is not satisfied? Why should there be this word "or otherwise"? Of course, the power may be used legitimately, but it is possible of abuse and it may be used for harassment.

Then again, in clause 17, the terms are very wide; "... which do not conform to the standards laid by the Committee in respect thereof, should not be exported or sold for internal consumption, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, prohibit such export or sale." It is not given to the producer to ask for an arbitration, to ask for the establishment of a technical committee, to question the findings of this body. Supposing a mill for some reason has produced sub-standard cloth. I can understand the Government issuing instructions that it should be stamped as sub-standard cloth atid Bold at a reduced price but here they are empowered to completely prohibit its sale. Of course we shall be asked to believe that the Government is not such an autocratic or oppiessive body and we should trust its judgment Then why should there bo a

Bill? Only there should be one clause saving that the Government may establish a Textiles Committee and endow it with such powers, functions, qualifications and conditions as it may choose to. All these other clauses are useless.

Bill, 1963

There is one aspect with which I am particularly concerned and tliat is, how this Bill is going to affect the millions of handloom weavers spread all over the country. We know that the master weavers are oppressing the smaller individual weavers. We know that the Handloom Cooperctive Societies are not very favourably inclined to those who choose to be independent, who choose to make their own cloth. How are we to be sure that the inspectors appointed by this Committee will not become the tools of these vested interests especially in remote areas? If it were at least in big towns, then there will be complaints and there will be some remedy but to say to a handloom weaver in a remote area that his cloth is not of standard quality would practically amount to driving him out of his job. Therefore, I want a proper assurance from the Minister that this quality control will not be applied to the hand-loom sector except where the hand-loom cloth is to be exported and therefore quality has to be ensured to the foreign indentors. So far as the local people are concerned, they know the handloom weavers personally and they know the quality also by actual use. Therefore the consumer here should be left to be the proper judge. As a matter of fact, of the many patterns of sarees produced in Madras no inspector of this Committee can be a proper judge. It is our ladies who can properly judge whether the patterns and the colours are proper or not. So, no such power should be given to this Committee to deal with all these specialised kind of weaving where the consumers and the producers have got intimate relations. Therefore, I am really apprehensive of the possibilities inherent in the Bill and though I would personally like to have the

powers strictly limited, I earnestly hope that the Minister will see to it that all possible abuses are eliminated.

Thank you, Madam.

श्री विमलकृतार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने टैक्सटाइल कमेटी विल जो लोक सभा से पास होकर ब्राया है उसको यहां पर पारित कराने के लिये प्रस्तुत किया है। बड़ा उत्साह है उनमें। जब से मैं यहां पर ग्राया हूं, बराबर देख रहा हं कि कोई भी सब ऐसा नहीं जाता जिसमें हमारे माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी इस बात का प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं, इस बात का आश्वासन नहीं देते हों कि हम बिल्क्ल प्रगति पर जा रहे हैं सब दिशा में । ऐसा लगता है कि बातों से तो जरूर हम बहुत बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। वैसे देखा जाय तो इस काटन के संबंध में हमारे यहां पर काफी अर्से से कई कानन विद्यमान हैं ग्रीर काटन से संबधित व्यवसायों को हम हर क्षेत्र में नियंत्रित करते जा रहे हैं। १६४४ का जो हमारा ब्राडिनेन्स है, उसको हम परिवर्तित करके नया कानन बना ही रहे हैं लेकिन इसके ग्रलावा जो लम्बी यादी है उसको देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि काटन के क्षेत्र में हमारे कितने ग्राडंसं वगैरह हैं :

(1) The Cotton Textile Fund Ordinance, 1944; (2) The Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948; (3) The Cotton Textile (Control) and Movement) Order 1948; (4) The Cotton Textile (Export and Control) Order 1949; (5) The Cotton Control Order, 1955; (6) The Cotton Textile (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956; (7) Staple Fibre Control Order, 1958; (8) Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control Order, 1960.

एक्सपोर्ट इन्सपेक्शन एन्ड क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल एक्ट ग्रभी हाल ही में जो बनाया था वह है ही और उसके बाद इस कानून को हम बना रहे हैं

भ्रौर हमारा इन सब का लक्ष्य यह है कि काटन संबंधी जितना भी हमारा व्यवसाय है वह ठीक हो, अच्छी क्वालिटी का माल पैदा हो, हमारे उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ता माल मिले और विदेशों में हमारा काटन संबंधी या टैक्सटाइल संबंधी व्यापार खुब ग्रन्छी तरह से चले । इस दिन्छ-से मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि जो ग्रापने सारे ग्रलग ग्रलग कानून बना रखे हैं, इसकी बजाय ग्रगर मेहरबानी करके एक कान्सालिडेटेड कानन सब का बनादें, तो वह लोगों को समझाने में भी ग्रासानी रहेगी, देखने में भी ग्रासानी रहेगी और उस कान्सालिडेटेड कानून के ग्रंतर्गत ज्यादा अधिकृत अधिकारियों को भी नहीं रखना पड़ेगा और हमारे ग्रधिकारी ज्यादा लाभ दे सकेंगे, ज्यादा काम करवा सकेंगे. श्रौर भी कई तरह के लाभ हो सकेंगे। तो इस तरह से जो आपने बहुत से कानून हमारे यहां बना रखे हैं उनके बारे में एक कान्सालिडेटेड कानून भ्रगर बनाया जाय, तो ज्यादा ग्रच्छा होगा ।

इसके अतिरिक्त जब से आजादी मिली तब से हमारी सरकार इस बात का बराबर प्रयास करती रही है कि हमारा विदेश में व्यापार बढ़ और हमारे फारेन एक्सचेन्ज की समस्या हल हो । हमारा जितना विदेशों में रुपया जमा था उसको हजम कर लिया. हजम करने से मेरा मतलब उपयोग करने से है, हमको बाहर से जितना कर्जा मिला वह भी उपयोग में ले लिया और कर्जे के बाद जितना भारत में कर्जा लिया है उसको भी उपयोग में ले लिया जितना कर वसूल किया उसको भी उपयोग में ले लिया फिर भी हमारी जो माकांक्षा है, हमारी जो भूख है वह मिटी नहीं है। हमारी प्लानिंग व्यवस्था किस दिशा में जा रही है, हम नहीं जानते । मगर उस मुख के ऊपर ऐसा लगता है, जैसा गरम लोहे पर एक बुंद पानी का पड़ जाता है उतना ही हम कर पाये हैं, बाकी हमारी मख ग्रभी तक शांत नहीं हो पाई।

[श्रो विमलक्मार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया]

379

इसी तरह से जब हमारे एक्सपोर्ट को बढाने ग्रीर फारेन एक्सचेन्ज ज्यादा प्राप्त करने के लिये १६४६ में ग्रापने गोरवाला समिति निर्यात संवर्धन के लिये नियक्त की थी, ग्रीर १६५७ में डी० सूजा समिति बनी ग्रीर • १६६१ में मदालियर कमेटी बनी । लक्ष्य यही थ। कि हमारा व्यापार ज्यादा बढ़े, एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा बढे। १६६४ में काटन टैक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउन्सिल का निर्माण किया गया, अक्टबर १९४८ में निर्यात बढाने के लिये इन्सेन्टिव देने की योजना बनी ग्रौर उसके हिसाब से कायंवाही की गई ग्रौर हमारी जो काटन टैक्सटाईल एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउन्सिल है उसने बगदाद, मोम्बासा, लाग्रोस, रंगन, सिंगापूर, फ्रैन्कफर्ट ग्रादि में ग्रपने ब्राफिसेज कायम किये, सब इसी दृष्टि से कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़े, काटन का ब्यापार बढ़े, काटन ग्रच्छा मिले, उत्पादकों का व्यापार बढें। १ सितम्बर, १९६२ को एक व्यापार बोर्ड बनाया गया । निर्यात संवर्द्धन की सलाहकार समितियां बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, एर्नाकुलम में बनीं। राज्य व्यापार निगम ग्रलग ग्रपना कार्य कर रहा है और निर्यात गहों को भी इसलिये मान्यता दी कि भाई जांच पडताल करके, सर्टिफाई करके, ग्रपना सिक्का लगाकर ठीक माल भेजें। इसके बाद हमारे ट्रेजरी पर ग्रसर हमा-करों में छट दी गई, ऋण दिये गये, जहाज के भाड़ों में सुविधाएं दी गईं, यह सब हमारी सरकार बराबर करती रही । फारेन कंट्रीज में हमारे इण्डियन ट्रेड मिंशन्स हैं ही उनके द्वारा हम ग्रपना व्यापार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, इण्डियन एक्सपोर्ट डेलिगेशन्स हम हमेशा भेजते रहते हैं। अभी हाल में एक डेलीगेशन बाहर होकर आया है और प्रदर्शिनियों में हजारों लाखों रुपये खर्च करके चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां का माल विके। यह सब हमारे मंत्री जी ने बड़े प्रेम ग्रौर श्रद्धा के साथ किया कि हमारा व्यापार वढे।

परन्तु ऐसा करने के बाद भी हमारे

यहां पर टैक्सटाइल के सम्बन्ध का व्यापार कितना बढ़ा, क्या नहीं हुआ, यह जो १६६१-६२ की एस्टीमेट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उस में बताया गया है कि १६५० में जो हमारा व्यापार था वह १ ग्ररव ७ करोड ८४ लाख ७० हजार गज कपडा विदेश में भेजा गया था और उस के बदले में हमें मिला ६० करोड, ३३ लाख १५ हजार ६०. प्रति गज १ १८ रुपया हम को मिला । हम ने इन सब कानुनों से, इतने डेलिगेशन्स भेजने के बाद, इतनी कमेटियां बनाने के बाद जो प्रोग्रेस की वह यह की कि १६६० में हमारा १ अरब कुछ करोड की बजाय ६६ करोड़ ४८ लाख १६ हजार गज कपड़ा रह गया और कीमत के लिहाज से ५४ करोड ६६ लाख ६६ हजार रुपये मिले, यानी प्रति गज हम को केवल ० ७८ रुपया मिला ।

Bill. 1963

इस में १६६१ के जनवरी से सितम्बर तक के ही आंकड़े हैं जिस के अनुसार प्रति गज ० ७६ रुपया मिला। तो हम ने इतना लाखों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद इतनी प्रगति की । हम ने इतने कानुन बनाये, जोश व खरोश से भाषण दिये और उस के बाद जब परिणाम देखते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि हम १६५० में जितना माल भेजते थे, जिस समय कि हमारे पास इतने कानन नहीं थे. इतनी कमेटियां नहीं बनी थीं, इतना इन्सेन्टिव नहीं दिया था, ग्राज हम उस स्थिति तक नहीं पहुंच सके हैं। यह जरूरी है कि बीच में यानी १६५८ में स्थिति खराब हो गई थी लेकिन उस के बाद हम बराबर प्रगति कर रहे हैं ? ऐसा मैं नहीं कहता कि इस को बटटे-खाते में लिखना पड़ेगा परन्तू इस स्थिति को अगर माननीय मंत्री जी संतोषजनक मान लें, उन के दल वाले मान लें, लेकिन मैं इस को संतोषजनक इसलिए नहीं मानता हं क्योंकि हम अभी तक सन् १६५० की स्थिति में नहीं हैं।

ग्राज हम उस स्थिति से भो पीछे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में ऐसा नाटक करना, ऐसा तो नहीं है, जैसाकि पार्किन्सन ला में कमेटीज का निर्माण होता है जोर कोटीब के वारे में पहले से हो बातें तय हो जातो हैं कि ग्रमक को इसलिए मेम्बर बनाना चाहिये; क्योंकि उसको स्रोबलाइम करता है। अनुक को डेलोगेशन में भेजना है; क्योंकि उसको योबलाइज करना है योर यमक को उस कमेटो का मेम्बर बनाना है; क्योंकि उसको श्रोबलाइज करना है। इस तरह की कमेटीज में, डेलोगेशन्स में इत सारी बातों के बारे में किस तरह से कार्य होता है, जब हम उसका निरूपण करते हैं और सारे परिणाम को देखते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि चाहे हम कितने ही कानन बनायें, चाहे हम कितना ही सहयोग दें, उसका परिणाम यह निकलता है जो ग्राप के आंकड़े बतलाते हैं और मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हं । इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है, यह हमें बतलाया जाये । शायद हमारे मंत्री जी कहें कि महंगाई बढ़ गई है और इसकी वजह से हमारो क्वालिटी ठीक नहीं होती ग्रीर भी कई बातें हैं। लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हं कि क्या कारण है हांगकांग प्रगति कर रहा है ? क्या कारण है पाकिस्तान प्रगति कर रहा है ? क्या कारण है स्पेन प्रगति कर रहा है ? क्या कारण है फारमोसा प्रगति कर रहा है ? क्या कारण है पूर्तगाल प्रगति कर रहा है-ये छोटे छोटे देश जहां पर इतने बद्धिमान लोग नहीं हैं, जैसेकि हमारे मनुभाई बाह हैं। तो ऐसी स्थिति में इन कम बुद्धिमान लोगों ने ग्रपने यहां इतना ग्रधिक व्यापार बढ़ा लिया है ग्रीर इतने बाजारों से हमको बाहर निकाल दिया है। ग्राज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे मार्केट्स में कमी होती जा रही है।

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Madam Deputy Chairman, I do not want to distrub the hon. Member. I think firstly the Textiles Committee Bill is

being discussed and not the whole export sector and some figures which the hon. Member has given are not quite correct, but I do not want to contradict him.

थी विमलकुमार मन्नालालको चौरड्डिया : मैं इस बारे में प्रोटेस्ट करता हं। अगर एस्टोमेट कमेटी के फिगर्स गलत हैं, तो वे ठीक करवाये जाने चाहियें थे । मैं उन्हें गलत नहीं मानता ।

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: May I suggest that he is discussing all the export trade of the country, except the Textiles Committee Bill? It will perhaps be much more easy if the hon. Member confines himself to the relevant provisions of the Bill. All the facts that he has mentioned relate to the general export trade this is not the forum for it and there are other occasions-how the exports of different commodities are going up and all sorts of things. I do not want to interfere with his speech, but I do believe that facts may perhaps be adhered to.

थी विमलकुमार मन्तालाल जी चौरडिया : श्रीमान, ग्रापने स्टेटमेंट ग्राफ ग्रावजेक्टस में स्पष्टतः लिख दिया है कि व्यापार बढाने के लिए, एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिए ख्रीर काटन टैक्सटाइल का डेवलपमेंट करने के लिए यह बिल ला रहे हैं। लेकिन ग्राज तक ग्रापने जो काम किया है, उसके बारे में कुछ भी स्पष्टीकरण देना नहीं चाहते हैं श्रीर उस चीज को साइड ट्रेक कर रहे हैं और आप यह चाहते हैं कि इस स्थिति के बारे में यहां पर कोई चर्चा न की जाये, जिसको मैं उचित नहीं समझता हं । उपसभापति महोदया, मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हं कि स्टेटमेंट ग्राफ ग्राबजेक्ट्स में जिन वातों के बारे में कहा गया है, छनके बारे में हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी स्पष्टीकरण दें ग्रीर जिन बातों के बारे में में यहां पर कहने जा रहा हं उनके बारे में भी बे सदन को बतलायें। ग्राज तक हमने काटन के बारे में कानन बनाये हैं और उसके बारे में

[श्री विमल हमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया] एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है और ग्रापके ग्रांकडे ही इसके बारे में बतलाते हैं। मझे ग्रफसोस के साथ कहना पडता है कि जब मैं ने ग्राथराइज्ड रिपोर्ट के ग्रांकडे पढ़ कर सुनाये, तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने मझ पर झठा ग्रारोप लगाया जिसे मैं उचित नहीं समझता हं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे अपने शब्दों को वापस लें। मैंने जो एस्टीमेट कमेटी के ग्रांकडे पेश किये हैं, उन्हें वे गलत कहते हैं, जोकि ठीक नहीं है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anvway, from the objects you can go to the provisions of the Bill now.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्तालाल जी और हिया: जी हां, ग्रभी इस बारे में ग्रौर कहना पड़ेगा, जब तक इसका पूरा हिसाब नहीं हो जाता । इसी तरह से माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक यह कारण भी बताया है कि कम्पिटीशन ज्यादा है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि जहां तक कम्पिटीशन का सम्बन्ध है, यह पहले भी था और आज भी है। क्या कारण हैं कि आप उस कम्पिटीशन में पीछे रह गये: श्रीर लोग ग्रागे बढ़ गये ? इस स्थिति का स्पष्टीकरण होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है और मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी अपने भाषण में इसके बारे में प्रकाश डालेंगे।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि जहां तक क्वालिटी का सवाल है जहां तक नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था है, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर ग्राज कोई ४५ इंच पने की साड़ी खरीदना चाहता है, तो बह एक बार घोने पर ४० इंच ही रह जाती हैं। अगर कोई साढ़े पांच गज़ की साड़ी खरीदना चाहता है तो पहिनने के बाद वह ५ गज की ही रह जाती है। क्या कारण है क्वालिटी कंट्रोल होने के बाद भी इस तरह की गड़बडियां होती हैं ?

شرى اكدر عليكان : اسى لله م الله م کنٹرول کے لئے کمیٹی بنا رہے ھیں -† श्री धकबर खली खान: इसलिये हम कण्टोल के लिये कमेटी बना रहे हैं।

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालाल जीनी रहिया: साहब, वह मैं भी समझता हं । इससे पहले ११४४ से जो ग्रार्डिनेन्स था, उस समय से ग्राप क्या कर रहे थे ? क्या नींद निकाल रहे थे ? ग्राज हालत यह है कि जिस कपड़े पर ५० काउंट का माल होना बताया जाता है उसमें ६० काउंट का माल होता है। इस तरह से सारी गडबड़ होती है, जिसको सरकार को बन्द करना चाहिये। शायद आपके दिल में यह भावना हो गई हो कि मैं विरोधी दल में होने के कारण इस बिल का विरोध कर रहा हं। मैं बिल का स्वागत करता है और चाहता हं कि इस तरह का कानून बनना चाहिये। कमेटी को पावसं दी जानी चाहियें कि जो लोग कानून के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्ती से एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिये। इतने कानुनों के बाद भी आप जिल कमेटी का निर्माण कर रहे हैं--पहले भी म्रापने इस संबंध में कानन बनाये थे, कमेटियां बनाई थीं, डेलीगेशन बनाये थे और इन सब के बारे में ग्राप हमें बतलायें कि इनका क्या परिणाम हथा । जब खाप हमें इनके बारे में बतलायेंगे, तब हम उन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रख कर इससे भी बढिया कानन बना सकेंगे। ग्राप इस तरह के पावसं किसी भी एक्स ग्रादमी को दे सकते हैं और जो भी ऐसी गैरकान्नी कार्यवाही करेगा उसको देश से निकाल दिया जायेगा । मगर क्या इससे समस्या का हल निकल सकता है ? जिसके द्वारा ग्राप कानून को उपयोग में लाना चाहते हैं, उसकी क्या स्थिति है ?

इस बिल में हमारे टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर को चेयरमैन बनाया गया है । टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के बारे में एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी, उनके बारे में बोड़ा सा वर्णन सदन के सामने कर देना चाहता हं। वे पहले ही काम के भार से दबे हुए हैं ग्रौर ग्रव ग्रगर थोड़ा भार ग्रौर बढ़ा दिया जायेगा, तो उनको योड़ी और कठिनाई हा जायेगी, ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है। जहां तक टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर को पावर्स देने का सवाल है, उन्होंने स्वयं अपनी पावर्स दूसरों को डेलीगेट कर दी हैं।

"The Textile Commissioner has delegated his own powers under various orders to other officers."

इतना ही नहीं, उसमें यह भी लिखा है:

"The Committee consider that the implementation of some of the important Control Orders has not received sufficient attention from the organisation due to either inadequacy of staff or want of requisite and wellknit enforcing machinery. The growth of unauthorised powerlooms is a point for consideration.'

तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हं कि जिस टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के कन्धे पर, सिर पर भ्राप भार डालना चाहते हैं उस टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर को एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने सार्टिफिकेट दिया है। उसको इस तरह का सार्टिफिकेट न मिले, उसके बारे में ग्रापने क्या काम किया है ? क्या उस कमी को दूर करने के लिए ग्राप इस विधान में उसको ग्रधिकार देने जा रहे हैं ? क्या उसका पूरा उपयोग हो सकेगा ? यह बात मुझे सम्भव मालूम नहीं देती है और इस स्थित को दिष्टि में रख कर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहंगा कि इसके बारे में ग्राप क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

एक श्रापत्ति, माननीय उपसभापति महोदया और है। जहां टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर की जिम्मेदारी में कमी दिखलाई दी है, वहां उनके ग्राफिस में भी रोटीन कामों में इतनी सुस्ती से काम होता है कि उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। हमारी सरकार ने प्रसन्न हो कर आईर निकाल दिये थे कि जो पावरलम्स गैर-कानुनी तौर पर चलाये जा रहे हैं, अगर वे निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर रुपया जमा कर देंगे, तो उनको लीगलाइज कर दिया जायेगा । हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में ब्रहानपुर के कई लोगों ने देखरी में रुपया जमा कराया ग्रौर चालान की रसीद नत्यी करके टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के आफिस में भेज दी । वे लोग समझते ये कि हमारे देश में जनतंत्र है और सब काम फ़ौरन हो जायेगा। लेकिन इस अपेका के बावजूद उन्होंने जो रसीदें वहां पर भेजी थीं, वे गायब हो गई। जब तक उन लोगों ने स्वयं वहां जा कर वहां के लोगों को खुश नहीं किया, तब तक उनका काम नहीं हुआ। अगर हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारी व्यवस्था ठीक हो, तो हमें अपनी मशीनरी को दुरुस्त करना चाहिये भीर कानन के अन्तर्गत काम करना चाहिये।

will be a first that when the

जहां तक इन्सपेक्शन का सर्वाल है, का इन्सपेक्शन होना चाहिये श्रीर इसके बगैर हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है, ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है। मगर उस इंसपेक्शन में कितना वहां पर अक्यमलेशन होता है और प्रति वर्ष अपने यहां पर इंस्पेक्शन के ग्रगर रिकार्ड स उठा कर देखेंगे, तो मालुम होगा कि जितना इंसपेक्शन उन्हें करना चाहिये समय के अन्दर, वह हो नहीं पाता ग्रौर उससे कई लोगों को कष्ट होता है। ऐसा हम कानून बनायें, तो उसके साथ ही साथ हम यह क्यों न देखें कि हम जिस व्यवस्था को चाहते हैं, उसकी व्यवस्था करें। इंसपेक्शन के बारे में हमारे यहां पर कितना अन्यम्लेशन हुआ, उसके आंकड़े भी एस्टीमेटस कमेटी ने दिये हैं। पेज १३ पर दिया है कि उसमें वृद्धि होती गई है। मैं फिर आंकडे पढ़ दुंगा एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के तो मंत्री जो कह देंगे कि वे गलत हैं। मैं गलत शब्द सुनने का आदी नहीं हूं, चाहे वे ग़लत बोलें तो में उस पर आपत्ति नहीं करत।

[श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया] यह १६५वीं रिपोर्ट का पेज १३ है भीर इसमें वृद्धि बताई गई है। फिर कमेटी ने आगे इसके बारे में यह कहा है :

"The Committee are glad to know of the steps taken to improve the inspection service. The Committee suggests that the Committee may lay down a time limit within which the goods offered for inspection would be inspected and the certificates issued."

इस कमेटी की राय के बारे में ग्रापने क्या किया ग्रीर उसका क्या लाभ हग्रा? इसका उत्तर भी हमारे मंत्री महोदय ग्रपने जवाब में देंगे तो ग्रधिक ग्रच्छा होगा ।

थ्रव जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है, इस बिल के पहले से यह १६४४ का आर्डिनेंस है। तीन प्रतिशत निर्यात माल पर लेवी ली जाती थी और सारी बातें हैं। जो बिल हमारे यहां पर पेण किया था मल में, उसमें लोक सभा में परिवर्तन भी हुए ग्रौर परिवर्तन श्रच्छे हए, उनकी मैं प्रशंसा करता हं। धारा ४ (सी) में कमेटी के कर्तस्यों के बारे में बताया गया है ४ (सी) को उन्होंने संशोधित किया है । पूराने बिल में रिफेंस था टेड एण्ड मर्केंडाइज ऐक्ट, १६५८ का, तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहंगा कि क्या कारण था कि जो पूराने बिल में इस ऐक्ट का रिफेंस दिया था, जिसके अन्तर्गत मार्किंग करने की व्यवस्था रक्खी थी, वह क्यों हटाया गया? इसका यदि मंत्री जी स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

इसी तरह से धारा १३ में संशोधन किया गया है और धारा १३ में एक बहुत ग्रच्छा संशोधन किया गया है, जिसके लिये मंत्री महोदय को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हं ग्रौर वह यह है कि इसमें जो ग्राडिट रियोर्ट ग्रायेगी, वह सदन की टेबिल पर रखी जायेगी । पहले ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं थी ।

पहले कोई गड़बड़ी हो सकती थी ग्रीर ग्राडिट रिपोर्ट भी सरकार ही देख करके डिसपोज ग्राफ कर सकती थी, मगर ग्रब कम से कम बह सदन की टेबिल पर रखी जायेगी तो फिर चर्चा करने का अवसर आ सकेगा कि कितनी डिले हुई या क्या हुआ, क्या नहीं हुआ, इन सारी बातों पर ।

इसी तरह से धारा १७ में भी जो परि-बर्तन किया है, वह ठीक लगता है। धारा १७ में पहले के बिल में जो गलती रह गई थी, संभवतः वह जानबङ्ग कर रही या ग्रोवर-साइट की वजह से रही, वह गलती यह थी कि उसमें एक पूराने कानन का हवाला दिया गया था, जो कि १८७८ का था। उसमें हवाला यह दिया गया था :

"Has been prohibited under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and all the provisions of the Act shall have effect accordingly."

ग्रव उसको हटा दिया है । उसका हटाना ग्रावश्यक था और इस तरह से जो संशोधन किया गया है, उसके लिये उनको धन्यवाद ।

श्रव जहां तक इस विधेयक के अन्य प्रश्नों का सवाल है, सबसे पहली मेरी आपत्ति इसमें यह है कि धारा १ के अनुसार यह जम्मू और काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं होगा । इसके लिये आर्टिकिल ३७० का हवाला दिया जायेगा, मगर मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये. जिससे बिलों में यह "एक्सेप्ट जम्म ऐंड काश्मीर" शब्द न रहें।

दूसरे इसमें टैक्सटाइल कमेटी कैसी होगी, यह धारा ३ में उल्लिखित है । धारा ३ में यह बताया गया है कि कौन कौन इसके सदस्य होंगे । मैं एक बात ग्रभी भी समझ नहीं पाया । जहां तक टैक्सटाइल्स का सवाल है, उसमें मुख्यतः यह देखा जाता है कि किस प्रकार की कपास हो, कितनी लांग स्टेपिन की हो, कैसी हो, उसका सीड कैसा

कहां से कैसे जिंमनेट होगी, किस क्षेत्र में वह पैदा हो सकती है, किसमें नहीं हो सकती है और जब हम ऊपर टाप पर ठीक करना चाहते हैं कि हमारा कपड़ा श्रच्छा हो, तो यह ग्रत्यंत ग्रावश्यक है कि हम नीचे से देखें कि हम कैसा सीड बोयें, कैसे सीड से हमारा पर्पंज सर्व हो सकेगा ग्रीर यह जब तक हम दिमाग्र में नहीं रखते हैं ग्रौर उसका हल नहीं निकालते. तब तक हम उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकेंगे, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राता । चाहे जैसी कपास हो हम उत्तसे क्वालिटी मेनटेन कर लेंगे, ऐसी अगर कोई विशेष शक्ति हमारे मिल वालों में या इस कमेटी में ग्रा गई हो, तो मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है। मगर कैसा सीड हमारा काश्तकार बोये ग्रीर उसके बाधार पर किस प्रकार की कपास बह प्राप्त करे जिससे अधिक कपडा मार्केट हो सके, इस वारे में जब तक हम इसमें ब्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते तब तक वह लाभ-दायक हो नहीं सकता ।

इसी दिष्ट से मैं यह चाहंगा कि कई तरह के सदस्य जब इसमें रहेंगे तो गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इंडिया के एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के भी एक प्रतिनिधि को इसमें रखना चाहिये जिससे ग्रगर यह तय हो कि इस क्वालिटी की कपास चाहिये. इजिप्ट में ग्रच्छी कपास होती है, इसलिये वहां का सीड ले करके हमारे यहां पर उसको पैदा करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये थ्रौर जितने गवर्नमेंट के रिसर्च के फार्म हैं, उनमें उसका ट्रायल करना चाहिये तो इस तरह से ग्रगर कृषि विभाग का एक प्रतिनिधि रहेगा तो वह यह बतला सकेगा कि उसमें कृषकों को कठिनाई पड सकती है और इस प्रकार उसके डिपार्टमेंट का लाभ उठा करके अच्छी कपास पैदा कराई जा सकती है।

अब धारा ४ में कमेटी के कर्तव्य बतलाये गये हैं और कमेटी के कर्तव्यों में इंसपेक्शन का जो उल्लेख किया गया है, उसके बारे में मैं निवंदन कर चुका हूं कि उससे जो ग्रक्यु-म्लेशन बढ़ता जाता है, उसको रोकने का प्रयास करना चाहिये । उसके बिना हमारा यह कानून लाभदायक नहीं होगा ।

घारा ७(३) में फंड के उपयोग के बारे में चर्चा की गई है। उसमें यह बताया

"All moneys in the Fund shall be deposited in the State Bank of India or be invested in such securities as may be approved by the Central Government."

जहां तक स्टेट बैंक में डिपाजिट का सवाल है, इसमें मुझे कोई ग्रापत्ति नहीं है. लेकिन यदि एप्रव्ड सिक्योरिटीज में इन्वेस्ट किया जाये और हमारी इस कमेटी का ध्यान व्यापार की तरफ लगाया जाये कि अमक सिक्योरिटीज में इन्बेस्ट करने पर इतना प्रतिशत ब्याज मिलेगा, ग्रमुक सिक्योरिटीज में इन्बेस्ट करने पर इतना ब्याज मिलेगा. तो इस प्रकार व्यापार के गोरखधंधे में फंसा करके हम उनका जो मख्य लक्ष्य है. उससे उनको थोडा विचलित करें तो यह उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता । स्टेट बंक में वह रूपया जमा होगा, तो स्टेट बैंक ही उसका सद्पयोग करेगा । वह भी गवर्नमेंट की टेजरी में डाइरेक्ट या इनडाइरेक्ट रूप से आने वाला है ग्रीर ऐसी स्थिति में यह कहना कि गवर्नमें की एप्रव्ड सिक्योरिटीज में इन्वेस्ट करो, कुछ ठीक लगता नहीं । इस व्यापार के गोरखधंघे में डाल करके उनका जो प्रमख काम है, उसमें धक्का लगेगा, ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है ।

धारा १४ में बहुत ही ब्यापक ग्रधिकार दिये गये हैं । ग्रभी सन्तानम साहह ने भी कहा और मैं भी इस धारा १४ को कुछ समझ नहीं पाया कि क्यों इतने व्यापक अधिकार हमारी सरकार देना चाहती है।

[श्रो मिमल हमार मन्नालजो चौरडिया]

"The Committee may, by general or special order in writing, direct that all or any of the powers or duties which may be exercised or discharged by it shall, in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in its order, be exercised or discharged also by any officer or employee of the Committee specified in this behalf in the order."

यह साधारण बात देखी गई है कि किसी भी ग्रधिकारी को, किसी भी कमेटी द्वारा अधिकार दिये गये तो उसमें आगे जाकर कमी नहीं ग्राती है, बल्कि उसमें ग्रीर बढोतरी होती है। जो कमेटी के सदस्य होते हैं, वे प्रत्यक्ष रूप से या श्रप्रत्यक्ष रूप से ऐसी क्लीक में फंस जाते हैं कि वे यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि उस ग्रधिकारी को नाखुश किया जाये या उसको जो पावर दिया गया है, वह वापस लिया जारे। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि ग्राप एक लिमिट बांध दीजिये कि प्रति वर्ष इसको रेन्य करवाना पड़ेगा या पूर्निवचार होगा या केवल किसी एक पर्पंज के लिये उसको पावर दी जायेगी, नेकिन यदि कमेटी की सारी पावसं उसको दे दी गई तो इस तरह के व्यापक अधिकार उसको देना कुछ न्यायसंगत प्रतीत नहीं होता । अधिकार के बिना काम चलता नहीं, मगर हमेशा के लिये उसको स्थायित्व के रूप में देने की जो एक परम्परा चलती जा रही है . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much more time will you take?

श्री विमलकुमार मञ्जालालजो चौरड़ियां: पांच दस मिनट ग्रीर लगेंगे ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want five minutes more?

श्रो विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी **भौरडिया** : कोशिश करूंगा ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, five minutes.

श्रो विमलकुमार मन्नालालजो चौरडियाः इसमें कुछ बन्धन है क्या ?

Bill, 1963

उपसभापति : नहीं, बन्धन नहीं है ।

श्री विमलकमार मन्त्रालालजी चौरडिया : ग्रगर कुछ इर्रेलेवेंट हो तो रोक दीजियेगा।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is also a statement to be made by the Railway Minister.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडियाः उनका स्टेटमेंट होना हो, तो ग्रभी बैठ सकता हं। तो इस तरह से इसमें जो व्यापक ग्रधिकार दिये गये हैं, उसको मैं ठीक नहीं समझता ।

अब घारा १७ में जो प्रावधान रखा गया है, उसके अनुसार जो गृडस रिकगनाइज्ड स्टेंडर्ड श्रौर स्पेसिफिकेशंस के हिसाब से नहीं होंगी वे विकी के लिये या निर्यात के लिये रोक दी जायेंगी । यह बिलकुल ठीक है कि जो माल ग्रापके स्पेसिफिकेशंस के हिसाब से न हो, जो स्तर ग्रापने निर्धारित किया है, उसके अनुसार जो माल न हो, उसको विकी के लिये रोक देना चाहिये। श्रब मान लीजिये, किसी ने एक हजार गांठ कपड़े की बना ली या ५० गांठ बना ली और हमारे मंत्री महोदय के स्पेसिफिकेशन के हिसाब से वह स्पेसिफिकेशन में फिट नहीं होता, तो उसका हमारे इस कानन के अन्तर्गत यही अर्थ निकलने वाला है कि उसको वह बेच नहीं सकता, नियति भी नहीं कर सकता; क्योंकि दह स्पेसिफिकेशन के ग्रन्तर्गत नहीं है, स्टेंडड के मुताबिक नहीं है, उसको प्रोहिबिट कर दिया गया है कि उसे बेचे नहीं। क्या हमारे देश में आज ऐसी स्थिति है कि ऐसे सब-स्टेंडर्ड माल को बेचा नहीं जायें ? क्या उसे कुएं में फेंकने के लिए तैयार हैं, या समुद्र में डालने को तैयार हैं या गंगा जी में बहाने को तैयार हैं ? ग्राखिर इसका कुछ न कुछ विकल्प तो ढुंढना ही पड़ेगा कि इस प्रकार का जो कपड़ा प्रोहिबिट कर रहे हैं, वह काम में ग्रा सके । ग्राप उस पर लिख दें कि इसकी कीमत २५ प्रतिशत या ५० प्रतिशत कम हो गई है और इसको इसी ग्राधार पर बेच सकते हैं। यह लिखना होगा कि इस इस तरह का खगब माल है और कमेटी ने उसके लिये आजा दी है कि वह इतने कम भाव पर बेचा जाये। कितनी भी कंडीशंस ग्राप रखना चाहें, वह रख दें, लेकिन वैसा होना ग्रत्यन्त ब्रावश्यक है नहीं, तो ब्रभी जो व्यवस्था है उसके अन्तर्गत वह कहीं भी बेचा नहीं जा सकेगा: वह कारखाने के गोदाम में पड़ा सडता रहेगा, गोदाम का किराया भी नहीं ग्रा सकेगा क्योंकि उसके लिये प्रोहिबिशन हो गया है, सरकार का हक्म चला गया है कि यह विलो-स्टेंडर्ड माल है ग्रीर बेच नहीं सकते हैं।

तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि ग्रगर वह यह कहें कि यह सब स्पेसिफिकेशंस श्रा जायेगा, तो यह सम्भव नहीं है । मैं नहीं मानता कि स्पेसिफिकेशंस में सारी बातें ग्रा जायेंगी । ग्रगर ऐसा स्पेसिफिकेशन बन जाये कि सारी बातें था जायें, तो एजे कुछ कहना नहीं है. लेकिन दनिया में जितने ग्रादमी हैं, उनका भी कोई एक स्पेसिफिकेशन नहीं है, ईश्वर भी चाहता है कि सबकी एक तरह की नाक वगैरह हो और सबका एक स्पेसिफिकेशन हो, मगर ऐसा हमें होता दिखाई नहीं देता है। ऐसी स्थिति में ग्रगर मंत्री जी यह कहें कि सबका स्पेसिफिकेशन बनायेंगे ग्रौर सब बातों का स्पेसिफिकेशन वर्णन कर देंगे, तो मुझे कुछ शक लगता है कि यह ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे । इसलिये यह ग्रत्यन्त ग्रावश्यक है कि इसमें ही यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि जो माल प्रोहिबिट किया जा रहा है, उसे कमेटी जिन शतौं पर चाहे उन शतौं पर बेचने की व्यवस्था हो सके। हां. ग्रगर वह उन शतों के बाहर बिके तो फिर उसके लिये तो कोर्ट है ही और दूसरी सारी व्यवस्थायें हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में इसमें इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था न होना ग्रौर स्पेसिफिके-शन के श्राधार पर इतने व्यापक अधिकार लेना, कुछ ठीक नहीं लगता है।

इसके अलावा यहां पर धारा १६ ऐसी बनाई है कि उसके अन्तर्गत जितने भी पाप हों-चाहे वे मैन्यफैक्चरर के हों, मिल वालों के हों या किसी के भी हों--पुण्य में परिवर्तित किये जा सकते हैं। मुझे मालम है कि हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में रीजनल कंटोलर थे काटन के बारे में श्रीर उन्होंने कई व्यापारियों के चालान कर रखे थे, मगर उसकी घारा ऐसी अजीब थी कि चनाव के दिन आये और वे सब चालान गायब हो गये । कैसे हो गये. क्या हो गया, इसके बारे में इनफरेंस ही डा किया जा सकता है, कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिल सकता है। तो यहां जो धारा १६ है, उसमें लिखा है :

"No prosecution for any offence punishable under this Act shall be instituted except by or with the consent of the Central Government."

विना केन्द्रीय सरकार की ग्राज्ञा मिले कोई भी किसी प्रकार का भी दावा, फरियाद या मकदमा दायर नहीं कर सकते हैं, चाहे मैन्यफैक्चरर ने जितना भी पाप किया हो, जितना भी उसने गुनाह किया हो, लेकिन इस कानन के भ्रन्तर्गत सारी डोर मनभाई शाह भ्रपने हाथ में रखना चाहते हैं कि जब तक मैं हक्म नहीं दंगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राता है कि इस तरह का कानन बनाने का मतलब क्या है ? इधर तो जनतंत्र भी कहते हैं ग्रीर उधर मनतंत्र भी लाग् करते हैं, जब तक यह तंत्र नहीं हिलेगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। इस धारा के अन्तर्गत आपने इतने व्यापक अधिकार ले लिये हैं कि जब भी चाहें-चाहे चुनाव के लिये या जिस काम के लिये चाहें-इसका उपयोग कर सकें।

ओ एस० सी० देव (ग्रासाम): चुनाव के लिये ?

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया: ग्राप समझ जायेंगे । चंकि ग्राप राज्य सभा में ग्रा गये हैं, इसलिये ज्यादा चनाव की बात मालम नहीं होगी ।

सरवार रघबीर सिंह पंजहजारी (पंजाब): आप भी आ गये हैं।

थी विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया : मगर जनाब मैं हाल ही में ग्राया हूं।

तो इतने व्यापक ग्रधिकार ग्रापने ग्रपने हाथ में रखे हैं। आपने कानुन बना दिया है ग्रौर कानन के अन्तर्गत कमेटी कायम करने बाले हैं तो फिर उसको ही यह सब ग्रधिकार देने में क्या ग्रापत्ति है, क्यों इतने सारे ग्रधिकार ग्रपने हाथ में ही रखते हैं, वैसे ही ग्रापके पास इतना काम है और मंत्रियों की फौज भी घटती बढ़ती रहती है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में एक काम ग्रौर बढ़ा कर क्यों सिर दर्द मोल लेते हैं। ग्राप यह कहिये कि कमेटी जैसा ठीक समझेगी, वैसा करेगी, लेकिन यहां यह है कि जब तक भ्राप से स्वीकृति नहीं भिलेगी, तब तक कमेटी कोर्ट में दावा नहीं कर सकती है या जब तक ग्रापकी स्वीकृति नहीं मिले, तब तक मैन्-फैक्चरर भी कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकता है। यह कौन सा न्याय है, किस न्याय के ग्राधार पर आप यह कहते हैं कि मैनफैक्चरर या कोई जितना भी पाप करे, जब तक हमारा सील-सिक्का नहीं लगेगा, तब तक उसे पाप नहीं माना जायेगा, पृथ्य समझा जायेगा । ऐसा प्रावधान विधेयक में करना जनतंत्र को मोभा देने वाली बात मैं नहीं मानता ।

इतना ही नहीं, भ्राजकल यह देंड चल रहा है कि गवर्नमेंट के ग्रफसर, ग्रधिकारी, जितना भी जुर्म कर लें, लेकिन ग्राप उनको प्रोटेक्शन ही देना चाहते हैं । मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदया को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि कम से कम

उन्होंने अपने विधेयकों में, विधानों में, यह प्रावधान रखा है कि ग्रगर सरकारी कर्मचारी भी कोई गनाह करे, तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जारेगी ग्रौर उसके खिलाफ सख्त ऐक्शन लिया जावेगा, चाहे कोई भी हो, सबके लिये एक जैसा है। यह एक बड़ा ग्रन्छा नया स्टेप है ग्रीर जनतंत्र के लिये ग्रावश्यक है। ब्रिटिश काल में ये सारे प्रोटेक्शन देना उन्होंने ग्रावश्यक समझा होगा. मगर ग्राज जो भी कोई गनाह करता है, चाहे वह सरकारी कर्मचारी हो, या दरवारी हो, जो कोई भी गलती करता है, उसे सजा मिलनी चाहिये । मगर यहां माननीय मंत्री जी चाहते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों को जो कि हमारे काम करने में, डाइरेक्टली या इन-हाइरेक्टली, सहयोग देते हैं, उनको इसके ग्रन्तर्गत प्रोटेक्शन दें । यहां यह लिखा है :

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Committee or any member, officer or employee of the Committee for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or of any rule or regulation made thereunder."

इतने व्यापक ग्रधिकार देने की क्या ग्रावश्यकता है ? क्यों ग्राप चाहते हैं कि उनको इतना प्रोटेक्णन दिया जाये ? मैं जानता हं कि माननीय मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि सभी काननों में ऐसी व्यवस्था चल रही है और पुरानी परम्परा को ही हम चला रहे हैं, लेकिन पुरानी परम्परा में हम काउन को मान्यता देते थे, जब कि अब चार शेर को मान्यता देते हैं। ग्रब पुरानी परम्परा हवा हो गई है और हमें अब नई परम्परा को जन्म देना होगा । तो इसके भ्रन्तर्गत यह ग्रावश्यक है कि चाहे वह कमेटी का ग्रादमी हो, सबस्य हो, इम्प्लाई हो या चाहे गवर्नमेंट में काम करने वाला हो, ग्रगर वह गलत काम करता है, गैरकाननी काम करता है, तो उसे सजा देनी चाहिये और इसमें दो मत नहीं होना चाहिये । मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राता है कि क्यों हमारे मंत्री महोदय उन सब गुनाहों को माफ करना चाहते हैं।

जैसा कि उपसभापति महोदया ने कहा है कि दूसरा कुछ काम भी होने वाला है, इसलिये इन शब्दों के साथ मैं खत्म किये देता हं और मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं, उनको वह अपने ध्यान में रखें ग्रौर जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं उनके ग्रनसार कार्य करने ग्रीर जो स्पष्टीकरण मैंने चाहे हैं. उनका जवाब देने का कष्ट करें। कल मेहर चन्द खन्ना साहब से मैंने यह ग्रपेका की बी, वह मेरी मुख्य मुख्य बातों के बारे में कुछ कहेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने किसी एक भी बात का जवाब नहीं दिया; क्योंकि जो चीजें ग्रनपैलेटेबिल होती हैं, उनको एवायड करने की कोशिश की जाती है, इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जितनी समस्यायें मैंने उनके सामने रखी हैं, उन सबका उत्तर देने का कष्ट करें. बाहे संक्षिप्त शब्द में उत्तर दें, मगर उत्तर देने का कष्ट ग्रवश्य करें।

STATEMENT *RE* A TRAIN-BUS COLLISION NEAR REN STATION ON 18TH NOVEMBER, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): On 18th November, 1963 at about 17.23 hours, train No. J 114 Down Goods proceeding from Merta Road to Phulera, just alter passing Ren station, collided with a passenger bu_s at an unmanned level crossing situated between the Up Outer and Home Signals of Ren station.

As a result, the bus was smashed and eight out of the 34 passengers travelling in the bus were killed on the spot. The remaining passengers were in the first instance taken to the Railway hospital at Merta Road for preliminary medical attention. Eleven of these passengers were discharged at Merta Road and the rest, i.e., 15 were sent to. Jodhpur for further treatment in the Civil Hospital. According to the latest information, nine persons

are admitted in the hospital of whom five are reported to have been seriously injured.

Relief train with medical van and medical officers of the Railway was rushed from Merta Road and reached the site at 18-47 hrs.

The Divisional Superintendent, Jodhpur and other Divisional Officers of Northern Railway rushed to the site of the accident immediately on receipt of information to assist in relief operations. The District and Police authorities also reached the site shortly after the accident.

The cause of the accident is under investigation and an officers* enquiry has been ordered.

THE TEXTILES COMMITTEE BILL, 1963—continued

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: I will perhaps take up the detailed reply tomorrow because several points have been made. I only want to thank the House and the hon. Members for the intense interest that they have taken.

On a point of clarification. On the matter which Shri Chordia raised about the Estimates Committee, I just wanted to clarify that he was bringing all Vhe various reports about general exports and the performance, which are entirely contrary to facts. So far as the Estimate Committee's observations of that particular year's performance about textile exports were concerned, I did not say that those facts were wrong. About the overall picture that he was drawing, without any disrespect to anybody I was merely telling him that firstly, in my humble opinion, the debate today was not about all the exports of all commodities to different countries for the last several years but was only about the Textiles Committee. Secondly, there were the figures which he was quoting of various other countries; for instance, he cited the case of