should have a signalling mechanism by which the causes of sickness should be anticipated and appropriate preventive measures should be taken in time. It is a very constructive sug-gestion. In this context, the banks and financial institutions which are in touch with there units are in a most advantageous position to know the state of health, both financial and managerial and they should take upon themselves either individually or collectively the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating the state of health of the units which are likely to fall sick. This is one of the ideas being considered by the government. I think this is absolutely necessary. so that the ultimate extreme measure of taking over, before which for long time these units remain closed resulting in national wastage and hardship to workers, can be avoided.

With these words, I thank the hon. members who have participated and helped in understanding and having a second look at our policy matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wanted to know whether a tentative date has been fixed from which these two mills will start functioning. I also requested that a certain advance amount, whatever it may be, should be paid to the workers immediately. He has not replied to these two points.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADH-YAYA: About the second point cannot say anything just at the moment, except that they will look into the matter sympathetically. About the first question, he himself has seen that the machines are being oiled and buildings are being painted. are being made to reopen them as early as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the undertakings of certain companies, pending nationalisation of such undertakings with a view to ensuring the supply of certain varieties of cloth needed by the weaker sections of the community as also by the Defence Department and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN: We shall take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 17, the Schedule, Clause 1. the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 17, the Schedule, Clause 1. the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.10 hrs.

(ADDITIONAL EXCISE DHOTIES DUTY) REPEAL BILL

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

[Prof D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

The Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953, was enacted for protecting the interests of the handloom industry, by providing for the leve of an additional duty of excise on dhoties issued out of any mill, or any group of mills, in excess of the permissible quota under the Act. The K. K. Shah Study Team in its report to the Government has recommended that the dhoti quota system was unsatisfactory has failed to and confer any meaningful benefit to the handloom industry. The production of dhoties by mills has now fallen much below the permissible quota under the Act. Besides, regulatory measures have been separately taken under the provisions of the Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948, to restrict the quantity of dhotes produced by factories using power.

On a consideration of the various aspects, it is felt that the Dhotics (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953, has outlived its utility and it is, therefore, proposed to repeal the Act. Sir. I do not propose to take any more time of the House. I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

17.12 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to repeal the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Mr. Chairman, there is a steady decline in the production of dhoties since 1968. Moreover, a restriction has been put on the quantity of dhoties produced by factories using power. It is, therefore, not unwise to say that the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act has not been in operation long before this Bill

has been presented to the House. Now a Bill to repeal the Act is before the House for consideration.

When we consider this Bill. naturally some relevant questions arise in our minds. Firstly, is it the thinking that the handloom industry, which required protection so long, requires no more protection? Secondly, on whom will the benefits of this Act be conferred? Who will get the bene-fits after the repeal of this Act? Thirdly, will the supply of dhoties required for the rural poor be guaranteed and will the dhoties be in conformity with the actual requirements of the rural poor? It is admitted that poverty and unemployment are found in the worst and severest form in rural India. Therefore, the question of protection from exploitation of the working class people due to price rise of dhoti and controlled cloth and profit of traders is important.

It is admitted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that there has been a steady shortfall in the production of dhotics, but no reason has been given as to why there is so much shortfall.

In this connection, I would refer to the observations made in the 223rd Report of the Public Accounts Committee on controlled cloth at page 57:

"Another disturbing phenomenon of the operation of the controlled cloth scheme is that there has been a steady decline in the production of dhoties. Perhaps the most important factor which has come in the way of the smooth functioning of the scheme is that the production pattern was in conformity with the actual requirements of the people and the mills were producing more long cloth and less dhoties. While in 1968 the mill sector produced 465 million metres of dhoties, the production was 440 million in 1969, 242 million in 1970, 230 million

in 1971, 219 million in 1972 and only 180 million metres in 1973. During 1974, while the percentage requirement under the controlled cloth scheme was assessed at 20 per cent, the actual production of dhoties was 6.3 per cent. Apart from the shortfall in production, the dhoties produced under the controlled cloth scheme were of such poor quality and width that they could be of hardly any use to the people poorer section of the This especially in the countryside is an intolerable situation and the Committee ask for urgent, stringent measures to ensure adequate production of dhoties by the mill sector."

There is no mention of the extent to which restriction is put on the quantity of dhoties produced by mills and why such restriction is put, for whose benefit.

There is no provision made, no guarantee or no assurance given as to how the interests of the poorer section of society are to be protected.

*SHRI R. N. BARMAN (Balurghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartily welcome the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Repeal Bill, 1976 which has been brought before this House today. In the last 23 years, since 1953, our textile industry has undergone a lot of changes. In 1953 an additional excise duty was levied and one of its main objectives was to protect the interests of the handloom industry and the handloom weavers and to crub the production of the mills so that they may not prove harmful for the industry. A quota was handloom fixed for the mills and any production in excess of that quota was liable for an additional excise duty. But we have seen during the last 23 years that although the production of dhoties and sarees by the mills had been regulated yet the handloom industry had not benefited to any great extent.

It has only resulted in the fall in production of dhoties and sarees by the mills To combat this situation the additional excise duty on the excess production is now being lifted. This has outlived its utility because the mills are not producing even the permissible quota. Here, Sir, I will ask Firstly, since when two questions the present situation exists. And whether the same situation prevails in the mills controlled by the Government? We would like to know whether this is willful or this has been created due to some unavoidable conditions. Where a quota has been fixed and that quota is not produced year after year, then surely there will be a shortfall m overal; availability and the prices will also go up. I will be obliged if the hon Minister tells us the extent of rise in prices due to shortfall in production and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard.

Sir, due to the 'emergency' in the country today there is sufficient discipline all around. The workers are also extending full cooperation and the shortage of funds is also being met to a considerable extent. year there ha been a record production of cotton. Now, in these favourable circumstances if the full quota of dhoties and sarees are not produced by the mills, then the only conclusion to be drawn is that the mill owners are producing other varieties of cloth on which they can get fabulous profits. This mentality of profiteering will have to be checked in the interest of the people. The Government may kindly be watchful of the situation. Sir, this Bill has another aspect and that concerns the handloom industry. As already stated, one of the main objectives of the additional duty was to encourage the handloom industry. But the K. K. Shah Study Team in its report has stated "the dioti quota system was unsatisfactory and had failed to confer any meaningful benefit to the handloom industry."

(Shr₁ R N Barman)

Here I would like to know whether any direct benefit will acrue to the handloom industry as a result of the present lagislation, and if so, in what way?

I would congratulate the hon Minister because due to his incessant efforts the handloom industry which was once in a sad plight is now in a much healthier state. But even then the miseries of the handloom industry have not been completely removed Through this Bill the mills will be benefited no doubt but the handloom industry is not likely to be benefited significantly We will have to see that the handloom industry gets encouragement and the people also get their requirements of dhoties and sardes at a fair price Now a days there is a considerable demand for handloom cloth m the foreign countries and I would like to know whether there is a corresponding demand for mill products Sir, while extending my full support to this Bill, I will again request the Minister to see that the handloom industry does not ruffer in any way as a result of this legislation while benefitting the mills.

स्रो कमला मिश्र 'मणुकर' (केसरिया)
सभापति महोदय, इस बिल पर मैं इसिलये
नहीं बोल रहा हूं कि मत्री महोदय घोती
पहनते हैं भौर मैं घोती पहनता हू । बिरक
इसिलए मैं इस बिल पर बोल रहा हू कि चाहे
केरल के लोग हो तिमलनाडु के लोग हो,
भाध्य के लोग हो, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान
या उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग हो, चाहे बगाल या
प्रसम के लोग हों, नेवल पहाडी तराई भीर
पंजाब के इलाके को छोड कर, घिंडकाश
इलाको में किसी के किसी रूप में लोग
स्रोती पहनते हैं । ग्राज जो नये किस्म
के फाइन पतलून के कपड़े निकले हैं उन से
सोडा परिवर्तन माया है, फिर भी घोती
आम अनगा का पहनावा है । इसलिये इस

का महत्व है कि देश के श्रधिकाश गरीब लोग, श्राम जनता का पहनावा घोती है श्रीर यह एक श्रहम प्रश्न है।

श्राप ने इस बिल ने जरिये 1953 के घधिनियम का निरसन करने का प्रावधान किया है। बह बिल श्राप क्यो लाये थे ? श्राप ने म्बय कहा था कि हाथ कर्घा उद्योग के विकास के लिये तथा उन के हितो की रक्षा के लिये भौर धोती का उत्पादन 60 प्रतिशत तक मिलो व हाथ मे रखने के लिये तथा भ्रतिरिक्त उत्पादन पर भ्रतिरिक्त शल्क लगाने रे लिये पहला विधेयक श्राप लाये थे। उस र जिरदे हर मिल का धोती उत्पादन का एक निश्चित कोटा निर्धारित करना था। उस समय घाप ने 610 मिलियन मीटर वालक्य रखा था। लेकिन खद के० रे० शाह कोर्ट ने कहा है कि 1952 मे इन मिलो ने जहा 682 मिलियन मीटर उत्पादन किया बही 1965 में 330 मिलियन मीटर उत्पादन किया। यह क्या बताता है? यह बताता है कि इन मिल मालिको ने उस कानुन की प्रवहेलना की धौर देश वे माथ धोखेबाजी कि क्यों की उन्होंने यह तरीना बनाया कि घोती का उत्पादन कम करा भ्रीर उस के लिये भगर जर्माना भी देना पड़े तो दो, लेकिन उस के स्थान पर भ्रापने मनाफे व लिये ग्रन्छा कपडा बनाग्रो । इसलिये इन्हों ने दोहरी नीति ग्रपनायी । सरकार की इस में विफलता इसलिये है कि सरकार ग्राखे बन्द किये बैठी रही । इमलिये मैं जानना चाहता हू कि झाज भी इस बात की क्या गारन्टी है कि इस बिल के पास करने ्के बाद भी उस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हो जायगी ?

इस सम्बन्ध मे मुझे दूसरी बात यह कहनी है कि आप ने एन॰टी॰सी॰ के झन्तर्यंत 105 मिलों को लिया है और 60 करोड़ इ॰ की घटी से 1 करोड़ की घटी पर ले आये हैं, यह प्रशंसनीय बात है, भीर यह इस बात का सब्त है कि सरकार के हाय में मिलों का प्रबन्ध, व्यवस्था, उन का उत्पादन ग्रीर मुनाफ़ा प्राइवेट मिलों के मुकाबले ध्रधिक हो रहा है। यह इस बात का भी प्रमाण है कि जो लोग पहले कहते थे कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर भच्छा है, स्टेट सैक्टर में कायदा नहीं होता, उन को मालूम हो गया कि तमाम क्षेत्रों में स्टेट सैक्टर अच्छा काम कर सकता है। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय को बाकी मिलों को भी अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये । यह माज राष्ट्रीय माग बन गई है।

म्रापने जो कानून बनाए हैं उसमें भाप कन्ट्राल क्लाय की बात कर रहे हैं। इस कट्रोल क्लाय के विषय में नेशनल काउंसिल धाफ एप्नायड रिसर्च ने ग्रभी हाल ही में रिपोर्ट दी है जिसमें लिखा है कि 80 प्रतिशत कंट्रोल क्लाम प्ररवन एरिया ग्रीर मैट्रोपांलिटन एरिया में कंज्यूम हो रहा है भीर देहातों में केवल 10 फीसदी हो रहा है। प्रगर यह रिपोर्ट सही है, तो इससे क्या नतीजा निकलता है कि जो कंट्राल नलाय है, वह वीकर सैनशन तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। केरल, बंगाल मादि में बहुत सी ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां कंट्रोल क्लाय नहीं पहुंच पाता है। इस लिए इस बात की जरुरत हो जाती है कि धाप इस बात पर ध्यान दें कि कैसे यह कंट्रोल्ड क्लाथ वहा तक पहुंचे। हम मोग देहातों के रहने वाले हैं, हम जानते हैं कि कंट्रोल क्लाय की क्या हालत है। वो लोगों की भावश्यकताएं हैं, उनके भनुसार भाप यह प्रोड्यूस नही करते हैं। भाप बह देखते नहीं हैं कि लोगों का क्या टेस्ट है, उनको ऐसे कपड़ों की क्या भावश्यकता है। देहातों में ऐसा कपड़ा भेजा जाता है, जिसे भोजपुरी

में लट्ठा या मारकीन कहते हैं। इन चीजों को धोती के काम में नहीं लाया जा सकता है, भीर काम में तो भा सकता है। इसलिए धापको बहां की जो मावश्यकता है, उसके ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

मैं नहीं जानना हूं, पता नहीं कोई साजिश चल रही है या क्या बात है, नेकिन एन० टी० सी० के कपड़े का स्टाक जमा होता चला जा रहा है। नतीजा यह है कि इससे एन० टी० सी० बदनाम होगी। प्राइवेट मिलों के लोगों की कुछ रियायतें दी जा रही हैं। पता नहीं यह कोई साजिश है एन० टी॰ सी॰ को बदनाम करने की या क्या पालिसी है?

में यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य, हमारे नेता डा॰ रानेन सैन दिल्ली में धोती खरीदने के लिए गए, लेकिन एन० टी० सी० की उनको मण्डी घोती नहीं मिल सकी। एन० टी॰ सी० से प्राइवेट मिलों के कपड़े में, वो कंपीटीशन है, उस तरफ मापको ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जनता को जिससे लाभ मिल, बह बात भ्राप करें। जो भाकाक्षा हम यहां प्रकट कर रहे हैं, भ्राप उनका जवाब हमको दीजिए तभी काम चल सकेगा।

प्रधान मंत्री के वीस सूत्री-कार्यकम की बात लीजिए । यह कहा जाए कि संविधान के जो संशोधन की चर्चा हो रही है, सैज़्लरिज्म की बातें की जा रही हैं उसके भनुसार एन० टी० सी० के उत्पादन, व्यवस्था के गुणात्मक विकास की जरूरत है। प्राज जो प्रावश्यकता है, वह पूरे टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को सरकार को प्रपने हाथ में लेने की है क्यों कि

303 Dhoties (Addl. Excise Duty) Repeal Bill

[श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर']

बह इंडस्ट्री जो बाज संकट में है, उसे पूंजीपतियों ने संकट में डाल दिया है। मैं सुगर घीर टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को सरकार डारा घपने हाथ में लिए जाने के बारे में उनकी राय जानना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहना हू कि हाथ करघा उद्योग ब्राज देश मे खेती के बाद सबसे बड़े पैमाने पर है। इसमे बहुत से लोग काम मे लगे हुए है। मैं धापकी भावनाधो पर शका नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन हाथ करवा उद्योग की तरक्की की जिलनी कल्पना भापने की है वह उसकी नहीं हो रही है। मैं भ्रपने क्षेत्र की बात बताता हू। हमारे अप्यारन जिले मे बिहार का एक इलाका है जहां लोगो को क्षप-करवा उद्योग के बारे में कोई मुक्तियाएं नहीं दी जा रही है। अगर इन भीगों को सहायता नही देगे तो फिर उनके सामने सकट होगा और फिर एक नया विल बनाना पड सकता है। इस-लिए मैं चाहूगा कि हाय करका उद्योग की तरफ भी ध्यान दे।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन मिलो फो हमने छूट दी है, उन लोगो के पास मजदूरों का कपलसरी डिपाजिट का कितना जमा है, क्या इसका कोई हिसाब है क्या उनको जो रुपया देना था, वह दिया है क्या सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है मेरा धनुमान है कि ऐसी कोई कायवाही नहीं की है। क्या सरकार उनको कोई छूट देना चाहती है या क्या कार्यवाही इस मामले ने करने जा रहा है आप मिलों को एक्साइज ब्यूटी की छूट दे रहे हैं, इस्ते हटा रहे. हैं। इसका मतलब बही है।

धव मैं मंत्री महोदय से कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता ह, जिनका सतोषजनक उत्तर मिलने पर हम इस विश्वेयक का समयन करेगे।

इस बात की क्या गारटी है, कि इस बिल क पास होने के बाद घाम जनता को धोतिया घौर साडिया सस्ते दामो पर मिल सकेगी घौर उन की घपूर्ति ठीक तरह से हो सकगी।

ग्राम जनता ग्रीर मध्यम वर्ग के लोगो के लिए घोतियों की क्वालिटी में कोई सुधार होने जा रहा है या नहीं, ये या वे इसी तरह कफन की तरह बनती रहेगी?

क्या एन० टी० सी० अपने उत्पादन को डाइवर्सिफाई कर क कपडे की क्वालिटी रग भीर डिजाइन में कोई सुधार करने जा रहा है या नहीं?

एन० टी० सी० और प्राइबेट मिलो की व्यवस्था , उत्पावन और दूसरी कार्य-वाहियो में वर्कंड पार्टिसपेशन इन मैने-जमेट के सिद्धान्त को कहा तक साम् किया गया है, उसमें कहा तक सफलता मिल पाई है और इस सम्बन्ध में सस्कार सागे क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है? सरकार जिन मिलों को सुविष्ठाए देने जा रही है, क्या वह उनमें इस सिद्धान्स पर समल करने के लिए कोई ठोंस कदम उद्धाने जा रही है या नहीं?

क्या धोतियो और साइयो के वितरण की व्यवस्था ग्राम पश्चायतो भ्रीर को-भापरेटिव सांसायटियो के जरिये कराई

जाएंगी, जिससे वे झाम जनता को प्राप्त हों सके। मनी तक को-मापरेटिव सी-सायटियों में धोतियां भीर साड़ियां नहीं मिल पाती हैं।

इन शभ्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। इस बिल का जो लक्य है, बह ठीक है और यह एक सही कदम है।

भी एम॰ राम गीपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) मनापति महोदय,....

श्री राम सहाय पाँडे (राजनंदगांव) माननीय सदस्य तो धोनी नही पहनते हैं।

भी एम॰ राम गीपाल रेड्डी : मैं ग्रपने घर मे धाती पहन कर पूजा[,] करता हूं। बोर्ता हमारी हिन्दू संस्कृति के साथ जुड़ी हुई है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : इस मे हिन्दू का क्या सवाल है ? म्मलमान भी घोती पहनते हैं।

भी एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी। पहनने का तरीका भ्रलग है।

में कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले हैडल्म बीवर ने ही इन्सान ग्रीर हैवान में फर्क पैदा किया, क्योंकि ग्रगर इन्सान कपड़ेन पहनता नांवह हैवान की तरह रहुता। भाज-कल स्थिति यह है कि पाबरलुम वाले झीर मिल वाले हैंडलूम बीवर से घोती लेते हैं भीर उस पर अपना छापा मार कर बेच देते हैं। वे 12 या 16 ६० में खरीदते हैं भीर 35 या 40र बेचते हैं। मंत्री महोदय इस भूट बसोट को किस तरह रोकेंगे ? भाज हैंडल्म वीवर्ष की हालत जितनी बुरी है, उतनी शायद देश में किसी भी काम करने बाले की नहीं है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं उनकी हालत बेहतर बनाने के लिए उनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद की जाए।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Mr Chariman, as you have certainly noticed, the scope of this Bill is very limited. There was a time when in the absence of restriction of competition between handloom and composite mills in respect of dhoties and sarees dhoties were at a very great disadvantage and suffering losses. From 1949 to 1952 if you look at the figures you will find that composite mills are coming up and up in a big way in producing more and more dhoties and sarees. In 1949 they produced 548 million metres, in 1952, 682 million metres. In 1953 Government had to come forward with this piece of legislation making it difficult for the composite mills to compete with the handlooms. Therefore, it is a protective measure for the handlooms. As a result of that, we find that the handloom mills enjoy some relative advantage vis-a-vis the composite mills and the production of dhotis and saris in the mill sector gradually went down. In 1963, they produced 325 million metres, in 1969 they produced 202 million metres and in 1973 the figure was 125 million metres. That shows that these protective measures proved successful rendering in the process this piece of legslation somewhat obsolete if not superfluous. Therefore, we have come before the House with this small repealing measure.

Incidentally, certain points been raised. It was suggested that the handloom sector's interests should be adequately looked after. You yourself, Sir, had on several occasions mentioned this point. We are fully seized of it. As you are aware, handloom constitutes one of the points in the 20-point programme announced by our Prime Minister. Even in the sector of the controlled cloth scheme, [Prof D P Chattopadhyaya]

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we have involved the handloom industry. We want that a part of the controlled cloth production requirement should be produced by the handloom sector because it is a highly decentralised sector and its marketing trend is not quite predictable. Therefore we are moving slowly in the matter without burdening them

MR CHAIRMAN Do you not have a policy of reservation for hand-loom like coloured same etc?

(PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA)
These are some of the items exclusively reserved for the handloom sector
(1) coloured saris and saris with certain Border restrictions, (2) yarn dyed dhotis, (3) low-ieed pick cloth, (4) dusters (5) towels or toweling cloth in honexcomb weave and erazha thorthu (ie towels other than Turkish type) (6) lungi sarong and gamcha etc These varieties are really reserved and they are somewhat sife

What I was saying is that the purpose of the law has been served and now there is no point in keeping on the statute book such a piece of legislation. We want to do away with it, but since we cannot do that without your permission, we are before you

Another point was raised about NIC production whether within the restrictions and stipulations there is improvement quality-and quantity-wise My answer is yes What is more, NTC has come out with a lok vastra scheme We are selling it at the cost price It has become very populai

A question was also asked whether in the NTC sector we have ensured workers' participation. I am glad to report that in 75 mills out of 103-from today 105—we have ensured worker participation in shop floor management. I do not like to take more of your time.

MR CHAIRMAN One question was whether in rural areas you are making any arrangement for the supply of dhotis and saris He said that hardly 10 per cent go to the rural areas At least NTC could enter that field

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA
Yes NTC are opening their own
outlets We are distributing controlled
cloth through the mills' own outlets
and NTC's outlets, the co-operative
sector and also the shops approved by
the State Governments. In a majority
of cases these outlets are situated in
the rural areas or in semiurban areas
But I agree there is room for more
outlets

MR CHAIRMAN He also and that you could utilise the auspices of panchayat societies at the crassicot level for distribution

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA

It is a very good suggestion. If the
State Governments who are coser to
them critify that they are good
enough for the purpose we are ready
to accept it

श्री कमल मिश्र 'मयुकर': मती जो ने एक प्रश्न का जवाब नही दिया है। कहा है कि हैडल्म को बहुत प्रात्मासन दे रहे है। एन टी सी ने बहुत कमेडेबल नाम विया है मैं उसकी प्रशसा करता हू ने किन मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हू हथकरघा उद्याग के अन्वत्य में कि हमारे क्षेत्र में रमडीहा में 500 व बर फेमिलीज है जिनको न ता लान मिल रहा है द्यार न कोई धन्य सविधाएँ मिल रही हैं ता उनके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं?

सभापति महीबय: यह लाजर इ युच है, इनको उठाते जायेगे तो कभी समाप्त नहीं होगा इसलिए इसको यही रहने वीजिए। श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: में यह जानना चाहता हूं किं ड्यूटी कम करने से धोती सस्ती होगो या नहीं? मिल-प्रोनर्स तो इसमें गेन करेंगे लेकिन कंज्यूमर्ज को भो कळ लाभ होगा या नहीं?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The exarcise duty we are formally abolishing today was actually abolished long before. The price at which it is now available is reflective of the abolition of excise duty. But the price of cloth does not depend only on excise duty. It depends upon price of cotton, conversion costs, fuel costs, marketing costs, distribution costs, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments. The question is:

"That Clause 2, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.49 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I want to make a submission. The Essential Commodities Bill may be taken up now, but it will not be put down as the first item tomorrow. There is a Bill-Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Bill-which has to be passed by this House and then it has to go to Rajya Sabha. We want to give priority to the Bills which have to go to Rajya Sabha. Therefore. tomorrow the Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Bill will be put down first and after it is passed, we will resume discussion on the Essential Commodities Bill. This is the slight re-adjustment which I am requesting the House to make.

MR CHAIRMAN: He is praying for the leave of the House to give priority to the Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Bill. It will be done.

17.50 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up further consideration of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Sir, we were expecting that this Bill which is before us which has been passed by Sabha, would deal with some of the vital issues that are agitating the minds of the people and their living conditions also. But, unfortunately, it does not do so. The reality is that in the original Act of 1955, we have about 13 categories of essential commodities including cattle fodder, coal, automobile parts, cotton, wool, textiles, raw cotton, raw jute, drugs,