HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report

Adjournment of Business: 10:00 a.m. of Shri P. Shri Ramulu
Business of the House
Discussion on the Resolution: 10% production of sarees and choties to the handloom industry

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TIL HYDERABAD LI GISA ALIV ASSMBLY

Tuesday the 16th December 1952

TWNITYFIRST DAY OF THE THIRD SESSION

The Assembly met at half past two of the clock

| Mr Speaker in the Chair |

Adjournment of Business Re Demise of Shri P Sri Ramulu

حروف کا ضریر (شیروی فہیم کسی رکاوے) مراد کرے لکی چک
کمزوری روزہ ہو تو لکھو لا ہلدکا ایسی سے لازم ہوئے ریڑ کر تو
کیڑے کا رنگ اور حیتیہ ہی صرف یک ہی رنگ بو ہے اک ہوائی جہاں رہ
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| Imagination |

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Emotional awareness

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demise of P Shri Ramulu

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Dr. Shri Ramulu's death has brought sorrow to the country. He was a great statesman and a leader of the people. His contributions to the progress of India will be remembered for generations to come.

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Shri Anjush Rao Venkata Rao (Parth) Mr Speaker,
Shri Miy I ask the leave of the House to express my thoughts about the 4th demise of Shri Potti Sri Ramulu. Almost all the parties accepted long ago the principle of forming linguistic States when we attained independence but unfortunately we have not been true to our promises up till now and that highly we have to bear. Before making a decision today he has shown an act of the writing of the honest son of the country. On this occasion I do not think it is to express my comments whatsoever but only to express our heartfelt sincere condolences for the man who had deep convictions about the promises that were made. It also emphasizes the great urgency and the deep resentment that is being felt in the South especially for the formation of the linguistic States. I only would express my condolences and would request the House to convey to the relatives of the deceased our share in their mourning.

The House then adjourned till half past three of the Clock.

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]
Business of the House

Shri M. Buttaiah: As per the bulletin issued for the extended session of the Assembly from 16th to 19th, it has been stated that official business will be transacted which is now been stated in the House that the no confidence motion will be taken up on 17th, 18th, and 19th. I want to know.

Mr Speaker: That business also is an official business.

Shri Phoolchand Gandhi (the Minister for Public Health, Medical and Education): The hon. Member is confusing Government business with official business.

Shri L. K. Shrivastava (Raschur): I rise on a point of order, Sir. There is an amendment moved by the hon. Member for Ippaguda which mixes up more than one issue. I want to know whether such a thing could be done under the rule. In the first paragraph of the amendment it is stated that the House is of opinion that the interest of the Textile workers should be safeguarded and effective steps should be taken to see that no retrenchment is resorted to in the Textile industry during the enforcement of the aforesaid measures.

Mr Speaker: Regarding that I have already said that the amendment has been moved. If there was any objection for the amendment being moved the hon. Member should have raised it then and there.

Shri L. K. Shrivastava: But there was no time for us yesterday to go through and examine the amendment.
Discussion on the Resolution re reservation of production of Sarees & Dhories to the Handloom Industry

Mr Speaker Now we shall take up the resolution as well as the amendment together.

Discussion on the Resolution regarding reservation of 40% Production of Sarees and Dhories to the Handloom Industry

Shri V B Raju The Minister for Labour Rehabilitation Information and I looting Mi Speaker Sir I welcome the move that has been taken by the Government of India and the other projecing the currence as an urgent and measure to an important section of the working class namely weavers.

The history and the present condition of the important section of society is a very long one the history is a very long one and the present condition is a miserable one. India has the birthplace for cotton manufacture. But with the mechanisation and industrial Revolution in the west and with the opening of Suez Canal and also with the emergence of the British Raj in our country this industry

Mr Speaker I think the hon. Minister has given notice of one amendment. Is it not so?

Shri V B Raju Yes sir.

Mr Speaker Then the hon. Minister may move the amendment first.

Shri V B Raju In the second line of the resolution inadvertently the words and sarees have been put. Actually that is not correct and so I beg to move.

The in line 2 of the Resolution the words and sarees be deleted.

Mr Speaker Amendment moved.

That in line 2 of the Resolution the words and sarees be deleted.

Shri V B Raju I am just mentioning that due to certain factors this ancient industry has put to such a crisis that those who
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reservation of production of
Sarees & Dhotis to the
Handloom industry

are associated with the industry are not only reduced to hand to
mouth existence but are also turning to be revolting evil. The
greatest danger to the peace and prosperity of our country is the
idle man power and the lion Mumbai know the above of
any country is the killed man power and this skilled man power
in any country if allowed to be idle is not only a positive evil but
also is a negative evil to the stability peace and prosperity of that
country. Being alive to this situation the Mahrat Legislature
has passed a recommendatory resolution on similar lines and
conveyed to Government of India. This resolution contained
the reservation of dhotis with borders, indigo and surah to be
exclusively reserved for handloom weavers. But our resolution
goes a bit further and urges that all dhotis and saris which come
under the purview of 20 to 80 count should be exclusively reser-
vied to handloom weavers.

In this State there are a lakh and ninety thousand handlooms
on which nearly 3 lakhs of workers, men and women, work. Added to this a similar number of dependents. Thus all put together six lakhs of people, men, women, and children depend upon this industry. Compared to this, the textile mills forming part of a large industry employ only fourteen thousand workers. These fourteen thousand workers comprise of different categories—spinners, weavers, and also unskilled staff like clerks, watchmen, and so on.

The Planning Commission while enunciating the State Policy
has clearly mentioned that the State Policy of village industries
should be that wherever large scale industry competes with cottage
industry an appropriate course to adopt would be to try and for
mulate a common production programme. One of the impor-
tant factors that should be considered in drawing up this common
production programme is reservation of spheres of production.
The common production programme necessarily implies a measure
of control by the Government especially on the organisational
side of the industry. The reservation of spheres has already been
effected on a small scale between organised textile industry and
handloom weavers. In view of the employment which has
become a fairly constant feature of the handloom industry there
is scope for the extension of this principle.

Our resolution is in conformity with the principle enunciated
by the Planning Commission that a common production progra-
mme should be drawn up for the large scale and village industry.
and to achieve that purpose while drawing up that programme I submit a measure of control is necessary. Our present resolution conforms to that principle and suggests and recommends to the Government of India to reserve certain patterns to the handloom sector.

Without going into detail about the conditions that we obtaining all over India, I would like to tell something about the Hyderabad situation which reveals very the worrying picture. Hyderabad is the third biggest in cotton production in India. All the cotton that is produced in Hyderabad is not consumed. In 1951-52, cotton to the value of 15 crores 19 lakhs has been exported and in return, what did we import? We imported cloth worth 14 crores and 60 lakhs and yarn worth 2 crores and 88 lakhs of rupees. This clearly reveals that while we export employment we are importing unemployment. If these figures are scrutinised it will be clear that the raw material which could have been very profitably utilised here is being exported and cloth which could have been easily manufactured here is being imported.

That shows that there has not been planning to connect properly the raw material and the manufactured goods. Not that there is no sufficient man power to consume this cotton, not that there is no demand for cloth but the raw material has been left in the hands of profit makers who make many by exporting cotton. Similarly the cloth which could have been produced by the handloom weavers was being produced by the big mills in India. Thus has been the unfortunate situation. If the right type of industrial policy is to be evolved and if this raw material that is available in this State is to be profitably converted into finished goods, it is very necessary in the first place that the textile industry should evolved a common programme of production.

In the year 1949 the Government of India allowed a reservation of certain items to the handlooms. These items included sarees with borders exceeding 2 in width and also sarees with zari or gold colour or silk yarn in the borders. Also sarees which have got silk yarn in their body were reserved for the handloom industry. That means the Mills were prohibited from manufacturing these types of sarees. Dhotis, the borders of which would exceed \( \frac{1}{2} \) also were not to be manufactured by the mills. Some other items like Lungies, Dustars, Towels etc. were also reserved for handloom weaving. But experience has shown that the mills could produce cloth of similar width and get them dyed,
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Printed and coloured outside. Also cloth of the same width of dhootes was being manufactured in the mill and the borders were being supplied from outside. This sort of by passing has taken place and the advantage which should have accrued to the handloom industries did not really accrue. There is a criticism that if this manufacture of sarases and dhootes below 80 counts is left to the handloom industry then it will not be able to produce enough stocks. But if statistics are considered, the capacity to produce in the handloom industry is so much that it can produce not only for India but even for export. The yarn supply hitherto has been so meagre that no loom worked for more than 10 days. If every loom worked for a month of 24 working days with a day of 8 hours, it can produce easily 100 to 120 yards of cloth. So the fear that is expressed that if these two patterns are reserved for the handloom, they may fail to supply sufficiently to the consumer is not justified. Hyderabad having such an important place in the production of cotton and also having 1,90,000 looms will be very successful if production is so planned that the textile industry will not be competitive complementary. As a matter of fact, experts in the industrial sector advise that the large scale industry should be utilised to manufacture semi-finished goods. The finer finish of the fuller finish should be left to the craftsmen. The large scale industry has a great handicap in not being able to change the pattern as and when it likes or as and when the market demands. It has only this advantage of taking mass production of a particular pattern. If that pattern has to be changed, it needs lot of dislocation. The advantage the handloom industry has is that as and when the market demands a change in the pattern, it can easily adjust itself. Semi-finished goods like yarn are producer commodities. There are three types of commodities. One is the consumer commodities, the other is the producers commodities and the third is the cloth goods. It will be advantageous or it will be economical for the large scale industry to produce producer goods like yarn, metal sheets, etc. If brass sheets are manufactured by large scale industries, the craftsmen the metal workers will be able to convert them into vessels or into some other finished goods. In this connection, if the large scale industries confine themselves to producing yarn, the handloom weavers are there to convert it into a finished product. This sort of co-ordination or integration is necessary. If weaving is taken on a large scale by the mills, while unemploying lakhs of weavers, it will lead us to such a catastrophe that we will not be able to face 24 crores of rupees have been invested in the
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textile industry in the state and after investing 2½ crores of rupees we could not provide employment to more than 14 thousand people taking it for granted that we are capable of expanding this industry and putting in more capital. Is it possible to rehabilitate 6 lakhs of weavers in the urban areas? In my opinion it is a stupendous task and it is not a thing worth while trying. The urban areas we already overcrowded and the other problems that spring up are housing, water supply, medical aid etc. Many such facilities have to be confronted and we are already confronting some. Displacing this rural population and making them march to urban areas and making their lives miserable is not a thing which we are visualising. The craftsmen should be allowed to be in the village. India is a land of villages. Urbanisation does not mean that the 22 thousand villages in Hyderabad should be completely dislocated and all the people should be brought together into two dozen or a dozen places. That is not urbanisation and that is not what we are trying to do. Just for the sake of electricity, for the sake of the cinema, the newspaper or the radio the village need not much to the town. We will have to carry electricity, newspaper and the radio to his hut. That should be the process. Impoverishing the worker through making him unemployed in the village and making him march to the urban areas will be a wrong economic policy. There are some who say that the handloom industry is a subsidiary industry and therefore the handloom worker can afford to be an agricultural worker. But the hon. Members know that land is already overpopulated 68% of the population in the state live on land. Our endeavour should be to divert a portion of the population to other occupations. So it is no good arguing that the handloom worker in the village should live upon land. Considering from all these points of view the Government has come to the conclusion that the production sphere must be fixed and reservations must be made. In Hyderabad there are 6 textile mills and the number of looms are 2572. The hon. Member from Ippuguda has brought amendments pertaining to the unemployment that may be caused by reserving the production of Dhouties and Sarees to the handloom weavers. It is never meant in this resolution that the looms should be closed in the textile mills. There will be ample work to produce other patterns. It is never visualised that one must be robbed to pay the other. This is not the case. The mills could take up other patterns and need not take to retrenchment but we should see that the mills should not expand their loomage. If at all there should be
any expansion it should be in the direction of reusing the spindles. Our mills should be capable of producing all the yarn that is necessary for the handloom industry. That is the idea. There is no suggestion that the present looms should be kept idle and the present workers in the textile mills shall be thrown out. In the handloom sector also there are only 40 thousand looms which are idle. They were idle some time ago because they could not get yarn. But now even the looms which are getting yarn are forced to be idle, the reason being that there is accumulation of stocks. The cost of the stock is estimated to be about 40 lakhs of rupees.

This is due to the export market becoming less responsive and the large scale industry trying to oust the handloom industry by producing sarees and dhoties which are less costly than the Dhoties and sarees produced by the handlooms and costlier than those produced by the mills.

Shri V D Deshpande  May I know what is the percentage of Dhoties and Sarees and the total production in yards of the textile mills in Hyderabad.

Shri V B Roy  I have tried my best to collect the figures. The handloom weavers are not able to keep a correct record but they say this is a very great percentage.

Shri V D Deshpande  I want the figures about textile mills. I want to know the proportion of Dhoties and Sarees compared with the other total production in the textile mills.

Shri V B Roy  I could get the figure for the whole of India but I could not get it for Hyderabad. For the whole of India there are 28 lakhs of handlooms producing 1800 million yards of Dhoties and Sarees. This is the figure I could get on an all India basis. I could not get the figure pertaining to the mills regarding their percentages of Dhoties and Sarees and other patterns.

I was mentioning about retrenchment and as I said it is not necessary that the looms should be closed in the Mills and the workers should be thrown out of work.

The large scale industry is trying to oust the handloom industry in the export market as well as in the home market. In the Home market the sarees and dhoties that are being produced by the Mills are being sold at a cheaper rate, the reason being...
that the yarn supplied to them for weaving within the mills is working at a cheaper rate. The yarn that is being supplied to the handloom weavers has to go through a particular process which is making an additional charge on the cost. The mills have to reel it, then make it into bundles, pack it, stamp it, and it has to pass through so many bottlenecks and when it reaches the weaver, it goes up by 20 to 30 per cent. So the cloth produced by the weaver is unable to compete with the cloth produced in the mill. This is a very important factor and the Government also is considering how the extra charge that is now being added in the cost or in the price of the yarn that is given to the weaver could be avoided. That is one thing.

Another thing is the textile industry has an organization has the advantage of an intellectual publicity and quick transport and it could eclipse the handloom cloth in the outside market.

Mr Speaker I would like to invite the attention of the Member to Rule No 154 which says,

"No speech on a resolution except with the permission of the Speaker, shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration."

Provided that the mover of a resolution when moving the same and the Minister concerned when speaking for the first time, may speak for thirty minutes or for such longer time as the Speaker may permit."

So 30 minutes and 15 minutes is the standard. At the time of addressing, this standard should be borne in mind. Of course, I am not suggesting that the information that is necessary should not be given.

Shri V B. Raju I have got two handicaps, one is I am not the Industries Minister.

Mr Speaker Alright, the hon. Member may continue.

Shri V B Raju The handloom industry is facing the same situation today as the large scale industry of the country faced at the time of the British regime, when it demanded protection from the exploitation of foreign imports. When large scale industries could enjoy that privilege at that time and later on why should not the handloom industry ask for similar protection while aggression is taken place? There is every justification for
the demand of this protection by the handloom weaving section. The reason why this resolution is brought before the House is that the people in this profession have ventilated their grievances and have been ventilating them from a very long time on the platform in the press and so on and they have done whatever they could. As a section of the society they did so. But if this resolution gets the approval of the House there will be more weight to this demand that all the sections of society have supported their demand. That is the very reason why the approval of this House is being sought.

The amendments moved to this resolution contravene an appeal to the Government of India and the Govt of Hyderabad for certain other concessions. I would like to remind the mover of this amendment that this resolution is an official resolution and it is a Government resolution and myself being a Member of the Government it will be too impertinent or too funny in my part to request the Government to do such and such a thing. That is the technical objection to this amendment.

Shri V D Deshpande Mr Speaker Sir On a point of information when the House has seized of the resolution I think it ceases to be of any particular person. When the whole discussion starts it is the House that has taken hold of the resolution and I do not believe that it can be supposed that any particular person or Minister as such can put himself in possession of the resolution but it is the House collectively that seizes of it. May I know the position about this?

Shri V B Rairu What I wanted to say was that it is a resolution moved by the Government and when Government itself has brought a resolution before this House it is superfluous if an appeal urging the Government to do something is incorporated in it. It is alright so far as it concerns the Government of India but with regard to the Govt of Hyderabad if the Government could accept this amendment it could without this amendment, do it. What I am trying to submit is that it is not necessary.

Apart from that I would like to deal with the merits and demerits of the amendment in parts. The first part says

That instead of entirely depending on the imports from dollar Sterling area of high prices other avenues should be utilized to meet our needs of long staple cotton.
There is nothing like Dollar Sterling Area as distinct from non Dollar Sterling Area. The Government of India could naturally look to a market which would supply at a cheaper rate and also which would accept rupees or which will accommodate any foreign exchange. If other areas would provide at a cheaper rate than at the rate at which the present areas supply the Government of India would always take it and it has been said more than once that the policy of the Government is not to confine itself to any particular area or show any particular favouritism to any particular area. Therefore this recommendation to the Govt of India is not necessary. They know very well about it and by suggesting this there is no immediate benefit that accrues to our handloom weavers in the State. Secondly the cotton that is imported is long staple cotton and it may be available only from certain particular areas. It cannot be imported from any country and every country it is imported from the area from where this type of cotton will be available. Our Dear cotton can produce the coarse and the medium type of yarn. For fine and superior fine yarn long staple cotton is necessary and the quantity that is estimated to be required is about 12 lakhs of bales. As the Government knows it is countries like Egypt that can supply this type of cotton and we are not aware whether Egypt fills within Sterling Dollar area or any other area.

Then the second part of the amendment is that yarn produced in our country being short of our own needs should on no account be exported. As a matter of fact very little quantity of yarn is being exported. If there is any export it is for the reason that the weavers have failed to lift it. So this also is not necessary since the Government fully realise that local needs come first and then only can any export be allowed.

The third part is that the Government should help to clear the accumulated stocks by purchasing the needs for military police and postal departments and supplying municipal employees through Corporation Municipalities etc etc. For the marketing of handloom products of Purchasing Board be constituted etc etc. In this connection I might state that a memorandum has been submitted by the Central Weavers Organisation and the Government has already assured them that whatever concessions possible would be given to the weavers and as the hon Members know the Government have constituted a handloom Board and there may be State Boards.
too—and it is under the consideration of the Government to form a similar Board here. So when the Government is already considering the demands of the Central Weavers Organisation, an amendment of this type is not necessary.

Then comes the question of subsidy to the Handloom weavers. Subsidy in my opinion—or in the opinion of the Government—is to a new industry. Handloom industry is an ancient industry of our country. No amount of spoon feeding will save the industry. It should be self-supporting and if subsidy is given, it becomes an influence on the weavers not to strive to make the industry self-sufficient. Any industry that strives to live upon subsidy is not a national asset. So the handloom industry cannot be maintained by giving subsidy. Besides the Hon. Member who is the mover of the resolution knows the financial position of the State to what extent it can give subsidy and how long it can continue it and so on, it is not a practicable or practical suggestion and is therefore not acceptable to Government.

Next, it is said that co-operative enterprise should be encouraged and to that end a sum of Rs. 50 should be advanced to each weaver to enable him to become a member. I might add here that 80% of the weavers have already become co-operators. The Co-operative Organisation for Weavers has enlisted a big number of weavers already and a similar demand has been placed by the organisation. I again want to restate here that the financial position of the State will not permit such subvention at this moment. Nextly, when a cottage industry on a co-operative basis is to be encouraged, it would be a contradiction if the Government encourages factories in the handloom sector. It would not fit in the resolution and does not conform to the spirit of the resolution. What the Government dearest is that the handloom industry should be encouraged on a co-operative basis and while encouraging co-operation it will not be propell to encourage a capitalist system or any other system along with that.

Another part of the amendment says that excise duty and sales tax on handloom cloth should be removed completely. Sales tax on handloom cloth is leviable only if it costs more than Rs. 3 per yard and handloom cloth costing less than Rs. 3 per yard is exempted from the sales tax. If I remember correctly—I am subject to correction—the Hon. Member who moved the amendment is one of those who opposed this exemption at the time of the discussion on the Sales Tax Amendment.
Regarding excise duty I must say that there is no excise duty on handloom cloth and I do not know how the Hon. Member got this information that there is excise duty on handloom cloth. As far as the Government knows there is no excise on the mill cloth and there is no excise duty is such on the handloom cloth.

The amendment further says that handloom workers should be exempted from house tax. A greater number of these workers live in villages and very few live in urban areas. I do not think there is any house tax in villages and those who live in urban areas will have to pay municipal tax.

These are the reasons which prompt me to oppose the amendment.

Somewhere in the amendment it is said that yarn should be supplied at rates obtaining in 1947. I can reveal this information to the Hon. Member that at the moment yarn is being sold at a cheaper rate in the open market than the rate that is charged by the handloom organisation. Yarn is available at cheaper rates in the bazar and the rates of yarn conform to the general cost of production. This has to be related to the cost of other items also. The cost of yarn cannot go down unless the price of cotton is reduced.

If the price of cotton is reduced it is the cultivators who suffer. So it will not be possible to isolate yarn and reduce its price, while the price of other commodities are at such a high level. The demand at the moment is not for the reduction in the cost of yarn as such but in the disposal of the accumulated stocks and in the reservation of certain patterns and as I have already said if the yarn is costing more for them it is for this reason that there are over head charges in mills for releasing yarn to the weavers. If any such remedy or any such process could be evolved that yarn could be supplied to weavers in the same manner as it is being supplied to mills for weaving then the cause for the complaint that is being made will not be there.

Without taking the further time of the House and reserving further comments at the end of the debate if opportunity is given to me for answering any such queries I would like to submit to the House that the Resolution may be passed as it was brought in without amendments.
شیری وی چئی دیدی آباب یہ یعنی وسیم، بنی دس کی هم سے ہر نے
کے وہ مار لگو بات سدھری کا ن دو مسیموں سے نئی دگنے کا وہ
بی نسکا ہوئی؟

مذلوع سجکر آب دو ریو مسیر کوہنیہ ہوا ہوئی وہ ہوئی وہ راند نہ سکی
ہیں میں دو مر کلیہ میں سباحا حاکم کا مل کی ہو یکہا نہ ہو یکہا
لیکن حیان کہ نسکا ہو رہسی ( Avoid ) راہ ( Repetition )
کا جاتے دو مسیموں کا

شیری ی کی دسالوں سے کوئی مورگری کا پسند دیا ہویا ہوگا اور
یہ ( Yun ) یہ کی بہتری کا کئی حیرت یہ ہوگا اور
لکھا لی ایک کتاب حیرت گا حوالہ سے مورپیس بی سے دیا گیا ہے وہ
خالص ہو جاتا ہے لیکن اس تعلق کا مل کی ہو یکہا نہ ہو یکہا
میں سے مورگری کا پسند دیا ہویا ہوگا اور
لیکن حیان کہ نسکا ہو رہسی ( Avoid ) راہ ( Repetition )
کا جاتے دو مسیموں کا

Handloom ( اور ہندوؤ ) Textile ( اور پروپورن ) Industry ( فام کا دیکھنے کا)

میں دنکھے آر یہ ہیں جن میں وہا لو ہما اسم مسیملی سے ہو یکہا نہ ہو رہسی
اس طرح روزور ہسکی رپورنٹ ( Raw material )
سے طرح اکتا پاک
بہا حاکم کا حاکم مورگری کا حیرت کا حیرت کا حیرت کا حیرت کا بہا حاکم کا
لیکن حیان کہ نسکا ہو رہسی ( Avoid ) راہ ( Repetition )
کا جاتے دو مسیموں کا
Discussion on the Reservation of Production of Sarees & Dholtis to the Handloom Industry

The Indian Textile Journal

Figure (a) shows the reservation of production of sarees and dholtis to the handloom industry. The Reserve Resolution affected the industry by imposing restrictions on the use of machinery. The pattern of industrial production shifted from large-scale mechanized factories to small-scale handloom units. This change had significant implications for the workers and the overall economy.
[Mr Deputy Speaker in the chair]

Miss He network in the 16th Dec 1952

Discission on the Resolution re
retor vns of fixation of
Sarees & Diyas to the Hand
loom in industry

[Handwritten text not legible]
Discussion on the Resolution re
reservations of production of
Sarees & Dhobhas to the Hand
loom industry

16th Dec 1952

Export

Export

Units

Accounts

Mismanagement

Weavers

Where there is a will there is a way

National developments
In view of the Resolution on the reservation of production of Sarees & Dhoolis to the Handloom industry

In Section 4 of the Handloom weavers (Textile workers) Act, 1948, the expression "weaver" has been explained as including all persons engaged in the process of weaving. The Resolution, if adopted, will enable the State Government to take appropriate steps to regulate the production of Sarees & Dhoolis in order to ensure fair wages and working conditions for handloom weavers.

( Hon Mover of the Resolution )
Discussion on the Resolution re
reservation of production of
Sarees & Dhotis to the Hand
loom industry

16th Dec, 1952

1517

Long staple cotton

Stable market

due to the high cost of man-made fibres, there is now a
move towards the use of natural fibres. The smoother
finish and better quality of hand-woven cloth makes it
more desirable for clothing. The stable market for hand
loom products is on the rise.

Ambassador

Stable

democratic countries

Asia, the US, and other countries. There are also
advantages in terms of employment and cultural
preservation. The development of the handloom
industry is crucial for the nation's economy.

Sarees & Dhotis

long staple cotton

laughter

hon mover

split
1578
16th Dec. 1972

Drafts on the Resolution re:rectification of production of "Stakoy & Mils". In the Hand

(Communist Workers' Party of India)

[Handwritten text not legible]
Discuss on the Resolution re
reservation of production of
Sarees & Dhottis to the Hand
loom industry

16th Dec, 1952

Hon Member for Ippaguda

In the House of the Assembly, on the introduction of the Resolution, the Member for Ippaguda moved that the production of sarees and dhottis should be reserved for handloom industry. He stated that the handloom industry was a traditional and important sector in the state and that it played a significant role in the economy. He highlighted the need to protect and promote this industry to ensure its survival and growth. He called for the immediate action to be taken to reserve the production of sarees and dhottis for the handloom industry.

Measure

The measure to reserve the production of sarees and dhottis for handloom industry was moved. The member emphasized the importance of preserving the traditional craft and the livelihood of the workers involved in the handloom industry. He argued that the reservation would help in maintaining the quality of the products and would ensure fair wages for the workers.

Permanent

The member requested that the measure be made permanent to ensure the continuity of the handloom industry. He hoped that this would encourage more people to adopt the handloom method and would lead to a revival of the industry.

Industrial development

The member also spoke about the importance of industrial development and the role that the handloom industry could play in this. He stressed the need for a supportive policy environment to enable the handloom industry to adapt to modern demands while preserving its traditional values.

Reserve

The member urged that the production of sarees and dhottis be reserved exclusively for the handloom industry. He believed that this would not only preserve the art but also provide a steady market for the handloom products.

Man power

The member also highlighted the importance of manpower in the handloom industry. He stressed the need to train more people in the traditional skills to ensure the sustainability of the industry.

Problem

Finally, the member addressed some of the challenges facing the handloom industry, such as the competition from modern machinery, and emphasized the need for effective measures to overcome these problems.
Discussion on the Revolution in the Production of Sarees & Dhotis to the Hand Loom in Lustry

16th Dec 1952

Reiteration

Ssituation

Unemployment

Strong Measures

Super Fine

Purchasing capacity

Process

Feed

Mill cloth

Unemployment
کو عوام سے متعلق ہے کہ مہم میں ایک کافی ترقی ہو جانے کے لئے، سائنس و تکنیک کو کسانوں کے لئے ایک اہم ذریعہ بنائی جائے ہے۔

Organised (Society)

کو ترقی کے لئے ایک سیاسی جماعت کا حصہ بنا جائے گی۔ اطلاعیات سے ہم آمد کو ہوسا میں اسے کاوش کی وجہ سے، سٹاپل کے لئے ترقی

Cooperative Association

کو معاون کے لئے عام سو سے کامیاب ہو سکتے ہیں۔ اس کے لئے ترقی کے لئے ایک کوئی کوئی نمایاں کمرشل سیاست جاری کی جاتی ہے۔

Quota

کو ترقی کے لئے ایک سیاسی جماعت کا حصہ بنا جائے گی۔ اطلاعیات سے ہم آمد کو ہوسا میں اسے کاوش کی وجہ سے، سٹاپل کے لئے ترقی

Efficient

کو معاون کے لئے عام سو سے کامیاب ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے ترقی کے لئے ایک کوئی کوئی نمایاں کمرشل سیاست جاری کی جاتی ہے۔

Sales

کو معاون کے لئے عام سو سے کامیاب ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے ترقی کے لئے ایک کوئی کوئی نمایاں کمرشل سیاست جاری کی جاتی ہے۔

Tendency

کو معاون کے لئے عام سو سے کامیاب ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے ترقی کے لئے ایک کوئی کوئی نمایاں کمرشل سیاست جاری کی جاتی ہے۔

Monopolise

کو معاون کے لئے عام سو سے کامیاب ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے ترقی کے لئے ایک کوئی کوئی نمایاں کمرشل سیاست جاری کی جاتی ہے۔

Aid

کو معاون کے لئے عام سو سے کامیاب ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے ترقی کے لئے ایک کوئی کوئی نمایاں کمرشل سیاست جاری کی جاتی ہے۔

Stable

کو معاون کے لئے عام سو سے کامیاب ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے ترقی کے لئے ایک کوئی کوئی نمایاں کمرشل سیاست جاری کی جاتی ہے۔

Advisory Boards

کو معاون کے لئے عام سو سے کامیاب ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے ترقی کے لئے ایک کوئی کوئی نمایاں کمرشل سیاست جاری کی جاتی ہے۔

Distinctwise

کو معاون کے لئے عام سو سے کامیاب ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے ترقی کے لئے ایک کوئی کوئی نمایاں کمرشل سیاست جاری کی جاتی ہے۔
16th Dec 1952

Discussed on the Res sion of Productivity Improvement in the Loom Industry

Survive

Paying

(Reason)

Hallway of the industrial workers is

We have decided to increase the

Yarn

Create

Koran

Safeguards

(Instructions)

We have imposed a new system of

Koran

Dressers' instructions

(Instructions)

Koran

Working conditions

(Instructions)

Koran

Instructions
विश्व के केवल एक ही नजर में देखा जा सकता है। इसलिए न ही बात से, न ही लाइज़ रोड से वर्तमान निर्माण के लिए विश्व की ज्ञान प्रणाली का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए।

वास्तव में, हमारे जीवन के लिए सबसे अधिक लाभ होगा, जब हम अपने आत्मा के संबंध में जानते हैं। इसलिए, हमारा प्राकृतिक अध्ययन और जीवन के साथ जोड़ना महत्वपूर्ण है।
Discussion on the Resolution re reservation of production of Saris & Dhooties to the Hand loom industry

1st Dec, 1952

On the resolution moved as follows:—

"Resolved that the production of Saris & Dhooties be reserved for the Handloom industry in India".

Mr. A. K. Ghosh, M.P., moved the resolution. He said that the production of Saris & Dhooties had been in the hands of the Handloom industry for centuries. The industry was facing a serious crisis due to the competition from power looms. If the resolution was adopted, it would help to preserve the traditional craft and provide livelihood to the weavers. He called upon the government to support the resolution.

Mr. B. C. Roy, M.P., seconded the resolution. He supported the proposal and added that the Handloom industry was facing not only competition from power looms but also from imported saris and dhooties. The adoption of the resolution would be a step in the right direction.

The resolution was adopted with the support of 60 MPs.
Discussion on the Resolution re reservation of production of Sarees & Dhoties to the Handloom industry

16th Dec, 1942

Shri V B Raju The whole speech relates to the Central Co-operative Weavers' Organisation but not to the resolution under consideration.
Dr. M. Clements Rady, the Hon. Member, spoke at the

Committee Meeting re: MLA Quarter (Assembly Hill). He spoke about the.

concerns and the impact on the community.

He stressed the need for more transparent and inclusive decision-making processes. The community has raised concerns about the impact on the local economy and the environment. He urged the government to consider these factors in the decision-making process.

The meeting was attended by representatives from the local business community and environmental organizations. They expressed their concerns about the proposed development and the potential impact on the area.

The meeting concluded with a commitment to continue discussions and work towards a solution that addresses the concerns of all stakeholders.
Discussion on the Resolution re 16th Dec 1952
1 servisation of production ofecs & Dl tics to the 11 nd
loom in a stry

مسؤولي إسکر س وہی 30 هیل 6 لہ جایا رولر کے
دیہ (ہم) )

سال رکھے کی

مسؤؤلیتی کے اسکر اف روکوش کرنا ہے س ماحول ل سراس Rise

مسؤؤلیتی کے اسکر اف روکوش کرنا ہے س ماحول ل سراس
Discussions on the Revival of production of Sarees & Dhotters to the Handloom industry

16th Dec 1952

Sr. Shri Hari Ram (Manager) - M/s. A. & A. Divani & Co.

In view of the developments that have been taking place in the field of textiles and the efforts being made to revive the production of Sarees & Dhotters by the handloom industry, it is proposed to discuss the following points:

1. The current state of the handloom industry.
2. The potential of Sarees & Dhotters in the international market.
3. The role of government policies in promoting the handloom industry.
4. Strategies for improving the quality and design of Sarees & Dhotters.

These discussions will be held on 16th Dec 1952 at M/s. A. & A. Divani & Co.

Shri Hari Ram (Manager)
Discussion on the Resolution re
reservation of production of
Sarees & Dhotties to the Hand
loom industry

16th Dec 1932

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Joseph L. Smith

Submitter

[Date]
Discussion on the Resolution re reservant n of production of Saris & Dhurais to the Handloom industry

16th Dec 1952
Financial aid (Mill cloth Purses) and (Cesses) was provided for the improvement of handloom weavers. The Development Program aimed at improving the weavers' livelihood and technological advancement.

Weaving machines (Supply) were introduced to the handloom industry. Improved methods (Deputations) were discussed to enhance productivity. Durable materials (Spinning plant) were used in the weaving process.

Weavers' organizations (Standing) were established to support the weavers. Advanced weaving techniques led to improved quality and productivity. Cooperative societies (Co-operative Societies) provided credit and insurance to the weavers during slumps (Slump) in the market.

The study concluded that technological advancements and improved methods were crucial for the sustainability of the handloom industry.
Discussion on the Resolution re recreation of products of Sarees & Dhooties to the Handloom industry

Vice President

We are pleased to report that the proposed resolution on the recreation of products of Sarees & Dhooties to the Handloom industry has been adopted.


Partial

(Invitations)

We are pleased to announce the formation of a committee to oversee the implementation of this resolution. The committee comprises representatives from the Chartered Accountants Association, the Audit Department, the Satisfactory Committee, the Democratic Body, and the Political Ideology Council.

Ministry of Commerce

The Ministry of Commerce has been tasked with ensuring the successful implementation of this resolution. They will be working closely with the relevant stakeholders to ensure that the objectives of the resolution are met.

Democratic Organization

The democratic organization has been invited to participate in the implementation of this resolution. They will be providing valuable insights and feedback to ensure that the resolution is executed effectively.


Budget

(General Body Meeting)

The General Body Meeting has approved the budget for the implementation of this resolution. The budget includes funds for research and development, as well as support for the production of Sarees & Dhooties.
Discussion on the Resolution re
reservation of production of
Sarees & Dhoties to the Hand
loom industry

16th Dec 1952

Condemn (Open meeting)

He who refuses to be degraded by the crowd is degraded by a small crowd.

Destroy

Co-operative lines

Invite

Sabotage

Sporadically

Reservation

By-pass

Convert

Counters

The crowd's voice is the voice of God. The individual's voice is the voice of man.

A single voice is like a drop in the ocean. A crowd of voices is the ocean itself.

Restriction

Discussion continued on the next page.
Retrenchment

Discussion on the Resolution re reservation of production of Sarees & Dhutis to the Hand loom industry

16th Dec 1952

Aseki ne dha kiyaga ka rehmat ( ) heeka

ha me biy saali bi bi ni a loneka ke aas naraye mei doliyaka coke kuri kori rei

wor le nire di hain reji ne 4 han ban ke mak hoysik reh 9ka halne

a keya 4 aor amsaa des dhon keg yeh ha me jumma 3 haorik jumliyab

ha le 2-4 mei 20 aat 4mei 7-3 ashoke ank asha le mei doliyaka

yeh le homee ( ) hojoh. mei doliyaka mon raree aur doralau

yeha ke moydar gola 1 malaka haaka ke yeh jumliyab hoon ke amsal nia

ram aankarwa rei yeh yam mei keen ke ams samaike re 1-0-0 rei saa laa maan

ka wa he jaha kei mei keen kei baya doliyaka coke saa laa jaha ma ha? (meet)

Shree vij di damaa le doliyaka coke doliyaka coke jaha peek.

Foreign

ka vija le damaa kei baya damaa coke doliyaka coke jaha peek.

Traditional Boards ( ) D.N. kei coke coke doliyaka coke jaha peek

Hai ne bi yam mei keen kei baya damaa coke doliyaka coke jaha peek

Welcomable ( ) he yeh hara yama
demands ( ) yeha chey.

economic committee ( ) kei coke damaa kei baya damaa coke doliyaka coke jaha peek

scrutinise ( ) cabinet coke coke
definite proposals ( )

yeha chey ne damaa kei baya damaa coke doliyaka coke jaha peek

progressiveness ( )

kokey kee yeh yeh hara yama

woha kee kee coke kee coke kee yeh yam mei keen kei baya damaa coke doliyaka coke jaha peek.

he yam mei keen kei baya damaa coke doliyaka coke jaha peek.

Final decision ( )
Discusston on the resolution re 16th Dec 1952 1535

vocation of production of 'ees Dhotics to the Hand looms industry.

"Subsidy"

Approach

Yarn distribution

Slump

Reservation

Per head

All India Advisory Board

Technical objection

Factories

Master weavers

Factory Act

Exploitation

Encourage
Discussions

Economic conditions

Political aspects

Excise duty

Cess

Mill cloth

Sales tax

Exempt

Argument

Convincing

Luxurie goods

Silk

Decision

Exempt

Cabinet level

1536
16th Dec 1952

Resolution

Registration and production of
Saace Dh fluid the hand
loom industry
Discussion on the Resolution re
reservation of production of
Sarees & Dhoties to the Hand
loom industry

This House further urges upon the Government of India
and the Government of Hyderabad

Shri V D Deshpande Also read the next words namely
as concerned

Shri Konda Laxman Yes those words too are there

Exempt
Demands
Protection

Power loom
Handloom Industry
Mills
Delegation

Foreign countries

16th Dec 1957
1537
Discussion on the Resolution re production of Sarees & Dhotis to the Handloom Industry

16th Dec 1952

Resolution of the All India Central Handloom Board to set up a Handloom Industry

The Indian Handloom Industry, which is the traditional industry of the country, has been facing severe problems in recent times. The resolution aims to revive this industry by setting up a Handloom Industry. The resolution is based on the principle that the handloom industry should be developed in such a way that it provides employment to the artisans and supports their livelihood.

The resolution highlights the following key points:

1. The Handloom Industry should be developed in such a way that it provides employment to the artisans.
2. The Handloom Industry should support the livelihood of the artisans.
3. The Handloom Industry should be developed in a manner that it is sustainable and environmentally friendly.

The resolution also calls for the support of the government and other stakeholders in the development of the Handloom Industry. It is believed that the Handloom Industry has a significant potential for growth and can contribute to the economic development of the country.

The resolution is a step towards reviving the Handloom Industry and ensuring that it remains an integral part of the country's traditional heritage.
Discussion on the Resolution re
reservation of production of
Sarees & Dhotties to the Hand
loom industry

16th Dec 1952

Kabra farmers, Kabakoni musye ni rakeha abirwe kibidi ha ndeki mungu
siki yake (omak) jiyu

Dollar sterling area

Weavers
16th Dec 1952

Discussion on the Resolution re restoration of production of Sarees & Dhobies to the Handloom industry

...
Discussion on the Resolution to Retention of Production of
Sarees & Dhobies to the Handloom Industry

16th Dec 1942

1541

...
Discussion on the Resolution re reservation of production of Sarees & Dh units in the Handloom industry.
Discussion on the Resolution re 16th Dec 1952
reservation of production of
Sarees & Dhoties to the Handloom industry

Shri V. B. Raaj Swaraj Speaker Sir Economic policy has been brought into discussion. When the mover of the amendment began starting discussion I was surprised of his support to the resolution but my suspicions became true after I have heard the speeches from hon Members on the other side. I do submit that this side of the House differs fundamentally on the economic pattern that the Opposition Members suggest. By employing large scale machinery we do not want to disturb the villagers and make the men idle and the hands idle. I know how in certain countries where large scale machinery was employed and when unemployment has sprung up, it was tackled. Defence industries were opened and the unemployed were sent to the war front as cannon fodder. If this is the way of solving unemployment?

Shri V D Deshpande That is not our pattern

Mr Speaker He never said so

Shri V. B. Raaj I hope the hon. Member will not feel a guilty conscience about it
That has been the role played till now in the name of mechanical revolution and industrial revolution. There are tremendous contradictions on one side pretending to help the cottage industry and the poor weavers and on the other making it conditional that large scale industries should not be affected. I can understand the word retrenchment but I cannot understand the continued pleading for the sake of huge scale industry and the capitalists. In itself it is evident that the support that has been rendered is out of expediency. I could catch the word interim support because the weavers today formed a tremendous force through their organisation and the opposition wants to exploit that force. This sort of expression on the side of the making contradictions and not being real about what I object to. They speak that Police Men should wear handloom cloth and Government officers and officials must be supplied with handloom cloth and so on. I am putting on khaadi. My hon friend will not put on handloom cloth at least and he pleads for other (Hear Hear Applause). This is the philosophy that they want to inject to others and not themselves. I do not like to mix up politics with this but I have been dragged into it. If I do not answer it will be taken that the allegations are accepted. I would not accept it at all and I am not prepared to accept them. The economy that we advocate is a decentralised economy. If you accept that you are with us. If you do not accept we agree to disagree.

We would not make the human being subservient to the machine. I do not want to call machine and muscle but I rather call it machine and mind. I would not like concentration of this human power in a limited space and concentration of all the power in the State or a corporation or a small sector. This is what I and my party—the party in power resist. We would like as far as possible that human initiative human endeavour and human variety should play their part. Democracy lies in variety. What is democracy? It is minimum agreement among divergent forces. It is not the monolithic type by mere propaganda, by coercion by threat that votes are collected. Any amount of terminology used will not make the picture real. The fundamental of democracy is unity in diversity. That is what this party the party in power aspired for.

Shri V D Deshpande That is an old philosophy.
Discussion on the Resolution re reservation of production of Sarees & Dhoties to the Handloom industry

Shri V B Raju Whether it is old or new that is what we strive for Marriage is an old custom. Is it really the oldest institution? Are my hon. friends prepared to shatter the family? Family itself is vested interest my wife, my daughter, my son, my house can it be destroyed? It can be controlled economy anywhere whether it is India or Russia or anywhere. Human beings cannot be put in moulds and taken out as bricks and tiles. We can control their vagaries if they go out of the track if not in a particular generation the other generation can set it right.

Anyhow without going further into that I would like to appeal to the House to reject the amendments brought in as they do not fit in the picture. We have tried to make it simple and requested the Government of India to issue to these Dhoties and Sarees exclusively for handloom industry. It is not for the handloom worker alone it is for the industry as such. We want to preserve this industry. In spite of the opposition we want to please you this pattern and it is the backbone of our villages. Cloth is a natural for life. Next to food and cloth must be produced in the village. It must be produced from the cotton that is produced there. This sort of self-sufficic economy we would like to achieve in our village. This is our conviction. It is not for expediency that we speak.

Coming to the other amend ments about price much has been said that we are importing foreign cotton and that is the reason for increased prices. I would like to tell the House that the requirements of the Indian Mills is 42 lakhs of bales of cotton. Out of that 30 lakhs of bales are available locally only 12 lakhs of bales are imported. That imported cotton is long staple cotton. Through that long staple cotton the yarn that is produced is of higher counts and our weavers do not want higher counts. They want medium or coarse counts and 90 per cent of that is got from local cotton. I have already indicated in my opening speech that the increased cost of yarn is due to the process of handing over yarn to weavers, i.e., packaging, stamping, reeling, etc. So much process is there and the increased cost is due to that. Weavers locally are not using fine or superfine counts at all. It is mills alone that use them. There is no question of fixing the price at 1947 level. I could understand if it was 1939 or 1945 level for the prices to be pegged up and I am not sure whether the prices now are higher than in 1947. So market prices and the prices are controlled. The price of cloth and price of
yarn are being controlled and naturally the Government of India would look to the price of cotton and cost of production and then alone prices would be fixed.

About other amendments I said when I moved the resolution that there is no excise duty and cloth is exempt from sales tax up to Rs. 3 per yard. One of the hon. Member is concerned with the industry more than the mover has said much about the privileges that are given like the sales tax and other tax. All these things can be put in a big chapter and reproduced in a memorandum (Laughter) One must be realistic what we want to achieve today is the specific reservation of cloth in the range of between 44 and 54 and within 20 to 80 counts in the handloom industry. It is a specific thing. It urges the to contain the mills to produce yarn that will be supplied to weavers through local or desi cotton and 60 or 80 counts and below 80 counts should not be produced with imported cotton but should be produced with desi cotton. It is a specific resolution that has been brought in. Much may be said and something like information to the people outside this House that is a different thing hon. Members on this side as well as that end expressed the view that weavers are in misery. Anybody could say lot in their favour, but what exactly can be done by the Central or State Government is the point for consideration. The State Government has done I do not say its best but whatever it could do it has done. It has provided 13 1/2 lakhs as loan to the Central Weavers Organisation in which 80 per cent of the weavers are members. Further the Government has promised to consider to lend 3 lakhs of rupees more and if finances permit even further relief can be given. It is not for any political expediency that the Government is looking for. As a matter of fact a Co-operative Organisation for weavers has come into being only after the Police Action. It was not there before that and it has expanded by leaps and bounds and I have no doubt that it will further thrive.

In view of what I have said I would request the hon. mover of the amendments to withdraw them bearing in mind the assurances that I have given on behalf of the Government that it considers to provide all facilities and assistance to weavers with due sympathy consistent with resources available.

Mr Speaker I shall now put the amendment to vote.

The question is
That in line 21 of the Resolution the full stop after the word industry at the end be deleted and the following words and figure namely

and at the price level of 1947
be added

The Motion was Negative

There are so many paragraphs in the next amendment I think it will be better if I take it paragraph by paragraph

Shri V B Raju The whole is one amendment and there are no clauses or sub clauses

Mr Speaker The thing is that each paragraph contains a principle and some hon. members may agree with some and may disagree on the others

Shri Jagannath Rao Chanderka I submit that the entire amendment should either be agreed in whole or rejected in whole

Mr Speaker As I said as so many principles are involved I would take the paragraph by paragraph

The question is

The following paragraph namely

At the same time this House is of opinion that the interest of the Textile workers should be safeguarded and effective steps should be taken to see that no retrenchment is resorted to in the Textile industry during the enforcement of aforesaid measures
be added

The Motion was Negative

The question is

That the following paragraph namely

This House further urges upon the Government of India and the Government of Hyderabad as concerned to take the following steps to safeguard the interest of the handloom weavers viz

(i) That instead of entirely depending on the imports from Dollar Sterling area of high prices other avenues should be utilised to meet our needs of long staple cotton
be added
The Motion Was Negatived

The question is

That in continuation of the above the following namely

(3) (a) That the Government should help the Co-operative Societies to sell the cloth on hand at prices within the reach of the ordinary Indian consumer, by subsidising the Societies for losses incurred by on such sales

be added

The Motion Was Negatived

The question is

That in continuation of the above the following namely,

(4) That with a view to organise this industry and to standardise production, Government should take immediate steps to bring all weavers into Co-operative Societies and that for this purpose Government should advance loans of at least a minimum of Rs. 50 to each weaver to enable him to join Societies and also
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Handloom industry

advance loans directly to the primary Co-operative Societies
to the extent necessary

be added

The Motion was Negative

The question is

That in continuation of the above the following namely

(5) Government to give subsidies to such handloom factories as are deserving urgent help for restarting work

be added

The Motion was Negative

Shri V D Deshpande Speaker Sir I beg leave of the House
to withdraw this portion of my amendment namely

That the following namely

(6) That Excise Duty and Sales Tax on handloom cloth
should be removed completely

be added to the resolution

This portion of the amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn

Mr Speaker The question is

That the following namely,

(7) That handloom workers should be exempted from
tax

be added the resolution'

The Motion was Negative

Shri V B Roya There is my amendment Sir
Mr Speaker Yes The question is

That in lines 2 and 3 of the resolution the following words namely

and sarees' be deleted

The Motion was Adopted

Now I shall put the resolution as a tended to vote

The question is

'This House while welcoming the Government of India's decision to reserve 40% of production of dhoties for handloom industry strongly urges that in order to provide a stable market for the country's most important and biggest cottage industry i.e. handloom weaving on which one million men and women of this State subsist the weaving of all dhoties and sarees woven from cotton yarn of 20 to 80 counts should be reserved exclusively for the handloom weaving industry in the country. This House is further of opinion that in order to implement this reservation effectively the Government of India should take suitable steps to prevent the mill industry from by passing the rule by producing cotton cloth woven from cotton yarn 20 to 80 counts whose width is 44 to 54 and which can be used by employing some devices of colouring and bordering as dhoties and sarees. This House also strongly urges the Government of India to take suitable steps as may be necessary to produce and make available the requisite qualities and quantities of yarn manufactured out of Indian cotton to the handloom industry

The Motion was Adopted

7 p m The House then adjourned till Half past Two of the Clock on Wednesday 17th December 1952
# CORRIGENDUM

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