

MOTION RE NOMINATION OF FIVE MEMBERS TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) BILL, 1957

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) :
Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint five members to the Joint Committee on the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand, Shri S. D. Misra, Kazi Karimuddin, Shri C. L. Verma and Shri H. D. Rajah from the Rajya Sabha and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill these vacancies, namely:

1. Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand.
2. Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.
3. Shri H. D. Rajah.
4. Shri Tajamul Husain.
5. Shri Vijay Singh."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint five members to the Joint Committee on the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand, Shri S. D. Misra, Kazi Karimuddin Shri C. L. Verma and Shri H. D. Rajah from the Rajya Sabha and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill these vacancies, namely:

1. Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand.
2. Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.

3. Shri H. D. Rajah.
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4. Shri Tajamul Husain.
5. Shri Vijay Singh."

The motion was adopted.

THE RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) BILL, 1958

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS) :
Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to regulate the rice-milling industry in the interests of the general public, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a very important Bill, but at the same time, I may say that it is not a complex one. This Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha in the form in which it was introduced although there was detailed consideration of all aspects of the rice-milling industry as well as that of the hand-pounding sector. In this hon. House also, I hope that the debate will take an identical course and the Bill would be passed without any change. I have come across only one or two amendments with which I will deal at the appropriate stage.

In our economic planning, some positive steps are being taken to meet situations when a large-scale industry competes with cottage industries. The appropriate course recommended by the Planning Commission and generally adopted in such situations is to adopt a common production programme with the aspect of employment prominently kept in view. According to the principles laid down in the First Five Year Plan, the programme of development of village industries is to be supported both by specific methods of assistance as well as by appropriate State policy. The present Bill now before the House, I may humbly submit, is a conscious

[Shri A. M. Thomas.]
 effort meant to encourage the hand-
 pounding industry by the State
 coming forward and taking such
 powers as are granted by this hon.
 House, to regulate the large-scale
 sector.

The First Five Year Plan makes special mention of the rice-pounding industry as a substantial source of employment. The Planning Commission has said that in the interest of rural employment and to ensure better nutritioa, the Government should formulate a programme for replacing the huller type of rice-mills by organising the hand-pounding of rice. At the outset I may say that this Bill is for such legislative sanction as is necessary to implement some of the decisions taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Rice-Milling Committee appointed by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. Hon. Members will recollect that that Report as well as the decisions of Government thereon were placed on the Table of the House as far back as the 13th of August, 1957. I am not going into the details of that Report, but I will just mention some of the recommendations which hav* relevance to the Bill. They are:

1. The introduction of a system of licensing for the installing of rice mills.

2. Each State Government should draw up a programme for the development of the hand-pounding industry and for the elimination of existing rice mills within a period of five years.

The Planning Commission also appointed a committee known as the Village and Small-scale Industries Committee, which is better known as the Karve Committee, to examine and report on small-scale industries and village industries in general. They considered the hand-pounding industry also. Chapter VI of that

Report makes special mention of the hand-pounding industry and deals with the problems confronting that industry.

Sir, the recommendations of the Karve Committee differ materially from the recommendations of the Rice-Milling Committee in some respects. One reported in June, 1955, and the other in October, 1955. Unlike the Rice-Milling Committee which has failed to take into consideration the additional production of paddy the Karve Committee contemplated that the Five Year Plan would allow sufficient scope for the development of the hand-pounding industry if only restrictions were imposed on the establishing of new rice mills. It is true that we have not been able to go to the full length that the Karve Committee wants us to go. But all the same, we have been able to adopt some of the recommendations of that Committee.

There is practically no difference of opinion about the desirability of encouraging the hand-pounding of rice to the maximum extent possible. But opinions only differ as to how this is to be done. The Rice-Milling Committee is of the opinion that because of the monopoly procurement that we adopted during the days of control, and also due to the large-scale licences issued for the setting up of rice mills, there has been a set-back to the hand-pounding sector. But I may submit that in spite of this competition, which has been taken note of by the Rice-Milling Committee, that Committee is of the opinion that 65 per cent, of the paddy is still being husked by the hand-pounding sector. In every main rice-growing State, such as Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, more than 70 per cent, is stated to be hand-pounded at present.

Let us also keep in view the likely increase in the production. According to our new targets, we contemplate an increase in the production of rice to the extent of 6.5 million tons. In

terms of paddy that will come to about 10 million tons so that the paddy available for hand-pounding is estimated to be about 35 million tons. At the time the Committee reported, it was about 25 million tons.

The Government has considered all aspects of the question. They invited the views of the State Governments on the recommendations, and the recommendations were considered at the various levels in the Ministry; also the Planning Commission has considered them and we have come to certain decisions, copies of which have been placed on the Table of the House. The Village and Small-scale Industries Committee of the Planning Commission to which I made reference, in para 105 of its Report places both the pros and the cons of the question when it says:

"The case for hand-pounding usually rests on three principal arguments: firstly, it gives higher percentage recovery of rice, secondly, it provides larger employment per unit of paddy processed and thirdly, it yields rice with higher nutritive value. In favour of rice mills it is generally urged that they provide a fairly effective agency for bulk purchasing, bulk processing and bulk supply of rice; their cost of processing being lower, they can supply rice at a lower price which is more within the means of low income groups; and they can satisfy the consumer preference of certain classes of people for the more polished rice."

Sir, keeping in view all the various aspects of the question, Government came to certain decisions and I would invite the attention of hon. Members to only three decisions of the Government. One is that the existing rice mills shellers and hullers or combined huller-shellers may be allowed to continue to function. The other is that the existing rice mills may be permitted to replace or modernise their equipment, provided this does not result in substantial increase in their present installed

capacity. The other is that licensing of all power-driven rice mills should be introduced and a census of all such mills should be taken.

Sir, it is true that the hand-pounding industry, as has been mentioned by the Rice-Milling Committee, is a type of home industry which is a part and parcel of the village life of the people perfectly suited to their food habit and has a great socio-economic value. At the same time we cannot ignore the fact that the rice mills have also become an integral part of the rural economy of the country now. Regulation is therefore the proper course and not elimination or absolute ban. At this stage all that is necessary is to arrange for the licensing of the existing mills and not to grant any more licences unless absolutely essential. Sir, the decisions to which the Government have come to, such as licensing of rice mills, that no new mill should be allowed to be set up, that no expansion of the existing capacity of the mills should be permitted unless absolutely necessary, that the existing rice mills may be permitted to replace or modernise their equipment provided that this does not result in any substantial increase in their present installed capacity and that the milling of rice should be restricted to five per cent, removal of bran with a minimum of three per cent, all these could not be implemented except by suitable fresh legislation and it is only with that end in view, namely, regulation of the existing mills as well as control over future expansion, that this legislation has been brought.

As I have already said, the Bill, though important, is in a way a simple one. Rice mills are divided into three broad categories, defunct rice mills, existing rice mills and new rice mills. For establishing a new rice mill or for reviving a defunct rice mill a permit would be necessary and for the grant of a permit several conditions have been incorporated in clause 5 of the Bill. Complete

[Shri A. M. Thomas.] investigation would be made into all the aspects mentioned in that clause and all the mills would have to take licences and if any person or authority establishes a rice mill without a permit, that would be an offence, so also contravention of the direction to take out a licence. Sir, I may also submit that in the interest of uniformity of procedure as well as of approach to this question the Central Government has thought it fit to assume powers and to declare that Parliament may enact suitable legislation; yet the intention of the Government is to delegate these powers to the various State Governments and the State Governments would certainly be in a better position to grant or refuse licences.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Why don't you leave it to the State Governments to legislate as well?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: I have already submitted that in the interest of uniformity this House is legislating but the powers under this Act would normally be delegated to the various State Governments. Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to regulate the rice-milling industry in the interests of the general public, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Mr. Chair-man, Sir, I oppose this Bill on more than one basic cause. The first thing that has been suggested by the hon. Deputy Minister who moved this Bill is that the intention of the Central Government is that in practice the authority would be delegated to the States for the execution of this measure. Then I do not understand why only the co-ordination part of it is not taken up by the Centre. Why does it not leave it to the States

themselves to come out with the necessary legislation as far as regulation of rice-milling is concerned?

If the Centre wants to interfere as far as the processing of food is concerned, why only rice is taken up for that purpose? Why have the other products been left to the States? If the Centre wants to take over the whole processing of food as such, then they would have to take the cases of wheat, bajra, *jowar* and other things also. But they have left out all these things but taken up only rice and thus they have given scope for a sort of propaganda in the rice eating States that the Centre is discriminating against the rice eating area of the South. It is giving grist to the mill of the Dravida Kazhagam and others. Such measures—I do not know what the motive of the Centre might be—certainly give a handle to those propagandists in the South that the Centre is discriminating against the rice eaters in that they are not doing anything like this with regard to wheat eaters.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM (Madras): What about West Bengal?

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: That is why it is discriminating against the rice eaters, I said. They have got a big grouse against U.P. and Bihar that as far as their main staple food is concerned, it has been left untouched but it is only rice which is their food that is being dabbled in by the Centre. So I think it would have been best for the Centre to take up only the co-ordination aspect of this problem and leave the rest to the States as far as concrete and detailed legislation is concerned.

Now, the States, as they are, are nothing but glorified district boards or local authorities but still more and more powers are being taken by the Centre at the expense of the States. They are taking more and more power into their own hand* making the States only glorified district boards

and it is from that point of view that I say that this is best left to the States themselves.

About the merits of the Bill itself, the hon. Minister perhaps expects that people eat not food but food values. When he talks of rice being more nutritious if it is hand-pounded, does he mean to say that the people take not food but food values? Sir, it is better that the Government do not dabble in such things as the food habits of the people. Of course, they can do propaganda that such and such food has got more nutritive value and so on, but you cannot change the food habits of the people by mere legislation. We call ourselves a democratic set-up and of course members from the other side are very cociferous, conde

mning methods of totalitarianism but here they come out with a legislation to say that people must eat only hand-pounded rice because it is more nutritious. Of course, I do not deny the fact that hand-pounded rice is more nutritious but that does not mean you can force people to take only a particular brand of rice, a particular type of rice and not to take polished rice. The food habits of the people can be changed only by persuasion, only by propaganda but certainly not by such measures as the so-called regulation of rice-milling. That is why I think the State Governments who are in the better know of local food habits would be the best people to legislate as far as food processing or the rice-milling industry is concerned. Here you want to dictate to the people that they must take only hand-pounded rice or rice that is polished to a specified extent and not other kinds of rice. This is not the thing that is going to convince the people and it is only by persuasion and propaganda that you can get things done, not by such measures.

Then this Bill has utterly ignored the existing state of the rice-milling industry; it has merely depended

upon some reports of certain committees that were appointed by the Centre. They want every rice-miller, small or big—here I am not holding any brief for rice-millers as such—to come to the Centre to take out the licence or permit for every new mill to be set up or for the existing mill also. Is the hon. Deputy Minister aware that almost in every village in the delta area of Andhra Pradesh there is a rice mill, but no rice mill of the huge type, of the huller-sheller type, which is not using more than 3 to 5 h.p.? You want these people to go and apply to the Central Government. I have very carefully observed the provision. The application must be sent to the Central Government, not even to the licensing authority. Here in clause 5 it has been mentioned: "Any person or authority may make an application to the Central Government for the grant of a permit for the establishment of a new rice mill..." As such if a petty trader or some fellow wants a rice mill to be established in his village he has to apply to the Central Government and go through all this red tape so that a small type of huller-sheller type rice mill may be established.

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA (West Bengal): What about clause 19 which gives power to delegate.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: I perfectly understand that it can be delegated. As far as application is concerned, it must be to the Central Government.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair] As far as renewal of the licence and some other thing is concerned, of course it may go to the State Government as such. I do not think that it is a correct thing that if one wants to establish a small mill of the huller-sheller type, one should approach the Central Government. And there is regular process that is prescribed. A survey will be conducted. There also, the local food habits of the people are never the consideration. Here there are about six-

[Shri V. Prasad Rao.] factors that have to be taken into consideration before the issue of a permit, that is, the number of rice mills operating in the locality; the availability of paddy in the locality, the availability of power and water supply for the rice mill; whether it should be of the huller type, sheller type, etc. etc., Therefore, actually the food habits of the people of the local population are not a consideration at all. Even while imposing the restrictions also nowhere the food habits of a particular type of people that are there are taken into consideration. In the South, mostly the people eat rice. There are different kinds. People in Andhra take raw rice; in Tamil Nad, they eat boiled rice; in Kerala also they eat boiled rice. When we are licensing these things, we must also take into consideration whether the people are accustomed to eat boiled rice or raw rice or whether they are accustomed to eat polished rice. It is not always the rich people who take polished rice. It is according to the custom in that area. In some villages in Andhra I know definitely that even the poorer class eat highly polished rice. There we cannot impose a restriction that local mill must produce only that variety of rice, that is, the raw rice which should be consumed. Yoj cannot force the people like that. So, I think the magnitude of this is not properly considered by the Centre, when they have said that they must apply to the Centre. And the Centre has to take these things into account and also what the food habits are of the local people.

Another point which I want to say is that no provision has been made as far as leasing of these rice mills is concerned. If one has got any touch with the rice-mill industry, it is not the rice mill owner that is actually running the mill. If we take Andhra Pradesh, it is one of the biggest producers of rice. There usually 80 per cent, of the rice mills

are run not by the owners themselves but actually by the some of the contractors. But here there is no specific provision in the whole of the Bill, for putting it into a particular form for regularisation of these contracts. I have studied the whole Bill carefully and I do not find any provision made for regularisation of those contracts as such. I am not against hand pounding at all. But that is not the point there at all. I am not against the introduction of hand pounding at all. We can encourage hand-pounding, but the Central Government which is not able to take power in its hands for implementing land reforms comes out with a measure to take up the question of rice-milling industry. What has promoted them to bring this measure, while more important than that, for food production, the land reform is being left in the hands of the States? I do not understand this.

Another point which I want to mention here is that the Government has come out with the Bill that we have made so many exemptions. Under clause 18 we can exempt any particular type of rice mill coming under the mischief of this Bill. So, huller-sheller type or small types could be exempted. Instead of that they should have specifically mentioned that mills that are being run with less than a particular power, say, for instance, 5 h.p., will not come under the mischief of this Bill at all. Then, thousands of people who are running small mills would have been saved all this trouble.

Finally, the object with which this Bill has been brought forward will not be achieved by this sort of measure at all. If it is the intention of the Central Government to encourage hand-pounding, that will not be done by bringing a measure of this sort, because the Government is not aware that even workers in the Villages are not doing hand-pounding. But they are taking the paddy or whatever

they are getting in kind, to the local mill which is readily available and they are getting it husked there. If the Government is thinking that 60 per cent, of the people are taking hand-pounded rice, I am afraid that this state of affairs is not correct, at least as far as my State is concerned. Nearly 65 per cent, of the rice produced he claims to be hand-pounded rice. I am afraid it is not the state of things, that is, there in Andhra or in the erstwhile State of Hyderabad, as far as I know, because there 80 to 85 per cent, of the rice is husked through either big mills or small mills. That is the fact as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, whatever the Karve Committee Report might say. I come from an area where rice is produced. I know the whole delta district very well. If you want I can give the statistics regarding the mills there, the total production capacity, the mills that are there in the delta district, how much work they have done and all these things. And if you compare it with the production it will be plain that 80 to 85 per cent, of the rice that is produced is husked through these mills, not by hand-pounding at all. I do not know about Bihar, but as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the contention that 65 per cent, of milling is done by hand-pounding is not at all correct. It is not a fact at least as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned. In view of these peculiarities, in view of the different conditions obtaining in different areas, it would have been best if this measure had been left in the hands of the State Governments, instead of the Centre taking it up. So, even at this late stage I urge upon the Ministry to reconsider the decision, to seriously consider all the implications of this measure, to see also what sort of reactions it is going to have on the rice eating people etc. Even at this late stage I urge upon them either to abandon this measure or at least circulate it to all the States to ascertain their opinion.

श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण (मुम्बई) :
आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, इस विधेयक को देख कर मुझे कुछ सन्तोष तो हुआ नहीं है,

मगर Some thing is better than nothing, भागते चोर की लंगोटी ही सही—इसी अर्थ की यह कहावत आदरणीय टंडन जी बताते हैं। बात सत्य है। परन्तु, दुख की बात यह है कि जहां तक ग्रामीण जनता का सम्बन्ध आता है और ग्रामीण जनता के कामों का सवाल पैदा होता है, उसमें हमारी सरकार जितनी ढिलाई से काम करती है उतना शायद किसी और काम में ढिलाई नहीं करती। आप देखिए, १९५२ में फर्स्ट फाइव ईयर प्लान तैयार हुआ। उस फर्स्ट फाइव ईयर प्लान में यह बात कही गई थी कि हमें राइस मिल्स को एक तरह से बन्द कर देना चाहिए और हैंड पाउंडिंग की तरफकी करनी चाहिए। फर्स्ट फाइव ईयर प्लान के पेज ३२२ पर लिखा है :—

“The introduction of rice mills of the huller type greatly diminished this employment and was also wasteful in various ways. It appears to us that in the interest of rural employment and to ensure better nutrition, the Government should now formulate a programme for replacing the huller type of rice mills by organised hand-pounding of rice.”

This was in 1952—Huller type of mills should be replaced by hand-pounding organisations. उसके दो वर्ष बाद, ८ अक्टूबर, १९५४ को एक कमेटी कायम हुई—राइस मिलिंग कमेटी, उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हुई जून १९५५ में और १९५७ में गवर्नमेंट का G.R. हुआ कि गवर्नमेंट की उसमें राय है, और अब १९५८ के मई महीने में यह बिल आपके सामने आ रहा है। एक ऐसा सवाल जिसका सम्बन्ध लाखों किसानों से और ग्रामीण मजदूरों से है, उसमें १९५२ से लेकर अब तक छः वर्ष की ढील हो गई। और, फिर छः वर्ष के बाद भी क्या हो रहा है, क्या राइस मिलिंग कमेटी की कोई सिफारिश मान ली जाती है? नहीं। क्या कब्रें कमेटी

[श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण]

की कोई सिफारिश मानी जाती है ? नहीं । गवर्नमेण्ट का खुद का जो G. R. है वह भी पूरी तरह से नहीं माना जा रहा है, जैसा कि मैं आपको बताऊंगा । आप देखिये, सिफारिश यह है उस कमेटी की—
 “No licenses for new rice mills or rice milling in combined mills should be granted”. एक यह है । दूसरी यह है
 “Immediate action should be taken to eliminate small huller machines operated with one or two hullers”. यानी ये दो महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें हैं । उसकी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश यह है कि हलर टाइप की मशीन को बन्द कर देना चाहिये । यह क्यों बन्द कर देना चाहिये ? “Of the mills the most serious menace to the hand-pounding industry is the small huller machine which operates in the villages in front of the labourers’ homes”.

हलर टाइप की मशीन एक ऐसी है जो गांव गांव में पहुंच सकती है क्योंकि उसकी कीमत २०० रुपये है और हजार डेढ़ हजार में उसके लिए इंजन मिल जाता है । जहां गांवों में घर घर हाथ की कुटाई से काम होता है वहां यह हलर मशीन पहुंच जाती है । आज हलर टाइप की मशीन ग्रामीण बहिनों को उद्योग से रोक रही है । दूसरा नुकसान यह हो रहा है कि अगर आप किसी दूसरे जरिये धान कूटते हैं तो उससे जितना चावल इस वक्त निकलता है, हलर टाइप मशीन से उसके मुकाबले चावल दस टका कम निकलता है ।

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: What about the rice bran you get?

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: वह तो मुफ्त जाता है । I am coming to that. Recovery of rice from paddy by huller type of machine is 10 per cent. less. यह सब कहना है आप से । इस मशीन से आप सब तरह

से नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं । इससे जो चावल निकलना चाहिये । वह कम निकलता है और टूटता बहुत है । यानी सब तरह से हलर टाइप की मशीन नुकसान पहुंचा रही है । कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में साफ लिखा है । “That is the greatest menace.” रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि १९५६ के दिसम्बर से पहले ये सब हलर टाइप की मशीनें बन्द कर देनी चाहियें, यह सिफारिश है कमेटी की जिसकी ओर इस बिल में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है ।

इसके बाद दूसरी बात जो मुझे अपने मित्र से कहनी है वह यह है कि इसमें फूड हैबिट्स का कोई सवाल नहीं है क्योंकि आज भी देश में ६५ टका पैड़ी हाथ से कूटी जाती है और मिलों में बड़ी मुश्किल से ३५ टका । इसके बारे में मेरे भाई ने जो कुछ कहा—हो सकता है, आन्ध्र के रहने वाले हैं इसलिए अपने तजुबों से कहा होगा—परन्तु आन्ध्र गवर्नमेंट ने जो मातृमात इस कमेटी को दी हैं वे मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: I said about the delta districts of Andhra.

श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण : यह देखिये, आज पैड़ी बिहार में ९७ टका हाथ से कूटी जाती है, उड़ीसा में ८६ टका, आन्ध्र में करीब करीब ५१ टका । इस तरह कोई ऐसा प्रान्त नहीं है सिवाये मेरे प्रान्त बम्बई को छोड़ कर, जहां ७० टका से कम पैड़ी कूटी जाती हो, यानी हैन्ड-पाउंडिंग से आज भी इस देश में बहुत से प्रान्तों में ७०, ८६ और ९७ टका पैड़ी हाथ से कूटी जाती है । इसलिए यह कहना कि इससे फूड हैबिट्स बदल जायेगी, यह ठीक नहीं है । सच बात यह है कि आज भी अगर आप इस सम्बन्ध में जो मालुमात प्राप्त हैं उनको देखें तो पता चलेगा कि हैन्ड पाउंडिंग से आज भी २५ लाख बहिनें और भाई रोजी पा रहे हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सब बहिनें ही हैं ।

(Interruption.)

(श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण : आप जानते हैं बहिनें घर से बाहर जाकर काम नहीं कर सकती हैं और यह घर के भीतर का काम है ।

The DEPUTY MINISTER of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): Is there any correlation between the education of women and hand-pounding?

श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण : Why not? आज यह हालत है कि इन २५ लाख बहिनों को, जो इस रोजगार में लगी हुई हैं, १२ आने से १४ आने रोज मिलता है और उससे वे अपना गुजारा कर रही हैं । आज ये बहिनें अपने घरों में इज्जत के साथ मजदूरी करती हैं और किसी तरह से भी बाहर मजदूरी को नहीं जाना चाहती हैं । मेरी बहिन अभी सवाल पूछ रही थीं । मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी यदि मेरी बहिन इन २५ लाख बहिनों को अपनी तरफ से कोई काम घर बैठे करने को दे दें, मैं उसे मंजूर कर लूंगा यदि आप कोई दूसरा काम बतावें जिसमें ये बहिनें अपने कुटुम्ब में रह कर इज्जत के साथ जीवन निर्वाह कर सकें ।

इसके बाद आज जितनी मिलें हैं, जिनके बारे में मेरे भाई प्रसाद राव ने जिक्र किया, उन सबमें मिल कर एक लाख आदमी काम कर रहे हैं । मिलें जो आज पैड़ी कूटती हैं उसको भी यदि हाथ-कुटाई उद्योग को दे दें तो करीब १९ लाख बहिनों को और काम मिल जायेगा । आज बेकारी का क्या हाल है, यह तो आप जानते ही हैं । आपने शायद परसों ही पढ़ा होगा कि हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन के वाइस चेयरमैन श्री नन्दा साहब ने कहा था कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए हमारा एम्प्लायमेंट का टारगेट ८० लाख था मगर मुझे यह मुश्किल दिखाई देता है कि यह टारगेट ६५ लाख तक भी पहुँच सकेगा या नहीं, यह

हालत बेकारी की हमारे देश में है । जिस उद्योग द्वारा १२ या १४ आने रोज १९ लाख बहिनों को दिया जा सकेगा, उस उद्योग के लिए मैं नहीं समझता कि आप क्यों ऐतराज उठा रहे हैं और हैंड-पाउंडिंग की सब तरह से मदद करने को क्यों तैयार नहीं हैं ?

इसके बाद मुझे यह कहना है कि सिर्फ एम्प्लायमेंट ही इसमें मिलने वाला है यह बात नहीं है । इसमें 'रिकवरी' जो है—जैसा मैंने अभी कहा था कि किसी मिल में इतना चावल पैड़ी से निकल नहीं सकता जितना कि हैंड पाउंडिंग से होता है—हैंड-पाउंडिंग की रिकवरी ७० से ७३ परसेंट तक है और मिलों की रिकवरी ६८ से ७० परसेंट तक है, यानी ३ से ६ परसेंट तक ज्यादा रिकवरी चावल की आपको मिलती है । इस हिसाब से आप देखें तो आज मिलों में १५ मिलियन टन चावल कूटा जाता है और यदि इसको हाथ से कूटने लग जायें तो सिर्फ रिकवरी में साढ़े चार लाख टन चावल बढ़ जायेगा । आज आप बाहर से २१ लाख टन चावल मंगा रहे हैं । अगर यह साढ़े चार लाख टन चावल की बचत हो जाये तो आपको २१ लाख टन की जगह १५, १६, १६½ लाख टन ही चावल मंगाना पड़ेगा और इससे दो अढ़ाई करोड़ रुपये सालाना की बचत हो जायेगी । इसको एम्प्लायमेंट के हिसाब से देखिये, दूसरे इसमें से अधिक चावल हाथ आता है इस हिसाब से देखिये, और तीसरे न्युट्रिशन के हिसाब से आप देख सकते हैं । न्युट्रिशन के बारे में मेरे ख्याल से हर एक डाक्टर सहमत होगा । डाक्टर गिल्डर साहब यहां नहीं हैं । वे जिस जमाने में बम्बई में हेल्थ मिनिस्टर थे, तो उन्होंने यह हुक्म निकाला हुआ था कि तमाम हास्पिटल्स में और होस्टल्स में हैंड-पाउंडेड राइस का उपयोग किया जाये । आज भी सरकार ने इस बात को मंजूर किया है कि सरकार को अपने लिए और खासकर के हास्पिटल, होस्टल और मिलिटरी के लिए हैंड-पाउंडेड-राइस का उपयोग करना चाहिये । तो

[श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण]

हैंड-पाउंडेड-राइस में जो जीवन-सत्व है, जो ब्रिटैमिस है, वे रह जाते हैं और मिल पालिशिंग और मिलिंग में बेखर्ब हो जाते हैं। ७५ परसेंट थियोमाइन (Thiomine) एक जीवन द्रव्य है, १० टका प्रोटीन है, जो पालिशिंग में चला जाता है, और यह सत्व हाथ से कूटे हुए चावल में रह जाता है। यह और भी एक बात है कि पालिश्ड राइस जो सफेद दिखाई देता है वह जितना आप खा लेते हैं उतना हाथ का कूटा हुआ आप नहीं खा पाते हैं, यानी खाने में भी बचत हो जाती है।

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: More food value is retained.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: What is more and what is less is a different thing, my friend.

मुझे आश्चर्य मालूम होता है कि मेरे कम्युनिस्ट फ्रेंड यहां इस तरह से उन लोगों की सिफारिश कर रहे हैं, उन लोगों की वकालत करने के लिए तैयार हैं जिनकी ये भिन्नता है, और जहां उद्योग नहीं है वहां की बहिनों के हाथ से यह उद्योग छुड़ाना चाहते हैं।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप किसी निगाह से देखियेगा तो इस बिल में दो खास बातें होनी थीं। पहली बात यह होनी थी कि हलर टाइप के जो मिल हैं उनको बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिये। जैसी कि सिफारिश इस कमेटी ने की है और दिसम्बर १९५६ से पहले यह हो जाना चाहिये था। परन्तु आज दो वर्ष हो गये और ऐसा नहीं हुआ। न आज ही हो रहा है : इस पर सरकार को संयोजना चाहिये था। दूसरी बात न्यू मिल्स की है कि इस बिल में लिखा हुआ है कि 'सब्सटेंशियल अनएम्प्लायमेंट' होता हो तो नई मिल को इजाजत न दी जाये। हिन्दुस्तान में 'सब्सटेंशियल अनएम्प्लायमेंट' किसे कहते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। जब आपने इस

बात को उद्देश्यों में मान लिया है और हैंड-पाउंडिंग का यही आवार है कि उससे एम्प्लायमेंट अधिक मिलता है और मिल्स से अन-एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ता है तो मैं समझ नहीं सकता कि इस क्लॉज में —I mean Clause 5 sub-clause 4(e)— “whether the functioning of the rice mill in respect of which a permit is applied for would cause substantial unemployment in the locality” का क्या मतलब है।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हलर टाइप मशीन तो इतनी छोटी होती है कि आप कह नहीं सकते कि सब्सटेंशियल अनएम्प्लायमेंट क्या हो सकती है और कैसे हो सकती है। इस लिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि 'सब्सटेंशियल' शब्द इसमें से निकाल दीजिये। किसी तरह भी अनएम्प्लायमेंट अगर बढ़ता हो तो हमें नई मशीनों की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से आपने एक बात तो इसमें लिख ही दी है कि जहां गवर्नमेंट को या स्टेट को यह मालूम देता हो कि “Ensuring adequate supplies” का सवाल है या Emergency की बात हो या युद्ध का समय हो, तो आप कह सकते हैं कि इस वक्त एडीक्वेट सप्लाईज नहीं हैं, इसलिए कुछ करना जरूरी है। ऐसी नौबत आ जाये तो बात दूसरी है, परन्तु वैसा वक्त न आये तो आपको ऐसी पालिसी अस्तित्व करनी चाहिये जिससे अधिक से अधिक लोगों को उद्योग मिले, अधिक से अधिक चावल की बचत हो और अधिक से अधिक जीवन सत्व आरोग्य के लिए, खाने के लिए मिलता रहे।

इसके बाद मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कंट्रोल के ज़माने में यह राइस मिलों की बीमारी बढ़ी। कंट्रोल से पहले हैंड-पाउंडेड चावल ही अधिक इस देश में होता था, परन्तु कंट्रोल के ज़माने में, उस ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के

जमाने में, बहुत सी गैर बातें हुई और इन मिलों की तादाद बहुत बढ़ गई। उस वक्त भी ऐसे जानकार थे, ऐसे बुद्धिमान थे, ऐसे विचारवान थे, जैसे हमारे ट्रावन्कोर के उस वक्त के प्राइम मिनिस्टर, सर सी० पी० रामास्वामी अय्यर। उन्होंने उस जमाने में ट्रावन्कोर में हलर-मोलर और सब टाइप की मिलें बन्द कर दी थीं। वे किसी को इजाजत नहीं देते थे।

All the mills were banned by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer. क्योंकि वे जानते थे कि केरल में अनएम्प्लायमेंट किस कदर है। वे जानते थे कि चावल की कितनी वृद्धि हो सकती है। और न्यूट्रिशन वैल्यू को भी वे पहचानते थे।

आखिर में मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि यह बात आज की नहीं है। मैं गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर का एक उद्धरण पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"Rice mills are • menacingly spreading fast, extending throughout the province an unholy alliance with malaria and other flag-bearers of death, robbing the whole people of its vitality through a constant weakening of its nourishment."

Rice has been our staple food from which we have, for generations, received a great part of our health, strength, energy and intelligence. But, curiously enough, especially among the upper class of our community, a fatal epidemic of foolishness has become prevalent which allows this principal foodstuffs of ours to be depleted of its precious nourishing element."

यह गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने बंगाल के विषय में करीब २५ वर्ष पहले लिखा था। आज भी यह बात उतनी ही सत्य है जितनी कि उस वक्त थी।

आपको पता होगा कि इस हैंड-पाउंडिंग का जो महत्व है वह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान ही में है ऐसी बात नहीं है। कुछ दिन हुये—मेरे ख्याल से १९४८ की या १९४७ की बात

21 RSD—4.

होगी—एशिया के राइस प्रोड्यूसिंग कंट्रीज की एक कान्फेंस हुई थी और उसमें यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था :

(Time bell rings.)

"Educated women and women in the higher income group should set an example by eating brown rice. The growing fashion of eating highly-polished white rice in preference to unpolished brown, created serious problems of dietetic deficiency."

यह प्रस्ताव एशिया की खास कर बहिनों की कान्फेंस में कुछ वर्ष पहले पास हुआ था। अब आप इस बिल का उद्देश्य तो बतलाते अनएम्प्लायमेंट कम करना, और दूसरा उद्देश्य आप बतलाते हैं हैंड-पाउंडिंग को एनकरेजमेंट देना, उत्तेजन देना, परन्तु मेरी समझ में नहीं आया, मैंने सारे बिल को शुरू से आखिर तक पढ़ा मुझे यह कहीं नहीं पता चला कि इसमें कहां से अनएम्प्लायमेंट आपकी तरफ से रहे हैं और एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ा रहे हैं। आप चाहें तो न्यू मिल्स को इजाजत दे सकते हैं और चाहना, न चाहना यह तो लाइसेंसिंग आफिसर के ऊपर ही निर्भर रहेगा। आप जानते हैं कि किस तरह से आफिसर लाइसेंस दिया करते हैं। इन निगाह से इस हलर टाइप मशीन को तो आपको बिल्कुल ही बन्द करना था, वह आपने नहीं किया। पुरानी मिल्स को आप कम करते धीरे धीरे या कुछ मियाद रखते कि इतनी मियाद में कम हो जायेंगे, वह आपने नहीं किया, तो मैं नहीं समझा कि आपने अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में इस बिल से कौनसा नतीजा पैदा किया? दूसरे आपने ऐसी कौन भी बात की जिससे आपने हैंड-पाउंडिंग को एनकरेज किया? हालांकि पहले बिल्कुल ही कुछ नहीं हो रहा था और आज आपने लाइसेंसिंग किया है, कुछ कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं, और शायद हो सकता है कि कहीं कहीं अच्छे आफिसर आयेंगे तो नई मिलों को इजाजत भी नहीं दी जायगी, परन्तु है यह घोखे की टट्टी। इससे कोई

[श्री देवकीनन्दन नायक]

खास काम होगा ही, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता, परन्तु जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि "Some thing is better than nothing" इस लिहाज से मैं इसे मंजूर करता हूँ। जहाँ तक यह जाता है, जहाँ तक यह पहुँचता है, वहाँ तक मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। परन्तु सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप किसी निगाह से देखिये, जितने विचारवान हैं—महात्मा गांधी को छोड़ दीजिये, क्योंकि महात्मा गांधी के नाम से मेरे कुछ भाइयों को आजकल एक संकोच पड़ा होता है—पर, जैसा कि मैंने गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ की बात कही, या फिलीपाइंस में जो १५ एशियाटिक नेशंस की कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी उसकी बात कही, मैं बहुत से मुकामों का उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ, सब दुनिया यह चाहती है और खासकर के एशियाटिक नेशंस यह चाहते हैं कि अनामप्लायमेंट की निगाह से, अधिक चावल की पैदाइश की दृष्टि से और न्यूट्रिशन की निगाह से, हंड-ग्राइंडिंग को हमें सब तरह से उत्तेजन देना चाहिये और उस उत्तेजन की निगाह में मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बिल को तो ले आये हैं, पर जल्दी ही इससे अधिक उत्तम और व्यापक बिल लाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

1 P.M.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

THE GIFT-TAX BILL, 1958

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Gift-tax Bill, 1958, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th May, 1958.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is* a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half past two of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

THE RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) BILL, 1958—continued

شری فریدالحق انصاری (اتر)
پردیس: مسٹر ڈپٹی چیرمین
یہ بل جو آج اس ہاؤس کے سامنے
پیش ہے اس کے ظاہری مقصد سے
مجھے بالکل اتفاق ہے۔ میں یہ
سمجھتا تھا کہ واقعی ہینڈ پاونڈنگ کو
ترقی دینے کے لئے اس کو اور بڑھانے کے
لئے اس کے ذریعہ سے روزل ایریا میں
لوگوں کو روزگار دینے کے لئے یہ بل پیش
کھا گیا ہے۔ مگر جب میں نے اس
کے اسٹیٹمنٹ آف آپجیکٹس ایلنڈ
ریفرنس کو پڑھا تو اس میں لکھا ہوا
ملا کہ اس کا مقصد ہے —

"On the one hand, the hand-pounding industry gets reasonable facilities for development and employment is provided for the rural population, on the other, requisite facilities for conversion of paddy into rice are not curtailed."