

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 7th May, 1958

The House met at eleven of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RECRUITMENT OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL FROM INDUSTRIES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR FOR STATE UNDERTAKINGS

*220 { SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:
SHRI N. C. SEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme under which it is proposed to recruit technical personnel from industries in the private sector for State undertakings;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government have come to any agreement with private employers regarding such recruitment; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a) There is no scheme for the recruitment of technical personnel solely from the private industries. The Industrial Management Pool Scheme, which was published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd, November 1957, provides for the recruitment of suitable candidates from the open market, including those from the private sector whom the employers concerned are willing to release.

(b) There is no such agreement.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that the Government, under some agreement or some understanding, recruits techni-

cal personnel from the private sector only when the private sector recommends such technical personnel?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: There is no such agreement.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the U.P.S.C. does not entertain any application from the technical personnel in the private sector unless such application is forwarded by the private undertakings concerned in which the applicants are supposed to be working?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Sir, the U.P.S.C. have received as many as 18,959 applications. They are from various sources. I am not in a position to say how many are from private sector and how many from others.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know, Sir, whether the Government has cared to find out that the applications coming from those employed in the private sector have been forwarded in many cases by the concerns in which they have been working?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: It has been left to the management either to forward the application or not to forward the application.

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO: May I know, Sir, whether any list of technical personnel is maintained by the private sector or Government?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: There is another question about this.

SHRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR: The point is: There are . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put a question; no point

SHRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR: In view of the fact that a large number of technical personnel have to be recruited in Government institutions and in view of the

fact that higher emoluments are offered by them, applications, especially from private educational institutions, are being sent without being sent through the proper channel. Will Government issue strict instructions that such applications should not be received and appointments should not be given until properly relieved?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: That is what has been made clear. In case any candidate is serving under any private management, then he is to forward his application only through the head of that management.

SHRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR: Will they give publicity to it because especially now there is such a lot of applications sent?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: It has already been published.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And you have now published it here in the Parliament.

*221. [The questioner (Shri Perath Narayanan Nair) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 1732-1733 *infra*.]

*222. [This question which related to firing by an armyman at Raichur Station was first postponed and later disallowed in view of the answering of Short Notice Question No. 3 on the same subject by the Defence Minister on May 9, 1958.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will take up Question No. 223 a little later because the Defence Minister has sent word that he would be coming here soon. After he comes I will take it up.

*223. [For answer, vide cols. 1690-1692 *infra*.]

CREDIT FACILITY FROM JAPAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF IRON ORE DEPOSITS IN THE ROURKELA AREA

*224. SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Japan are extending any Yen credit

facilities to the Government of India as a part of the recent agreement entered into between the two Governments for the development of iron ore deposits in the Rourkela area;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of this credit facility; and

(c) what are the terms and conditions of this credit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The Japanese Government have agreed in principle to a loan of \$ 8 million in Yen for purchase of machinery, equipment and other necessary material from Japan for this project. The actual terms and conditions of the loan are to be negotiated further.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: May I know, Sir, what relation has this particular credit got with the proposed loan which is to be secured from the U.S.A. by India and Japan in conjunction?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Which proposal? The Japanese loan or the U.S.A. loan?

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: It was stated in the House that loans were being negotiated for with the U.S.A. by Japan and India in conjunction. I want to know whether that has got any relation to the credit that is being made available by Japan.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Part of the estimated expenditure on this project will come from the U.S. President's Development Loan Fund, and as the hon. Member might remember, a hundred million dollars were voted by the U.S. Congress in 1955 for financial assistance to projects of regional importance on which any two countries of the region agreed. On the basis of such agreement nearly 25 per cent. of the cost can be got from the Fund. To such a basis Japan and India have consented and they have agreed to take this loan from the U.S.A. and the U.S.

Government have agreed in principle to give that loan.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: May I know, Sir, whether this credit embraces also the transport development proposals between Rourkela and some Indian ports on the eastern coast?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Yes, Sir, this project will include development of railway lines, development of rolling stock as well as transport facilities at the ports.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know, Sir, if this loan is intended only for the development of mines near about Rourkela or those located at other places also?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Nearabout Rourkela, and the co-operation of Bihar and Orissa Governments has been invited to this.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: I could not follow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rourkela and its neighbourhood. That is what she said.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Some time back we were told that this loan will be utilised also for the development of the iron ore mines in Bailadila area in the Baster district of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: As I said, this loan is specifically for the project that is going to be executed for development near about Rourkela and this loan will be utilised for that development.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I may add, Sir, that so far as Bailadila area is concerned, exploratory work is intended to be taken up there also, and a survey with a view to putting a railway line will also be included. It may be that a part of this loan or some additional credit may be utilised for development of that area also.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Is it true that this loan will also be used in developing the Visakhapatnam port?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: As I said, this loan will also be utilised for the development of the port of Visakhapatnam,

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AT A MEETING OF THE LASKI INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

*223. SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended a meeting in Ahmedabad held under the auspices of the Laski Institute of Political Science on or about the 29th March, 1958; and

(b) if so, what views were expressed by him regarding the Kashmir issue and the defence of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. I did attend a meeting of the Institute and answered questions but did not make a speech. Asked on Kashmir, I repeated what has been said repeatedly in the Security Council and elsewhere about vacating aggression. I also said we did not receive any military aid or give any.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: May I know, Sir, whether he expressed the view that India was willing to forego compensation for the ravages wrought in part of the Indian territory under Pakistani occupation provided ~~the~~ aggression was removed?

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON: Not that I am aware of.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Did he express any view with regard to the withdrawal of the Kashmir question from the Security Council?

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON: Yes, I was asked whether it was not in the interests of India to withdraw the question from the Security Council,

and I said that it was not India's question any longer. The Security Council was seized of it. Under the constitution and the rules unseizing of the matter is for the Security Council.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Did he express any view with regard to the consequences if the Security Council unseized this question?

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON: I was asked what would be the position if it is unseized. Then I said the United Nations would have to consider its own position *vis-a-vis* the position of the parties.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: May I know, Sir, whether it is true that the hon. Minister has not been able to convince the Security Council that Pakistan has committed aggression in India?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That does not arise from this question. It is a general question, Mr. Jaswant Singh.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon. Minister has said that he had told that audience that this question could not be withdrawn from the Security Council by India. May I know, Sir, is that all that is needed to be said in this connection in replying to the question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We don't say more than what is absolutely necessary.

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON: Sir, I am the Minister of Defence. In this House I have to answer questions about my speech, and I have said what I have said. Further discussion in this matter, it would not be proper for me to enter into.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know, Sir, the reason as to why in answering this question the hon. Minister did not say what seems to be obvious to me, namely, that India would not participate in the discussions over the Kashmir question in the

Security Council until and unless the question of vacation of aggression had been taken up and decided?

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON: Sir, all I would like to say is, I am satisfied that whatever answers I gave were in conformity with the policy of Government and would be supported by Government.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Did he make the statement at that Institute in Ahmedabad city as a Minister or did he make it in his personal capacity?

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON: I know of no split personality.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was not suffering from any split personality, he says.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Then, this House is entitled to know what he said as Defence Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said what he has said.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: No, Sir. He does not reply. He said that he would not like to answer this question. That is what he said.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We are living in the days of split personality. May I ask one question . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order, next question.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR RESEARCH IN ASTRONOMY AND ASTROLOGY

*225. **SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA:** Will the Minister of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving any grants-in-aid for research in astronomy and astrology; and

(b) whether the Astronomical Society of India, Lucknow has been recognised by Government and if so,

whether any Government aid is being given to it?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR):

(a) No grants are being given for research in Astrology. The University Grants Commission is giving grants to the Osmania University for the establishment of a Department of Astronomy and the development of the Nizamiah Observatory. Delhi University has been selected for the establishment of a Department of Astronomy and Astro-physics.

(b) Government have no knowledge about the Astronomical Society of India, Lucknow.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know, Sir, if any grants have been given for opening libraries for astronomical and astrological studies?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has been trying to keep clear of astrology. You are mixing up the two.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: No grants have been given, as I said. The Ministry as such do not give any grants, but the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research gave some money to the Calendar Reform Committee. That perhaps led to the collection of some books. I do not know if it is regarded as a library. The University Grants Commission has decided to develop the department of astro-physics and astronomy in the University of Delhi. Again, libraries will be built. I do not know what more the hon. Member has in mind.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: The question is whether the Government has given any grant for the development of astrology as such?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What they are interested in is this: You are giving to astro-physics, that is intelligible; you are giving to astronomy, that is equally intelligible. But have you given any grant for astro-

logical investigations? That is what they want to know.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: The very first sentence of my reply was: 'No grants are being given for research in astrology.'

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, whether the Sanskrit Universities which are carrying on the study of astrology are receiving any grants from the Government of India?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: I have no information about any Sanskrit University. This question should be addressed to the Ministry of Education.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Is it a fact that some astrologers are consulted prior to the opening of some of the projects?

(No. reply)

RE-ORGANISATION OF COMMERCE COURSES

*226. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint committee of the Inter-University Board, the All-India Council for Technical Education and the University Grants Commission has been constituted to examine the question of re-organisation and development of University and non-University Commerce courses; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR): (a) and (b). A High-Powered Committee, including representatives of the Inter-University Board and the University Grants Commission is being constituted to survey the whole field of Commercial Education, and to suggest an integrated pattern of Education in this field at all levels. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the time when the report may be expected.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know, Sir, the personnel of the Committee?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: It is being constituted and, therefore, even though invitations have been issued we cannot give the names of the persons at this stage.

NON-REPRESENTATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR IN THE LOK SABHA

*227. SHRI P. N. RAJABHOJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that seats have not been reserved in the Lok Sabha for the Scheduled Castes of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; if so,

(b) what are the reasons therefore; and

(c) what action Government are taking for giving such representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a) It is correct that no seats have been reserved in the Lok Sabha for Scheduled Castes from Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) On population basis the quota for Scheduled Castes people is a small fraction of one;

(c) Does not arise.

श्री पा० ना० राजभोज : क्या मंत्री महोदय बता सकते हैं कि काश्मीर में शिड्यूलड कास्ट लोगों की संख्या कितनी है और उनको कितने सीट कानून के अनुसार मिल सकते हैं ?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: There has been no regular census since 1941 in Jammu and Kashmir. But roughly the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has estimated the Scheduled Caste popula-

tion at 1,56,000, as against the total population of 44 lakhs.

श्री पा० ना० राजभोज : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि उनको कानून से कितने सीट्स मिल सकते हैं ?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: On this basis they would get about one half.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWER AND WATER FROM RIHAND DAM

*228. SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached by the representatives of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh regarding the distribution of power and water from the Rihand Dam, and

(b) if so, what are the details of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a) and (b). The matter was considered at the second meeting of the Central Zonal Council and a Committee has been appointed by the Council to examine it.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the promise made by the U. P. Government for the supply of 10,000 kilowatt power to the erstwhile Government of Vindhya Pradesh is not being agreed upon now?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I should not be asked general questions about this Rihand irrigation and electricity scheme. This question is concerned only with what has taken place in the Zonal Council and I have stated that they have appointed a Committee.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, the personnel of the Committee.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: It consists of the Secretaries of the Irrigation and Power Departments of both the States; Chief Engineers of Irrigation and Power of both the States; representatives of the Finance Departments of both the States; and the Joint Secretary of the Central Zonal Council.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know, Sir, whether the Home Ministry is aware that recently this issue has been discussed in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly and almost from every quarter of the House it had been agreed that this thing should be represented and they are being bludgeoned by the Government of U. P.?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: All these questions will be considered by this Committee.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, if any power is generated at the Rihand dam?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I have said that I have no information about this, except to the extent that a Committee has been appointed.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know, Sir, whether the previous commitments by the Government of U. P. or Madhya Pradesh will be taken into consideration by this Committee?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: They would be considered by the Zonal Council when the report of this Committee comes before them.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO EMINENT WRITERS ETC.

*229. SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of eminent writers, scholars and artists in each State who were given financial assistance during the years 1955-56 to 1957-58; and

(b) what were the guiding principles in giving the financial assistance to them?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix xx1, Annexure No. 26.]

(b) The guiding principles for the grant of assistance are the literary/artistic standing and the financial position of the recipients.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know, Sir, how when a person is given this financial assistance, he is not given in the next year, how the same financial assistance is not continued in the next year in spite of the fact that his financial situation has remained the same?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Normally these literary pensions are continued, unless there is an improvement in the financial position of the recipient.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know, Sir, whether the recommendations of the State Governments are taken into consideration before these grants are given?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Invariably so.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Is it a fact that in spite of the recommendation of the Andhra Pradesh Government, some of the artists are not given grants—some of the grants to the artists were not continued in the next year?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: If any case is brought to my notice where the financial condition of the artist has continued to be in an adverse state and the grant has not been renewed, I shall certainly look into it.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: How is it that the largest number of grants are given to people from U.P.?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is an accident.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: There are obvious reasons. I wish to place before the House the reasons. One is that the population is the largest there. The second reason is that there are a number of Urdu writers in Uttar Pradesh who do not receive any support from any other State Government. And therefore the Central Government does pay some special attention to the Urdu writers and Sindhi writers.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: I want to know how many Urdu writers receive special grants in U.P.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: A separate question may be put.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Is it not a fact that the best writers in Urdu usually come from the U.P.?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what he said.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: The hon. Member is better informed than I am.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know, Sir, the total amount of financial assistance given in each of these three years stated in the statement.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Yes, I can certainly give that figure. The total assistance given in 1955-56 was Rs. 1,10,265; in 1956-57, Rs. 1,10,545; and in 1957-58, Rs. 1,20,258.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On an average it works out to Rs. 1,000 per head. May I know how such assistance given to such eminent literary men and artists compares with the sumptuary and other allowances

granted to some officials and Ministers?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

AWARD OF PRIZES TO JAPANESE STUDENTS

*230. SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Will the Minister of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to award prizes to Japanese students with a view to promoting cultural relations and understanding between India and Japan; and

(b) if so, what is the number and the amount of those prizes?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR): (a) and (b). Two prizes which are in the form of a round trip to India for one month have already been awarded, one each to the best student of Hindi and of Sanskrit in the Japanese Universities.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: May I know what is the period for which they will go round in India?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Roughly about a month.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: May I know what are the places they will visit?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: They will go round India.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: I do not know how they are going to travel. Even if it is assumed that they will travel by air, I would like to know the places they have chosen for their visit. It is a cultural visit. Will they go to the city of Bombay?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: They will also go to the city of Bombay.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: May I know whether this scholarship which is being given is on a reciprocal basis, whether Japan has also given such scholarships to Indian students, or we are doing it on our own?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Japan gave us scholarships some time ago, and we are now returning the compliment.

DR. P. C. MITRA: May I know what is the institution in which they will be trained?

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have to see the whole of India. They cannot reside in any institution.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: They would not be trained here at all. They would be trained in Japan.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: Are these scholarships given every year?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: I hope there will be more scholarships in the future.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: May I know what is the amount sanctioned for this trip?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: The amount we have sanctioned, as far as I remember, is a little over Rs. 8,000. But it will depend upon the actual expenses.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: May I know who planned this tour?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: I am sure that the hon. Member did not expect to be consulted in planning this tour.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINGH: I was just wondering whether it was a tour like the Americans do. They go and see a place and run away.

(No reply.)

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: May I know how have these people been selected?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: I have already said in my answer that two best students of Hindi and Sanskrit in the Japanese Universities were selected.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The amount which has been sanctioned to these students, would it roughly meet all their expenditure while they are in India, or it is a part of the assistance and partly they have to spend from their own pocket?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: We do not expect that they will have to pay anything from their own pocket.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: May I know whether these students have been selected by the Japanese Universities or by the Indian Government?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: They were selected by our Ambassador at Japan after consulting the Japanese Universities.

APPEAL TO INDIAN SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR THEIR PARTICULARS FOR MAINTENANCE OF A NATIONAL REGISTER UNIT

*231. SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued an appeal to Indian scientists and technicians in foreign countries requesting them to give their particulars for a National Register Unit to be maintained by Government; and

(b) if so, what is the purpose of maintaining such Register?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a) Yes.

(b) To facilitate utilization of the services of Indian 'scientists and technologists abroad.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: May I know how many people have so far given their names?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: About 1,000.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: May I know what are the various subjects in which these names have been given?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I have not got the details but they relate to scientific and technical personnel.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: May I know whether any one of these people has been employed so far?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: They will be considered whenever appointments have to be made by the Union Public Service Commission or by the Government.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know if the Government is aware of the total number of such technical personnel employed abroad?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I have not any information here.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Is it a fact that some of these scholars who went there for technical education did not find any employment here after returning back to India?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I cannot answer that question off hand.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know if the Government is aware that there is some reluctance on the part of the Indian students in the United Kingdom to come to this country after qualifying themselves because they fear that there would be unemployment?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I am not aware of any such reluctance at all. In fact this Register will be helpful to us and to them also.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Can the hon. Minister find out the number of people who are technically trained but who are without employment?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Sir, in the first place this Register should be completed. Then, if it is found necessary, Government will make an enquiry into that question.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Already there are a certain number of men who have given technological training. Why should it not be possible for Government to find out how many of these men are still unemployed in the country?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: 'How many of them can be employed', that is a question which the Government will consider first.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: I shall be obliged if you will add this information to your reply.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: All right, Sir.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Is the hon. Minister aware that there are cases where such technical personnel trained abroad and employed in India went back after employment because sufficient encouragement was not forthcoming from the Government of India?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: The question relates only to the preparation of a Register. The Register is under preparation. I am not in a position to give details of those candidates except to the extent that they are mentioned in the list.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He has developed a fascination for the Register. All that we want to know is whether the hon. Minister is aware that there are technical personnel and scientists abroad who want to come back to India and take up jobs but who do not get proper inducement and encouragement in this respect.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Government did receive information that there were such persons who would be available for service in India, and in order to have a complete list this Register has been undertaken.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Is it a fact that many of these students who went for technical education, having come back, did not find employment and, therefore, they went to the neighbouring countries for employment?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I have already said that I cannot answer this question off hand.

MANUFACTURE OF STANDARD GRADE FERRO-MANGANESE FROM LOW GRADE ORE

*232. **SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO:** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND FUEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any factories in India which manufacture standard grade ferro-manganese from low grade ore;

(b) if so, what is the quantity of ferro-manganese manufactured per year by these factories;

(c) whether Government are giving any financial or other assistance to any of these factories; and

(d) whether all the ferro-manganese produced in India is exported?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) None at present; all the factories are initially using only high grade ore, Later on, some of them may use low grade ore directly or after beneficiation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No direct Government assistance is being given. The factories are all in the Private Sector.

(d) No; so far Government have permitted export of 8,000 tons.

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO: May I know what is the quantity of ferro-manganese internally consumed by the industries?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: In the Second Plan period the target has been fixed at 160,000 tons. Out of this 100,000 tons is meant for export and 60,000 tons for indigenous requirements. That is the estimate.

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO: May I know whether the quantity of ferro-manganese produced by the factories will be sufficient for the country when our new plants come into existence?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: A total capacity to the extent of 1,77,300 tons has been sanctioned. Out of the sanctioned capacity four units have already gone into production. They are: The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, for 1,800 tons. The Electro-Metallurgical Private Limited, Bombay, for 12,000 tons. The Zoda ferro-Alloys, Bombay, for 30,000 tons. The ferro-Alloys Corporation, Tumsa, for 30,000 tons.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know who are the chief exporters of ferro-manganese and whether they enjoy certain special advantages in the matter of exports?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Export of ferro-manganese was allowed in two consignments of 3,000 tons and 5,000 tons during July 1957 and January 1958. In view of our production not having crossed the indigenous requirements, these are the quantities that could be exported.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know what direct or indirect help has been given to Tatas to start a ferro-manganese plant?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: No direct help in the form of financial assistance has been given to Tatas.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: If it is indirect help, in which form?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: No indirect help to my knowledge, unless by argument he wants to say that this amounts to indirect help for which I would require a specific query.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: May I know whether it is a fact that greater encouragement is being given to the export of high grade manganese ore and, if so, whether that policy is not going to affect the interests of our ferro-manganese factories in the future?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: No, Sir. That has already been taken into consideration. The export market is for a particular grade of manganese ore and we are anxious to earn foreign exchange. Therefore, promotion of export is in the interests of the country, and we will safeguard the interest or the indigenous manufacturers also.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: What I wanted to know is whether greater encouragement of export is not going to affect the interests of our future factories which are going to be started here in India.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: The hope is that it will not.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know the total amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of ferro-manganese and what part of that foreign exchange is available to the Indian nationals or to India?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: So far as the first part is concerned, I would require notice because I do not know what was the actual selling price of the ferro-manganese that was actually exported. I did not catch the import of the second part, but whatever foreign exchange is earned, that is available for the Reserve Bank.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know, Sir, whether in this matter certain foreign interests are involved and part of the earnings go to the foreign concerns?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I do not follow the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: "Whether in this transaction any foreign interests are involved and whether any of the earnings go to them?" That is what he asks.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, when anything is exported, some foreign interest will be there because it has to be exported to somebody abroad. As to which transaction and which foreign interest . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kesava Rao.

GRANTS TO ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS FOR REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

***233. SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount of grant given by Government to each of the all-India organisations engaged in making propaganda for the removal of untouchability in the country during the year 1957-58?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Name of the organisation	Amount of Central Grant (Rs.)
1. All India Harijan Sevak Sangh	3,24,600
2. Bhartiya Depressed Classes League	2,25,000
3. The Servants of Indian Depressed Classes Society (Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh)	47,700
4. Ishwar Saran Ashram Prayag	64,000

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO: May I know whether all these organizations which receive grants from the Central Government have sent up any

schemes before or after getting the grants?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: They place their schemes before getting the grants and they fulfil the schemes as the grants are given.

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO: May I know whether the Central Government has gone through all these reports and seen what they are doing with this money and how the money has been spent during these last two years?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: That is the business of the Government to go through all the reports as we are giving grants for the schemes that they put forward.

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO: May I know which of these All-India organizations are having branches?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: That is a larger question. If the hon. Member wants details, I will give him the branches and where they are situated.

श्री विश्वराम : ग्रांट दिये गये इन्स्टिट्यूशंस में से कितने इन्स्टिट्यूशंस पर केस चल रहा है ?

श्रीमती वायलेट अल्वा : वह मुझे पता नहीं है ।

SHRI T. BODRA: May I know if the accounts of the non-official organizations are audited just like any other Government expenditure?

MR. CHAIRMAN: "Are the accounts of all these organizations audited?" That is what he asks.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: Yes Sir. There is a provision for test check by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India at his discretion whenever he wants to check up the accounts.

मोलाना ایم - فاروقی : کہا آنریبل

مہسٹر یہ بتائیں گی کہ کیا یہ ہو

جانچ کی گئی کہ جن انسٹی ٹیوشنس کو گرانٹ دی جاتی ہے انہوں نے کیا کام کیا ؟

† مولانا ایم۔ فاروقی : کیا گرانٹ بیل مینسٹر یہ بتائیگی کہ کیا یہ بھی جانچ کی گئی کہ جن انسٹی ٹیوشنس کو گرانٹ دی جاتی ہے انہوں نے کیا کام کیا ہے ؟]

श्री म. वायलेट अल्वा : जांच की जाती है और उसके बाद ग्रांट दी जाती है ।

مولانا ایم - فاروقی : گرانٹ دینے کے بعد اگر کوئی انسٹی ٹیوشن بیکار ثابت ہوتا ہے تو کیا اس کی گرانٹ بند کر دی جاتی ہے ؟

† (مولانا ایم۔ فاروقی) : گرانٹ دینے کے بعد اگر کوئی انسٹی ٹیوشن بیکار ثابت ہوتا ہے تو کیا اس کی گرانٹ بند کر دی جاتی ہے ؟]

श्री म. वायलेट अल्वा : जी हां, बन्द कर दी जाती है या कम कर दी जाती है ।

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know, Sir, whether any of these amounts are utilised for the payment of full-time workers for the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh or the Bhartiya Depressed Classes League?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: I have not got that break-up with me now.

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO: May I know what is the actual work carried on by these organizations?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: They carry on the work of running hospitals, propaganda and programmes comprising employment, exhibition of films, holding conferences and meetings and so on; magic lantern slides and all these.

† [] Hindi translation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the usual means.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: What about the Ishwar Saran Ashram, Prayag? Is it an all-India organization?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: That is what is said in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: May I know whether these grants which are given to the different organizations are on a uniform scale or different organizations receive different grants? If so, what is the largest grant given to any one organization?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: It is already there in the statement laid. The All India Harijan Sevak Sangh gets Rs. 3,24,600. The Bhartiya Depressed Classes League gets . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is all in the statement enclosed.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: . . . Rs. 2,25,000 and so on.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: May I know if there is any independent agency to evaluate the work of these organizations; if not, do the Government propose to set up one?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: I said the other day in the debate that there is an agency which will evaluate the work of these organizations.

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO: May I know, Sir, whether the Minister has got any such information that a few individuals are getting money from these organizations and that they are not doing any work?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: No, Sir. We very carefully go through this.

*234. [This question has been transferred to the list of questions for written answers for the 6th May 1958, where it appears as Unstarred Question No. 21-A.]

BOARD OF ENQUIRY TO INITIATE PROCEEDING AGAINST OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION INVESTMENT IN THE MUNDHRA CONCERNS

*235. SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 395 in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th March 1958, and state:

(a) whether the Board of Enquiry has since been set up;

(b) if so, the progress so far made by the Board; and

(c) the time by which the enquiry is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). A Board of Inquiry consisting of Shri Justice Vivian Bose as Chairman and Shri Sukumar Sen and Shri W. R. S. Sathianadhan I.C.S., as members has been set up on the 5th May 1958 to inquire into the charges against the officers concerned. No time limit has been fixed for submission of the report of the Board. It is however understood that the report will be submitted as early as possible.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know whether this inquiry which is being conducted is to be held in camera and whether it is a departmental inquiry or an inquiry for committing acts which may amount to an offence under the existing criminal law?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This inquiry is being held under the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules 1955 and it is customary for such inquiry to be held in camera.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know whether the charge-sheets against the various officers have been framed by the Board of Inquiry or by the Finance Ministry and whether it would be possible for the Finance Minister to acquaint the House with

the contents of the charge-sheets which have been framed?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, the charge-sheets have been framed by the Government, that is, the Finance Ministry and the officers concerned were given those charge-sheets. Their replies have come in and all these have been given to the Board which has now been constituted and they will look into them.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: Who has supplied the material for the enquiry, whether it is the Finance Ministry or the Company Law Administration or the Home Ministry who conducted the investigation by special police officers?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, the Government will assist the Board. If the Board thinks that any material is required, all the Departments, which are in a position to supply that, will assist them.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: Is the hon. Minister aware of what material has been supplied to the Board of Inquiry and may I know whether lawyers would be permitted to appear before the Board or not?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: All the materials that were available have been given to the Board. So far as the counsel is concerned, the officers concerned will have the right to have their own counsel and I think they are engaging their counsels.

SHRI AHMED SAID KHAN: May I know, Sir, whether the report of the Board of Inquiry will be placed before the House?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Yes, Sir. When the report is received, we will place it before the House.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: May I know whether the Board of Inquiry will have the right to examine witnesses?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: If they consider it necessary. It is a legal matter, but if they consider it necessary, certainly they can examine witnesses.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Is it a fact that the ex-Finance Minister has been summoned?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I have no knowledge, Sir.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, what procedure will be followed by this Board of Inquiry, whether it will be a prescribed procedure or a procedure which will be adopted by the Board itself or it will be in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code or the Civil Procedure Code?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is for the Board of Inquiry to determine its procedure and certainly they will go into the question of the customary procedure and the nature of such an inquiry. They will go into all these things.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: What are the rules under which the inquiry is being held?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It leaves the option to the Board itself.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know whether this will be held in public or *in camera*?

MR. CHAIRMAN: *In camera*, it has been said.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The Finance Minister is coming.

May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that in view of the fact that certain other names of big personalities have been mentioned in connection with this probe, the Government is reconsidering the scope of this Board of Inquiry and that this has caused some delay in the progress of the work of the inquiry?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I think that is an obsession of the hon. Member.

All those persons who are concerned have been brought in.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CURRENCY PAPER MILL IN INDIA

*236. SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have secured machinery and other equipment on deferred payment for establishing a currency paper mill at Hoshangabad; and

(b) if so, what is the approximate cost thereof and when the mill is likely to be established?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Government have decided in principle to establish a Security Paper Mill in the country for the manufacture of currency, bank note and other security paper. Implementation of the decision has not been practicable so far owing to the difficult foreign exchange position of the country.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know whether the Government have approved this scheme or have postponed it and what is the total estimated cost of this Government factory?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: The answer to one of the questions put by the hon. Member is already implied in the original answer I have given that in principle they have agreed. There is no question of postponement. As to the second part of the question. I think the total estimate that was submitted by one of the firms was Rs. 4 crores, but it is not a final decision. Government has not taken a final decision on it.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know whether the Government will run this factory in collaboration with some firm or it will be a Government or India concern?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: It will be wholly a Government of India concern. But, of course, some collaboration might come from foreign concerns. As I said, all these things are under negotiations and it is not for me to give the names and details.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, if any foreign experts would also be requisitioned for running this factory, and if so, whether any negotiations are going on to engage them?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: That is the main purpose of our negotiations with the foreign firms.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Is it not a fact, Sir, that because of cheaper and easier currency paper, the Government will be induced to produce more currency?

(No reply.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

AMENITIES PROVIDED FOR PRISONERS IN THE NEW JAIL BUILT IN DELHI

*237. SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the nature of amenities provided for the prisoners in the new jail built in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There are arrangements for the classification and corrective treatment of prisoners. There is a Reception and Orientation Ward for interviews and classification, separate blocks for different types of prisoners, and workshops for various trades. There is a separate school building for children, and the women's ward has a separate section for vocational training; separate reading rooms for adult and juvenile offenders and also a small library.

Sanitation and ventilation have received special attention; latrines are provided with flush system in all barracks and cells.

The kitchens have been designed for preparation of food and washing and disinfection of utensils under hygienic conditions.

Ample space has been provided for sports, games, recreation and cultural activities.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, what is the amount that has been spent on this new jail? Is it to the tune of Rs. 82 lakhs?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Yes, Sir. It is Rs. 82 lakhs.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, what is the area of the compound of this new jail?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I haven't got the area with me, but it would accommodate 1,500 prisoners of all classes.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, how many prisoners are being accommodated in the present jail, which has also got 1,500 prisoners?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: There are two jails. One is the principal jail and the other is the camp jail, and the population is roughly about 1,000.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, if this jail provides a farm of about 60 acres, and is there any arrangement for the prisoners to work on it for producing vegetables and other things for their own consumption? And can they also be earning some wage?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Yes, Sir. That is the plan.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, if there is any arrangement in this jail for the persons who would be released from jail to stay on 21 RSD—2.

in the City of Delhi to contact employers and get employment?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Sir, the jail administration is not concerned with that.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: May I know, Sir, whether one of the amenities which will be provided to these prisoners will be to allow them to go home on leave annually, as is being experimented upon in the U.P. jails?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I am not sure about that at present, Sir.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, if this is the ideal jail put up by the Government of India, and if so, whether it would also accommodate some prisoners from the neighbouring States?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Sir, so far as this jail is concerned, all the modern ideas and plans have been taken into account, and I believe, Sir, that it is one of the good jails in India.

PLACING OF STONES BY A SAND CONTRACTOR IN THE RIVER JAMUNA FOR MAKING KUTCHA BRIDGE TO PASS TRUCKS

*238. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sand contractor in Delhi has put stones in the river Jamuna near Sanyas Ashram and has thereby made a temporary kutchha bridge for passing trucks to collect sand from the middle of the river-bed;

(b) whether it is open to anybody to put stones in the river and obstruct the free flow of the water; and

(c) whether the Delhi Authorities have asked the contractor to dismantle the bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a) Yes.

(b) Whether obstruction of this kind is illegal or otherwise would depend on the circumstances of each case.

(c) No.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that this bridge prevents water from flowing to the ghats, and especially to the cremation ghat?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Sir, that was the complaint, and therefore steps are being taken by negotiation to put an end to the contract.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Delhi public is put to a lot of inconvenience in giving a customary bath to the dead bodies, because there is no water in the cremation ghat?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Sir, it is true that Government have received complaints, and therefore Government are taking steps, as I have pointed out, to get the contract cancelled with the consent of the contractor as early as possible.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Delhi public, desirous of having a river bath, have to walk in the sand for a considerable distance to reach the stream for want of water at the ghats?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I cannot answer this particular detail.

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO: May I know, Sir, how many days the Government will take to remove this obstruction?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: It will be done as early as possible. The attempt is to have it cancelled by the end of May.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, whether this bridge . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why this morbid interest in these jails, cremations and things like that?

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, from the hon. Minister whether this kutchra bridge was put up with the sanction of the administration, or it was an encroachment on the river?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Sir, a contract was entered into by the contractor for the purpose . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

RESEARCH ON NAHAR SEEDS

*239. SHRIMATI PUSHPALATA DAS: Will the Minister of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any research on the utilisation of Nahar (Nageswar) seeds; and

(b) if so, what is the quality of Nahar seeds available in the forests of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quality of Nahar seeds available in the forests of Assam is comparable with that of Nahar seeds found elsewhere in the country.

SHRIMATI PUSHPALATA DAS: May I know, Sir, whether there is any plant for the extraction of oil from the Nahar seed in India?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: Sir, this Nahar seed is grown extensively in different parts of the country, and attempts are being made to have better utilisation of the oil.

SHRIMATI PUSHPALATA DAS: Is it a fact that this Nahar seed is containing a high percentage of oil?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: There is a high percentage of oil, but I am told that it is reddish brown, viscous and rather bitter.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: What for is this oil used, Sir?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: After purification, this oil can be used for soap-making.

ANDHRA PRADESH PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF LOW TEMPERATURE CARBONIZATION PLANT

*240. SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND FUEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the establishment of a low temperature carbonization plant or briquetting plant at Singareni Collieries, Kottagudium for the production of low grade coal; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme and what action has been taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have recommended the establishment of a low temperature carbonisation plant at Kottagudium, with a production capacity of 1,600 tons per day, as proposed by the Experts Committee on Synthetic Oil under the chairmanship of Dr. J. C. Ghosh. They also suggested an alternative plant with a reduced capacity of 800 tons per day. But no plans for briquetting of Singareni low grade coal have been received.

The scheme for the low temperature carbonisation is feasible, but difficulties of foreign exchange and internal resources come in the way.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know, Sir, whether the second variant

of establishing that 800 ton plant is feasible, if the first variant is not possible, in the present Five Year Plan?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, the House is no doubt aware of the difficulties of foreign exchange and internal resources even to carry out the Plan as it has been formulated. So it is very difficult for me to say that any new project can really find a place in the Second Five Year Plan.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know, Sir, the amount of foreign exchange involved in both the variants?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, a preliminary estimate has been made, and according to that estimate, so far as the 1,600 tons per day scheme is concerned, the cost is estimated to be about Rs. 8½ crores. I could not give Sir, the foreign exchange component, but it is estimated that it will be of the order of about Rs. 4 crores.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Andhra Pradesh Government has also brought to the notice of the Government of India that in view of the lack of industries in Andhra Pradesh, the people of that State are interested in this scheme, and somehow or other, this scheme should be included in the Second Five Year Plan?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I won't be surprised, if they have taken up that position, but the availability of resources determines the fate of even those things which we want to do. Of course, we may be wanting to do so many things, but if the resources are not there, it may not be possible for us to do all those things.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know, Sir, whether the Andhra Pradesh Government is allowed to raise some loan on its own to fulfil this plan?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I do not know, Sir, whether that Government would be in a position to have foreign exchange resources, even if it can

raise some loans from its internal resources.

*241. [Transferred to the 6th May, 1958.]

PRIORITY TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN GETTING LOANS FROM THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

*242. **SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether co-operative societies are given any priority in the matter of sanctioning of loans by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is the declared policy of Government to encourage development of private sector on Co-operative lines wherever possible.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: May I know the total amount of loans sanctioned during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 for Co-operatives?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Rs. 12.98 crores as on the 30th April, 1958.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: May I know the total number of rejections of requests of loans by Co-operatives and other institutions in the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I don't have the figures as to how many were rejected but broadly speaking the loans for Co-operative Societies are given top most priority and till now, 26 such loans have been given and only when the scheme is not a feasible one or when there is difficulty about management and when it is considered that the loan will not be safe, only then such applications are rejected. Such rejections would be very few and would be based on very good grounds but I am not in a position to state the number.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon. Minister has said that only 26 loans have been given to Co-operative Societies. May I know the total number of loans given to others which are not co-operative societies but are in the private sector?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I want specific notice for that question.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: May I know the main industries in which these co-operatives were engaged?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sugar Industry.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know whether it is a fact that some of the co-operatives are under the control of big financiers of the country?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That is the very antithesis of co-operatives. A co-operative society is formed when a large number of people make subscriptions and it is supervised by the Co-operative Department of the State and also the Food and Agriculture Ministry and the Department of Co-operatives. They look into the matter. Whether it is a fact that some of the members are more active and may manoeuvre it is a different thing but in the very nature of the scheme, the big financial interests cannot have a hold on them.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There is the synthesis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He always suspects manoeuvres.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am quite aware of the co-operative laws in the country. What I wanted to get from the Minister is whether it is a fact that some of the big financiers, having regard to the fact that it is easier for them to get loans in this manner, manipulate and take control of some of the co-operatives indirectly and utilise the loans for their own ends?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Unless the hon. Member substantiates this charge by a specific instance, I am not going to accept it.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: What is the largest amount given to a single society?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I want notice for that question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Finance Minister is preparing to say something.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I can give some of the amounts. The amount generally sanctioned is Rs. 40 lakhs, Rs. 52 lakhs, Rs. 55 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will do.

REVENUE FROM THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX

*243. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of revenue derived from the Capital Gains Tax during the year 1957-58; and

(b) the estimated revenue from this Tax for the year 1958-59?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA): (a) The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) Revenue from the Capital Gains Tax during the year 1958-59 has been estimated at Rs. 5 crores.

PROPOSAL TO GUARANTEE RISKS DUE TO FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE RATES

*244. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to guarantee risks arising out of frequent fluctuations in the exchange rates is

at present under Government's consideration; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

FACILITIES TO TRADE UNIONS IN THE ORDNANCE DEPOTS TO HOLD MEETINGS ETC., IN THE DEPOT PREMISES

*245. MOULANA M. FARUQI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities are given by the authorities of the Ordnance Depots to recognized trade unions to enable them to hold meetings within the premises of the Depots during lunch hours; and

(b) whether such organizations are also allowed to open their offices inside the Depots and keep liaison with the workers during the duty hours?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): (a) and (b). Such facilities are not available, nor are they practicable. Trade Unions' meetings, however, are often held at gates of installations or on the workers' estates after obtaining permission of the Head of the installation. This permission is granted subject to prescribed conditions which have been notified and are known to the workers and their organisations.

مولانا ایم فاروقی : کیا آئینہ

منسٹر بتائیں گے کہ یہ فیسیلیٹی کیوں
ایولویل نہیں ہے ؟ اس میں کیا
ذفیکلٹی ہے ؟

†[مولانا ام. فاروقی : کیا آنرےبل
مینسٹر بتائیں گے کہ یہ فیسیلیٹی کیوں
ایولویل نہیں ہے ؟ اس میں کیا ذفیکلٹی ہے ؟]

+ [] Hindi transliteration.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: It is not the policy to give those facilities, because of security reasons.

مولانا ایم - فاروقی : باہر گیٹ کے

قریب جو ایریا ہے کیا وہاں ریکیگڈانڈ
یونین کے سکریٹری مل سکتے ہیں
مزدوروں سے ؟

†[مولانا ایم۔ فاروقی : باہر گیٹ کے قریب جو ایریا ہے، کیا وہاں ریکیگڈانڈ یونین کے سکریٹری مل سکتے ہیں ؟]

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: Outside the gate permission is given subject to certain prescribed conditions which I have already said are well known and are notified.

مولانا ایم - فاروقی : کیا انریبل

منسٹر کو اس کی اطلاع ہے کہ ڈیفنس
ڈپو یونین کے سکریٹری کو باہر
ملنے سے بھی روکا گیا ؟

†[مولانا ایم۔ فاروقی : کیا
آئنریبل مینسٹر کو اس کی اطلاع ہے
کہ ڈیفنس ڈپو یونین، ایلاہاباد کے
سکریٹری کو باہر ملنے سے بھی روکا گیا ؟]

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: If he is referring to any particular instance or Union, I would like to have specific notice.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: How could security come here when all the workers are working in that particular Depot and are meeting at that particular Depot . . .

(Interruption.)

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: The question relates to permission granted during lunch hour. The lunch hour is very short—for half an hour—and apart from security grounds, it is not considered feasible at all to allow

them to have meetings during the lunch hour.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Security cannot come up there.

مولانا ایم - فاروقی : لیج آؤر کا

بیج میں انٹرول ؟ سوال نہیں ہے -
سوال یہ ہے کہ گیٹ کے باہر جو جگہ
ہے وہاں یہ یونین کے لوگوں کو ملنے
سے روکا جاتا ہے -

†[مولانا ایم۔ فاروقی : لंच आवर का या बीच में इंटरवल का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि गेट के बाहर जो जगह है वहां भी यूनियन के लोगों को मिलने से रोका जाता है।]

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: The specific question that is put here relates to lunch hour but in any case I have already submitted that for security reasons, even outside lunch hour, it is not the normal practice to permit these meetings within the security area.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: In many places it is found that in the Estates under the Defence Department in similar situations, the Union Officers are allowed to have their offices. May I know whether in this particular case the Labour Union is allowed to have its office within the Estate premises although the Union is a recognized one there?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: No Union is allowed to have its offices within the Defence installation premises.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Is it because the time is very short and it happens to be lunch hour that they are not allowed to meet or is it because it happens to be a Trade Union meeting? The Deputy Minister does not . . .

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: I have already explained that because the question related to lunch hour, I said for that reason, for the reason that the time is very short, we do not allow any meeting but apart from that, I have also said that for security reasons in any case, even outside lunch hour, they are not normally permitted to hold meetings, within the security zone.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know whether it is a fact that this particular union is not allowed even to hang its sign-board in that area?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He asks whether they are not allowed to have even their sign-board within the area.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: I have already said that no Union is allowed to have its office.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Then how can a recognised union function? It is a mockery.

ACCIDENTS IN THE CENTRAL ORDNANCE DEPOT, CHHEOKI

*246. MOULANA M. FARUQI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents which occurred in the Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958 and the amount of compensation actually paid to the workmen injured in those accidents;

(b) the amount of grants given from the Welfare Fund of the Depot to the injured workers to meet medicinal expenses during the period of their treatment; and

(c) the amount of contribution paid to the Welfare Fund by the workers during the years 1956 and 1957?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha. [See Appendix XXI, Annexure No. 27.]

(b) Nil.

(c) Nil in 1956 and Rs. 1,014 in 1957.

مولانا ایم - فاروقی : وہ سی ۴۴ کے

کے بارے میں یہ کہنا ہے کہ ڈیفنس ڈپو یونین الہ آباد میں جہاں کہ ۵۰۰۰ مزدور کام کرتے ہیں وہاں کے ویلفیئر فنڈ میں بہت کم روپیہ کلیکٹ ہوا ہے، کیا اس کی اطلاع انریبل منسٹر کو ہے؟ اس کی کیا وجہ ہے؟

†[مولانا ایم۔ فاروقی : 'سی' کے بارے میں یہ کہنا ہے کہ ڈیفنس ڈپو یونین، ابراہ آباد میں جہاں کہ ۵,۰۰۰ مزدور کام کرتے ہیں، وہاں کے ویلفیئر فنڈ میں بہت کم روپیہ کلیکٹ ہوا ہے، کیا اس کی اطلاع انریبل منسٹر کو ہے؟ اس کی کیا وجہ ہے؟]

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: Would you please repeat? I did not quite follow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants an interpreter.

مولانا ایم - فاروقی : ویلفیئر فنڈ

جس میں مزدوروں سے چلندہ لیا جاتا ہے وہ الہ آباد کے ڈیفنس ڈپو یونین میں اتنا کم کیوں کلیکٹ ہوا ہے؟

†[مولانا ایم۔ فاروقی : ویلفیئر فنڈ جس میں مزدوروں سے چلندہ لیا جاتا ہے، وہ ابراہ آباد ڈیفنس ڈپو یونین میں اتنا کم کیوں کلیکٹ ہوا ہے؟]

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: The scheme is that workers contribute at their choice in the first and second year. The workers' contribution is absolutely at their choice. Therefore

†[] Hindi transliteration.

we have no control over the amounts they contribute.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know whether it is a fact that Col. Sujan Singh, the Commanding Officer of the Depot, was operating the funds instead of the Works Committee and if so, whether it was a regular business on his part?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: The funds are, generally speaking, operated by the Head of the Establishment or any officer authorised by him on the recommendation of the Works Welfare Committee. That is the general position about the administration of funds.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in this particular case the Works Committee members had certain very strong grievances against the manner in which the particular Officer Commanding functioned and that as a result of it, the officer had to be transferred from that place?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: I have no specific information at the moment on that.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know the number of major accidents and minor accidents and whether it is a fact that the injury pay given in the case of accidents is ultimately deducted from the pay of the Defence personnel?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: In the three years referred to in the question the following was the number of minor accidents:

1956	..	205
1957	..	219
1958	..	Of course the years is not yet complete.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PURCHASE OF SHARES OF THE HOWRAH MILLS LIMITED BY THE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

*221. **SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has purchased any shares of the Howrah Mills Limited, if so;

(b) the number of shares purchased and the price paid per share; and

(c) what is the present price of these shares in the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(b) The details of the shares purchased by the Life Insurance Corporation in the Howrah Mills Co., Ltd., are as under:—

Type of Shares	No. of Shares	Purchase price per share
7 per cent (T. F.) cum Pref. Shares of Rs. 100 each	25 25	Rs. 94.75 93.00
TOTAL	50	
7 per cent (T. F.) cum A' Pref. Shares of Rs. 100 each	83 50 225 200	102.00 99.00 94.00 93.00
TOTAL	558	

Type of Shares	No. of shares	Purchase price per share
Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each		Rs.
	1,800	17.31
	6,950	17.25
	300	17.20
	500	16.87
	2,000	16.69
	2,000	16.50
	1,800	16.25
TOTAL	15,350	

(c) Quotations as per Official Report and Quotations of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd., dated the 15th April, 1958, are as under:—

7 per cent (T.F.) cum Pref. shares of Rs. 100 each	Rs. 90.00
7 per cent (T.F.) cum. 'A' Pref. shares of Rs. 100 each	86.00
Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each	13.87

DISCHARGE OF WORKERS IN THE DEFENCE DEPARTMENT FOR TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

*247. MOULANA M. FARUQI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers discharged or dismissed from service in the Defence Department for trade union activities and on disciplinary grounds during the years 1955, 1956, 1957 and so far in 1958; and

(b) the number of workers reinstated as a result of their appeal to Government against the discharge or dismissal orders of the local military authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is not available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha. Presumably, no worker could have been discharged or dismissed for legitimate trade union activities.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD-STUFFS IN DELHI

*248. SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of adulteration of food-stuffs detected during the last six months in Delhi; and

(b) the number of persons convicted in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT): (a) Of 2,608 samples taken, during the six months from 1st October 1957 to 31st March 1958, 667 samples of food-stuffs were found adulterated.

(b) 286.

EVICITION OF TENANTS IN DELHI

*249. SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of tenants evicted in Delhi in the last two months by the orders of the Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

REPRESENTATION FROM THE DELHI STATE SCHOOL CLASS IV EMPLOYEES UNION

*250. SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any representation from the Delhi State School Class IV Employees Union, Delhi; if so,

(b) what are their grievances; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their grievances are as follows:—

(i) The benefit of the Provident Fund Scheme is not made available to Class IV servants working in private aided schools.

(ii) They have to work in both shifts of aided schools, running in two shifts.

(iii) They are not allowed to avail themselves of the vacations or allowed leave in lieu of them.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

RECOGNITION OF ODISSI DANCE AS A FORM OF CLASSICAL DANCE

*251. SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: Will the Minister of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dance Seminar held recently in New Delhi held discussion over the classical aspects of the Odissi dance and recommended for its recognition as a form of classical dance;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to give proper recognition to this form of dance;

(c) what are the conditions it must satisfy to entitle it to such recognition; and

(d) what are the various Indian forms of dances so far recognized by Government as classical?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR):

(a) and (b). The Dance Seminar discussed the Odissi dance and recommended that the question of its recognition as a classical dance may be referred to an Expert Committee to be appointed by the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

(c) The Expert Committee to be appointed by the Akademi will lay down conditions for the purpose.

(d) The following forms of dances are recognised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi as classical:

(1) Bharathanatyam.

(2) Kathakali.

(3) Manipuri.

(4) Kathak.

DETERMINATION OF CRITERIA FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

*252. SHRI P. N. RAJABHOJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 68 on page 41 of the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1957-58, and state:

(a) whether the Census Organisation has completed the survey to determine the criteria for the classification of Backward Classes; and

(b) if so, what is the result of this survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reports received from the Deputy Registrar-General are being examined.

RENT PAYABLE IN RESPECT OF THE LANDS OF THE G.E.L. CHURCH, RANCHI

*253. SHRI T. BODRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1382 in the Rajya Sabha on the 11th September, 1957, and state the amount of rent still due to be paid to the G.E.L. Church authorities, Ranchi, for the occupation of their lands during the last war?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA): A sum of Rs. 45,733 on account of rent for land and buildings for the period ending the 14th June 1957 has been paid. Rent for the land measuring 14.29 acres, still in occupation of the Military authorities for the period beyond the 14th June 1957 is due to

Church authorities and the amount due in this respect is being computed.

LOSS IN THE PURCHASE OF AIR FORCE STORES FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

*254. SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of Air Force stores purchased for India from European countries during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56;

(b) whether any loss occurred in these purchases; and

(c) what action was taken against the officer responsible for the loss arising out of such purchases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA): (a) Rs. 13.7 crores.

(b) Yes; Rs. 12,500 as known at present.

(c) No particular individuals were responsible for the loss.

I. P. S. SPECIAL RECRUITMENT FROM THE STATE POLICE SERVICE

*255. SHRI RATANLAL KISHORILAL MALVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 410 in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th March, 1958 and state:

(a) by what date the final result of the selection of the State Police Officers to Indian Police Service under the Special Recruitment Scheme is likely to be declared;

(b) what decision has been taken about the allotment of the number of vacancies to different States under the Special Recruitment Scheme; and

(c) what part the age and length of service of an officer, as a Deputy Superintendent of Police, will play in the year of allotment of that officer to the Indian Police Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a) The result is likely to be declared by the 15th of May 1958.

(b) The officers selected from the Police Service of a particular State will as far as possible be allotted to the I.P.S. Cadre of that State.

(c) The age and length of service as a Deputy Superintendent of Police will play the same part in the year of allotment of the officer promoted to the I.P.S. under the Scheme as they do in case of the Deputy Superintendents of Police promoted to the I.P.S. in the normal promotion quota.

INFILTRATION OF NAGA REBELS INTO THE NORTH CACHAR HILLS SUB-DIVISION

*256. SHRI J. B. HAGJER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent infiltration of Naga rebels into the North Cachar Hills Sub-Division of the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills District of Assam;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the rebels committed any hostilities in the area raided by them; if so, what is the nature of hostilities committed by them;

(c) what measures have been taken or are going to be taken by Government against future infiltration;

(d) which are the various authorities in-charge of maintaining law and order in (i) Naga Hills-Tuensang area and (ii) Manipur;

(e) whether there is any co-ordination amongst these authorities; and

(f) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT): (a) and (b). The movement of some hostile Naga gangs has been noticed in North Cachar Hills. These gangs have been responsible for some

raids involving damage to and looting of public and private property and the killing of a trolley man;

(c) Reinforcements of armed police have been sent to the affected areas. The Assam Disturbed Areas Act giving enhanced powers to the Police has also been extended to the North Cachar Hills by the State Government;

(d) (i) The Governor of Assam through the Commissioner, and (ii) the Chief Commissioner.

(e) Yes.

(f) Does not arise.

PROVISION OF FUNDS FOR ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN THE AUTONOMOUS DISTRICTS OF ASSAM DURING THE SECOND PLAN PERIOD

*257. SHRI J. B. HAGJER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount provided for under article 275 of the Constitution for the development of roads in the Autonomous Districts of Assam during the Second Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA): A provision of Rs. 4.05 crores has been made for the purpose.

PRESERVATION OF KACHARI KING'S RUINS AT DIMAPUR

*258. SHRI J. B. HAGJER: Will the Minister of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904 applies to the Kachari Kings' ruins at Dimapur;

(b) if not, why not; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, why no steps are being taken by Government for the preservation of those monuments?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL

AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As far as Government are aware the Monuments are being maintained and necessary repairs are being carried out but a fresh enquiry is being made to find out the present condition of the monuments.

*259. [Transferred to the 6th May, 1958.]

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL MUSEUM

*260. DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: Will the Minister of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the seven phases of development of the National Museum as recommended by the Gwyer Committee and accepted by Government, are due to be completed by the end of 1958, and that not even half of the development process has so far been covered;

(b) whether it is a fact that of the seven keepers of the seven proposed Departments, only two have so far been appointed, and that no Director is yet in view though planning of and acquisitions for the Museum have been going on; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Museums and whether they are prepared to hand over the management and administration of the National Museum to autonomous board free from the direct control of the Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Gwyer Committee had recommended in 1946 that the National

Museum should be developed in three stages and a beginning was made in 1948 by setting up a nucleus Museum in the Rashtrapati Bhavan with some of the objects returned from the London Exhibition. The construction of the buildings of the Museum and its full development according to plan had to be deferred on account of financial stringency and it was proposed instead that the scheme might be slowed down and parts of it postponed. According to the revised scheme, it was proposed to build the National Museum in 8 stages commencing from the financial year 1950-51. The continued financial stringency did not permit the implementation of even this modified plan but a beginning was made with the building of the National Museum in May, 1955.

The Museum has at present the following departments besides the Secretariat:—

1. Archaeology.
2. Art.
3. Numismatics and Epigraphy.
4. Chemical Preservation.

Two keepers have been appointed. As no suitable Indian was immediately available, negotiations are in hand for obtaining a Director from abroad on deputation for a period of 2-3 years. It will thus be seen that the delay in the implementation of the scheme is due to lack of funds, absence of suitable personnel, problems of accommodation and paucity of exhibits.

The recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Museums are still under examination and a final decision will be taken soon.

DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS

*261. DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: Will the Minister of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the amount of two crores of rupees provided under the Second Five Year

Plan for the improvement and development of museums, nothing has so far been spent; if so, why;

(b) whether it is a fact that several applications for grants enclosing schemes for improvement and expansion of museums have been received by Government, and that those applications have not yet been considered and hence no grants made; and

(c) whether Government have any plan or scheme under consideration for improvement of the organisation and administration of the various museums organised and maintained by Government and public bodies, and for effecting co-ordination in their activities?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR):

(a) and (b). The amount of Rupees two crores originally provided in the Second Five Year Plan was reduced to Rupees one crore in 1957-58. An expenditure of Rs. 77,280 has been sanctioned so far in response to applications. It was not possible to sanction more substantial grants as the requests were in some cases incomplete and in others without any provision of matching contributions by the applying authorities.

(c) Yes, Sir, the whole question is being reconsidered.

*262. [Postponed to the 8th May, 1958.]

*263. [This question has been transferred to the list of questions for written answers for the 6th May, 1958, where it appears as Unstarred Question No. 21-B.]

SHIFTING OF THE I.A.S. TRAINING SCHOOL TO MUSSOORIE

*264. SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations are under way for purchase of buildings at Mussoorie for housing

the Indian Administrative Service Training School; and

(b) if so, what are the considerations under which this institution is proposed to be shifted to Mussoorie?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a) Negotiations are under way for acquiring buildings at Mussoorie either by purchase or on rent at reasonable rates for housing the Indian Administrative Service Training School.

(b) The considerations are the availability of suitable, accommodation and conditions congenial to a training institution.

ALLOTMENT OF PLOTS IN THE ROURKELA TOWNSHIP

*265 SHRI HARIHAR PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND FUEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any applications from amongst the displaced persons for allotment of plots of land in the Private Sector of the township of the Hindusthan Steel (Private) Ltd., Rourkela; and

(b) if so, how many persons have been allotted plots?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

EDUCATION IN UNION TERRITORIES

*266. SHRI ABDUL RAHIM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) which of the following Union Territories are provided with facilities for college education:

Tripura, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands;

(b) whether there is any proposal before Government to introduce college education in those Territories where such facilities do not exist at present; and

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from any of the Union Territories for provision of such facilities as college, secondary or primary education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): (a) Facilities for college education are available in the Territories of Tripura, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Not for the present.

(c) No, Sir.

NON-RECOGNITION OF INDIAN DEGREES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

*267. SHRI ABDUL RAHIM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian degrees in science such as M. Sc. are not recognised in foreign countries;

(b) whether as a result of the refusal to recognise Indian degrees in science, Indian students who go abroad, particularly in America, are compelled to take American M.Sc. in case they desire to take up higher course in research work; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to make the Indian degrees at par with foreign degrees?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

PROPOSAL TO GIVE DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO EX-SERVICEMEN

*268. SHRIMATI MAYA DEVI CHETTRY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to give dearness:

allowance to ex-servicemen, if so, at what rate and from when the allowance is proposed to be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA): Military pensioners in receipt of small pensions, who have not benefited from the liberalised rates of pensions authorised during the war and the post-war period, have already been given temporary increases in their pensions at rates applicable to civil pensioners of the Central Government. The question of enhancing the present rates of temporary increase in small pensions is under consideration by Government in the Ministry of Finance.

राइफल क्लबों की सहायता

*२६६. श्री राम साहय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् १९५७ और सन् १९५८ में भारत सरकार ने किन किन राइफल क्लबों को सहायता दी; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक को क्या क्या सहायता दी गई ?

†[ASSISTANCE TO RIFLE CLUBS

*269. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rifle clubs which were given assistance by the Government of India in 1957 and 1958; and

(b) the assistance given to each of them?]

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० एन० दातार) : (क) और (ख) गृह मंत्रालय ने १९५७ में भारत की नेशनल राइफल एसोसियेशन को पांचवीं नेशनल शूटिंग चैम्पियनशिप प्रतियोगिता के लिए ५,००० रुपये और देश में राइफल ट्रेनिंग के विकास की विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए

६०,००० रुपये मंजूर किए। राइफल क्लबों को दी गई आम सहायता का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। भारत सरकार ने अलग अलग राइफल क्लबों को कोई और सहायता नहीं दी।

विवरण

राइफल क्लबों की दी गई आम सहायता

१. भारत सरकार ने नीचे दी गई सुविधाएं दी:—

- (क) स्थानीय सैनिक कर्मचारियों द्वारा उन मान्यता प्राप्त राइफल क्लबों के सदस्यों को हथियारों का प्रयोग करने और चांदमारी की ट्रेनिंग दी गई जहां इस काम के लिए स्थानीय पुलिस नहीं मिलती;
- (ख) हथियार और कारतूस आदि का विदेशों से सीधा आयात करने के लिए मान्यता प्राप्त राइफल क्लबों के आवेदन पत्र मंजूर किए गए;
- (ग) राइफल क्लबों को कारतूस आदि आर्डनन्स डिपो से रियायती दरों पर दिए गए;
- (घ) गृह और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय ने नेशनल शूटिंग चैम्पियनशिप प्रतियोगिता के लिए नेशनल राइफल एसोसियेशन को ग्रान्ट दी और इसी प्रतियोगिता के लिए नीचे दी गई सुविधाएं और दी गई :
 - (i) प्रतियोगिता के संचालन और उसकी देखभाल करने के लिए सेना ने अपने कर्मचारी दिए;
 - (ii) किराया लेकर सैनिक स्थानों का उपयोग करने की व्यवस्था की गई;

†[] English translation.

(iii) मांगे जाने पर चांदमार्ग स्थान दिए; और

(iv) आर्डिनेन्स डिपो से रियायती दरों पर कारतूस आदि दिए।

२. भारत सरकार ने समय समय पर राज्य सरकारों से यह भी निवेदन किया है कि—

(क) यदि आवश्यकता हो तो वे पुलिस शस्त्रागार में हथियार और कारतूस आदि रखने को सुविधाएँ दें;

(ख) पुलिस के ट्रेण्ड कर्मचारी उन्हें ट्रेनिंग दें;

(ग) हथियार रखने के लाइसेन्स की फीस के भुगतान के लिए सहायक अनुदान दें;

(घ) चांदमारी के लिए हथियार और कारतूस आदि खरीदने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता दें;

(ङ) लाइसेंस देने वाले अधिकारियों को हिदायत दी जाए कि वे भारत की नेशनल राइफल एसोसियेशन और राइफल क्लबों के सदस्यों को क्लबों के अध्यक्षों की सिफारिश पर लाइसेन्स देने में ज्यादा उदारता से काम लें और उन्हें जारी करने में जल्दी करें; और

(च) राइफल क्लबों की प्रतियोगिता के लिए अभ्यास करने के लिए हर प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन और सुविधाएँ दें और लाइसेन्स देने वाले अधिकारियों को हिदायत दें कि वे राइफल क्लबों के उन सदस्यों को चांदमारी के लिए हथियार और जरूरी कारतूस आदि का लाइसेन्स उदारतापूर्वक दें जो इस प्रकार की प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेना चाहते हों।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DA1AR): (a) and (b). The National Rifle Association of India was granted by the Ministry of Home Affairs Rs. 5,000 in connection with the fifth National Shooting Championship Competitions, and Rs. 60,000 towards various schemes of development of rifle training in the country during the year 1957. The general assistance rendered to rifle clubs is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. No other assistance is given by the Government of India to individual rifle clubs.

STATEMENT

General Assistance Rendered to Rifle Clubs

I. The facilities granted by the Government of India are:

(a) training in the use of fire arms and target practice to the members of recognised rifle clubs by local Army personnel where local police are not available for the purpose;

(b) entertainment of applications from recognised rifle clubs for direct import of arms and ammunition from abroad;

(c) supply of ammunition to rifle clubs from Ordnance depots at concessional rates;

(d) grant to the National Rifle Association of India by the Ministries of Home Affairs and Defence in connection with the National Shooting Championship Competitions and

(e) the following further facilities in connection with the said competitions:

(i) assistance by the Army in the form of service

†[] English translation.

personnel to conduct and supervise the championships,

- (ii) provision of military accommodation on payment of rent,
- (iii) loan of military firing ranges, and
- (iv) supply of ammunition from Ordnance factories at concessional rates.

II. The Government of India have also requested the State Governments from time to time to—

- (a) provide storage facilities (if required) for arms and ammunition in police armouries;
- (b) make available the services of trained police personnel to act as instructors;
- (c) grant subsidy towards fees paid for the licences of arms held;
- (d) grant financial subvention for the purchase of arms and ammunition for target practice;
- (e) issue instructions to the licensing authorities to adopt a more liberal attitude and quicker procedure for granting licences to members of the National Rifle Association of India and the Rifle Clubs on recommendation of the President of the Club, and
- (f) give all encouragement and facilities to Rifle Clubs for practising for competitions and for this purpose to instruct the authorities concerned to adopt a liberal attitude in granting licences for these target shooting weapons and the requisite ammunition to the Members of the Rifle Clubs who intend to participate in any such competitions.]

पुलिस थानों में राइफल शूटिंग में असैनिकों का प्रशिक्षण

*२७० श्री राम सहाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रो गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के १६५७-५८ के प्रतिवेदन के पृष्ठ २१ पर पैरा ३१ को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन राज्यों में पुलिस थानों में असैनिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना कार्यान्वित हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) शेष राज्यों में इस योजना के कार्यान्वित न होने के कारण क्या हैं ?

†[TRAINING OF CIVILIANS AT POLICE STATIONS IN RIFLE SHOOTING

*270. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to paragraph 31 on page 21 of the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1957-58 and state:

(a) the names of the States where the scheme to impart training to civilians at Police Stations has been implemented; and

(b) the reasons for the non-implementation of the scheme in the remaining States?]

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बं० एन० दातार) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल और उड़ीसा के अलावा हर राज्य में।

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने हाल ही में योजना की आजमाइश करने का फैसला किया है। केरल और उड़ीसा राज्य इस विषय पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a) All States except West Bengal, Kerala and Orissa.

(b) West Bengal have recently decided to try the scheme. Kerala and Orissa are considering the matter.]

†[] English translation.

GRANT BY HIGH COURT OF APPROPRIATE RELIEF TO CONVICTS GOING UP TO THE SUPREME COURT

22. SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report appearing in the Hindustan Times, dated the 7th April, 1958 that Mr. Justice James of the Allahabad High Court has invited the attention of Parliament to the desirability of the High Court possessing powers to grant appropriate relief to convicted persons going up to the Supreme Court and the need to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure suitably; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a) Yes.

(b) A similar point arising out of a judgment delivered by the former Nagpur High Court has already been referred to the Law Commission for consideration. A copy of the judgment of the Allahabad High Court is being obtained and will also be sent to the Law Commission for their consideration.

23. [Transferred to the 6th May, 1958.]

EMPLOYMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

24. SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the employment of Primary school teachers in the next three years under the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment; and

(b) if so, how many teachers are proposed to be employed under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 60,000.

COMPOSITION OF THE 'SULPHUR COMMITTEE'

25. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee, known as 'Sulphur Committee' has been appointed to explore the possibilities of producing sulphur on a commercial scale; and

(b) if so, what is the composition of the committee and who is its chairman?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. Shri Charat Ram, Director, Managing Agents, Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Bara Hindu Rao, Post Box No. 1039, Delhi—Chairman.

2. Dr. B. R. Nijhawan, Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur-7—Member.

3. Dr. A. Lahiri, Director, Central Fuel Research Institute, P.O. Jealgera, Distt. Manbhum, Bihar—Member.

4. Dr. V. P. Sondhi, Director, Geological Survey of India, 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-13—Member.

5. Dr. S. Husain Zaheer, Director, Regional Research Laboratory, P.O. Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad (Dn.) 9—member.

6. Dr. G. P. Kane, Industrial Adviser (Chemicals), Ministry of Commerce

and Industry (Development Wing), New Delhi—Member.

* 7. Shri P. A. Narielwala, C/o., The Tata Industries Private Ltd., Bombay House, Fort, Bombay-1—Member.

8. Dr. J. W. Whitaker, Director, Central Mining Research Station, and Dy. Director General, Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi—Member.

9. Shri N. R. Kuloor, Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, 19, University Road, Civil Lines, Delhi-8—Member.

12 NOON

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER
REGARDING STARRED QUESTION
NO 298, ANSWERED ON 10TH
MARCH, 1958

REVISED ESTIMATES OF STEEL PLANTS

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): Sir, in reply to a supplementary question by Shri Jaswant Singh on the 10th March, 1958, I had stated that I would make a detailed statement regarding the revised estimates of the three steel plants. I am glad to say that at present I see no reason to revise the estimates for Rourkela and Durgapur given in December 1956 and of Bhilai last year. These are:

Rourkela Steel Plant	.. Rs. 170 crores
Bhilai Steel Plant	.. Rs. 131 crores
Durgapur Steel Plant	.. Rs. 138 crores

These are estimates for plant proper only and do not include townships, ore mines, etc.

It would not be correct to think that we are constantly revising the estimates. The original estimates which were merely project estimates differ in scope and significance in regard to each other. Thus the Russian project estimate was virtually

a supplier's firm quotation for the plant and equipment proposed to be supplied from the Soviet Union. But the estimate of Indian cost was based on certain assumptions and was in no sense a quotation. In Durgapur, the initial estimate for plant and machinery to be imported from the United Kingdom was to be subject to an increase of not more than 5 per cent. in certain sections, in the final quotation. The figures for erection, civil engineering, shipping and transportation given in the original estimates were the contractor's preliminary estimates and ISCON had said that it was not possible to estimate these costs in detail in the time available.

In case of Rourkela, the estimates of expenditure both on plant and equipment and on civil engineering and erection was merely the Consultants' opinion of the likely costs and did not represent the offer of any suppliers.

After the main contracts for plant were concluded and we had a fair idea of the quantities of civil engineering work involved, the estimates were revised as I mentioned earlier. This has been the only occasion for such revision. These estimates consist broadly of four components: (i) cost of plant and equipment; (ii) cost of civil engineering; (iii) erection charges; and (iv) incidental charges like ocean freight, railway freight and handling charges.

In the contracts concluded for plant and equipment for the Rourkela and Durgapur steel works, the prices have been settled and they are subject only to escalation on account of changes in the costs of certain basic materials and wages. No allowance has been made for such escalation in the estimates. Civil engineering is generally on rates which are again subject to escalation on an agreed basis. Such escalation has not been taken into account in the estimates. As in all other projects of this nature,

the estimates of civil engineering costs are on assumed quantities of work and the actual quantities may differ from those assumed. For the other two components, the best estimates had been made on the experience of contractors and the Consulting Engineers. But payment is mostly on actual costs. Thus, at present, except for variations on account of escalation and on account of actual quantities of civil engineering and erection work, there are no known factors which call for any further revision of the estimates.

Although the capacity expressed in terms of crude steel is about the same for all the three projects, the nature of the plants differs considerably otherwise. Difference in technique and practice are also reflected in the weight of the machines used, the sizes of the motors provided, etc. The layout of the plants, the reserve capacities—it is the largest in the rolling mills of Rourkela—and the nature of ground conditions also account for differences in the cost of corresponding sections of the three plants. The products of the three plants will also differ. Rourkela plant will no doubt cost more, but it is to be remembered that the value of its products will also be comparatively higher.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION PUBLISHING AMENDMENT IN THE COPYRIGHT RULES, 1958

THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 73 of the Copyright Act, 1957, a copy of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Notification G.S.R. No. 267, dated the 22nd April, 1958, publishing an amendment in the Copyright Rules, 1958. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-696/58.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI B. N. DATAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy each of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs:—

- (i) Notification G.S.R. No. 250, dated the 11th April, 1958, publishing an amendment in the Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954.
- (ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 251, dated the 11th April, 1958, publishing an amendment in the Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-685/58 for (i) and (ii).]

- (iii) Notification G.S.R. No. 270, dated the 17th April, 1958, publishing an amendment in the All India Services (Leave) Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-720/58]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the sessions shown against each:

- (i) Statement No. Twentieth Session, II. 1958.
- (ii) Statement No. Nineteenth Session V. 1957.
- (iii) Statement No. Eighteenth Session, IX. 1957.
- (iv) Statement No. Seventeenth Session, XI. 1957.
- (v) Statement No. Thirteenth Session, XVI. 1956.

[See Appendix XXI, Annexures Nos. 28 to 32 for (i) to (v).]

**NOTIFICATION PUBLISHING ESTATE DUTY
(DISTRIBUTION) RULES, 1958**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Act, 1957, a copy of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification S.O. No. 327, dated the 18th March, 1958, publishing the Estate Duty (Distribution) Rules, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-686/58.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS
ACT, 1878**

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I also beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification G.S.R. No. 245, dated the 16th April, 1958, relating to the allowance of drawback in respect of duty-paid imported materials used in the manufacture of leather cloth. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-688/58.]

I also beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification G.S.R. No. 243, dated the 16th April, 1958, publishing the Customs and Central Excises Duties Drawback (Leather Cloth) Rules, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-687/58.]

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE
CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF
EDUCATION AND PROGRAMME
THEREOF**

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause (2) of paragraph 3

of the Government of India (Education, Health and Lands Department) Resolution No. F. 122-3/35-E, dated the 8th August, 1935, as amended, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among themselves to be a member of the Central Advisory Board of Education."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause (2) of paragraph 3 of the Government of India (Education, Health and Lands Department) Resolution No. F. 122-3/35-E, dated the 8th August, 1935, as amended, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member among themselves to be a member of the Central Advisory Board of Education."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the following dates have been fixed for receiving nominations and for holding election, if necessary, to the Central Advisory Board of Education:—

1. Number of members One to be elected.
2. Last date and time for receiving nominations, 8th May, 1958 (Up to 3 P.M.)
3. Last date and time for withdrawal of candidature, 9th May, 1958 (Up to 11 A.M.)
4. Date and time of election, 9th May, 1958 (Between 3 P.M. and 5-0 P.M.)
5. Place of election Room No. 29, Ground Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi.
6. Method of election Proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE
BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNO-
LOGY, KHARAGPUR, AND PRO-
GRAMME THEREOF**

**THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC
RESEARCH AND CULTURAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR):**
Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (h) of section 11 of the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Act, 1956, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among themselves to the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That in pursuance of clause (h) of section 11 of the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Act, 1956, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among themselves to the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur."

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): May I make a submission on this point? There are certain bodies like this to which the House selects one Member or two Members. In such cases, I think there should be mutual consultation between the various parties in this House so that representation is given to all sides, not only to the Government side but also to the Opposition. This can be done only when Government is agreeable to mutual consultation. We feel that whenever one seat is filled, that inevitably goes to the ruling party, that is, to the Government party and it does not generally go to any Member of the Opposition howsoever qualified he may be. This is not a very good convention; neither is it in keeping with the fine traditions that we are setting up in this House. Therefore, I would

request the Government to bear this thing in mind and hold mutual consultations whenever they have to fill up such places.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As a matter of fact, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, there are Members of the Opposition who are also returned to some of these committees.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Not for all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you want everywhere?

The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (h) of section 11 of the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Act, 1956, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among themselves to the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the following dates have been fixed for receiving nominations and for holding election, if necessary, to the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur:

1. Number of members to be elected. One
2. Last date and time for receiving nominations. 8th May, 1958 (Up to 3 P.M.).
3. Last date and time for withdrawal of candidature. 9th May, 1958 (Up to 11 A.M.).
4. Date and time of election. 9th May, 1958 (Between 3 P.M. and 5 P.M.).
5. Place of election. Room No. 29, Ground Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi.
6. Method of election. Proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

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.
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 nutrition, 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 have 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. Chairman, 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 hands 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, condemning 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. You 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 ~~use~~ clause 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 तरक्की 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 कब 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 कुटई 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 मुप्त 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 चाहिये, 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 पैडी 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 गवर्नमेण्ट 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 पैडी 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 पैडी कूटी जाती हो, यानी हैन्ड-पाउंडिंग से आज भी इस देश में बहुत से प्रान्तों में ७०, ८६ और ९७ टका पैडी 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 मालूमात 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.)

(श. 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?

श. 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 पहुंच 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, १६।५ लाख टन ही चावल मंगाना पड़ेगा और इससे दो अड़ाई 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 स्थान 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 बिटैमिंस हैं, वे रह जाते हैं और मिल पालिशिंग और मिलिंग में वे खत्म हो जाते हैं । ७५ परसेंट थियामाइन (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 मिल्ने हैं, 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 संचना चाहिये था । दूसरी बात न्यू मिल्स की है कि इस बिल में लिखा हुआ है कि 'सब्सटेंशियल अनएम्प्लायमेंट' होता हो तो नई मिल् 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 अख्तियार 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 जमाने में यह राइस मिलों की बीमारी बढ़ी । कंट्रोल से पहले हैंड-पाउंडिंग चावल ही अधिक इस देश में होता था, परन्तु कंट्रोल के जमाने में, उस ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के

जमाने में, बहुत सी गैर बातें हुईं 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-शेलर और सब टाइप की मिलें बन्द कर दी थीं। वे किसी को इजाजत नहीं देने 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 बचत हो सकती है। और न्यूट्रिशन वैल्यू को भी वे पहचानते थे।

आखिर 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 food-stuffs of ours to be depleted of its precious nourishing element."

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

आपको पता होगा कि इस हैड-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

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 पहिले पास हुआ था। अब आप इस बिल का उद्देश्य तो बतलाते अनएम्प्लायमेंट कम करना, और दूसरा उद्देश्य आप बतलाते हैं हैड-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 कहाँ से अनएम्प्लायमेंट आपक 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 आफिसर्स लाइसेंस दिया करते हैं। इस निगाह से इस हलर टाइप मशीन को तो आपको बिल्कुल ही बन्द करना था, वह आपने नहीं किया। पुरानी मिल्स को आप कम करने 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 कोन भी बात की जिससे आपने हैड-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 धोखे की टट्टी। इसमें कोई

[श्री देवकीनन्दन नाथयण]

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 पंदा होता है—पर, जैसा कि मैंने गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ की बात कही, या फिलीपाइंस में जो १५ एशियाटिक नेशंस की कॉन्फ्रेंस 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 अनएम्प्लायमेंट की निगाह से, अधिक चावल की पैदाइश की दृष्टि से और न्युट्रिशन की निगाह से, हैंड-माउंडिंग 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)
پروڈیوس : مسٹر ڈپٹی چیئرمین
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 ہیلتھ پروڈنگ کو
ترقی دینے کے لئے اس کو اور بڑھانے کے
لئے اس کے ذریعہ سے روئل ایریا میں
لوگوں کو روزگار دینے کے لئے یہ بل پیش
کیا گیا ہے۔ مگر جب میں نے اس
کے اسٹیٹمنٹ آف آبجیکٹس اینڈ
ریژنل 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."

اس سے اندازہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ جو سیلنٹی میٹ اس کے پیچھے ہے وہ واقعی وہی ہے جو کہ میں نے پہلے عرض کیا - مگر بل کر پڑھنے کے بعد اسی مقصد معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ نئی رائس مائن بھی کھولنے کا مقصد ہے اور وہ کیوں ہے - وہ اس لئے ہے کہ حکومت یہ چاہتی ہے کہ سرباس مارکیٹ ایبل رائس ملے تاکہ آرہن اریہ کے جو لوگ ہیں ان کو وہ دیا جاسکے - میں نہایت ادب سے عرض کروں گا کہ اگر حکومت کا مقصد واقعی ہندوستان کے دیہات میں بسنے والوں کی مدد کرنا ہے - اگ ان کی حالت کو سدھارنا ہے - اگر ان کو روزگار دینا ہے تو نئی رائس مینیں کھولنے کی اجازت دینے کی کوئی امپارٹمنٹس نہیں ہوتی - میں اس نتیجہ پر اس وجہ سے پہنچا ہوں کیونکہ اس بل کے سیکشن 5 اور 9 کو جذبات دہیتی چیرمیں صاحب آپ دیکھیں تو اس میں یہ صاف لکھا ہوا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ نئی رائس مل کھولنے کے لئے پرمٹ دیگی -

رائس ملاگ کمپنی نے نہایت غور کے بعد نہایت چھان بین کے بعد کچھ اپنی ریکمینڈیشنس کیں جو کہ میرے آریبل منسٹر نے پڑھ کر سدائی بھی ہیں - لیکن تعجب ہے - میں یہ نہیں سمجھ پایا ہوں کہ آخر کار اس کی سب سے امپارٹمنٹ ضروری اہم جو ریکمینڈیشن ہے اس کو حکومت

نے کیوں نہیں مانا - اس کی سب سے امپارٹمنٹ ریکمینڈیشن ہے کہ نئی رائس مل نہ کھولی جائیں اس وجہ سے کہ اگر نئی رائس مائن کھولی جائیگی تو ایمپلائمنٹ کے اوپر اثر پڑیگا - دوسری بات میں نہایت ادب سے انریبل منسٹر سے دریافت کرنا چاہوں گا کہ کمیٹی کے ریکمینڈیشن میں یہ بھی لکھا ہوا ہے کہ ایک جو موجودہ رائس مائن ہیں ان میں کام کا وقت چھ گھنٹے سے زیادہ کا نہ ہو - غالباً یہ ان کی ریکمینڈیشن بہت ہی مناسب اور بہت ہی تھوڑی ہے اس لئے کہ ہلوگ جو سماج واد میں یقین رکھتے ہیں جو سوشلزم میں یقین رکھتے ہیں ان کا یہ عقیدہ ہے کہ اس اصول کو مانتے ہیں کہ جو شخص محنت کرنے والا مشقت کرنے والا ہو اس سے جتنی کم سے کم محنت اور مشقت لی جائے اسے جتنا زیادہ سے زیادہ موقع دیا جائے کہ وہ زندگی کے دوسرے اچھے شعبوں میں اپنا وقت گزار سکے تو سوسائٹی کے لئے وہ اتنا ہی بہتر ہوگا مگر حکومت نے خاص کر کے اس ریکمینڈیشن کو نہیں مانا ہے - غالباً حکومت کا یہ کہنا ہے کہ اگر یہ چھ گھنٹے کا کی پابندی لگا دی جائے تو کمیشن لگا دیا جائے تو یہ جو مائن ہیں وہ اکانامک طریقہ کے اوپر کام نہیں کر سکیں گی اور اس کا ایمپلائمنٹ پر بھی اثر پڑیگا - دہیتی چیرمیں صاحب میں نہایت ادب سے عرض کروں گا کہ

[شری فریدالحق انصاری]

اگر میرے آنریبل منسٹر صاحب جو موجودہ رائس ملیں بہار میں ہیں ، آندھرا میں ہیں اور جو دوسری جگہوں میں ہیں ان میں جا کر دیکھیں تو پتہ چلیگا کہ وہ ملیں قریب صبح سے لیکر شام تک کام کرتی ہیں اور اس میں بھجڑے مزدور حد سے زیادہ محنت اور مشقت کرتے ہیں - تو اگر چہ گھنٹے کا دسترخشن لگا دیا جائے تو کم سے کم محنت اور مشقت کرنے والوں کے جسم پر کچھ کم بوجھ پڑیگا اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ یہ بھی ہے کہ اگر وہ ملیں چہ گھنٹے کام کریںگی تو ممکن ہے کہ زیادہ دنوں تک ان کو کام کرنا پڑے اور وہ زیادہ دنوں تک کام کریںگی تو زیادہ لوگوں کو روزگار ملیگا - اس وجہ سے میں عرض کروں گا کہ آنریبل منسٹر کو اس طرف ضرور دھیان دینا چاہئے اور کام کے وقت کے اوپر کوئی دسترخشن ضرور لگانا چاہئے -

اس بل میں میں دیکھتا ہوں—جیسے کہ اور بلوں میں دیکھتا ہوں—کہ زیادہ تو پاور، طاقت سینٹر میں دھنچتی ہوئی چلی آ رہی ہے - قابلی چیمبر میں صاحب یہ جو طریقہ ہے یہ جو انداز ہے اس سے تو یہی ہونیوالا ہے کہ آہستہ آہستہ سینٹر میں سب سے زیادہ طاقت آجائیگی اور سینٹر سب سے زیادہ پاورفل ہو جائیگا اور پاور اور اتھاریتی کا کنسٹرکشن سینٹر میں

ہو جائیگا - مجھے تو دیکھ کر تعجب ہوا کہ اس بل میں سیکشن ۱۸ جو ہے اس میں تو بہت ہی زیادہ پاور سینٹر کو دیدی گئی ہے - یہاں تک پاور دیدی گئی ہے کہ سینٹرل گورنمنٹ اگر چاہے تو جو نئی ملیں ہوں یا جو الیکٹریسیٹی ملیں ہوں ان پر اس بل کے چہ کل پراویزنس ہیں وہ لاگو نہ ہوں یا کچھ پراویزنس لاگو نہ ہوں - میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ اگر مقصد یہ ہے کہ اس بل کے ذریعہ سے ہیڈڈ پاورنگ رائس کی انڈسٹری کو ترقی دینا ہے اس کو فروغ دینا ہے تو پھر اس پراویزن کی کیا ضرورت تھی کہ سینٹر اگر چاہے تو کسی مل کو اس بل کے پراویزنس سے بالکل سبکدوش کر سکتی ہے - میں عرض کروں گا کہ یہ تو اس میں نہایت ہی خطرناک پراویزن ہے - میں یہ بھی عرض کروں گا کہ اس میں اگر کوئی تبدیلی ہو سکے تو کرنا چاہیئے - مجھ سے پہلے مجھ سے قبل جو دوست بولے ان سے میں بالکل اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ آج کے ہندوستان میں جبکہ حکومت کا یہ مقصد ہے اور ہمارے اپوزیشن کا یہ مقصد ہے کہ اس آبادی کو زیادہ سے زیادہ فائدہ پہونچایا جائے جس کی اکثریت ہے جو آبادی کہ محنت اور مشقت کر کے پیداوار کرتی ہے تو پھر میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ اس قسم کے لیجسلیشنس کیوں لائے جاتے ہیں جس کے سبب سے ان کے اوپر ایک

چوت پرتی ہے۔ لیجسلیشن نو اس قسم کا ہونا چاہئے جس میں کہ درول ایریا کے جو لوگ ہیں ان کو فائدہ پہونچے ان کی آمدنی بڑھے ان کو ایمپلائمنٹ ملے۔ نہ کہ اس قسم کے لیجسلیشن ہونے چاہئیں جس میں کہ ان کے جہان تک ایمپلائمنٹ کا سوال ہے وہ بھی دے اور جہاں تک ان کی محنت اور مشقت کا سوال ہے وہ بھی قائم رہے اور اس کا فائدہ دوسروں کو جائے چاہے وہ چھوٹے ہی نوچ کھسوت کرنے والے ہوں چاہے وہ چھوٹے ہی قسم کے ایکسپلائٹیشن کرنے والے ہوں۔ مگر اصلی مقصد جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا جو ہماری گورنمنٹ کا ہونا چاہئے کہ درول ایریا کو، ماسپیو کو، عرام کو فائدہ پہونچایا جائے اس کو پورا کرنے کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ چاہے جس قسم کا بھی ایکسپلائٹیشن ہو، چاہے جس قسم کی بھی نوچ کھسوت ہو اس کو روکا جائے اور اس کے مدنظر میں عرض کروں گا کہ یہ ضروری ہے کہ نئے مل بالکل نہ کھولے جائیں۔ جو ریکمینڈیشنز رائس ملنگ کمیٹی کی ہیں جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب میں سمجھتا ہوں نہایت ٹھیک اور نہایت درست ہیں ان پر گورنمنٹ کو غور کرنا چاہئے۔

آخری چیز یہ ہے کہ مجھے تعجب ہوتا ہے کہ رائس ملنگ کمیٹی کی رپورٹ سنہ ۵۵ میں پیش ہوئی۔

آج مئی سنہ ۵۸ ہے۔ میں پوچھنا چاہوں گا اپنے قابل وزیر سے کہ کیا سبب ہے کہ انڈی ڈیر کے بعد اتنی ضروری چیز کے لئے بل لایا گیا آج۔ کل ہی ہم نے دیکھا کہ مائننگ ایمپلائمنٹ بل صرف چار مہینے کے بعد اس ہاؤس کے سامنے پیش ہو گیا اور یہ اتنا ضروری بل اتنے دنوں کے بعد پیش ہوا۔

تو ان وجوہات کی بنا پر گر مجھے اس بل سے پوری تسکین و تسلی نہیں ہوتی ہے پھر بھی چونکہ اتنا بھی گورنمنٹ لائی ہے اس لئے میں اسے ٹھیک سمجھتا ہوں اور امید کرتا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ بہت ہی جلد ایک ایسا بل لائیگی جس سے یہ تمام خرابیاں دور ہو جائیں۔

† [श्री फरीदुलहक अंसारी (उत्तर प्रदेश)
मिस्टर डिप्टी चियरमैन, यह बिल जो आज इस हाउस के सामने पेश है, उसके जाहिरी मकसद से मुझे बिल्कुल इतफाक है। म यह समझता था कि वाकई हैड-पाउंडिंग को तरक्की देने के लिए, इसको और बढ़ाने के लिए, इसके जरिया से रूरल एरिया में लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए यह बिल पेश किया गया है। मगर जब मैंने इसके स्टेटमेंट ऑफ ओब्जेक्ट एंड रीजन्स को पढ़ा, तो उसमें लिखा हुआ मिला कि इसका मकसद है :

"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,...."

† [] Hindi Transliteration.

[श्री फरीदुलहक अंसारी]

इससे इन्साज़ा यह होता है कि जो सेंटि-
मेंट इसके पीछे हैं वह तो वाकई वही हैं जो कि
मैंने पहले अर्ज किया। मगर बिल को पढ़ने के
बाद असली मकसद मालूम होता है कि नई
राइस मिले भी खोलने का मकसद है और वह
क्यों है। वह इसलिए है कि हकूमत यह चाहती
है कि सरप्लस मारकिटेबिल राइस मिले,
ताकि अरबन एरिया के जो लोग हैं उनको
वह दिया जा सके। मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज
करूंगा कि अगर हकूमत का मकसद वाकई
हिन्दुस्तान के देहात में बसने वालों की मदद
करना है, अगर उनकी हालत को सुधारना है,
अगर उनको रोजगार देना है, तो नई राइस
मिले खोलने की इजाज़त देने की कोई
इम्पोर्टेंस नहीं होती। मैं इस नतीजे पर इस
वजह से पहुंचा हूं, क्योंकि इस बिल के सेक्शन
५ और ६ को जनाब डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब
आप देखें तो उसमें यह साफ लिखा हुआ है कि
गवर्नमेंट नई राइस मिलें खोलने के लिये
परमिट देगी।

राइस मिलिंग कमेटी ने निहायत गौर
के बाद, निहायत छानबीन के बाद, कुछ अपनी
रिकमेंडेशन की, जो कि मेरे आनरेबिल
मिनिस्टर ने पढ़ कर सुनाई भी है, लेकिन
ताज्जुब है मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया हूं कि आखिर-
कार इसकी सब से इम्पोर्टेंट, जरूरी, अहम जो
रिकमेंडेशन है, उसको हकूमत ने क्यों नहीं
माना। इस की सब से इम्पोर्टेंट रिकमेंडेशन
है कि नई राइस मिल न खोली जायें। इस
वजह से कि अगर नई राइस मिल खोली
जायेंगी, तो एम्प्लायमेंट के ऊपर असर पड़ेगा।
दूसरी बात मैं निहायत अदब से आनरेबिल
मिनिस्टर से दरियापत करना चाहता हूं
कि कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशन में यह भी लिखा
हुआ है कि अब तक जो मौजूदा राइस मिलें हैं,
उन में काम का वक्त ६ घंटे से ज्यादा का न
हो। गालिबन यह उनकी रिकमेंडेशन भी
बहुत ही मुनासिब और बहुत ही ठीक है,
इसलिये कि हम लोग, जो समाजवाद में यकीन

रखते हैं, जो सोशलिज्म में यकीन रखते हैं,
उनका यह अकीदा है, वह इस उसूल को मानते
हैं कि जो शक्स् मेहनत करने वाला हो,
मुशक्कत करने वाला हो, उससे जितने कम
से कम मेहनत और मुशक्कत ली जाये, उसे
जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा मौका दिया जाये कि
जिन्दगी के दूसरे अच्छे शोबों में अपना वक्त
गुजार सके, तो वह सोसाइटी के लिये उतना
ही बेहतर होगा; मगर हकूमत ने खास कर के
इस रिकमेंडेशन को नहीं माना है। गालिबन
हकूमत का यह कहना है कि अगर यह ६
घंटे काम की पाबन्दी लगा दी जाये, रैस्ट्रक्शन
लगा दिया जाये, तो यह जो मिलें हैं वह एको-
नोमिक तरीका के ऊपर काम नहीं कर सकेंगी
और उसका एम्प्लायमेंट के ऊपर भी असर
पड़ेगा। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं निहायत
अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर मेरे आनरेबिल
मिनिस्टर साहब, जो मौजूदा राइस मिलें
बिहार में हैं, आन्ध्र में हैं और जो दूसरी
जगहों में हैं, उनमें जा करके देखें तो पता चलेगा
कि वह मिलें करीब करीब सुबह से लेकर
शाम तक काम करती हैं और उसमें बेचारे
मजदूर हद से ज्यादा मेहनत और मुशक्कत
करते हैं। तो अगर ६ घंटे का रैस्ट्रक्शन
लगा दिया जाये, तो कम से कम मेहनत और
मुशक्कत करने वालों के जिस्म पर कुछ बोझ
कम पड़ेगा और उसके साथ साथ यह भी है कि
अगर वह मिलें ६ घंटे काम करेंगी, तो मुमकिन
है कि ज्यादा दिनों तक उनको काम करना पड़े
और अगर वह ज्यादा दिन तक काम करेंगी,
तो ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। इस
वजह से मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर
को इस तरफ जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिये और
काम के वक्त के ऊपर कोई रैस्ट्रक्शन जरूर
लगाना चाहिये।

इस बिल में मैं देखता हूं, जैसा कि और
बिलों में देखता हूं कि ज्यादातर पावर,
ताकत सेंटर में खिचती हुई चली आ रही है।
डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, यह जो तरीका है,
यह जो अन्दाज़ है, उससे तो यही होने वाला

है कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता सेन्टर में सब से ज्यादा ताकत आ जायेगी और सेन्टर सब से ज्यादा पावरफुल हो जायेगा और पावर और अथारिटी का कन्सन्ट्रेशन सेन्टर में हो जायेगा। मुझे तो देख करके ताज्जुब हुआ कि इस बिल में सेक्शन १८ जो है, उसमें तो बहुत ही ज्यादा पावर सेन्टर को दे दी गई है। यहां तक पावर दे दी गई है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अगर चाहे, तो जो नई मिलें हों या जो एक्जिस्टिंग मिलें हों, उन पर इस बिल के जो कुल प्रोविजन्स हैं, वह लागू न हों या कुछ प्रोविजन्स लागू न हों। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अगर मकसद यह है कि इस बिल के जरिये से हैड-पार्टिडिंग राइस की इंडस्ट्री को तरकी देना है, उसको फरोग देना है, तो फिर इस प्रार्थना की क्या जरूरत थी कि सेन्टर अगर चाहे तो किसी मिल को इस बिल के प्रोविजन से बिल्कुल सुबकदोष कर सकती है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह तो इस में निहायत ही खतरनाक प्रोविजन है। मैं यह भी अर्ज करूंगा कि इस में अगर कोई तबदीली हो सके तो करना चाहिये। मुझ से पहले, मुझ से कबल जो दोस्त बोले, उन से मैं बिल्कुल इत्तिफाक करता हूं कि आज के हिन्दुस्तान में, जब कि हुकूमत का यह मकसद है और हमारे अपोजीशन का यह मकसद है कि इम आबादी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचाया जाये, जिस की अक्सरियत है, जो आबादी कि मेहनत और मुशक्कत कर के पैदावार करती है, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस किस्म के लेजिस्लेशन क्यों लाये जाते हैं, जिसके सबब से उनके ऊपर एक चोट पड़ती है। लेजिस्लेशन तो इस किस्म का होना चाहिये, जिसमें कि रूल एरिया के जो लोग हैं, उन को फायदा पहुंचे, उन की आमदनी बड़े, उन को एम्प्लायमेंट मिले, न कि इस किस्म के लेजिस्लेशन होने चाहियें जिसमें कि उनके, जहां तक एम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है, वह भी रुके और जहां तक उन की मेहनत और मुशक्कत का सवाल है, वह भी कायम रहे और उस का फायदा दूसरों को जाये। चाहे वह छोटे ही नौच खसोट करने वाले

हों, चाहे वह छोटे ही किस्म के एक्सप्लायटेशन करने वाले हों; मगर असली मकसद जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया, जो हमारी गवर्नमेंट का होना चाहिये कि रूल एरिया को, मासिज को, अवाम को फायदा पहुंचाया जाये; इसको पूरा करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि चाहे जिस किस्म की भी एक्सप्लायटेशन हो, चाहे जिस किस्म की भी नौच खसोट हो, उसको रोका जाये और उस के मद्दे नजर में अर्ज करूंगा कि यह जरूरी है कि नये मिल बिल्कुल न बोले जायें। जो रिकमेंडेशन्स राइस मिलिंग कमेटी के हैं, जनाब डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहिब, मैं समझता हूं, निहायत ठीक और निहायत दुस्त हैं। इन पर गवर्नमेंट को गौर करना चाहिये।

आखिरी चीज यह है कि मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि राइस मिलिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सन् ५५ में पेश हुई। आज मई सन् ५८ है। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा, अपने काबिल वजीर से कि क्या सबब है कि इतनी देर के बाद इतनी जरूरी चीज के लिये बिल लाया गया आज। कल ही हम ने देखा कि माईनिंग ऐमेंडमेंट बिल सिर्फ चार महीने के बाद इस हाउस के सामने पेश हो गया और यह इतना जरूरी बिल इतने दिनों के बाद पेश हुआ।

तो इन वजूहात की बिना पर, गो मुझे इस बिल से पूरी तसकीन व तसल्ली नहीं होती है, फिर भी क्योंकि इतना भी गवर्नमेंट लाई है, इसलिये मैं इसे ठीक समझता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट बहुत ही जल्द एक ऐसा बिल लायेगी, जिस से यह तमाम खराबियां दूर हो जायेंगी।]

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, this is a simple measure. This Bill ought to have come to this House long ago. The Report of the Rice Milling Committee was submitted as far back as 1955 but this Bill comes only in 1958. I have a few observations to make on the Bill. It is a poor man's Bill. Right from the beginning of our Swaraj

[Shri V. C. Kesava Rao.]

movement, Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation, has been telling us that work should be given to the rural people. Sir, you are aware that in the villages mostly agricultural labour will have work only for six months in a year. Sir, by controlling these rice mills I think we will be doing justice to the cause of these people. The rural people have no work for six months in a year and they will welcome this work of hand-pounding of rice. Though they do little of hand-pounding, there will be work for the remaining period of the year. Sir, it has become the fashion of the day to eat double polished rice. We are going back from the rules of health and everybody now wants to eat white rice, double polished and polished three times. Nobody cares as to how much of bran is wasted, how much of energy is thrown away by this milling. I think, Sir, Government have brought forward this Bill to control the rice mills in the country. I have a doubt about the control of these rice mills. The present set-up of the control by the States of these rice mills is all right. Though it is said in this Bill that there will not be much expenditure to be incurred by the Central Government, I am afraid that they will have to set up a large establishment for controlling these rice mills. Nowadays, every village has got one or two rice mills and we have to control these mills. By having one licensing officer or a tribunal for the whole of the State, I do not think it will be possible for us to serve the whole country. The present set-up is that the revenue officials are controlling these things, especially the mills and other things, and so, that would have to be continued, but the Central Government has to take over from the States and I think that there will be large expenditure on this account, and in these days when we are thinking of economy, I do not know, Sir, how this will affect the exchequer of the country.

As regards the registration of mills, of course, it is stated in the Bill that

there will be some restrictions on licensing. I would have been happier if it had been said that only the mills which are working now will be allowed to continue and that no new mills will be allowed to come up. We know, Sir, that the Khadi Board has been doing useful work. It is encouraging cottage industries like hand-pounding, etc., and societies have been formed in the villages and towns. The people are going back and are eating hand-pounded rice. I am surprised to see my hon. friends opposite opposing this Bill and saying that the hand-pounded rice will not satisfy the people. Hand-pounded rice may be a little dark but the hon. Member has not cared to tell us about the vitamin content in the hand-pounded rice. Those people who speak here and there loudly and oppose every legislation here say that their party is the poor man's party. This is a poor man's Bill and I do not know how by opposing this Bill and by telling the people that hand-pounded rice should not be taken, they are going to help the poor people. I wonder whether they are helping the capitalists instead of the poor people. My hon. friend, Mr Deokinandan Narayan was telling us that about 65 per cent. of the villagers are depending upon hand-pounding. I know, Sir, that in the villages apart from men, it is mostly the women who are employed in this kind of work. When the ploughing and transplantation seasons are over, women will not have any work and it is then that they undertake this work so that throughout the year they may have some work to do and earn some money. In that way, we are going to help the millions of unemployed people in the villages, the agricultural labourers who do not get work throughout the year. They will derive benefit from this measure. I really congratulate the Government for having brought forward this Bill.

Sir, the hon. Minister also told us that regulation was more important than control. When we are growing more paddy, if the mills are properly regulated and controlled, I think we will be able to give employment to

so many people. As regards the creation of jobs after the Bill comes into operation, according to this Bill there is not much to create. Still, to control these mills in the villages, in every village and every town, I think a large number of hands will be necessary. I do hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter and see much expenditure is not incurred after the passing of this Bill, and actually introducing it in the country.

In conclusion, I would only like to say that I support this Bill and I hope that it will become an Act very soon and it will help the unemployed people.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: It is not going to do anything of that sort.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: The hon. Member need not be so pessimistic.

SHRI D. P. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I wish to approach this Bill from two particular points of view. The first point is whether we in this country believe in decentralising our economy. The second point of view is whether the small-scale sector is intended to be retained as a permanent feature of our economy. I submit that from the point of view of the decentralisation of our economy, it is absolutely necessary that a certain sector of our economy, particularly that which concerns food and raiment, is decentralised. So far as this particular Bill is concerned, I have a suspicion that, although the intention apparently seems to be to give encouragement to the hand-pounding of rice, the real purpose may be that new rice mills are started in large numbers and this industry of hand-pounding, which is fairly wide-spread, instead of receiving encouragement may receive a setback. The hon. Minister himself admitted that hand-pounding of rice has received a setback. I do not see why it should have received a setback if the policy of the Government was to encourage it. Already in our country we get rice by hand-pounding, to the extent of 60 to 70 per cent. as

has been admitted in this House. If we can get rice to the extent of 60 to 70 per cent. as a result of hand-pounding, I do not see why more and more of rice cannot be had as a result of hand-pounding. It has been admitted in this House that, from all points of view, from the point of view of yield, from the point of view of nutrition and also from the point of view of preventing the import of rice, it is desirable that more and more rice should be had as a result of hand-pounding and not by operating our mills. I would personally have liked if this Bill had dealt only with the existing mills as they are. If this Bill had confined itself only to those mills which are operating and also those which have become defunct, and said that certain conditions should be imposed on their working, I would have had no objection. Actually I would have been very much satisfied. After all money has been invested in all these mills. Even in the defunct mills money has been invested. So all these mills naturally ought to be allowed to operate, considering our resources and all that, but under certain conditions. But this Bill provides for the opening of new mills. Therefore, it seems to me that the idea is not so much to give encouragement to hand-pounding as to the opening of new rice mills.

There is another point of view from which I wish to deal with this Bill and that is this. In our economy, do we intend to have these small-scale industries as a permanent feature of our economy? If we intend to have them as a permanent feature, as a sector which should co-exist with the other sectors of our economy, then I submit that we must be generous in our treatment, in the treatment that we mete out to the small-scale industries. The impression should not gain ground in our country that we are only paying lip sympathy to the small-scale industries, that the small-scale industry, whether it is hand-pounding of rice or some other industry, is only there as a temporary feature of our economy and after some time it will be wound up to give place to the other

[Shri D. P. Singh.]
sector of bigger industries. That impression must not be created in our country.

The argument has been advanced that we are having more and more paddy and the production of paddy is increasing in our country; therefore, possibly hand-pounding may not be able to cope with that increase. I submit that the increase has been very small, almost infinitesimal in my opinion. From the year 1949-50 to 1956-57 there has been an increase of only about 7 million tons, if I have been able to collect the figures correctly. So this increase is not very big and this increase can fully be absorbed by hand-pounding rice centres.

So the only point of view that I have really to emphasise is that we should really start as many hand-pounding centres as possible in this country. Of course, I don't think the Government is going to withdraw this Bill or do anything of that kind. But I personally feel that this Bill will not promote the hand-pounding industry. It will not promote the sector of the small-scale industries and therefore, from almost any point of view, this is a Bill which will not be conducive to the good of our country.

श्री ना० र० मल्कानी (नाम निर्देशित) :
उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन मेरे दिल में खुशी नहीं है ।
अगर आप कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी में कहूँ—
हिन्दी, मैं समझता हूँ. . .

If the hon. Minister wants, I will talk in English.

I welcome this Bill but with mixed feelings, and the reason is, as my hon. friend Shri Deokinandan Narayan has said, that this Bill is a belated one and I cannot understand why all this delay was caused in putting the Bill before the House. At first the Planning Commission talked of it in very very clear and emphatic terms, as was read out by Shri Narayan, and later a committee was appointed, and it

reported in nine months. But for years it was hanging fire and I don't understand why. And when it has come, it has come in this form which to my mind is only paying lip service to hand-pounding, for it really undermines the industry of hand-pounding which to my mind is far more important than even khadi. I say this because 80 to 90 per cent. of rice is hand-pounded. It is 70 per cent. in most provinces, and in some it is even as much as 80 per cent. and more. But it is not so with regard to cloth. With regard to cloth 90 per cent. is from the mills and only 10 per cent. is produced otherwise. So as a village industry, to my mind, this is very much more important than even khadi which to me is a matter of faith and I have been wearing it for years together.

Another thing which weighs in my mind is this. The Government seems to be hesitating all the time. It does not know where to stand. It appointed a committee and that committee made nine important recommendations.

And the most important 3 P.M. recommendations were rejected out of hand. One was that the programme of eliminating mills should be phased and it was emphatic. The programme was that huller mills should be eliminated within one year and sheller mills within five years. It was very clear, very emphatic and it was an official committee where there were no Malkanis and no Deokinandanjis. It was an official committee and its findings were unanimous; its findings were important and its findings were based upon what we have been thinking off and on for the last 20 to 25 years, what Gandhiji was telling us. This was rejected out of hand. It was also recommended that no new rice mill should be allowed to be set up and expansion of the capacity of the existing mills should not be permitted. I am sorry I got mixed up myself. This recommendation, Sir, has been kept but it has been slightly undermined, quietly undermined, and I would say, not in a very fair manner. Then there is a third recommendation that a cess may

be levied on paddy milled by rice mills but this has also been rejected. These are the three most important recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee. There are nine of them, some of them important, some of them not so important, but these are the most important and vital recommendations. They have all been rejected here.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY (Bombay): The Bill does not reject it; it is the Government which rejects it.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Thank you very much. Sir, I can understand that the Committee decided hastily though it will require a good deal of pleading by great advocates to convince me of it because all my life I have been convinced that these things are right and the other things are wrong. The Planning Commission, Gandhiji and all the great public thinkers have been saying the same thing for the last 25 years. When we come to the other Committee which was appointed recently, the Committee known as the Village and Small-Scale Industries Committee appointed by the Planning Commission and consisting of professors—not Congressmen at all; not Gandhites, not one of them as far as I know—all professors and some officials, they also made recommendations and those recommendations were rejected, to my mind, by the hon. Minister.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: Why are you worried about being a Gandhian?

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Because the Gandhian knows where he stands, or should know where he stands, and fights for it. All other people do not know so much. You find here even the recommendations of that Committee have been diluted. This Committee, however, said one thing very clearly that the existing mills should not be touched and it was a widespread recommendation including all kinds of mills. The existing mills should not be touched; I agree with it, but the Committee also said that a

cess must be imposed. It said also that when new mills are opened, there had to be a proviso and the proviso was that they will provide facilities for quick conversion of paddy into rice. It also said that their elimination might not only disturb the rice supply position but also have other adverse effects. So they wanted adequate supply of rice and convenience for conversion of paddy into rice quickly. Only then they said that new mills may be allowed. Even this recommendation has not been accepted by the Government. Sir, the Government then issued a notification in the Gazette dated 13th July. It was an announcement by Government and that also does not hold good when you come to the Bill. There it is said very clearly that there should be no new mill unless it be to ensure adequate supplies. All right; quite good, but they say here very very clearly that in case it is decided by the State Governments concerned to allow any new mill to be set up, preference should be given to sheller mills. Where is it in this Bill? And without that it is an empty Bill. It is almost a hoax if I may say so and if you will permit me the use of this unparliamentary word. The existing rice hullers shellers and combined sheller-huller mills are allowed to continue to function.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: Please see page 3 line 12 of the Bill and sub-clause (3) of clause 6 where it is very clearly stated. The intention obviously is not to have a huller type of mill.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Let that intention be made clear. It is not clear to me. It may be clear to a subtle lawyer. It is not clear to a simple common man like me. Of course in an indirect way it is said there that when you apply for a licence for a new mill you must specify the type and kind of mill but it does not say that no huller mill would be given licence. I wish that a simple ordinary straightforward answer must be given to a straightforward question.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: Your complaint is against the Government, not against the Bill.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Very good, Sir. Therefore my plea is that the Government must stand somewhere firmly in a clear manner. Even in its own announcement as given in this Gazette order dated 13th July it does not do so.

When you come to the Bill itself, it appears to me to be rather a weak Bill. It is a weak Bill because it allows new mills to be opened, I won't say indiscriminately, but it allows new mills to be opened. It does not discriminate between a big mill, a small mill, a huller mill, a sheller mill or any other kind of mill. It does not do so; it does not even say that only for ensuring an adequate supply of rice a new mill will be opened. As a matter of fact, Sir, the Planning Commission was very clear about it and in its Report it says that no new mills should be opened except where it is absolutely essential in the public interest and in very special circumstances. And the Report of the Village and Small-scale Industries Committee also says: "to ensure that the increased production of paddy is processed almost entirely by hand-pounding equipment". Both the Planning Commission and its Report, this Committee and its Report and the Rice Milling Committee and its Report are perfectly clear about certain matters and those certain matters are that the mills should be eliminated in a phased manner and that no new mills should be allowed, and when they are allowed they must be allowed only in very special circumstances and in public interest and not simply to expand the mill sector.

Sir, I do not wish to go into the question of hand-pounding *versus* mill. It is quite clear that hand-pounding has several advantages. About khadi I may have doubts and you may have doubts; many of us have doubts about the price, about the quality and what not; about the quantity, whether we

can produce so much quantity of khadi or Ambar khadi in a particular time, whether it can be cheap so as to dispense with what we call subsidy and so on. As I have said, many have doubts that it is expensive. I am wearing khadi of only 15 to 20 counts all my life, but with regard to hand-pounding there is no doubt in my mind that the quality is superior; it is more nutritious. (*Time bell rings.*) Sir, I am the real mover of the amendment and I must have a little more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are five more speakers and the overall time is limited.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: When I move the amendment I must have the right to speak. When Deokinandanji spoke. . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you that there are five more speakers and the time is limited.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Sir, I do not wish to go into all those details, because to me it is perfectly clear that it is more nutritious. It is more economical and cheaper because the recovery of grain, as my friend said, is 3 to 5 per cent. more than that in mills generally and 10 per cent. more than that in the huller type of mills. That is there. Also the employment potential is much more here than in mills; it is quite clear. I do not wish to go into all that and waste your time, but I do wish to say that some of the phrases used in this Bill are, to my mind, not correct. I find in this Gazette Order where a quotation is given from this Committee's Report, they say like this, that the rice mills—by that they mean the rural rice mills—have now become an integral part of the rural economy. These are the words used: "The rice mills have now become an integral part of the rural economy". But the Karve Report says: "We consider that hand-pounding of rice should be treated as an integral part of the village economy

for the purpose of meeting the domestic and local demands". We have not only borrowed these words from the Karve Committee, but have thoroughly misused them. They do not say that the rice mills are an integral part of the village economy. They say that 'hand-pounding' is an integral part. When the rice mills become an integral part, they will be a superimposition upon the rural economy. They have been introduced in the rural areas only the other day and by Government under pressure always from important, influential people in the party, under pressure of the cities, under pressure maybe of an emergency. But they are not a natural part of the economy of the rural areas. They have grown only the other day. And I know from authoritative people that these have grown very rapidly in the South during the last five years simply because there are politically influential people in the party—and in all parties—who make their influence felt, so that these huller mills are being, to my mind, broadcasted all over the country. That has happened in a very short time. I do not mind if you allow the rice mill to get on with a sheller one, for it is a big mill and an expensive mill. It may not be touched. But I wish that the Government should make a very clear and straight answer to this question that the huller mills should no more be allowed. Personally, I would even say that the existing huller mills when they become old and obsolete should not be renewed at all, because in every way these huller mills are bad for the economy of the village, bad for the economy of the country. Also here you state that mills provide credit and storage facilities. It is not the huller mill which provides credit and storage. It is the big sheller mill which provides storage and credit. And, therefore, it is the huller mill which I want to be abolished and not the sheller necessarily. You also say 'for the purpose of ensuring adequate supplies', as I have read out just now to you. As a matter of fact, hand-pounding is so very widespread all over the country and in the villages you might say that any demand can be adequately

met, except when there is an emergency. Otherwise, even today you find that the production of rice is going up not all over the country, but in some areas only. And these are not new areas either. It is only intensive cultivation, which is known as Japanese cultivation, where there is more production and there are also hand-pounding methods devised in those very same areas. There are no new areas, mountains and forests, and such waste areas where it is necessary to put up these mills. . .

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: In the rice areas it is already there.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Not only rice cultivation but hand-pounding exists there already. To my mind that device is quite sufficient for converting any amount of additional production of rice quickly into the rice that you want. So, for all these reasons I suggest that Government should accept my amendment and the suggestions, what have been recommended by the Planning Commission twice, by the Committees twice. What they have accepted themselves in this Government Order should be clearly accepted in the Bill which is before the House.

DR. P. J. THOMAS (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, in my opinion, hand-pounding of rice is very desirable not only on the grounds mentioned already but on other grounds also. First of all, as has been pointed out it would give employment particularly to women-folk who are generally unemployed or under-employed in most parts of the country. Secondly, the superior quality of rice. We get more nutrition this way. More of the bran is kept and, therefore, there is more nutrition than in the milled rice. Thirdly, I understand from medical people—at any rate older medical people in the country—that women who pound rice have less difficulty at the time of child birth and so on. Their health

[Dr. P. J. Thomas.]

is generally better with this kind of exercise, and this makes child birth easy for them. I do not know if this will be borne out by the doctor members of the House. On these many grounds I consider that hand-pounding is a very valuable industry. I would go even further and say that it is more valuable than hand spinning, because while the former improves health of the people, in the two ways, the other does not improve health and gives too little income.

But there is growing difficulty. Things are changing. Now, we require a lot of rice. Formerly only the upper classes ate rice, only the bigger people. Now, all want rice. Food habits have changed all over the country and, therefore, more rice is required. There must be a bigger production of rice, conversion of paddy into rice. This is the first difficulty. Secondly, women who formerly used to do the work are dead and the younger women, their children, girls particularly, who have gone to school, are averse to this kind of work. Even in my part of the country where unemployment is very common and many people have no work at all, even there it is very difficult to get women to do this kind of work. In certain parts I know it is absolutely difficult to get, because they have got certain taboos and certain aversions to this work. Therefore, at least in certain parts unless there is some mill, there will be difficulty, partly because the few women pounders demand high wages. The note attached to the Bill explains that the increased demand for rice makes it difficult for hand-pounding to meet the needs of this industry. Therefore, we have to tolerate milling. But milling must be done very carefully. I am not an expert in the matter of technicalities. Polishing must be rather limited and there must not be too much milling to make rice white. Formerly, people were cranky about white rice. But now, at any rate, after the last war. . .

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Now, it is the other way round.

DR. P. J. THOMAS: Now, they are getting accustomed to red rice. It means more bran. Therefore, even the rice mills are more careful and make rice less polished. For this purpose proper regulations have to be drawn up. So, my point is this. Considering the change of circumstances we have somehow to tolerate the rice mill especially in those areas where people are otherwise employed. I believe—I am not quite sure—that in Bombay State, for instance where industry has advanced very much there will be difficulty in getting women to pound rice. Therefore, in these matters there should be a State-wise decision made. By all means let us make a law like this, but the rules under that Bill should be drawn up by the various States according to their requirements. After all, in this matter, conditions vary very much in the country from State to State, especially because rice is not eaten all over the country. In some parts where rice is produced, it has to be sent to other parts of the country for pounding. So, the problem in different States are bound to be different and that is why I say that the rules should be drawn up separately for each State according to requirements.

To my mind, therefore, the necessity for rice mills is unquestionable and I am very sorry to disagree with my esteemed friend, Mr. Malkani. I know he is a very staunch Gandhian. Like him, I also believe in hand-pounding. But conditions have changed. But as things are now, our step will be to control these mills properly. But I agree with him about the need for co-operative rice mills and I am sure he will be moving his amendment. As far as possible co-operative mills should be preferred. Wherever possible agriculturists should form themselves into co-operative societies. Those co-operative societies must be encouraged and must be given all facilities in maintaining the mills in those areas. Thereby the profits from the rice mills will go to the agriculturists themselves and not to the capitalists and the middlemen. So we must take

certain steps in that direction. I do not think it is any use for us to go back upon the decision of the Government regarding conditional support being given to the milling of rice, but that support must be given very carefully, and the terms and conditions will have to be devised, having regard to the conditions of the different areas. I fear that on many matters now, the Centre is taking too much power, pushing through uniform legislation too vigorously and appointing officers all over. In some fields there may probably be justification for that, but the proper authority in this field is the State Government, and the rules must be framed by the State Government, and their enforcement also must be in its hands. I believe that is the proper thing.

With these reservations I support the Bill. I do hope that there will be proper rules drawn up in different States so that, wherever there are women prepared to do the work and do it properly, permission to start mills should be withheld. In the Bombay State and some other States rice mills are essential, but in certain others industries are not very many and many women may not be employed. In Kerala State too there are some areas where women are prepared to come forward. Having regard to all these adverse conditions, we must draw up the rules accordingly. Therefore, the first step I should like to be taken is a survey of the different parts of each State as to the condition of the hand-pounding of rice in those areas and as to whether there are women doing it on reasonable terms and how far people are satisfied with that. Where there are few women available, we must encourage the setting up of mills . . .

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Is there any rice area at present where such labour is not available?

DR. P. J. THOMAS: I can give you places where women are not available. There are certain industrial occupations like the decortication of cashew

nuts and so on in my State. A good number of women have got work in those occupations. You may not find a single woman in some parts of the State to do this kind of work, and if you withhold the license for the milling of paddy, our women will be put to much inconvenience. We will have to send our paddy far away to areas where there are mills. There are large parts of the country where women have got work, or where they have no work. Formerly, when under employment was the rule in all areas, women had to supplement the husband's income and they had to do some work. This is not the case in many areas now.

I am certainly supporting the Bill, but I do hope that proper regulations will be drawn up having regard to the conditions in different areas.

श्री पा० ना० राजभोज (मुम्बई) :

उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे थोड़ा सा सन्तोष होता है कि . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very short; no repetition.

श्री पा० ना० राजभोज : यह विषय जो हमारे सामने आया है इसका मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। चावल जीवनोपयोगी चीज है और भारत में सब लोगों के लिए इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है। दक्षिण भारत में ज्यादातर लोग चावल पर निर्भर करते हैं और उत्तर भारत में कुछ कम; लेकिन चावल का जितना उत्पादन होता है वह देश भर के लिए पूरा नहीं पड़ता है। इसलिए उसका आयात और अपव्यय कम करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा यत्न करना चाहिए। इस दृष्टि से, मेरे ख्याल में, इस प्रस्ताव का बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। इसका उद्देश्य हैड-पाउंडिंग जो चावल का होता है उसका उत्तेजन देने का है जो कि बहुत आवश्यक है। मिल से चावल के उत्पादन पर नियंत्रण करना इसलिए आवश्यक है कि हैड-पाउंडिंग से ज्यादा से ज्यादा चावल निकलता है। यद्यपि

[श्री पां० गं० राजाजी]

इसमें कष्ट बहुत होता है। यह लोग जानते हैं की हैड-पाउंडिंग से चावल निकालने में ज्यादा कष्ट होता है। लेकिन जैसा कि खादी का महत्व है वैसे ही मेरे खयाल से यह जो चावल हैड-पाउंडिंग से निकलता है उसका भी महत्व बहुत बड़ा है। यह बात हम लोगों को जानने की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

मेरे खयाल से २३ लाख लोग हैड-पाउंडिंग का काम करते हैं और १० लाख के लगभग चावल की मिलों में काम करते हैं। यह भी बात ठीक नहीं कि १० लाख के लिये यह कानून बनाया जाय और २३ लाख के लिये कुछ न हो। इसलिये हमारी प्रार्थना है कि राइस मिलों को अधिक लाइसेंस न दें और मिलों की एक जगह पर भीड़ न हो। मिलें देहातों में नहीं, बल्कि उनके नजदीक हों क्योंकि गांवों से शहर तक चावल लाने में गरीब किसान का बहुत टाइम और पैसा लगता है। इसके साथ यह भी जानना चाहिये कि देहातों में मिल खोलने को उत्तेजना इसलिये न दिया जाय क्योंकि वहां बहुत से लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे। मेरे खयाल से हैड-पाउंडिंग का तरीका बदलने का और लोगों के कष्ट कम करने का तरीका सोचना चाहिये। उसके लिये रिसर्च होना चाहिये, इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है। जिस प्रकार हमने चर्खा में सुधार करके स्प्रिंग चर्खों का आविष्कार किया। मशीन और इंसान में सहयोग और सख्य, यह हमारी आर्थिक नीति का ध्येय है। हम राइस मिल बन्द नहीं करना चाहते हैं और न हैड-पाउंडिंग को ही सर्वस्व आधार मानते हैं, क्योंकि अणुयुग में यह संभव नहीं है। फिर, देश में जितना चावल होता है वह सब हैड-पाउंडिंग से निकालना संभव नहीं है।

दूसरी प्रार्थना यह है कि जिसको लाइसेंस लेना है उसको केन्द्र सरकार को अर्जी देनी चाहिये, किन्तु इससे छोटे छोटे धंधे वालों को बहुत कष्ट होगा, उनका टाइम भी बहुत जायेगा। यदि उनको सीजन में वस्तु पर मिल खोलने का लाइसेंस न मिला—क्योंकि दिल्ली से मंजूरी नहीं आई—तो उसको बहुत नुकसान

होगा। इसलिये, मेरे खयाल में लाइसेंस देने का अधिकार कलैक्टर को—कई जगह पर उस को डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट कहते हैं—देना चाहिये और ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार देना चाहिये। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के नियंत्रण के बारे में भी विचार करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज बोर्ड के अधिकार बढ़ाये जायें। जितने लाइसेंस सरकार ने दिये हैं उनको उन्हें रिन्यू करने का अधिकार होना चाहिये ताकि वे हैड-पाउंडिंग के ऊपर नियंत्रण कर सकें। मेरी राय यह है कि सहकारी संस्थाओं को प्रिफरेंस और उत्तेजन देने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। जो आफिसर नियुक्त किये जायें उनको राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से काम करना चाहिये, क्योंकि ये मिल पर मध्यवर्ती सरकार से राज्य सरकार का नियंत्रण और देखभाल कर सकते हैं।

इसके बाद एक खास बात मैं बताना चाहता हूं। जहां बेकारी की सम्भावना है वहां परमिट न दिये जायें। इससे छोटे उद्योगों में काम करते हुए लोगों को संरक्षण मिलेगा। मिल में काम करते हुए लोगों के स्वास्थ्य और संरक्षण की भी चिन्ता और जिम्मेवारी उठानी चाहिये। लाइसेंस देते समय इन बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो कुछ कंडीशन बिल में नमूद की गई है उनका पालन तेजी से करना होगा।

इस बिल के बारे में मेरी एक राय यह है कि हम लोगों को, जो खादी को मानने वाले हैं, ग्रामोद्योग को मानने वाले हैं, गांधीवाद मानने वाले हैं, हमको अधिक से अधिक, मजदूरों के हाथ का कूटा हुआ चावल ही खाना चाहिये। हमारे अपोजीशन के लोग सिर्फ किटसाइज करना ही जानते हैं, कभी इधर की बात बोलते हैं तो कभी उधर की। प्रिंसिपल की बात कहना वे नहीं जानते। अगर तुम साफ और पोष्टिक चावल चाहते हो तो हैड-पाउंडिंग के जरिये से निकले हुए

चावल से अच्छा कोई चावल नहीं है, उसमें सत्व है। देहातों में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं मजदूर हैं, बहिरें हैं। उनके श्रम से जा चावल तैयार होता है उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्तेजन देने की आवश्यकता है। इसी वास्ते हमारी सरकार ने और हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जो बिल सामने रखा है उसका किमी को विरोध नहीं करना चाहिये। सब प्रकार से इसको सपोर्ट ही करना चाहिये। कमेटी ने जो एक सिफारिश की थी कि मिल में तैयार होने वाले एक मन चावल के ऊपर छः आने सेम—कर—बैठा दिया जाय, उसको नहीं मजूर किया गया। और भी कई ऐसी बातें हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बहुत जल्दी से जल्दी अपना भाषण खत्म करने के लिये कहा, इसलिये मैं और ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा।

श्री अब्दुर रज्जाक खान (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : जनाब डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इस बिल पर ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन हाउस में जो डिस्कशन हुआ है उसे सुन कर मैं चाहता हूँ कि दो एक लफ्ज इसके मुताल्लिक कह दूँ। इस बिल में सबसे बड़ी बात और सबसे बड़ा प्वाइंट जो है, वह यह है कि राइस मिलों को कंट्रोल किया जाय। इस बिल में यही सबसे बड़ा प्वाइंट है। देश में अन-एम्प्लायमेंट को चैक करने के लिये। हमारे यहां हैन्ड-पाउंडिंग बहुत पहले से चली आ रही है। लेकिन मुल्क में इस वक्त जो इकोनोमिक पोजीशन है और राइस मिलों का आटोमेटिक डेवलपमेंट जिस तरह से हो रहा है उससे यह खतरा पैदा हो गया है कि मुल्क में हैन्ड-पाउंडिंग कहीं खत्म न हो जाये और अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की सूरत पैदा न हो जाय। इस सूरत में सबसे अहम बात यह है कि मुल्क में जितनी भी राइस मिलें हैं उनको कंट्रोल किया जाय। अगर मुल्क में हैन्ड-पाउंडिंग के बन्द होने से अनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ गया और राइस मिलें खुलती गयीं, तो यह हैन्ड-पाउंडिंग कम्पीटीशन में नहीं ठहर सकेगा। इसलिये

जरूरत इस बात की है कि राइस मिलों को कंट्रोल किया जाय। जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है और जितनी भी सिफारिशें की गई हैं, उनमें भी यहीं कहा गया है कि इनको कंट्रोल किया जाय। इस बात को कोई भी नहीं कहता है कि मुल्क में जितनी राइस मिलें हैं उनको बरबाद कर दिया जाय, खत्म कर दिया जाय। राइस मिलों ने जो पोजीशन इस वक्त ले ली है वह तो कायम है ही, उसको तो रखना ही है, लेकिन कंट्रोल में रखना है। इसे कंट्रोल में रखने की जो बात आज की जा रही है और वह भी इतने दिनों के बाद, जब मैं इसके बारे में सोचता हूँ तो मेरे ख्याल में आता है कि गवर्नमेंट का मकसद कुछ और ही है। मुमकिन है कि मैं गलती में हूँ, लेकिन इन बिल के जरिये जहां गवर्नमेंट मिलों को कंट्रोल करने जा रही है, वहां इस चीज को स्टेट वाले कर सकते हैं, उन के हाथ इस काम को छोड़ सकती है। लेकिन यह चीज नहीं की जा रही है बल्कि सेंटर इस चीज को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहता है। तो इसका मकसद मेरे खयाल में यह है कि जो फजूल का मार्केटबिल सर्पलस मिलों के हाथों में चला जाता है उसको कंट्रोल में रखा जाये। मेरे खयाल में तो यह आता है कि कमेटी ने जो सिफारिश की है उनको पूरा करने के लिये यह कदम उठाया जा रहा है। तो खैर अगर आपका यही मकसद है तो उसको खुल कर कहना चाहिये। अगर यह मकसद नहीं है तो भी मेरे खयाल में यह मकसद होना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है।

आज फूड का मसला एक अहम मसला बन गया है। यह इतना बढ़ गया है कि सेंटर को राइस मिलों को अपने कंट्रोल में रखना चाहिये। जो मार्केटबिल सर्पलस उनके हाथ में चला जाता है, २५ परसेंट कहिये, अगर उस को कंट्रोल में न रखा जाये, सरकारी कंट्रोल उस पर न हो तो खतरे की बात हो सकती है। इस लिहाज से अगर यह बिल लाया गया है, तो मेरे खयाल में बहुत अच्छा मकसद होगा। लेकिन इसके मुताल्लिक बात कही नहीं जा

[श्री अब्दुर रज्जाक खान]

रही है। मसला यह नहीं है। मसला तो इस समय यह है कि इसका मुताल्लिक जहाँ यह झगड़ा चल रहा है कि हैंड-पाउंडिंग या राइस मिल्स में से किसको हटाया जाय? यह तो साफ बात है और सबने मान लिया है कि इस समय मुल्क में जो हैंड-पाउंडिंग हो रहा है उसको खत्म करना नहीं है, उसमें नुकसान नहीं पहुँचाना है, उसको घटाना नहीं है। इस लिहाज में जो मिलें इस वक्त हैं, उनको आगे नहीं बढ़ने दिया जाय। लेकिन जितना हो चुका है, उसको खत्म कर देने के कोई माने नहीं हैं। जैसा कि बिल में कहा गया है कि कुछ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है—बहुत जगह कुछ सर्पलस हो गया—तो बहुत जगह ऐसी भी है। हर एक गाँव में तकरीबन, बंगाल की तरफ मिले खुल रही हैं। क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि लोग चाहते हैं कि तकलीफ न करें। जब रास्ता हो जाता है, सड़क बन जाती है और उसमें से बस आने जाने लग जाती है तब लोग पैदल चलना पसन्द नहीं करते। अगर आप भड़क तैयार कर देते हैं तो उसमें लोग पैदल भी नहीं चलेंगे, बैलगाड़ी पर भी नहीं चलेंगे, बस पर चलेंगे। इसी तरह से राइस मिलों पर भी कंट्रोल करने की जरूरत है। मेरे खयाल में कंट्रोल करने का मामला स्टेट वालों पर ही छोड़ दिया जाये तो बेहतर है।

श्री प्रभुदयाल हिम्मतसिंहका : इसका इंतजाम इसमें है।

श्री अब्दुर रज्जाक खान : अगर है तो ठीक है। मेरे खयाल में सेन्टर के इस चीज पर कब्जा करने से सब को ऐतराज है। सब से बड़ा ऐतराज इस बात पर है कि सेन्टर रफ़्तार से आगे बढ़ रहा है और स्टेट वालों के हक को छीन लेने का तैयारी कर रहा है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। इस का नतीजा अच्छा नहीं होगा। अच्छे कामों में और बड़े बड़े कानूनों को चलाने के बारे में आप कहते हैं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक सेन्टर का स्टेट पर कोई

कब्जा नहीं है। लेकिन ऐसे मामले जो आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, इसका क्या नतीजा होगा मालूम नहीं। आज हर स्टेट में यह देखते हैं कि वह फूड-प्रोब्लम को हल करने में, साव्य करने में, मिनों में मदद ले रहा है। जब स्टेट वाले इस काम को कर रहे हैं तब आप बीच में क्यों दखल देने जा रहे हैं।

बंगाल में जहाँ मिल वालों के ऊपर स्टेट का कंट्रोल चल रहा है वहाँ जब यह चीज सेन्टर के पास चली जायेगी, तो नतीजा क्या होगा, आप समझ सकते हैं। यह तो ड्यूअल बात आपने शुरू कर दी जिस पर हमें ऐतराज है। यह बात आप को गौर करना चाहिये कि अगर आप स्टेट वालों से यह काम करा सकते तो बेहतर होता। कोई जरूरी नहीं कि आप बराहिरास्त करें। लेकिन बात साफ यह है कि मिल वालों पर कंट्रोल करना है। और कहीं पर अगर जरूरत हुई तो नई मिलों को भी इजाजत देनी है। जहाँ कोई नहीं है और जरूरत है तो उसे खुद अपने हाथ में रखना चाहिये।

इस बिल में झगड़े की बात नहीं है, मेरे खयाल में झगड़ा तो इन्हीं पर है कि इस बात को फूड के मामले के साथ लाना चाहिये था, उसके साथ जोड़ना चाहिये था। यह एक बड़ा मकसद है और इस चीज के मुताल्लिक जितना भी कहा जाय, लेकिन जब तक पूरी तरह फूड पर कंट्रोल नहीं कर लेंगे तब तक गवर्नमेंट सही मानों से इमोक्रैटिक नहीं होगी। अगर इस चीज को मिलों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जायेगा तो वे सारा सर्पलस खुद खरीद लेंगी और इस तरह उनके हाथ में फूड का मसला चला जायेगा क्योंकि गल्ला उनके पास चला जायेगा इसलिए उनको कंट्रोल करने की जरूरत है। इस लिहाज से यह बात आनी चाहिये। यह कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूँ।

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while I support the Bill, I want to raise some four or five points here. One point that I wish

to raise is with regard to definitions. You will find at page 1 two phrases which are defined there, and they are 'defunct rice mill' and 'existing rice mill'. And at page 2 you will find the phrase 'new rice mill' defined as a rice mill other than an existing rice mill or a defunct rice mill. Now obviously these distinctions are made with a view to making certain provisions with regard to these different classes of mills. And if you will kindly turn to page 3, you will find in line 20, sub-clause (5), stated as follows:

"In granting a permit under this section, the Central Government shall give preference to a defunct rice mill over a new rice mill."

Now my objection to this provision is that I do not see why there should be a provision in law for giving preference to a defunct rice mill over a new rice mill. I am not at all saying that preference should not be given. But I am asking whether there is any necessity to make this provision in the law. I point this out because there may be certain cases—at any rate it is possible to conceive of certain cases—where it may not be right to give preference to a defunct rice mill over a new rice mill. It would be much better, more economical, and administratively more desirable that an entirely new rice mill should be started rather than permission given to a defunct mill. Not that I object to this in spirit. But what I say is that no legislative provision is necessary.

Now, Sir, the other thing that I wish to point out is this. If you kindly turn to page 4, you will find in line 13 onwards pertaining to clause 7, stated as follows:

"without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of the licence may be liable under this Act, the licensing officer may, after giving the holder of the licence an opportunity of showing cause, revoke or suspend the licence or forfeit the sum. . . ."

Subject to correction, Sir, I feel that there may be certain cases here under this clause where a man may be doubly punished, and just mark the wording 'without prejudice to any other penalty'. That shows that there can be more than one penalty for the very same offence. Now, Sir, it does seem to me that that offends against the provisions of the Constitution. I may be wrong also. But I wish to point that out for your consideration, Sir.

Then, Sir, the third point that I wish to make is this. As you know, Sir, originally a committee was appointed to go into this whole question of rice-milling. And it made certain recommendations. They were all extremely good people and experts in their own sphere. But ultimately what you find is that even after they have made certain recommendations, the Government has passed an overruling order. Of course, I do not doubt at all that the Government has the power to accept or not to accept the recommendations of any committee. I am not going into that legal question at all. But what I wish to point out is this. In this particular case, Sir, it does seem to me that those people whom the Government appointed in the rice-milling committee were great experts and they were very good people, and there is no guarantee that those people in the Government who reconsidered those recommendations and made their own recommendations were at all better people than those who were members of the committee.

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA: It was a unanimous report.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: Yes, it was a unanimous report, and yet the Government of India has made this order. True that it has bestowed its careful consideration over this; we do not doubt that. But the question is with regard to the inherent capacity of the persons concerned. Is there any guarantee that those members of the Government who are said to have very carefully considered this report,

[Dr. W. S. Barlingay.]

namely, some Ministers and Secretaries, were more capable and they had more authority and greater intelligence than those people who were the members of the original committee? After having read all these recommendations, Sir, I feel that there is a very grave doubt about this matter. I feel that the original recommendations of the committee were better recommendations than those made in the Government's order. I feel so especially with regard to the sheller type and the huller type of machines. The Government of India does seem to me to be positively wrong, and Mr. Malkani was perfectly right in saying that at any rate the huller type of machine ought to be prohibited. There is no doubt at all about this proposition. You can take the opinion of any experts. They will say that hand-pounded rice is much better, so far as its food value is concerned, than this milled rice. There is no doubt about it. And, therefore, I do not see why the huller type of rice mills should not be completely prohibited from operating. You may have the sheller type of machines. I am not now raising that larger question, namely, hand-pounding as against rice milling. I am not raising that very important economic question. After all, Sir, there may be something in what my hon. friend over there has said. There may be certain areas where it may not be possible to get enough people to do the hand-pounding work, and in those circumstances the sheller type of machines may be necessary. I do not at all, see, therefore, that in this particular respect the Government is right.

Then, Sir, I come to the fourth point. As I said, Sir, I wholeheartedly support this Bill. I know that the drafting of the Bill is not at all bad. So far as this Bill is concerned, it is *good drafting*.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: It is very clever drafting.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: Undoubtedly, Sir, it is very clever drafting. But then what I say is this that the Government can remain within the framework of this Bill and still can follow the most reactionary policy on earth. That is the beauty of this Bill. Of course, Sir, that is not a complaint against the Bill itself. That only shows that the Bill is very cleverly worded. After all the Government has taken such an enormous time in framing this Bill. But when we find what the general trend of the policy of Government is, we certainly do feel that there is no guarantee at all that the Government may not after all follow a more reactionary policy with regard to rice-milling than this hon. House may approve of.

SHRI P. D. HIMATSINGKA: What is that reactionary policy?

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: It is just as I pointed out that instead of completely prohibiting the huller type of machine, they are continuing it. What is the guarantee that they will not do it? Of course I don't say even for one moment that Government will follow that policy. What I say is that it might have been better if the Bill had been more specific and there had not been so many loop-holes in the Bill, so many points of escape, as we find actually in this Bill.

These are the four points which I wanted to point out.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU (West Bengal): May I say a few words for five minutes with regard to the points of my friend, particularly the legal points?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can have five minutes.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Sir, I have had a rather cursory glance at the provisions of this Bill and I think the main object of bringing this measure before the House is

to have a complete control over the rice-milling industry. Rice mills play a very large part in the solution of our food problem, and some of these mills have not played a very clean and straightforward part in the recent food crisis. Some of them have been accused of hoarding paddy and after putting that paddy through the mills placing the product on the market according, as it suited their purpose or their pecuniary considerations. Therefore, when these rice mills play such a pivotal part in the solution of the food problem, it is necessary that Government should come forward with a measure providing for control so far as the rice-milling industry is concerned. A controversy has been raised as to whether we should try and eliminate completely hand-pound-
ing of rice.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: The huller type.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Yes, the huller type of machine. From the point of view of small-scale industries, probably my hon. friend the Minister in-charge of Community Development may have something to say about it. There should not be any attempt to eliminate small-scale industries so far as rice-milling is concerned from the field altogether but I do not find any attempt or intention in this Bill to come to any such conflict with the small-scale industries.

With regard to the points that have been raised by Dr. Barlingay, his first point is, why should a distinction be made between a defunct rice mill and a new rice mill to the extent of preference being given to a defunct rice mill? If we turn to the definition of the expression 'defunct rice mill' in clause 3(a), we will find the following:

"defunct rice mill means a rice mill in existence at the commencement of this Act but in which rice-milling operations have not been carried on for a period exceeding one year prior to such commencement;"

Therefore, it would seem that operations have been stopped in such mills for about a year or more. In other words, probably all the necessary arrangements are there. The technical arrangements are there, the plant and machinery are there but operations have been stopped. That being so, it is incumbent upon the State to see that all these machinery and other arrangements do not go to waste and can be utilised if possible. It is for the licensing officer to see with regard to each case whether that mill is in a condition to be started again with necessary modifications and additions or alterations. Therefore, the preference is occasioned by the necessity of avoiding the setting up of new plant and machinery as far as possible and to utilise to the utmost extent the existing plant and machinery which may be there already. That is the reason why preference should be given to defunct rice mills over a new rice mill as provided in clause 5.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: That can be done by executive action.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: So far as executive action is concerned, which my friend thinks should replace the provision in the Bill, my difficulty is this: As soon as you create a new category called a 'new rice mill', you have to make some provision about those which are already in existence otherwise there may be a legal clash. As soon as you provide that new rice mills are to be set up and on such and such conditions, you have to say something in the Bill with regard to those which are not new in that sense as defined in this clause. 'New rice mill' means a rice mill other than an existing rice mill or a defunct rice mill. Therefore, the very fact that provision is being made for new rice mill requires that some provision be made with regard to others which are not new rice mills as we find here. That is the reason why executive action would not suffice for this purpose.

[Shri Santosh Kumar Basu.]

There is another matter to which I would draw your attention. It is with regard to the very important point, which my friend Dr. Barlingay has raised regarding clause 7, namely, that there may be a double penalty. I had the advantage of having a discussion with him before he spoke and my view I shall place before you. Here clause 7 says:

"If the licensing officer is satisfied, either on a reference made to him in this behalf or otherwise, that—

(a) a licence granted under section 6 has been obtained by misrepresentation as to an essential fact, or

(b) the holder of a licence has, without reasonable cause, failed to comply with the conditions subject to which the licence has been granted or has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, then, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of the licence may be liable under this Act, the licensing officer may, after giving the holder of the licence an opportunity of showing cause, revoke or suspend the licence or forfeit the sum, if any, or any portion thereof deposited as security for the due performance of the conditions subject to which the licence has been granted."

This presupposes that a breach of a condition of the licence has taken place thereby giving rise to an offence which has been provided for in this Bill later on. That offence is triable in a court of law and certain punishments have been provided, namely, punishment of imprisonment or fine. That is a case of a criminal offence to be tried by a magistrate in a court of law. But so far as the other provision is concerned, namely, the provision for the forfeiture of the deposit money which has been deposited as security for the due performance of the condi-

tions, I would submit that it is not a penalty at all. It is rather a civil contract on behalf of the Central Government as represented by the licensing officer and the would be mill-owner who is setting up a mill as a business proposition, as part of a trade, in respect of which he enters into an agreement with the Government which takes the shape of these conditions of the licence, and for the due performance of the terms and conditions of that contract, it is provided that security money should be deposited. If he fails to per-

4 P.M. form the terms of the contract, it is provided that the security money would be forfeited. It is not a penalty in the sense of a punishment that would be inflicted by way of a criminal prosecution in a court of law for breach of the conditions which is a penal offence under this Bill. I submit, therefore, Sir, that it is not a double penalty, which is prohibited under the Constitution. One is a breach of a civil agreement involving forfeiture of the security money, and the other is punishment by way of imprisonment or fine obtained in a court of law on account of the commission of an offence as contemplated by the Bill. I submit, Sir, there is no difficulty on that score.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am glad that in spite of the discordant note sounded by the Communist group this Bill has by and large the support of the House. The complaint from one section of this side of the House was that the Government had not gone to the extent that it was enjoined to go. That was the complaint made, but in principle the Bill has been generally welcomed. Prof. Malkani and Shri Kesava Rao raised the question of delay. I must admit, Sir, that I am not myself very happy over the delay which has been caused. About three years have elapsed since the submission of the Report. It is a pretty long period, but what I want to submit, Sir, is that

there has not been any avoidable delay. The Government has not at all slept over the recommendations of this Committee. Sir, having regard to the nature of the recommendations and having regard to the fact that the matter is in a way within the province of the State sector, we had necessarily to consult the State Governments in this matter. The recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee were forwarded to the various State Governments and they were also examined by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India. There was some delay, in fact a long delay, in the receipt of replies from the various State Governments. We had to consider their views. The Report and their views were considered by an inter-departmental committee. It was considered by the Committee of the Economic Secretaries, by the Planning Commission, then by the Food Committee of the Cabinet and lastly by the Cabinet itself. After that we placed the decisions of the Government on the floor of both the Houses of Parliament. The Bill was drafted and the draft Bill was sent to the various States for their opinions. We had necessarily to do it out of propriety because we are assuming jurisdiction for passing this enactment under entry 52 of List I of the Seventh Schedule, "Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest".

SHRI V PRASAD RAO: May I know whether any State Government has suggested any alternative to this Bill? Has any State Government not accepted this Bill but has suggested an alternative?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: I will come to that. My humble submission is that this delay was inevitable.

I will then come to the point raised by Shri Prasad Rao. He opposed this Bill on the ground that this legislation was not at all necessary and that, if

at all, it should have been enacted by the State legislatures themselves. He just now put me another question as to whether any State had objected to the passing of this enactment. I am glad that my hon. friends are getting more and more zealous about the rights and privileges of the various States. I can perfectly understand that, but I may say, Sir, that in principle, except the State of Orissa which has its own doubts with regard to the desirability of the whole thing being taken up by the Centre, no other State has opposed the enactment of a measure of this kind. Even the State of Kerala wherein a Communist government is functioning had no comments to offer except in regard to some minor clauses. Even in regard to clause 1(3), "It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint." the Kerala Government did not object and did not want the option to be given to the States and Orissa Government was of the opinion that each State Government had to decide whether this legislation was to apply to that particular State or not. Kerala State had no objection to the vital provisions of the Bill. I am rather surprised at the attitude of my hon. friends. In the other House, of course, apart from the desirability of leaving this to the State Governments, the question of having some uniformity in the matter of procedure as well as approach was never disputed. It was even suggested from Communist benches that with the Congress Party being in power in the Centre and in all the States except one, it was possible for the Centre to give directives and persuade the various State Governments to adopt such legislation. That was the trend of arguments in the other House. I do not know how my hon. friend happened to take a different attitude on the floor of this House. Whatever it is, it is not desirable....

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: It is freedom of thought and we welcome it.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: . . . having obtained the views of the State Governments both on the recommendations as well as on the draft Bill, to leave the matter again to the State Governments to enact legislation if they want to. That is not desirable and it will be really a waste of time and energy that has been spent in considering a very important matter.

My hon. friend then said that food habits have to be changed by persuasion and that this was a sort of pressure tactics and an imposition on the food habits of the people. Certainly, Sir, this is not so. My hon. friend referred to the State of Andhra Pradesh as well as to the former State of Hyderabad and he disputed the proposition that 65 per cent. of the husking process is in the hands of the hand-pounding sector. He disputed that proposition and so I am bringing to his kind notice that whatever might have been the affairs in the former State of Andhra, as regards the former State of Hyderabad, what is seen from this Report is this. It is stated on page 76 as follows:

"At present 60 per cent. of the rice requirements of the State are met by hand-pounding. The economic conditions of the hand-pounding Units are anything but happy. Hence it is necessary to improve their conditions. For this purpose, the following measures are suggested. . . .

The former Andhra State Government was also generally in favour of the recommendations in regard to the hand-pounding industry. Their point of view was communicated to the Rice Milling Committee. In reply to the question: Whether this Government think it necessary to exercise any control over production by mills and husking machines and if so, what measures they would propose for the purpose of such control, they said, "No new mills and husking machines may be set up except in areas where hand-pounding units are not deve-

loped in an adequate measure, or where the production is intended entirely for export only;" and added, "renewal of licences for mills and husking machines may progressively be withheld except in areas where hand-pounding units have not been developed on a sufficient scale or where the requirements of export trade so warrant". So, Sir, with regard to the policy underlying this Bill I do not think any State Government has any serious difference of opinion at all. My hon. friend said that however much it may be necessary, it may not be desirable to impose by compulsion a change in the food habits of the people. I would only invite the attention of the hon. Members to the Resolution which has been quoted in this Report, the Resolution of the League of Nation's Inter-Governmental Conference of Eastern Countries, held in Bandung, in 1937 which *inter-alia* states:

"It strongly recommends that Governments should make a thorough investigation on nutritional, commercial, economic and psychological aspects of the problem, attention being given to the possibility of checking the spread of mechanical rice mills in rural areas, with a view to conserving the healthy habit of consuming home-pounded rice, and to means of making under-milled rice easily available everywhere for those who wish to purchase it."

Therefore, it is too late to dispute the advisability of a measure of this kind.

As anticipated by me in my opening speech, there is no difference of opinion with regard to the fact that the hand-pounding industry has to be encouraged. How it is to be done and what methods are to be adopted? On this there is difference of opinion and that has been reflected also on the floor of this House.

Prof. Malkani, for example, has blamed Government for not accepting

the recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee *in toto*. Dr. Barlingay has also said that they are eminent men and how can the Government assume that it has wisdom superior to that of the members of this Committee? I would beg this House to consider the fact that this Report was submitted in 1955 and to see what were the conditions and circumstances obtaining in the country at that time. These have to be taken into consideration. For example, one of the recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee is this and we have to see whether we can adopt it *in toto*. On page 45 they make this recommendation which is No. 14:

"In the case of any import of rice, the rice of the same standard of milling as stated above, should be imported as far as possible."

Is it possible for us to adopt this standard or this criterion anywhere, when we want to import rice, especially in conditions of scarcity? So we have to take into consideration the conditions and circumstances prevailing now and then come to a decision as to what exactly would be the best course to be adopted under the present circumstances.

The matter was considered, as I have already submitted, in detail by the Government, most anxiously and carefully and it was decided that the best course to be adopted would be to allow the existing mills to continue and to allow expansion of the large-scale sector or the milling sector only in cases where it is absolutely necessary. These were the decisions taken by the Government and this legislation is to implement those decisions.

We have to take into consideration the price factor. The Rice Milling Committee has itself stated on page 10 dealing with wages, cost and recovery:

"The cost of milling by hand-pounding is from Rs. 1-8-0 to

Rs. 1-12-0 per maund of paddy, as against 4 to 8 annas by big rice mills and 6 to 10 annas by small hulling machines."

So is it desirable to ignore this aspect of it, the economics of it, and just take steps for elimination of the rice milling industry altogether? Government thought that it was not desirable.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: What about the huller type?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: I will just now deal with huller type also.

Prof. Malkani said that Government itself has decided that it will give preference to the sheller type, and he asks, "What provision is there in the Bill for that?" I would request the hon. Members to give their attention to part (d) of sub-clause (4) of clause 5 which, in the list of facts to be taken into consideration for issuing of permits or in permitting mills to function, says:

"whether the rice mill in respect of which a permit is applied for will be of the huller type, sheller type or combined sheller-huller type;"

So this certainly will be taken into consideration and in appropriate cases preference will certainly be given to the sheller type. We cannot absolutely eliminate the possibility of applications being made for setting up a huller type and in appropriate cases we may have to issue licences for it. For example, in an area which has not been served by any mill, if on account of some large irrigation project, some thousands of acres come under the plough, it may be desirable to have a mill there and it may not be possible for us to wait for a mill of the sheller type to be set up. So we must also take into consideration those circumstances which may be obtaining at a particular time.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: May I respectfully point out that the Government itself has taken this decision?

[Dr. W. S. Barlingay.]

The Government of India have come to the following conclusions on the recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee and in their decision (j) it is stated:

"The milling of rice should be restricted to five per cent. removal of bran with a minimum of three per cent. An inspectorate may be set up by the State Governments to implement this recommendation;"

In view of this, is there any necessity for a huller type?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: With regard to that, I have already invited the attention of hon. Members to part (d) of sub-clause (4) of clause 5 which says Government may, in appropriate cases, give preference to the sheller type. It has been stated that it is possible for Government to adopt a most reactionary policy under the provisions of this Bill. I would only suggest that within the framework of the Bill, there must be some flexibility by which Government can adopt suitable measures. If that freedom is not given, then it may not be possible to function properly.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: But the huller type has been developing at a break-neck speed, because you were wobbling all the time.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: It is not correct. With regard to the issue of licences we had to give certain instructions that licences should not be indiscriminately given.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: Don't think we have no faith in you.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: We have taken a decision in this matter that the sheller type would be preferred to the huller type. But in particular cases where there is a possibility of setting up only a huller type and the circumstances permit it, the Government should be empowered to allow it.

With regard to the point raised by Shri Prasad Rao, I may say that I made it clear in my opening speech itself that the intention of the Government is to have appropriate powers to itself first and then to delegate the powers under clause 19 of the Bill which reads:

"The Central Government may, by notified order, direct that any power exercisable by it under this Act shall, in relation to such matters and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the direction, be exercisable also by—

(a) such officer or authority subordinate to the Central Government, or

(b) such State Government or such officer or authority subordinate to a State Government, as may be specified in the direction."

In the decisions that have been placed on the Table of the House also it has been made clear under item (b):

"No new mill should be allowed to be set up and no expansion of the existing capacity of the mills be permitted unless the State Government concerned is satisfied that it is necessary to do so for the purpose of ensuring adequate supplies."

The idea here is to delegate the powers to the various State Governments. I may also submit that there has been legislation of an identical nature. I may mention the Essential Commodities Act which has been passed by the Centre, by which whenever necessary, adequate powers were delegated to the various State Governments. This arrangement would ensure uniformity of procedure and action all over the country and would enable the Government of India to issue directions to any particular State if they find the policy followed by the State is not in consonance with the all-India policy. So there need not be any apprehension on this score.

Then Prof. Malkani referred to the question of cess. With regard to that I may submit that that aspect also was considered by the Government and the decision that has been arrived at is this: The Rice Milling Committee recommended the levy of six annas per maund of paddy milled and the Karve Committee also recommended that the disparity in the price of hand-pounded and milled rice should be removed by a levy but it has not suggested any specific figures. These suggestions have been examined by the Planning Commission and while they favour the existing rate of subsidy of six annas per maund of paddy hand-pounded to continue, they do not recommend any increase in the subsidy. If a cess is imposed it would either be recovered from the consumers by increasing the price of rice or it would lower the price to the agriculturist and I do not think any of these contingencies would be welcomed by hon. Members of this House.

Sir, I do not want to take up any more time. Of course, the nutritional aspect has certainly to be borne in mind. Even with regard to rice milled in the mills the Government has come to a decision that milling should be restricted to five per cent. removal of bran with a minimum of three per cent. because the Rice Milling Committee has adversely commented on the tendency of the rice mills to fully mill the rice and give it a bright glossy appearance by the use of materials such as talc, oils and other polishing powders.

Sir, in the midst of conflicting views as to how the hand-pounding industry is to be encouraged I am glad to find that my hon. friend, Dr. Thomas, has made a very realistic approach to the whole question which is in line with the policy that has been adopted by the Government in bringing forward this Bill. We have to take into consideration various contingencies. For instance, he referred to the circumstances obtaining in Kerala where

unemployment is very acute but yet it is very difficult to get persons who would do this hand-pounding work. We have to take that also into consideration. We have also to take into consideration the aspect that has been pointed out in the dissenting minute made by Dr. Karmarkar in the Report of the Rice Milling Committee. He has, for instance, stated that hand-pounding work is considered by the labourers as something below their status. Formerly hand-pounding of rice for earning livelihood was mainly done by unattached, widowed and helpless women. The social order is fast changing and it does not seem likely that sufficient labour would be coming forth willingly for this work. Moreover, there is a general awakening in the country as regards scientific and technical development and the Indian agriculturist is very much appreciative of the technical advances and he has become machine-minded. He is no longer in a mood to stick to primitive methods.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: What is that?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: It is from the dissenting note in the Report of the Rice Milling Committee. Not that the Government accepts that view but all the same it is an aspect which has to be taken into consideration when we enact legislation for regulating and controlling the rice milling industry. Sir, I move that the Bill may be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"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."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration.

Clause 2—Declaration as to the expediency of control by the Union

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Prasad Rao, yours is a negative amendment. So it is out of order.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—Definitions

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I move:

5. "That at page 2, at the end of line 5, after the word 'power' the words 'exceeding five horse power or more' be inserted."

6. "That at page 2, lines 20-21, after the words 'is carried on' the words 'with the aid of power exceeding five horse power or more' be inserted."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clause and the amendments are before the House.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, my amendments seek to exempt mills operating with less than five horse power. Many hon. friends have raised the question of this being a small industry. Certainly, those rice mills that are operating with a power of five horse power or less cannot be called big industries. Most of them are of course the huller-sheller type that are operating in the villages either run by a single individual or assisted by his own family members like his wife or children. So it is not a big thing. They are not operated by big mill-owners or people like that. Very often the local mechanic or some other person with a small capital of less than Rs. 1,000 purchases the necessary equipment on an instalment basis and runs such mills.

Apart from the character of the ownership of these mills, these are utilised by the villagers themselves. As I have already pointed out in the morning, it is not possible for a labourer after eight or ten hours' work in the fields—his wife also works with him—to come home and have the rice pounded at home, a few seers which

they require. Normally, it is such people who go to the huller-sheller type of mills and get the paddy de-husked in those mills. And if you bring such mills within the mischief of this legislation, such small mills operating in the villages, then naturally those people who run the mills will have to come up to the Central Government for the licence and naturally they will be harassed more because they are not capitalists and have not got contacts with the officials of the Government. Therefore, I think that this class of rice mills should be exempted from the mischief of this measure and that is in the interest of these small people in the villages. Whether it is sheller type or huller type or a combined sheller-huller type, if the power used is not more than five horse power, such type of machines which we call locally as *dhenki* or some such thing, should be exempted. There is no difficulty because this does not go against the fundamentals that they have accepted even according to the resolution that has been placed on the Table of both Houses. It only goes to protect the interests of the very small village artisans; nothing more than that. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: I oppose the amendment because the policy is to grant permission to start any power-driven mill or license it only in cases where it is absolutely essential and necessary. Even if it is restricted to five horse power, if indiscriminately people are allowed to put them up, the very purpose of this legislation will be defeated.

With regard to the other point raised by my friend that for licences they will have to come up to the Centre, I have already submitted that the idea is to delegate the powers to the local Governments including the power of receiving applications for licence. Sir, in the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill you will find that it is intended that the functions of licensing officers and appellate officers would be performed by the existing officers of the Central Government and State

Governments. The officers of the Central Government, especially in the Food and Agriculture Ministry, are spread throughout India and therefore there will not be any difficulty at all in the matter of applying for licences or in the matter of investigations that are necessary to be made.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

5. "That at page 2, at the end of line 5, after the word 'power' the words 'exceeding five horse power or more' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: *Amendment No. 6 is consequential. So it is barred.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—Grant of permits in respect of new or defunct rice mills

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I move:

7. "That at page 2, line 30, for the words 'Central Government' the words 'licensing authority' be substituted."

8. "That at page 3, after line 19, the following be inserted, namely:—

'(g) the food habits of the local people.'

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Sir, I move:

1. "That at page 2, after line 33, the following proviso be inserted, namely:—

'Provided that in such cases, the new mills to be set up should be

owned, wherever possible, by co-operative societies or by the Government'."

2. "That at page 3, lines 13 to 15 be deleted."

3. "That at page 3, after line 25, the following proviso be inserted, namely:—

'Provided that no permit shall be granted for the establishment of a new huller or huller-sheller mill or for the revival of such a defunct mill'."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clause and the amendments are before the House.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, just now the hon. Deputy Minister was saying that there is a provision for the application to be made to the local licensing authority. That is for the licence, but as far as the permit is concerned, it has been specifically stated here:

"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; and any owner of a defunct rice mill may make a like application for the grant of a permit for recommencing rice-milling operation in such mill."

Sir, mark the words "Central Government" here. So, it has been specifically mentioned here that application for a permit for the construction of a new mill should be addressed to the Central Government. My simple amendment is that for the words 'Central Government' the words 'licensing authority' should be substituted. So that, as I have just now stated, every small owner, every person who wants to start a new rice mill or who wants to recommence the operation of a defunct mill need not approach the Central Government, but he can consult the local licensing authority. It is for the presentation of the application. If that principle is accepted, this is only a verbal

*For text of amendment, vide col. 1835 *supra*.

[Shri V. Prasad Rao.]
amendment. I think the Minister will seriously consider this matter.

Then, the second matter is "That at page 3, after line 19, the following be inserted, namely: '(g) the food habits of the local people'." Here, a series of considerations are given for judging the merits of a particular application, a series of considerations that should be taken note of by the licensing authority. These are: 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, etc.; whether it is going to cause substantial unemployment in the locality, etc. Here I want specifically to be mentioned: 'the food habits of the local people'. Unless that is taken into consideration just because there is the policy that no huller mill should be granted, acting upon that, the local licensing authority might not take that into consideration. There are specifically some areas where people do choose polished rice, where we may have to allow certain huller types also. Therefore, while issuing the licence, the food habits of the local people must also be taken into consideration. The Deputy Minister might say 'such other particulars as may be prescribed' is there. But this is a pertinent and very important matter that should be included in this. So, if he does not stand on prestige, surely this is a thing which should be accepted by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Malkani, do you want to speak?

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Yes, Sir. To my mind it is obvious and it was suggested by the Rice Milling Committee that no rice mill should be opened at all. It was perfectly clear. Even in the Second Plan, it was said that we should have no new mills except where it is considered absolutely essential in the public interest in special circumstances. This was slightly toned down later on by the Committee known as the Karve Com-

mittee, which said that no new mill should be opened except when hand-pounding cannot be organised in a new area. But then Government or co-operative mills should take it up. Now, as it is in the Bill there is to be no new mill except for ensuring adequate supply. But I do rather think that the suggestion made by the Karve Committee that if any mills have to be opened in certain circumstances, then they should be owned by Government or by a co-operative society should be accepted. I think there is nothing wrong about it in principle. It should be done. As a matter of fact, it was suggested by some speakers here that wherever it had not been controlled by Government, there they have used the stock of rice and paddy in the wrong manner, so that they have forced up the price of paddy or when stocks were there they were not available to the public. Therefore, I rather think that even the present trade channels can be converted into Government channels or run by co-operative societies, this should be encouraged and should be done. Therefore, I move my amendment so far as that is concerned. Shall I speak also about my other amendments?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the amendments.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: The other amendment which is in a sense a more logical thing is: "That at page 3, lines 13 to 15 should be deleted". The third amendment is: "That at page 3, after line 25, the following proviso be inserted, namely: 'Provided that no permit shall be granted for the establishment of a new huller or huller-sheller mill or for the revival of such a defunct mill'." This to my mind is quite clear because in the First Plan the Planning Commission has said quite clearly that huller mills should not be used . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have spoken at length on that.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Yes, Sir. Later on we find that the Rice Milling

Committee has said that not only they should not be opened, but the existing ones should be eliminated within one year. Then the Government Order came. The G.O. says preference shall be given to shellers. Today there is no such preference at all. It is quite possible that there is a big loophole here. The huller mills may be opened. Many friends do not understand the difference between a huller mill and a sheller mill. Huller is a small mill. It costs between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. It can be easily opened anywhere with 5 H.P. or 10 H.P. The danger there is that it mixes up the chaff with the bran and the bran with the chaff and which becomes a fuel. It does not become fodder at all. The polishing of bran is not between five per cent. and three per cent. The recovery is less by ten per cent. So, it is in every sense a bad kind of rice mill. It is bad from the point of view of the national economy. It is said here, now hereafter mills will be allowed to polish only between 5 per cent. maximum and 3 per cent. minimum. There are thousands of these huller mills all over the country in rural areas. How much inspection will be required, how much supervising will be required to see that they will actually keep to the 5 per cent. and not exceed it at all. If there were only a few such mills, the provision would be easy. But with thousands of them spread all over the country it would be almost impossible to keep to 5 per cent. or 3 per cent. as prescribed in the Bill. Also, from the point of view of unemployment, the Karve Committee says that in eight hours you can have one maund of hand-pounded rice. But so far as huller is concerned, you can have 48 maunds. You can see the extent to which substantial unemployment is caused. It may be that only one huller would throw 48 persons out of employment. It would appear there is nothing substantial, but in that little area which is covered by that huller it would cause substantial unemployment. So, from the point of view of employment, from the point of view of our economy, it must be made per-

fectly clear that no huller would be opened hereafter, and the hullers today in existence when they become defunct should not be revived at all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thomas.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: May I say . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No time, Mr. Barlingay. We have to finish this.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: I have only to say two sentences. Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am not supporting the first amendment of Shri Malkani because it seems to me that it is unnecessary to have this amendment. The whole Government policy with regard to co-operatives could be fitted in the framework of the Bill even without any amendment.

But so far as the second amendment is concerned, I feel that it is a very, very important amendment and that should be accepted by the hon. Minister. It seems to me that the whole question is of the food value of the rice. All the experts are unanimous in saying that so far as polished rice is concerned, it is positively harmful to health. They have stated this not only once but a hundred times. As a matter of fact there is unanimity so far as this point is concerned. Moreover, if you do the polishing to the extent of ten per cent. and so on, that is so much waste of food also. Therefore, I feel that so far as the huller type of rice mill is concerned, that should simply be prohibited.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Sir, I oppose all the amendments. With regard to the addition of a sub-clause that the food habits of the local people should also be taken into consideration, there is no element of compulsion at all in this Bill. Now, the object of this Bill is to create conditions and circumstances by which sufficient encouragement will be given to the hand-pounding industry. And

[Shri A. M. Thomas.]
if the hand-pounding industry is encouraged, I do not think any Member will dispute the fact that it is a desirable development.

Then, with regard to the preference that should be given . . .

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: Will the hon. Minister give an assurance on the floor of the House that no huller type of rice mill will be started in this country any more?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: It is not quite that. The decision of Government itself is to the effect that no preference should be given to the huller type. But if there is a statutory provision authorising the Central Government that the Central Government should issue no licence, even in a single case hereafter, it might create difficulties in certain cases. That is why the Government has got that enabling power also vested in it. According to this clause the Government shall have due regard to the fact whether the rice mill for which a permit is applied will be of the huller type, sheller type or combined sheller-huller type. That clause is included for the purpose of giving preference to the sheller type. I do not think there is any necessity for any apprehension that indiscriminate licences will be issued to the huller type.

With regard to encouraging co-operative societies, of course that is the declared policy of the Government and in proper cases co-operative societies will certainly be encouraged. It has been stated in sub-clause (f) "such other particulars as may be prescribed", and in clause 22(2)(b) you will find "the manner in which an investigation is to be made in respect of an application for a permit and the matters to be taken into account in granting or refusing a permit"—this will be one of the considerations which will be taken into account whether the application is made by a co-operative society or not.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Sir, I beg leave to withdraw my amendments Nos. 1 and 3, but I would like to press my amendment No. 2.

*Amendments Nos. 1 and 3 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

2. "That at page 3, lines 13 to 15 be deleted."

The motion was negatived.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment No. 7, but I would like to press my amendment No. 8.

*Amendment No. 7 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

8. "That at page 3, after line 19, the following be inserted, namely:—

‘(g) the food habits of the local people’."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—Grant of licences

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I move:

9. "That at page 3, lines 37-38, the words 'and on the deposit of such sum, if any, as security for the due performance of the conditions' be deleted."

*For texts of amendments, vide cols. 1837-1838 *supra*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clause and the amendment are before the House.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I move this amendment because we have already prescribed some punishment for contravention of the provisions of the Act. I think it will be double punishment if we also confiscate the security that is there. Here I do not understand what is the purpose of having this security. Perhaps having the security is only for its confiscation if there is any contravention of the provisions of the Act. That is why I thought that the existence of both the things was unnecessary. I do not think that for other licences any such sum is attached. For that reason, and so that there may not be double punishment through excessive zeal on the part of the executive, I feel that this is unnecessary.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: There is no question of double punishment at all. In fact that point has been very well answered by the hon. Member from West Bengal. This forfeiture of the security is for breach of the conditions of the licence. The other is a criminal offence which has to be dealt with separately; so that there is no question of double punishment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

9. "That at page 3, lines 37-38, the words 'and on the deposit of such sum, if any, as security for the due performance of the conditions' be deleted."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—Certain restrictions on rice mills

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I move:

10. "That at page 5, after line 15, the following be inserted, namely:—

'(4) No rice mill owner or licence holder shall give on lease the rice mill, except with the consent of the licensing authority and on such conditions as may be prescribed'."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clause and the amendment are before the House.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, as I have stated earlier, at least in Andhra Pradesh many mills are not directly run by the licence holders themselves but are given on contract or lease. This proposed additional sub-clause mentions that "No rice mill owner or licence holder shall give on lease the rice mill, except with the consent of the licensing authority and on such conditions as may be prescribed". I do not want to take political advantage of this, but the actual fact in Andhra Pradesh is that in spite of the acceptance by the Government of the recommendations of the Karve Committee, still many licences for the establishment of new rice mills are given somehow to the relatives or other persons who are very close to the Ministry. They will not for a moment want to run those mills themselves, but in the names of these persons the mills are actually run by some other people. That is why I want this new clause to be expressly provided. It is in accordance with the principle of this very Bill, that is of control of these milling operations. Here another restriction is being mentioned of not giving it on lease or contract by the licence holder or permit holder, so that the licence cannot be misused. That is the only purpose of the amendment.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Our object in the Bill is to control expansion of the industry. Even if such a provision is necessary, and if the State Government or the Central Govern-

[Shri A. M. Thomas.]

ment thinks that it will be necessary, there is an enabling provision in clause 6: "On receipt of any such application for the grant of a licence, the licensing officer shall grant the licence on such conditions (including, in particular, conditions relating to the polishing of rice), on payment of such fees and on the deposit of such sum, if any, as security for the due performance of the conditions as may be prescribed."

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Is it going to be one of the conditions that he should not lease it to another person?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: No statutory provision is necessary, nor is it desirable.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

10. "That at page 5, after line 15, the following be inserted, namely:—

'(4) No rice mill owner or licence holder shall give on lease the rice mill, except with the consent of the licensing authority and on such conditions as may be prescribed'."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16—Jurisdiction of Courts

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment. It is out of order as it is a negative amendment.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir, I want to say a few words. The clause says:

"No court inferior to that of a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act."

I think the clause is not necessary here in view of the fact that we have laid down the penal provisions, and according to those provisions only magistrates of a particular standing could try these cases. So, there is no necessity for stating that it shall be tried by a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class. By this provision, when these small owners are charged, they will be dragged to the presidency magistrate or some other magistrate in the larger town. Moreover, I think it is redundant since there is specific provision in the Criminal Procedure Code.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: The penalty can even extend to punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and a fine of Rs. 5,000; so that it is not proper that these powers should be vested in a judicial officer below the rank of a first class magistrate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 25 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Sir . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have exceeded the time. You have spoken at length.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shall we sit for half-an-hour or more, and . . .

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: We shall adjourn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have to sit through the lunch-hour tomorrow.

THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI ABID ALI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the House will see, the purpose of the amendment is quite simple. The Employees' Provident Funds Act does not, at present, apply to establishments owned by Government or local authorities. This amendment proposes to do away with this distinction and make it equally applicable to all establishments owned publicly or privately. Most of these public undertakings do, of course, have their own Provident Funds, but I hope the House will agree that it is only proper that all undertakings, irrespective of their ownership, should be placed on the same legal footing so far as this particular matter is concerned.

While on this subject, the House will be glad to know that we have been following a policy of continuous extension of provident fund benefits to industrial workers. When the Employees' Provident Funds Act was passed in 1952, it had a very limited coverage. It applied only to six important industries covering about 2,000 establishments and the membership of the Fund was about 15 lakhs. We have since extended the Act to cover 32 additional industries and the number of covered establishments

today is 6,373 employing about 29 lakhs of workers. The membership figure has risen to 24 lakhs. The average monthly contributions from these members come to over Rs. 2.3 crores now, and the total provident fund accumulation is nearly Rs. 104 crores. These accumulations are being utilised for financing development projects under the Second Five Year Plan, particularly for the construction of houses for industrial workers.

It is our intention to extend the coverage of the schemes still further during the Second Plan period. All industries with an employment strength of 10,000 workers or more would be covered. We also propose to cover other organised industries even though their employment strength may be less.

When we are following a policy of extension, it is somewhat anomalous that there should be any distinction between public undertakings and private undertakings in the matter of provision of provident fund benefits. That is precisely why we thought it necessary to bring about this amendment at this stage.

Sir, I commend the measure to the House for its acceptance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration,"

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish the hon. Minister in moving this Bill in this House had said a little more than what he said in the written statement which he just now read out.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO (Andhra Pradesh): In this occasion he is very laconic.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It appears that at the beginning, he

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

thought it fit to be a little brief, but ultimately, he had to speak out because of certain other statement that came from the Members of the House. There is no doubt that this scheme is of vital importance for the working class and generally, for the economic development of the country and much of the success of the scheme lies in how you implement it, how you extend it to cover all sections of the working class people who ought to be covered under such a scheme. What little he has stated in this House makes it clear that Government has been proceeding in this matter rather haltingly with an undecided mind. It was in 1952 that the parent Act was passed and then, after a lot of hesitation, the scheme was extended, as he has himself said, to six industries. Even then, as far as we know, certain units in those chosen six industries were not covered. As a result, a number of workers in those industries were not brought within the purview of the Act. That position, unfortunately, remains even today.

We have been told that the scheme has been extended and that a larger number of industries are covered today. But we also know from our own experience that a number of units even in those lines of industries do not come under this scheme. This is a gap which should not have at all occurred if the Ministry was sufficiently serious in this matter. I do not at all suggest that the Ministry is sitting with folded hands. I do know that, from time to time, as a result of the pressure from the working people—pressure that comes from the A.I.T.U.C., I.N.T.U.C., the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the U.T.C. and other non-affiliated and independent trade-union organizations—the Government is yielding ground and when they yield ground to a good cause, we always welcome it. Therefore, today when they come here with an amending Bill in order to take away one of the odious sections in the parent Act, I wish them well.

But, Sir, the whole question has to be discussed in the context of the

requirements of the working people and having regard to the fact that this provident fund scheme is meant to benefit the workers in the first instance, to improve industrial relations and to promote savings in the community in a manner which should be agreeable to the working people. After all, this scheme forms the major savings of the working people. As we have just been told, about three million people have been brought under this scheme. Three million working people are, therefore, today saving out of their paltry earnings and these monies are being accumulated in what is called the provident fund. To that fund also comes the money of those employers. But then, Sir, there is this difference. The worker's saving of 6½ per cent. of his wages and dearness allowance is something because it takes away a large chunk of his income, whereas the share that comes from the employing class constitutes only a very small contribution of the earnings of the capitalist class or the Government, as the case may be. Therefore, although the workers and the employers equally contribute, it should not be thought that the social scale is evenly held. But I am not suggesting that there should be a disparity in the contribution made by the two sectors in this scheme. What I would like to suggest in this connection precisely is, because the workers make such large contributions, we should ensure that the scheme is administered in a manner which serves the objective which the scheme has in view. In other words, the cause of the working people should be there. We should see that they are really given the benefits that should go to them. Therefore, the administration of the scheme is of great importance in this context.

Sir, in this connection, naturally, I will have some criticisms to offer and I should have thought that the hon. Labour Minister who, I take it, rather represented the employees here, would himself come out with criticisms in the matter of the administration of the

scheme. The criticism should fall in two parts. One part relates to the Government and the officials who are supposed to look after the operation of the scheme. There is also another part which also relates to the employers class, who are supposed to make contributions and are a participant along-side the workers in this particular scheme.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please continue tomorrow.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I hope I will be here tomorrow.

5 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two messages to be reported.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

I. THE INDIAN STAMP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958

II. THE TRADE AND MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL, 1958

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

I

"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 Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th 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."

II

"I am directed to inform Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 7th May, 1958, adopted the annexed motion

21 RSD.—7.

in regard to the Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, 1958.

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House."

MOTION

"That the Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, 1958, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely:—

1. Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman
2. Shri Radhelal Vyas
3. Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary
4. Shri Kailash Pati Sinha
5. Shri C. Bali Reddy
6. Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar
7. Shri Tayappa Hari Sonavane
8. Shri Akbarbhai Chavda
9. Shri Shiva Datt Upadhayaya
10. Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair
11. Shri Ram Krishan
12. Shri Jaswantraaj Mehta
13. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy
14. Shri Raghubar Dayal Misra
15. Shri Sunder Lal
16. Dr. Sushila Nayar
17. Shri M. Muthukrishnan
18. Shri K. S. Ramaswamy
19. Shri Jitendra Nath Lahiri
20. Shri M. K. Shivananjappa
21. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
22. Chaudhary Pratap Singh Daulta
23. Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam
24. Shri Laisram Achaw Singh
25. Shri Balasaheb Patil
26. Shri Ram Chandra Majhi
27. Shri Badakumar Pratap Ganga Deb Bamra
28. Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh Thakore
29. Shri Nityanand Kanungo and
30. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

[Secretary.]

and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Sir, I lay the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1958, on the Table.

REQUEST REGARDING PRESIDENT'S CONSENT FOR MOVING AMENDMENTS TO THE GIFT-TAX BILL, 1958

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have one submission to make.

Sir, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, we received the message from the Lok Sabha with regard to the Gift-tax Bill passed by them. And I suppose that tomorrow we will have to take it up for discussion here, and this particular Bill has been certified naturally as a Money Bill. As you know, under the Constitution we cannot move any amendments to a Bill of this kind, either in this House or in the other House, to increase . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can make recommendations.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We cannot move any amendments unless

we get the consent of the President in a matter like this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not for all recommendations. If you want to increase the tax, then, of course, the President's consent will be necessary.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, Sir, we want to increase taxation on the rich people. In that case I have to seek the consent of the President. Now tell me how can I possibly do it. I shall be there at home in the evening, and I do not know whether it would be physically possible for anybody to try the normal means of getting the President's consent between now and tomorrow morning, 11 o'clock. Now, is it assumed that we would not seek the President's consent about this matter for moving the amendments that we want to move for increasing this tax? Well, Sir, I do not blame the Secretariat here or anybody else. But I think that whenever a Bill of this kind comes to be discussed in this House, some time should be given so that at least we can operate the constitutional machineries and go through the various processes. And here we are absolutely helpless.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should have foreseen all these things and be prepared for all these eventualities.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, one thing is clear. We do not take notice of anything that happens elsewhere. The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, is what we are concerned with, and that came to our knowledge only at 1 o'clock. We are hardly concerned with any other things that are happening.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is any breach of rule, you can take it up tomorrow.

The House now stands adjourned till 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 8th May 1958.