

की इसहासक कम्पनी : एक्ट्रेशन, नितावट के बारे में की कहिए।

شری اسحاق سمبلی - ایڈٹریشن
ملوٹ کے بارے میں بھی کہئے -

PROF. SHER SINGH : About the quality, as I have already said, we have legislated, and we have brought forward this legislation, and we transferred it from the Health Ministry to this Ministry for implementation. We have provided for registration because we want control the quality. So, there is provision in the Bill for control of quality.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Insecticides Act, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments. So, I shall put all the clause together to vote.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 5, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, and 1, the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.39 hrs.

RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill aims at extending the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Many Central laws have already been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and it is necessary that the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1968 should be extended to that State. This Act now extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The parent Act and the rules framed thereunder provide for the control of the rice mills functioning in the country; rice mills can be established and operated only in accordance with permits and licences granted under the Act and rules framed thereunder. The power to grant permits and licences has been delegated to the State Government by the Central Government. It is necessary that the rice mills functioning in the State of Jammu and Kashmir should also be brought within the purview of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, to achieve uniformity in the matter of control and development of rice mills in Jammu and Kashmir State.

I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

It is a very limited Bill, limited to the question of extending the Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Kindly confine yourselves to the question whether you would like it to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum) : I am not opposed to the Bill, but I want to make some points.

First, these rice mills have become a source of blackmarketing, adulteration, hoarding and blackmarketing are there. Therefore, the price of rice is rising by leaps and bounds and consumers are suffering very much, causing a lot of hardship to the vast poor masses. What prevents Government from controlling these mills and curbing this corruption? Merely making legislation will not do. Stress must be on the implementation of it. If the Government really wants to help the poor classes, the rice mills must be nationalised.

Secondly, it adversely affects the interests of the hand-pounding industry and increase unemployment problem. If rice pounding and husking is done by hand, the unemployment problem could be solved to a minimum extent at least in villages where female workers could get some employment in this industry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Again I say that this relates only to the extension of this Act to Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : The objective of the Bill should be.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not under this Bill; that is not the scope of the Bill

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Husking machines have a harmful effect on the labour position. The number of employees employed in the husking part of this business is reduced. If hand-pounding is carried

on, a large number of women will get opportunity to be employed in this industry.

In West Dinajpur in West Bengal, some mills have been closed down. Therefore, I propose that the rice mills should be nationalised and taken over.

The rice mill owners are very often engaged in excessive polishing of rice. The result is the loss of the nutritious content of rice. So I want to know if there is anything in the Bill to prevent the mills from doing this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now.....

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can take more minutes, but your points must relate to the scope of the Bill.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : The rice mills functioning and to be set up in Jammu and Kashmir should not be allowed to inherit the corruption that is existing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This should not be extended to Jammu and Kashmir—good.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : The last point is about the procurement of rice. Government is not in a position to get adequate quantity of rice for utilizing the installed capacity of these mills.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now procurement of rice ?

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : For utilising the full capacity of the mills. I want to know what positive steps are being taken to see that the installed capacity is utilised.

Sir, in my constituency,—(Interruptions). It is a very important point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is very important. But it should relate to the Bill.

SHRI GADHADHAR SAHA : A new rice mill has been set up in my constituency in the public sector through the Food Corporation of India; four years have passed. This mill has not started functioning yet. And the report has come to us that the mill is meant for producing only unboiled rice, which is not consumed by the people in this district. This matter should be looked into for it means a heavy loss and wastage too.

With one more point, I shall conclude. There is also an allegation against the worst quality of the rice that is supplied through the Food Corporation of India and distributed through ration shops. This is the case almost everywhere in West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is all irrelevant. I cannot allow you. Please take your seat.

Now, Mr. D.K. Panda—not here. Then, Shri E. R. Krishnan.

***SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words on the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Bill. This amending Bill seeks to extend the provisions of the principal Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I welcome the Bill.

Sir, I feel that after amending the Act in a comprehensive manner this should have been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to point out the need for amending the principal Act comprehensively.

At the end of the Fourth Plan, it is estimated that 900 lakh tonnes of paddy will be produced. The rice milling industry will thus be required to handle material roughly worth Rs. 40000 crores annual and this makes rice milling the country's most significant food industry. In our country

we have 67,100 rice mills out of which 57,400 are single-huller mills. The use of outmoded and defective machinery in these mills has led to wastage of paddy every year. The Central Government themselves have accepted that the wastage on this score is of the order of 50%. In foreign countries, the rice yield is about 74%. Unless the Government seriously plan for modernising the rice mills and also for setting up modern rice mills, we will be losing annually paddy worth Rs. 2000 crores, which we cannot afford especially when we are endeavouring to attain self-sufficiency in food-grains production.

In October 1971 there was a Seminar under the auspices of United Nations Industrial Development Organisation in which the F. A. O. and also E.C.A.F.E. participated on the industrial processing of rice. I request the hon. Minister to implement certain valuable conclusions arrived at in this Seminar regarding industrial processing of rice. In this Conference 200 delegates from 25 countries participated and they have come to certain unanimous conclusions.

The Food Corporation of India was to set up 24 modern rice mills, out of which only 13 mills have so far come up. I would like to know when the remaining 11 modern rice mills will be set up by the Food Corporation of India.

Before I conclude, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to set up a rice mill machinery manufacturing unit in the public sector. At present, there are three private sector units, in Calcutta, in Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) and in Madras. They are not able to meet the requirement of the country so far as rice mill machinery is concerned. If we are to achieve the goal of self-sufficiency in food-grains, we cannot afford to incur such heavy wastage of paddy every

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

year running to thousands of crores. A public sector unit to manufacture rice mill machinery should be set up forthwith so that the existing rice mills can be modernised quickly.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sher Singh, Please reply to the points which are relevant.

PROF. SHER SINGH : Only two relevant points

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : Sir, I wish to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I called, but you were not there.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Just one minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes; you know the scope of the Bill.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : I know.

SHRI S. M. BAMERJEE : (Kanpur) He speaks only after reading the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Confine yourself to that.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Sir, the parent Act provides for the control of the rice mills, and here, with regard to the establishment of rice mills and also their operation, control is being brought. Now, this Bill seeks to have application of the parent Act to Jammu and Kashmir. So far as it goes, it is welcome. But we have been talking about the progressive implementation of the provisions of this measure, and in spite of all our efforts, in West Bengal and Orissa, we found that this has become the main source of blackmarketing. Not only that. In 1965 and 1966 there was an uproar throughout the country, especially in West Bengal; there was a demand for nationalisation of the mills because there was still the dominance of the private

traders, though the Food Corporation started 65,000 to 70,000 rice mill industries in the country. The private traders were carrying on black marketing. The mills licensed by the Government are under an obligation to deliver the rice to the Government but they had been violating the law and sold a major part of such rice in black market. There must be some proper check and vigilance to see that they comply with law. Saying that it is the responsibility of the State Government, we cannot shirk our responsibility. The Central Government must be fully aware of its responsibility for the progressive implementation of this law. Finally in granting licences, preferential treatment is given. In this connection also the Central Government has a specific responsibility in giving specific instructions to the State Government for not doing injustice to the small owners who are applying for such licences.

PROF. SHER SINGH : There were two main objectives when the parent Act was passed in 1958. One was to afford adequate facilities for the development of hand-pounding. That objective is still there; we are not discouraging or putting an end to hand-pounding. In fact we want to give adequate facilities. This was one of the objectives of the parent Act now being applied to Jammu and Kashmir.

The second objective was modernisation of old rice mills which used outmoded machinery and technology. We are giving assistance to millers who have old type of mills to improve them under a phased programme. Previously three years were given and now it has been extended to five years. By improved methods of rice milling we hope to obtain better outturn of rice having more nutritive value and also avoid wastage as has been pointed out by Mr. Krishnan.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : It has been discussed several times in the House. What specific steps have been taken by the Government ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : There is provision for licensing in the parent Act. We are following a progressive policy and the State Governments are giving licences either to public sector or co-operative societies, not to individual owners.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2, 3, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, and 1, the enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. SHER SINGH : Sir, I move :
That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.15 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DISAPPROVAL OF DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND

DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up the Statutory Resolution by Shri Hemendra Singh Banera seeking to disapprove the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 and also the Bill further

to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, as passed by Rajya Sabha. The two will be discussed together.

SHRI R. V. BADE (KHARGONE) : Mr. Banera is not here. I am moving it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Mr. Bade.

SHRI R. V. BADE : I beg to move :

"That this House disapproves of the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (Ordinance No.5 of 1972) promulgated by the President on the 22nd June, 1972."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निरमोहन का प्रस्ताव इसलिये है कि जो छात्रिनेस राष्ट्रपति जी ने जारी किया उस की क्या जरूरत थी, समझ में नहीं आया। क्यों कि छात्रिनेस तो तब जारी होते हैं जब कोई जरूरत होती है, कोई समस्या होती है ? लेकिन जब यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द थी तब छात्रिनेस इन्फू किया और बाद में यह बिल लाये हैं। पहले स्वीकर ने कहा था कि छात्रिनेस इस प्रकार में पास नहीं होना चाहिये। ऐसी कौन सी जरूरत थी, घसटोष था या मिमनेजमेन्ट था कि एक हफ्ते से छात्रिनेस जारी कर के सम्मोचन किया गया। मेरी राय में इस छात्रिनेस की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। इसलिये मैं ने यह प्रस्ताव दिया है।

साथ ही मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बिल मैं ने देखा तो माजूम पड़ा कि शासन द्वारा इस बिल को क्यों लाया गया है ? वह इसलिये लाया गया है कि उन का ऐसा कहना है कि गवर्नमेन्ट कमिशन ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि :

"There is another observation we would like to make before we part with this topic. We think that apart from Delhi University, the Central Universities should function as "unitary teaching universities", that is, these should not have affiliated colleges.