## CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Acute Scarcity of Vanaspati in Northern India

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the acute scarcity of vanaspati in Northern India and steep rise in its price.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): Sir, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, vanaspati is a manufactured product. Eighty per cent of its cost of the edible price represents the oils used in its manufacture. In controlling the price of vanaspati what the Government control is really the cost of conversion of the raw oils made into vanaspati in accordance with the cost schedules recommended by the Tariff Commission, as the prices of raw oils are not subject to any control mainly for reasons of impracticability. The prices of vanaspati have therefore to be periodically revised to reflect the fluctuations in the oil prices. However, until recently, because of the availability of comparatively cheaper imported edible oils, it was possible to restrict the number and extent of revisions of vanaspati prices to the absolute minimum by neutralising the increases in the indigenous oil prices by issue of imported oil.

Since April, 1973 onwards, production of vanaspati has suffered a decline mainly because of steadily increasing prices of indigenous edible oils and also equally because of difficulties of importing adequate quantities of edible oils on account of phenomenally high prices in world markets and also non-availability to the required extent. imports were made involving Whatever heavy outgo of foreign exchange got exhausted by the middle of this year when it became difficult to effect any further imports at prices which would serve the purpose of neutralisation. Consequently, with effect from the 1st June 1974, fresh issue of imported oils to the industry was stopped, and from the 15th June 1974 a substantial increase in the price of vanaspati ranging from Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 2.20 per kilogram in the different zones was allowed by the Government. This had the desired result of improving the production of

vanaspati appreciably, though not to the normal levels, during the latter half of June and the whole of July, 1974. During the first half of August, 1974, the production reported is only about 8,400 tonnes, of which about 3,000 tonnes was in North Zone, mainly because of the steep rise in the price of indigenous oils, particularly groundnut and cottonseed oil, in important centres during that period. During the last 2-3 days, prices of oils have again began to decline reportedly because of some movement of groundnut oil from Tamil Nadu. The Government continue to watch the situation and will take such action as may be called for.

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Sir, the Government is aware of the fact that there groundnut oil, so is no control on the much so the price of groundnut oil has gone up to Rs. 11.50 per Kg. As against that, you ask the mills to sell vanaspati at about Rs. 10 per Kg. The middlemen have to pay extra money to the manufacturers and they want to make more profit because of the hush money they pay to the manufacturers. The most important thing here is that the manufacturer should be caught red-handed while getting the hush money. But what the Government does is, it raids the small retailer and wants to grab the oil from him. Now, what can the poor retailer do if he has to pay extra money to the manufacturers? Mr. Shinde told the House sometime back that the harvest of groundnut crop was very good. So the prices of groundnut oil should have gone down and ultimately the prices of vanaspati should have gone down. But it is the reverse now. The prices of groundnut oil are going up; they are not going down.

I am told by somebody that groundnut seeds or groundnut oil are being exported to, are being smuggled into, neighbouring countries. Moreover, the official price of a tin of vanaspati of 16 Kgs. is Rs. 160 while it is being sold in the open market for about Rs. 225 or Rs. 230 to Rs. 240. Why not the Government increase the official price of vanaspati by Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per tin so that the manufacturer gets the money and you can eliminate the from the consumer? Moreover, in the northern sector, especially in Delhi you have got super bazaars. Why don't you allow more quantities of vanaspati to be sold through them? Groundnut is being harvested in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. Just as you have controlled wheat. although the control is useless and has no meaning, why cannot you control oil prices also? They are crushed at different crushing centres Can you not control procurement of groundnut oil seeds so that you can control the price also? Procurement of groundnut oil, mustard oil, groundnut oil seeds, all these things, should be controlled, and they could be controlled if the machinery of the Government is effective; otherwise, I do not think the Government will be able to arrest the steep rise in the price of vanaspati. I am told that about 700 to 800 is the loss to the manufacturer if he sells at the present rate of vanaspati. So will the Government consider increasing the price of vanaspati to some extent so that the middleman's extra profit is eliminated and the manufacturer gets a reasonable price for his product? You have stopped the import of cheap edible oils from abroad. Then the price should be increased. You must de-control the price of vanaspati so that at least the public gets the product at a reasonable price.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य: श्रीमन, माननीय सदस्य का यह कथन कि मगफली के तेल या बिनोले के तेल या दूसरे तेलों के दाम ज्यादा पड़ते हैं वनिस्वत वनस्पति के कंदौल दाम के, यह बात भ्रपनी जगह सत्य है। अगर बम्बई को ही ले लिया जाय जो कि हमारे पश्चिमी जौन में म्राता है, वहां पर 22 म्रगस्त को मंगफली के तेल का भाव 10 हजार 50 रु० फी टन था जब कि कंट्रौल का दाम वनस्पति का उस क्षेत्र के लिए जो रखा गया है वह 9 हजार 630 रु० फी टन के हिसाब से है। यह भी मान-नीय सदस्य का कथन ग्रपनी जगह पर सत्य है कि जो दाम वनस्पति के म्राज हैं कंट्रोल के दाम, वह खाने के तेल के म्काबले में कम पड़ते हैं ग्रौर मिल जब वनस्पति बनाती है तो वह एक टन पर काफी घट जाता है।

श्री इन्द्र**दीप सिंह** (विहार): विनौले के तेल के दाम क्या है?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य: इसके दाम भी वता सकता हं। इसके दाम निश्चित रूप से उससे नीचे हैं। जहां तक मान-नीय सदस्य ने यह ग्रारोप लगाया कि सरकार मुंगफली के तेल को बाहर भेज (Interruption) ..... You had रही है... been kind enough to say this also that the Government is exporting groundnut. am coming to that. श्रीमन. सरकार में किसी भी गावा मंगफली बाहर तेल या भेज रही है। जहां तक तस्करी का प्रक्न है ऐसा कुछ म्रारोप ग्जरात... ....

श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा (मध्य प्रदेश): पौइन्ट ग्राफ ग्रार्डर, सर। इस हाऊस के ग्रंदर चट्टोपाध्याय साहब ने एड्मिट किया कि ग्राउण्टनट रिशया को एक्सपोर्ट किया गया है, तो मंत्री जी का यह कहना कहां तक सत्य है कि ग्राउण्डनट एक्सपोर्ट नहीं किया गया। It is an absolutely false answer

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I stand corrected, if I am wrong. I am telling you what I know.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) श्र सवाल, श्रीमन्, यह है कि ग्रगर माननीय मंत्री जी को यह जानकारी है कि यहां से रिशया को एक्सपोर्ट नहीं किया गया ग्रौर चट्टोपाध्याय जी को यह जानकारी है कि एक्सपोर्ट किया गया तो दोनों के नतीजे जो निकलेंगे वे भिन्न-भिन्न निकलेंगे। तो यह उत्तर ही पूरा गलत हो जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is saying that he stands corrected.

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ये कहते श्री राजनःरायणः गलती सुधार के लिए तैयार हैं। यह तो उनकी सज्जनता है लेकिन नतीजा तो सज्जनता से निकल जाएगा कोई दुसरा।

श्री इन्द्रदीप सिंह: श्रीमन्, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि म्रधिकारिक रूप से प्रकाशित आंकड़े, जो मुंगफली का एक्सपोर्ट इस देश से हम्रा है, उस के बारे में इस प्रकार है।

196768		8,000 टन
196869		37,000 टन
196970		36,000 टन
197071		25,000 टन
197172		26,000 टन
197273		40,000 टन
197374	• . •	50,000 टन

तो इतने हजार टन मृगफली का एक्स-पोर्ट इतने वर्षों में इस देश से हम्रा सिर्फ रिशया को नहीं हुन्ना है, श्रफीका को, मिडिल ईस्ट को, श्रमरीका को...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the export for this year?

श्री इन्द्रदीन सिंह: हो रहा है। ये गवर्मेन्ट के श्रांकडे हैं। यह ईयर बाई ं**ईयर (साल ब साल) हो**ता रहा है। 1973-74 में 50,000 टन, यानी 15 करोड रु० का ग्राउण्डनट हम्रा है। इसके बाद मंत्री कैसे कह सकते हैं एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हुआ है ?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): If that is so, we should postpone this discussion. Let him consult Prof. Chattopadhyaya. Without sufficient information. this amounts to fiasco.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD (Uttar Pradesh): It is better that the hon. Minister does a little home work and comes prepared to face the House. If he has not prepared properly and if he does not know this elementary fact that groundnut is exported on such a large scale, how can we ask him questions?

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public importance

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: And export by Foreign Trade Ministry would not have been possible without the consent of the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य: श्रीमन, पहले तो मैं माननीय जेड० ए० श्रहमद साहब से निवेदन करुंगा, होमवर्क काफी किया है प्रश्न रखने के बाद भी । मैंने ग्रभी निवेदन भी किया था कि--ग्राई स्टैंड करेक्टेड। मैंने यह कह दिया जैसे ही माननीय सदस्य ने ऐतराज किया।

माननीय सदस्य का कथन सही हो सकता है ग्रौर मैं. श्रीमन, क्षमा पाचना करता हं। पिछले वर्ष में 30,000 या 50,000 टन के करीब मुंगफली बाहर गई है तो मै सुचना न दे सकने के लिए माफी मांगता हं। माननीय सदस्य जो स्रभी यह कह रहे थे कि तस्करी का व्यापार बड़े ऊंचे स्केल पर चल रहा है, स्मग्लिग चल रहा है मुंगफली का श्रीर मुंगफली के तेल का, तो इसकी शिकायतें कुछ गुजरात प्रान्त से म्राई थीं। कोई विशेष पकड-घकड़ बड़ी माला में नहीं है लेकिन शिकायतें इस संबंध में म्राई है।

श्री नीरेन घोष (पश्चिम बंगाल): क्यों नही हम्रा ? For months together these charges are being levelled and elaborate articles have appeared in the papers.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : श्रीमन, मान-नीय सदस्य ने एक सुझाव दिया है कि जिस तरह से गेहं पर कंट्रोल कर दिया है, हालांकि उनकी यह भी प्रतिक्रिया

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है कि वह सफल नहीं हो पाया, ठीक इसी तरह से तेल के बीजों पर ग्रौर तेलों पर भी इस तरह की कोई पाबंदी क्यों नहीं लगायी जाती है। श्रीमन, इसके संबंध में मझे सिर्फ यही निवेदन करना है कि व्हीट के मामले में भी सिर्फ सर्वोटिंग प्राइस देते हैं। ठीक इसी तरह से जो सुझाव माननीय सदस्य ने इन तेलों के संबंध में दिया है ग्रौर तेलों के बीजों के संबंध में दिया है. मै सोचता हूं यह सुझाव बहुत ही महत्व-पूर्ण है ग्रौर इस पर सरकार निश्चय-पूर्वक विचार करेगी।

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: The way answers have been given, Sir. I am not very sure whether I would be getting any reply at all.

Sir, I would like to know what is the total requirement of vanaspati in this country? What is the total raw material required for production of vanaspati which is required in the country? What is the total availability in the country of the material? What quantity of raw material is imported every year? At what price do we import our raw material from abroad? What is the price at which we supply to the manufacturers of vanaspati? The hon. Minister, unfortunately, has only taken one factor into consideration-one of the ingredients that go into the manufacture of vanasapati, that is, groundnut oil. The price of ground oil, as he said, was at one time Rs. 10,000 per tonne, while they had fixed the price of vanaspati at Rs. 9,623 per tonne. Even a child would not believe this, because there would at least be some quantity of wastage in the processing. Maybe, there are other ingredients and constituents in making vanaspati which go to bring down the price. Maybe, in some cases, as I found in one of the tins, it may be white oil. Maybe, there are other ingredients also which the Minister must have got examined in his research laboratories. Mine would not be the first complaint. There would be hundteds of complaints. Maybe the Minister would have got some complaint from his

household, from his wife, about the adulteration in vanaspati. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know as to how the prices of different constituents and ingredients which go to make vanaspati compare, on prices which the whole, with the final have been fixed by the Government .

to a matter of urgent public i.nportance

(Time bell rings).

Sir, finally, I would only say one word. Many of the vanaspati factories in the country have closed down. Three in U.P., I am told, have closed down. One in Delhi might close down any time because of the shortage of raw materials. The Minister does not know how much we have exported-it is a matter of great surprise-and it would be even more difficult to expect him to know as to how much should be exported. He would not have gone into that figure at all . . .

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Should be exported at all? Why do you say that? . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Thank you.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: We have to earn foreign exchange. We have to strike a balance at some place. We cannot impoverish the entire country in order to earn foreign exchange . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH. That is only one factor . . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Let me put forward whatever I want to sav. You can also have your say, please

If we are short of raw material, if we are importing raw material for our vanaspati, we are also paying foreign exchange therefor. Nobody is giving us against rupee account, the raw material which is necessary for manufacture of vanaspati. Therefore, whatever we are carning through our export of groundnut, we are paying for import of raw materials. I do not know what kind of a policy this is, what kind of a business this is, what kind of a this is. Therefore, commerce I would like these figures to be given by the honourable Minister so that Members at least could think over the matter.

B. P. MAURYA: The licence SHRI capacity of vanaspati industry is 17.3 lakh tons per year. The installed capacity is 12.04 lakh tons per year. Production is going down . . .

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DR. Z. A. AHMAD: What is the level of production?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Production up to the end of 1973 was 4.66 lakh tons. It had been the highest in the year 1971-72, to the tune of 6.02 lakh tons. And steadily, sharply, the production is going down. It is a fact. So far as the last few months are concerned, there is a change in the policy. Up to the end of May 1974 edible oil was imported and in order to maintain the price, edible imported oil was supplied to the industry up to a maximum of 18,600 tons per month. But after 1st June the edible imported oil is not supplied to the industries. The being industries were given a price rise on 15th June 1974 in different zones ranging from Rs. 1.80 per Kg. to Rs. 2.20 per Kg. spite of that fact, we could not have the needed demand from the industry But as I have already submitted in my main statement, after this increase production went up. But that was not to the satisfaction of the need of the day. It had been like this. The honourable Member had been kind enough to put this question. I would like to say during the week 1st to 7th June 1974 the production was 2.311 tons; during the week 8th to 16th June 1974, 1916 tons; 16th to 22nd June 1974, 6,026 tons. I have already submitted that up to the end of May 1974 the Government was allotting imported edible oil and it was available at a cheaper rate comparatively and the Government was supplying this imported oil to the industry up to a maximum of 18,600 tons per month or according to the demand of the industry so that the edible oil price rise here was neutralised by this supply. That is why I am giving these figures to substantiate that statement. But as I have submitted, after 1st June this supply was stopped. Imported edible oil supply to the industry was stopped. That is why I am giving these figures. But on 15th June a price rise was given It will also go to prove that there was an increase in the production after the price rise. In the last week of 23rd to 30th June 1974 the production was 7,862 tons.

The total production in the month of June was to the tune of 17.915 tonnes. No doubt, the demand was for 50,000 tonnes and the production was almost one-third of the demand. Sir, I am sav-

ing this because in the first and second weeks, the production was only 4,000 tonnes but after the price rise, the production went up to almost 13,000 tonnes. That is what I am submitting. In the month of July, the total production was 25,683 tonnes. Again, for the month of August, we have got the figures only up to 15th of August. And during this fortnight, the production was 8,400 tonnes. There is a scarcity. And there had been some complaints about adulteration also. And it is true that my wife in my house also complains that since I became the Minister, she is not able to get vanaspati

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI (Uttar Pradesh): She is a patriot.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: This complaint is genuine. This complaint is in my house and this complaint is there in the houses of the hon. Members . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What are you doing about it?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA I are coming to that

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: Please convey our congratulations to your wife.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Sir. I am sure I have met all the points made by the hon Member.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I asked one thing. What is the total annual requirement of India so far as vanaspati is concentred?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I have already mentioned it. Roughly, it is 6,50 lakh tonnes, almost half of the installed capacity.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: Sir, it is a very interesting fact that every next day, the Food and Agriculture Ministry is virtually in the dock. Yesterday. Mr. Shinde was here and today, our hon, friend is here. That shows that there is a terrible amount of misinanagement in this Ministry.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: And the head of the Ministry has become the President

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He has escaped.

Calling Attention

DR. Z A. AHMAD: Wnenever they come to the House with a case to present, it is a very dismal image of the Government-it is an image either of a Ministry which is functioning as a collaof vested inborator or an abetor terests or of a Ministry which is just a helpless on looker. Helpless in the sense that they are unable to do any thing and they are unable to control effectively . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Helpless onlooker or helpful onlooker?

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: Not helpful but helpless onlooker. Sir, yesterday we talked about wheat, and today, Mr. Maurya is here. Sir, this is a fact which must be recognized that over the last many years, the vanaspati industry has been a pampered, favoured industry of the Government of India. How much did it contribute to the election funds, I do not know. But it is an industry that has been pampered and favoured. It is an industry which functions in the sphere of low technology and high profits. It is also a fact that this industry was favoured by being supplied the cheap edible oils, imported from abroad, at half the price at which they were allowed to sell the manufactured goods

Sir, when the prices of edible oils in the country rose from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 6,400 per ton or something like that, the Government supplied them at the rate of Rs. 3,500 per ton. That means that on every ton supplied to them they were assured a profit of Rs 3,000 by the Government. All right. Now, it is also a fact to be noted that in 1972-73 out of the total bank credit of Rs. 300 crores given to mills and processing units, 90 per cent of this credit was given to mills and processing units, 90 per cent of this credit was given to vanaspati factories, 90 per cent of this credit given by the banks went to the vanaspati industry, processing mills.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: This is the result of nationalisation.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: Now, obviously the industry has a high installed capacity and its performance is very low. It is low because of the under-utilisation of its capa-

to a matter of urgent

public importance

Now, another fact to be noted is that many of these vanaspati mills belong to big houses, houses belonging to the I ist of 75, 75 big monopoly houses. Hindustan Lever, a foreign campany, has repatriated crores and crores of rupees. I think more than Rs. 16 crores it has repatriated already to England, This Hindustan Lever has four dalda units, Tata has five dalda units, D.C.M. has one unit but it is producing only 10 per cent of its installed capacity. Thapars and J. K. Industriesall these big concerns own these units.

Now, Sir, you cannot controvert me if I say that the entire line of these big vanaspati factories or establishments is to blackmail the Government and blackmail the people. They want extraordinary high prices and, therefore, they are deliberately restricting their production. Is it or is it not a fact that these factories or the owners of these factories also resort to large scale operation in the groundnut market? In fact, these are the people who corner large stocks of groundnut. Despite this fact, they keep their production level very low so that the Government or the people may feel the pinch and through such blackmail the prices may be increased. (Time bell rings). Sir, I will take two minutes more. Their demand ultimately is that the whole vanaspati industry should be decontrolled, complete decontrol. As you know, that hon. Member who spoke first would be of that point of view. But, we are not of that point of view. Why should it be decontrolled? Now, the basic demand is this. Short of that, they want very high rise in prices and the Government is prepared to oblige them. The Government goes on obliging them, one step after another, one step after another.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: After all, it is their Government.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: Yes, one step after another and yet the problem does not get solved.

Now, Sir, our contention is this. This blackmail should be counteracted You Galling Attention

have, Mr. Minister, a number of factories in the organised sector, in the Government sector.

Ganesh Flour Mill has In fact, this itself reduced its production. Why can't you supply your factories with adequate raw material to produce enough? Supply that shortage of 20 or 25 or 30 per cent. Why can't you do that? Why can't you undertake this? First of all, put your own factories on a proper basis. Supply adequate quantity of goods, raw materials, vanaspati material and then take a firm action against them.

in the end, what is the Lastly, Sir, there are not solution? They say that India. There are oilseeds in oilseeds in India. There enough terrible amount of black market in oilseeds. Export of oilseeds is going on under the pretext of earning foreign exchange. You are going to starve and kill your people. What is this foreign exchange worth? And, this foreign exchange is frittered away and thrown away and given to big manufacturers for importing some sort of a machinery from abroad. No, Sir, the main thing is first the people should be fed and the people's livelihood should be guaranteed first.

Therefore, this export of oil seeds should be stopped.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will have to wind up.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: Secondly, Sir. it is necessary that Government should develop the public sector industrial units and provide them with oilseeds with the aim of ultimately taking over the whole manufacturing industry in the hands of the Govern-

I do not understand why Lastly, Sir, you are so fond of these dalda manufacturers. Dalda is not a good thing to eat. I wish people could eat more edible oils. Hydrogenated fat was introduced in order to enrich certain people. I know, when in 1952-53 it was started, people resented it: they wanted to eat simple oils. These manufacturers are making money. Hindustan Lever was making fabulous profits and Government was feeding them. What it was getting out of them, I do not know.

Therefore, I am not so fond of dalda. It is not a necessity of life. Either you take over the whole thing and reorganise it or put a stop to it.

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please wind up, Dr. Ahmad.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: Yes, yes, I am finishing. Therefore, radical steps have to be taken. With this slipshod manner of tackling the problem, you cannot provide people with their livelihood and essential requirements Lastly, . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many "lastlies"?

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: One minute, Sir. I rarely take . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: Lastly, the question of distribution should also be properly attended to. There are stocks but the stocks get hidden; the stocks go into the black market. I go with my ration card to the shop and the shopkeeper says "I have not received the stock". received it but that stock has disappeared. So, the entire machinery of distribution, with whatever stock that is available, should be properly looked after, should be properly corrected and put on the proper lines. Sir, these are my proposals. Thank you.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Sir, I am also personally of the opinion that only 25% of the Indian population use vanaspati or Dalda and this 25% of the people are lower middle-class, middle-class or upper middle-class. When I apply this 25%, I am of opinion that it is not one of the essential commodities and in that I agree with Dr. Z. A. Ahmad.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: But what do vou do about it?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA. I am coming to it; I am replying to one point. I am definitely of this opinion, that this is not one of the essential things. People who are living below the poverty line, people who are poor and living hand to mouthmost of the population is of such people-do not need this vanaspathi. Moreover, whatever vanaspathi is produced, almost 30 or 55 per cent of it, goes to the 5-star hotels, restaurants and other concerns. So I agree with the hon. Member on this issue.

So far as organised sector of the oil industry is concerned, it is true that Dalda needs only 20 to 25 per cent of the edible oil that we produce in this country, it is also true that 30% of the edible oil produced in this country is produced by the organised sector-I agree and that is correct. The Government would like to consider this issue and this is a very important issue, that is, how to manage this organised sector so that vanaspathi produced is available at controlled rates. So far as export is concerned, at that time also I submitted-subject to correction-that 30,000 tonnes of groundnut were exported last year. That is true. When we are having scarcity in this country, why we should export?--this is the question of the hon. Member. Sir, the groundnut fetches a very good price in the international market.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: That is it; that is the trouble.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Let me submit. You are a seasoned parliamentarian; I am just a beginner.

### श्री बनारसी दास (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस साल भी एक्सपौर्ट किया है ?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I am submitting, Sir. yes. As I was saying groundnut and groundnut oil fetch good price in the international market. We can almost import about 1½ times the quantity of palm oil in place of this and this can help the production and availability of vanaspathi in the country. So in that context I am sure the hon. Member will consider this issue. We are exporting not merely for the sake of foreign exchange but in order to import more the quantity of a cheap oil for vanaspati.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: Are you actually importing palm oil or do you propose to import?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Sir, we are and in future we may.

श्री बनारसी दास : आपने तो कहा कि जून के महीने के बाद बन्द कर दिया है ।

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I did not say that. My submission was that after 1st June 1974 the Vanaspathi industry is not getting imported edible oil. I did not say that the import is altogether restricted. I said that the Vanaspathi industry is not getting that.

The hon. Member raised the question of Hindustan Lever. So far as Hindustan Lever is concerned, the production last year in 1973 was 28.133 tonnes while for the period January to June in 1974 for which I have got the figure, it is only 11,524 tonnes and the fear is that the production in Hindustan Lever will practically almost come to nil. Now I come to Ganesh Flour Mills and what I will say just now will go against the argument of my hon. friend. Ganesh Flour Mill is not controlled by any foreign firm like Hindustan Lever but it is controlled by us; it is under our management. The capacity of the Ganesh Flour Mill is 50 tonnes per day but we are producing only 10 tonnes per day.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: That is what I said also. I said it is a Government concern and it should produce according to its installed capacity.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: Why don't you reserve the imported edible oil for the Ganesh Flour Mill and similar other concerns before handing it over to Hindustan Lever?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Whatever is left of the imported edible oil there is a formula for it and every mill gets according to that formula and no one is discriminated against.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: Give priority to your mill.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Now the production of Ganesh Flour Mill is only 10 tonnes per day. When we are not in a position to utilise the full installed capacity in our own mill which is being managed by our own men how can we expect it from the other mills? There is difficulty and that is the situation that I wanted to justify.

Calling Attention

About stocks the hon. Member was making-reluctantly. I would like to use the word 'allegation' with the permission of the hon. Member; that is not a good word but I hope the hon. Member will permit me to use it—an allegation that these mills are having huge stocks and they are being given facilities by the financial institutions to do this un-social work. So far as hoarded stocks are concerned, under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947, they have to declare their stocks.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: I did not say that. I said they are restricting production in order to blackmail you to give higher prices.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: They have to declare their stocks every fortnight and our officer checks those stocks. The hon. Member gave a suggestion about distribution. It is true there is blackmarketing in Vanaspathi. I cannot deny this fact. In order to control blackmarketing the hon. Member has given a suggestion to distribute Vanaspathi through the public distribution This is a very good suggestion, system. but some difficulties are there. difficulty is that the production of Vanaspathi is not constant. The moment you take to public distribution, they should supply the needed quantity at a fixed time. Because production is not assured, there is difficulty. Another difficulty in resorting to public distribution is this. There is price rise. Prices are fluctuating from time to time. The moment vou issue it through public distribution, naturally after every fortnight you have to revise the price. In that case there will be again restlessness among consumers. Because of these two burning issues, there is some sort of reluctance on the part of the Government. Anyway, again I would like to assure the hon. Member that it is a valuable suggestion and Government would like to consider it.

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra): Sir. I am afraid we are looking at the question from a very superficial point of When we consider the scarcity of Vanaspathi, it is no use running down a few capitalist houses. It is necessary to go deeper and find out whether we have got enough oilseeds. Unless we have enough oilseeds, unless we produce enough, whether there is an organised sector or a capitalist or monopolist sector or whether it is given to the oil-crusher in the villages, it will not help us. It is easy to recognise that unless there is enough of oilseed supplies, there will not be enough production of oil in this country. I think the Minister himself would like to go into these The fact is in the case of the five major oilseeds in this country, viz., groundnut, castor, linseed, sesame and rape, these have increased from 13.1 hectares in 1958-59 to 15.3 hectares in 1962-63. Ever since we have been marking time at that level. Production also has not gone up. That is the most crucial fact. Since 1962-63 the production of oilseeds has not registered any increase at all. So much so, while in the Third Plan our target was 10 million tonnes of oilseeds, actual production was 6.4 million tonnes. Even at the end of the Fourth Plan we have not reached the target which we fixed in the Third Plan. This really is the lacuna. What has been the effect of it? The effect is that though the Indian Council of Medical Research has said that the per capita per annum consumption of oil should be about 20 kg., it is now only 2.6 k.g., i.e., less than that we were consuming in 1962-63.

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So, a large population is going away from the target, receding from the target. They must really get 20 kg. But they were getting only 3 kg. per person. And now what they are getting is only 2.6 kg. This everywhere oilseed is happening because production has declined. I would like to know what steps you are taking to see that in India oilseed production goes up. So much was talked about groundnut oil which was being exported. I think there also you will have to correct your figures. According to my information, we are exporting about 60,000 tonnes per vear and for good reason. I mean, we can take a policy decision that we are not going to export any groundnut oil at all. But as he said just now-that was correct-the acceptability of groundnut oil to all other oils is such that it fetches a very good price in the market. Just as we have to export sugar, we have to export oil also because we have to bring in or import cheaper varieties. That is what exactly is happening. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister: Knowing the situation as it is today that we are producing far less oil seeds than we really need, what remedial measures is he proposing to take in the Fifth Plan or, if not, what is he going to do in the next year or the year after the next? I would

recommend to him a very small pamphlet that has been brought out by Hindustan Levers, and one of the foremost engineers in India, Mr. Thomas, has written this pamphlet. And he has made certain very valuable suggestions. I would like to know whether they are going to be prejudiced simply because this comes from the House of Hindustan Lever or whether, if the suggestions are very good, they are going to take them up. For instance, he points out the various ways in which we can augment oil supply. He has said that so far as rice is concerned, we are producing about 44 million tonnes of tice per year in India. He says that out of the bran of that rice we can get about four lakh tonnes of rice Just now, what is happening is, we are producing only 60000 tonnes. We are capable of producing four lakh tonnes but we are producing only 60000 tonnes. This is a very big gap. And if we make the rice mills which are working in this country to give all their rice bran for oil extraction. then it will be possible for us to add nearly 3.5 lakh tonnes of oil to our stock.

About cotton-seed he says that we can just now produce about 3 lakh tonnes. But here what we find is that we are producing only 1,80,000 tonnes. Why is it happening? It is because cotton-seed is fed directly to the cattle. It is not necessary. can extract oil and what remains can be fed to the cattle without any loss of nutrition. And by this, here also you will be able to add another 1,80,000 tonnes of oil. Whether it is rice bran oil or cotton-seed oil, the potential is not small. About palm oil, if you plant palms, you can get cil in five or seven years. But all these things are not being attended to. Every time we come before the House and say that there is scarcity of oil. This scarcity is going to remain with us so long as the population is rising at the rate of 2 per cent per year while the oil seed production is stagnant at the level of 1962-63. This is the real point. This is the terrible gap between the rising demand and the dwindling or stationary production of oilseeds.

I would like to know from you what are you going to do? It is no use trying to say, "Take over Lever Brothers. Take over this, that and the other". This is not the point. You may take over any number of oil crushing plants. But so long

as the oil seed is not in the market what any you going to do with them? I would like an answer to that.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: In order to solve this problem for ever, naturally we will have to increase the production of oilseeds.

#### श्री रा<mark>जनारायण</mark> : 'फार एवर' छोडिए, आप दो-चार वर्षा का करिए ।

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: So far as the point of hon'ble Shri Gorav is concerned, I have gone through the pamphlet written by Hindustan Levers. But long before that the Government of India had chalked out its plans. It seems the pamphlet has been written after that Most of the proposals which were there in the plan of the Government of India....

SHRI N. G. GORAY: I am not concerned whether the pamphlet was written earlier of the Plan was put up earlier. I am concerned with increase in oil production.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I have seen that pamp-filet. I wanted to say that this was written after the proposals of the Government of India. At present more than 60 per cent, of the cotton seed is being continued by the cattle. By encouraging the use of cotton seed oil for the manufacture of vanaspathi we can definitely check this waste of cotton seed. That is why we have said that Rs 200—Rs, 250 excise rebate will be given when the industry is using cotton seed oil.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: But the question is how do you get cotton seed? The point that is suggested here is that cotton seed is ginned. You know the ginning prices and...

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I am coming to that. Cotton seed oil is used in the vanaspathi industry. Definitely the terms will be more attractive for the producer and this will be given to the vanaspathi industry instead of being wasted by the cattle. That is why we have granted this excise rebate of Rs. 200—250 per ton on the use of the cotton seed oil. The minimum limit for the use of the cotton seed oil was raised to 15 per cent. from December 1972. Now it has become binding upon the Vanaspathi industry that they must use at least 15 per cent. of the cotton seed oil.

[Shri B. P. Maurya]

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About rice bran oil, it is true that up till now they are not utilising this source. This source can very easily give 3-4 lakh tonnes per year. For this also the Government have sanctioned an excise rebate up to Rs. 100 per ton. This will also facilitate the position.

About sunflower, as I mentioned the other day in this august House, the Government of India have got a special plant and a special scheme for the production of sunflower because 45 per cent. oil content is there in the sunflower seed. That is why in the Fifth Plan we have put it that at least 10,60,000 hectares will be covered by the crop of sunflower. This crop is very convenient also because it takes only 100 to 120 days, depending upon the region. In the Northern region it will be nceding more time and in the Southern region it will be needing a lesser time.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: Could you tell me how many hectares have been sown in this kharif season already?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: That is true. In 1973-74 it is only 2,30,551 hectares.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: And what was vour target?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: It is true we have not reached the equivalent target...

SHRI N. G. GORAY: That is exactly the point.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: It is just in the neighbourhood of the target. It was 3 lakh hectares. And we could succeed in covering an area of 2,30,551 hectares. 1 may assure the hon. Member and this august House that definitely we will be making all endeavour to achieve the Fifth Plan target which is 10,60,000 hectares which will be giving something like eight to nine lakh tonnes of seed and roughly at least three to four lakh tonnes of oil from the sunflower source. If we achieve this, then the difficulty we are facing today will not be there any more.

भैरों सिह शेखावत (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से

बात का स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने अब तक इस बात को तो स्वीकार किया है कि पिछले वर्षों में ग्राऊन्ड नट का एक्सपोर्ट होता रहा ग्रीर इस वर्ष ग्राऊन्ड नट का एक्स्पोर्ट हुग्रा है। लेकिन मेरी जानकारी के ग्रनुसार भारत सरकार हजार टन ग्राऊन्ड नट आयल भी इस साल एक्सपोर्ट कर रही है। मान-नीय मंत्री जी पहले इस का स्पष्टीकरण करें। उपसभापति महोदय, जानते है कि ग्राऊन्ड नट की पैदावार सब से ज्यादा गुजरात ग्रौर तमिलनाडु में होती है। दुर्भाग्य से तिमलनाडु सरकार ने एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट के मातहत भारत सरकार की बिना ग्रनुमति तमिलनाडु से ग्राऊन्ड नट ग्रायल के एक्स-पोर्ट पर बैन लगा दिया। मैं समझता हं कि भारत सरकार यदितुरन्त कार्यवाही करती तो निश्चित रूप से ग्राऊन्ड ग्रीर ग्राऊन्ड नट ग्रायल बाकी के स्टेटस में ग्रच्छी मात्रा में उपलब्ध होता ग्रौर जिसः प्रकार की स्केयसिटी आज ग्रन भव करते हैं उस प्रकार की स्केयिसिटी नही रहती।

दूसरा प्रश्न यहां गुजरात का आता है। गुजरात में मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि 1968-69 में 18 लाख हेक्टर भूमि में ग्राऊन्ड नट की खेती हो श्रीर 1973-74 में वह घट कर 15 लाख हेक्टर तक रह गयी। तीन लाख हेक्टर भूमि में ग्राऊन्ड की खेती कम हुई भ्रौर इतना ही नहीं, गुजरात में पिछले वर्ष जिस प्रकार इस ग्राऊन्ड नट ग्रायल को लेकर पालिटिक्स चली है वह भी ग्राज की स्केयिंसटी ग्रौर मंहगाई का एक मूल कारण है। पहले वहां लेवी लगायी गयी, कंपल्सरी लेवी स्रौर

वाद में उस को बदल कर वालंटियरी लेवी लगायी गयी स्रोर उस में कितना पोलिटिकल कलेक्शन हुन्ना है उस में इस समय मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, मैं उसे पहले कह चुका हं। लेकिन सदन में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ग्राऊन्ड वह प्रति नट का जो एवरेज है गिरता जा रहा है श्रीर खास तौर से गजरात में उस में काफी कमी श्रायी मंत्री महोदय श्रभी बता रहे थे कि कुछ केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सेंटर स्पांसई स्कीम्स ली हैं, लेकिन गुजरात में उन्हीं के मातहत पिछने वर्ष 5 लाख हेक्टर में खेती करायी गयी थी जो इस साल घट कर केवल ढाई लाख हेक्टर गयी है। यह सेंटर स्पासर्ड म्राप की । तिलहन के संबंध में राजस्थान में जो सेंटर स्पांसर्ड स्कीम्स ली गयी भारत सरकार ने विदड़ा कर लीं उस का कारण तिलहन की पैदावार राजस्थान में काफी गिर गयी। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सब जानते कि जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम उन मिल्स को रिबेट देते जो काटन सीड का प्रयोग करती है। **मै** माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहता हूं कि पहले एँडिबल प्रयोग 30 प्रतिशत होता था ग्राँर 70 प्रतिशत ग्राउन्ड नट लगाया जाता था. म्रब रेश्यो चेंज हो गया है । इस रेश्यों के चेंज होने के बाद ग्रौर काटन सीड ग्रीर ग्राउन्ड नट के कम होने के उपरांत भी दामों में किसी प्रकार का ग्रंतर नहीं ग्राया, यह बात समझ में नहीं स्राती स्रौर इसका मृत कारण यह है कि सरकार ने फैक्ट्रीज की कास्ट एकाउटिंग कभी करायी ही नहीं इस कारण वेस्टेज के नाम से इतना

माल वह निकालते हैं कि जिस के कारण म्राज प्राइसेज शटम्रप कर रहीं हैं मीर सरकार इस को कंट्रोल नही कर पाती। इसके के अलावा काटन की श्रौर दूसरी चीजों के लिए जी कीट नाशक दवाइयों के प्रयोग के लिए भ्रभी तक सब्सीडी काश्तकारों को दी जा रही थी भारत सरकार ने बंद कर दी है वर्ष। ग्राप इस बात को मान चलिये कि भ्रगले वर्ष की तिलहन की पैदावार में इस के कारण नुक्सान होगा ग्रौर उस की पैदावार घटेगी। ग्रगर ग्राप यही ले कर चलते है तो इसी तरह से भ्राप ने जो फर्टिलाइजर प्रमोगन की सब्सीडी थी उस को भी ग्राप ने दिया है, अभी तक जो कीडों को मारने के लिए दवाइयों की जो वह भ्रापने रोक दी। काश्तकारों पर श्रसर पड रहा ग्रीर यदि एक साल इन कीडों म्रारण से फसल नष्ट हो गई तो भविष्य में भी काश्तकारों को प्रोत्साहन

to a matter of urgent

public importance

श्रौसत उत्पादन में जिस प्रकार की गिरावट श्राई है, मैं उन श्रांकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि सरकार गणेश श्रायल मिल के बारे में भी जिक्र का रही है, इस मिल ने उत्पादन तो कम किया ही, लेकिन डिब्बों का वजन भी कम कर दिया है। इसकी पहली शिकायत 1 मई, 1974 को की गई थी, दूसरी मई 1974 में हुई जिनमें 2.4 परसेंट व 4.5 परसेंट कम वजन पाया गया। फिर 10-7-1974 को हुई जिसमें 13.9 परसेंट कम पाया गया। मैं श्रापसे जानकारी चाहता हूं कि बाकी के लेगों

मिलेगा।

#### [श्री भैरीं सिंह शेखावत]

की गिरफ्तारी के संबंध में रोज में भ्राप जानकारी देते है, भ्रापने गणेश मिल के खिलाफ श्रब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ? क्यों नहीं उसका प्राजीक्यशन किया गया? अपर किया गया तो जिन धाराश्रों में किया जाना चाहिए ऐसेंशल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट के मातहत उन धाराग्रों में न करके दूसरे सेकशंस में उनका प्रोजीक्यशन करेंगे। इसी प्रकार दालिमया नगर में डिब्बों का वजन कम होता जा रहा है। रिसर्च लेबोरेट्रीज में इसकी जांच हुई है। जांच के स्राधार कहना है कि इनमें मिलावट है वह हेल्थ के लिए इंज्रियस है। (Time bell rings)

ग्रन्त में सभापति जी. बार बार सरकार रेट्स बढ़ाती है ग्रौर सरकार कहती है कि हमें फोर्टनाइट के बारे में रिव्य करना पडता है। लेकिन आज तक सरकार का स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया कि दिन रेट बढ़ाया जाता है उस दिन जो स्टाक मौजूद है मिल्स के पास या ट्रेडर्स के पास उस स्टाक की कीमतें बढी हई कीमतों के ग्राधार पर होंगी या उससे पहले फोर्टनाइट में जो भाव था उसके **ग्राधार पर होंगी। इस बात को लेकर** लोग जो मुनाफा कमा रहे है वह काफ़ी बढ़ता जह रहा है।

एक एजेन्सी सिस्टम से जो वेजिटेबुल श्रायल की बिकी होती है उसके
लिए ऐडवास बुकिंग होती है। एक
रेगुलर वे में व्यापार होता है, दूसरा
सट्टे में जिस प्रकार से सट्टा इन
सारे भावों को प्रभावित कर रहा है,

वह सट्टा भी सरकार नहीं रोक पाई।
जयपूर की प्रीमियर मिल ने मुजफ्फरपुर
की एक मिल से माल बेचने के लिए
लाखों रुपया एडवांस में ले लिया ग्रौर
फिर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से मिलकर एक
ग्रादेश करवा लिया कि राजस्थान से
बाहर वेजिटेबुल ग्रायल नहीं जा सकता।
इस प्रकार की ग्रनियमिततायें इस सारी
व्यवस्था मे हो रही है, उनके बारे में
सरकार क्या विचार कर रहीं है।

श्री बी० पी० सौर्यः श्रीमन्, मूगफली ग्रीर मूगाफली के तेल के संबंध में कितना भेजेंगे या कितना भेजने की योजना है इसके मेरे पास सही ग्रांकड़े नहीं हैं। मैं, श्रीमन्, इसके लिए क्षमा चाहूंगा ग्रौर माननीय सदस्य को ग्रौर सदन में देने के लिए उन ग्रांकड़ों को समय चाहूंगा।

यह निश्चयपूर्वक सत्य है कि—जैसा मैंने कहा था—30 हजार टन मूंगफली बाहर भेजी गयी थी। मैंने ग्रभी भी निवेदन किया था कि जब भेजते है तो इस बात का भी ध्यान रखते है कि यहां पर वनस्पति के दाम बढ़ेंगे बिल्क जहा पर मूंगफली का तेल ही इस्तेमाल करते हैं, वनस्पति इस्तेमाल नहीं करते उनके ऊपर भी जाकर इसका दजन पड़ेगा। इन तमाम चीजां को ध्यान में रखते हुए जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया, इस सदन में, उसके बदले में दुगुने भाव पर यह चला जाता है।

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत: ग्राउन्ड-नट ग्रायल इस साल ऐक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं या नहीं?

श्री बी॰ पी॰ मौर्य: मैं उस पर ग्रा रहा हूं। उसके बदले में सस्ते दाम का तेल ले ग्राते हैं जिससे कि वनस्पति के लिए भी स्विधा रहे ग्रौर जो वजन पड़ने बाला है समाज पर वह न पड़ पाए। इन बानों को ध्यान मे रखते हुए ही भेजा गया था। इस साल भी ये चीजों ध्यान में रहेंगी। लेकिन निश्चत-पूर्वक मैं यह माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहंगा कि सरकार ने यह निश्चय कर दिया है कि वनस्पति उद्योग मुगफली के तेल का----ग्रलग ग्रलग खंड हैं---उत्तरी खंड में 55 सैंकड़ा, पश्चिमी खंड में 55 सैंकड़ा, पूर्वीखंड में 60 सैंकड़ा, दक्षिण खड मे 70 सैकडा, इस तरह से इसका करीब 60 सैकडा बैठता है, इससे ज्यादा इस्तेमाल मंगफली नहीं करेगा। का जो मूगफली का तेल खाते उन पर बजन पडेगा इसलिए इसके भेजने का विचार है ग्रौर म्रलावा इम्पोर्ट भी कर लिया जायगा ग्रौर यह भी ध्यान में रखा जायगा कि वह तेल सस्ता हो जिससे इस समस्या का हल हो सके। जहां तक मजबत श्रांकडों की बात है वह तो मैं देख कर ही बता पाऊंगा क्योंकि इस समय मेरे पास वह ग्रांकडे नहीं हैं।

श्री लाल आडवाणी (दिल्ली) स्रांकडे तो बाद में दे दें लेकिन ग्राउन्ड नट ग्रायल एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करेंगे इस बात का ग्राश्वासन क्या ग्राप इस सदन को दे सकते हैं?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य: श्रीमन्, मैं इस सदन में यह कह सकता हूं कि जनता के हित ग्रीर देश के हित को सामने रखते हुए मूंगफली ग्रीर मूंगफली का तेल बाहर भेजेंगे, विदेशी मुदा कमाने के इरादे से बाहर नहीं भेजेंगे। श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत: मैं यह जानकारी चाहता हूं कि आयल मिल्ज एसोसिएशन में मंत्री महोदय ने क्या इस बात की घोषणा की है कि 30 हजार टन ग्राउन्ट नट ग्रायल एक्सपोर्ट किया जाएगा?

to a matter of urgent

public importance

बी० पी० मौर्य: श्रीमन मैंने श्रभी बतलाया कि राष्ट्रीय समस्या के हित को सामने रखकर ही भेजा जाएगा, वह भी तक जब उसके मुकाबले हमें सस्ता मिलेगा। माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि गणेश फुलोर मिल के बने हए कुछ डिब्बे वनस्पति के ऐसे मिले जिनका वजन कम निकला। यह ग्रपनी जगह पर सत्य है कि उनका वजन कम निकला। इसमें कार्रवाई हो रही हैं ग्रौर माननीय सदस्य यह भी विश्वास दिला सकता हं इसमें बहुत कड़ाई के साथ कार्रवाई की जाएगी। जहां तक फार्वर्ड सवाल है इस वारे मे माननीय सदस्य मुझ से ज्यादा जानते होंगे। पिछले दिनों हमने इस पर पूर्ण रूप से रोक दी है। नीम के तेल से दूसरे तेलों का फावर्ड खाने के करते थे इसलिए कृषि मंत्रालय ने इस बात को साफ कर दिया था कि नीम के तेल से फारवार्ड ट्रेड पर लगाई जानी चाहिए।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मो कुमारी चूड़ावत (राजस्थान): मंत्री जी ने हमारे सामने जो श्रभी बात रखी उससे हमारी चिन्ता बड़ी है। श्रापने शुरू-शुरू में कहा कि प्रोडेक्शन पर कंट्रोल हुश्रा है तो फैक्टरीज घाटे में चली है। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं श्राया कोई भी घाटे में रह कर फैक्टरी कैसे चला सकता है

Calling Attention · श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चुड़ावत] ये जो मैनफैक्चर करने वाले हैं ये इसको / ब्लैक में बेजते हैं। दूसरे ग्राप जानते होंगे कि हरियाणा श्रौर पंजाब में श्राजकल मिलें बंद हो रही हैं। उनके मिल-मालिकों का कहना है कि रा-मैटोरियल न होने के कारण श्रौर भावों में ज्यादा फल्कचएणन होने के कारण वे पूरा स्टाक इकट्ठा नहीं कर सके इसलिए मिलों को बंद करना पड़ रहा है। मैं ग्रापका ध्यान इस बात की ग्रोर दिलाना चाहती हूं कि रा-मैटीयिल गजरात में पैदा होता है ग्रौर गुगरात सरकार ने एक स्रायल कारपोरेशन बनाने के लिए भारत सरकार को लिखा है। ऐसा करने से फल्कचएशन को रोका जा है श्रीर इससे मैटीरियल भी सकता गवर्नमैंट के हाथ में रहेगा। गुजरात में जो पीछे जब फसल ग्राई थी तब 20 किलो की कीमत 48 रु० थी ग्रौर इन्हीं चार महीनों में उसकी कीमत 20 किलो के ऊपर 65 रु० हो गई। इस तरह से प्राइस को कंट्रोल करने के लिए गजरात सरकार ने म्रायल कारपोरेशन बनाने का इरादा करके ग्रापके पास यह प्रपोजल भेजी है। इस प्रपोजल में यह भी लिखा है कि मंगफली जिसको वहां एच०पी०एस० कहते हैं उसमें से बढिया मुंगफली चुनकर बाहर एक्सपोर्ट के लिये भेजी जाती है ग्रौर उसकी कीमत काफी ग्राती है उनका कहना है जो फारेन एक्सचेंज ग्राएगा उसके बदले जो प्रयोजल में सबसिडी दे सकेंगे। गजरात सरकार ने सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट को भेजी है उसको सैट्ल गवर्नमैट ने मंज्री क्यों नहीं दी है, इसका क्या जवाब मंती

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य: श्रीमन्, इस तरह

महोदय देंगे?

का सुझाव मेरी जानकारी में नहीं है। मैं माननीय सदस्या को यही विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उसकी माल्मात मैं मंत्रालय मे करूंगा ग्रौर उस पर ठीक तरह से विचार करके सही फैसला लेंगे।

to a matter of urgent

public importance

कुमारी श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मारजिन के बारे में स्रापने कछ नहीं कहा।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, I feel that the Ministry of Food & Agriculture be disbanded. Now, I cannot understand from his reply how much we have gained by imports and exports. You given me the Every month you are importing edible oil and you are exporting also. Give the balance: minus or plus. Then, how is it that after you have allowed the price hike you have stopped import? You imported edible oil so that Vanaspathi can be supplied. After the price hike was allowed, you stopped it. What is the meaning of it? That also you should clarify.

Then, I also feel that it is an artificial. manmade scarcity, because six years ago there was nothing like this. You must give me the figures. By this time the entire production has gone down, so that we have come to this position. Production is 'nadir'; it has touched the lowest ebb. The production of Vanaspathi in June was 16.000 tonnes. The price hike was announced immediately after that....(Time bell rings)....Sir, I have finished. In Bombay, Vanaspati is being sold at Rs. 15/- perkilo. Then, I want to know, how much of Vanaspathi is produced by Hindustan Lever, how much by the Tatas, how much by the J. K .-- percentage-wise? Is it not a fact that the Hindustan Lever made astounding profits as these figures will show: In 1970-71 Rs. 5 crores; in 1971-72, Rs. 7 crores; in 1972-73, Rs. 10.5 crores? production is going down.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Sir, about the supply of the imported edible oil after the 1st of June, I have already stated in my main statement that because of the very difficult situation of foreign exchange, it was unavoidable for the Government: we had to stop the supply of imported edible oil to the industry. Because, quite a heavy foreign exchange was involved in this So far as Hindustan Lever is concerned. I have already said that their production in the month of July and in the fortnight of August is almost nil or negligible, very small amount. So the question of a huge profit and the question of taking a huge amount as donation do not arise. This very fact goes to prove that the allegation of the honourable Member is baseless, and ridiculous.

श्री राजनारायण: मैं समझता ह, इस पर प्रश्न काफी हो गए ग्रौर ग्रांकडे भी काफी लग गए ग्रौर मैं मंत्री जी को भ्रांकडों के जाल ये नहीं उलझाऊंगा। सीधी सादी जो बात है उसी को बोलगा। मंत्री जी से कुछ प्रश्न करने के पहले मैं श्रपने एक मिल्ल, जो संगठन कांग्रेस के हैं---ग्रगर नहीं हैं तो---उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि ग्रपना दिमाग साफ करना चाहिए कि ग्राखिर सम्मानित चाहते क्या हैं? उपभोक्ता का भला करना चाहते हैं या जो इस समय वनस्पति घी के कारखानेदार हैं उनका भलाकरना चाहते हैं? मुझे बहुत ही ग्राफसोस है। उन्होंने माननीय कृषि सरकार को, ग्रपनी ग्रौर से एक सुझाव दे दिया कि दाम बढा दो। ग्रौर जब विरोध पक्ष, संगठन कांग्रेस के एक सम्मा-नित सदस्य दाम बडाने का सुझाव देंगी तो यह समझा जा सकता है कि यह सरकार उनके सूझाव को लेकर कितना बड़ा अनर्थ कर सकती है। इसीलिए मैं विरोधी दलों के लोगों से कहता हं। भाई, ग्रगर कोई पंजीपति हो, कारखानेदार हो---वंदा दे ले लो थोडा--मगर टिकट-विकट मत दिया करों, इससे बड़ी गडबड़ होती है, क्योंकि खाली विरोधी पक्ष का नाम लेने से हम दूध के धोए नहीं हो जाएंगे। म्राज विरोध पक्ष का कोई सम्मानित सदस्य सरकार को ऐसा सूझाव कैसे दे सकता है? इतनी महंगाई बढाने के बाद भी कैसे कह सकता है कि वनस्पति घी के दाम बढ़ाओ।

दूसरी स्रोर मैं माननीय श्री बुढ़ीप्रिय मौर्य को...

एक माननीय सदस्य: बुद्धि नहीं।

श्री राजनारायण: पूरा नाम हं, बृद्ध प्रिय मौर्य। उन्होंने, कितनी सरलता के साथ, कितनी सफायी के साथ, कितनी हमदर्दी के साथ सारी बातों को स्वीकार कर लिया? ग्रौर सबसे बडी बात स्वीकार की है मौर्य जी ने, श्रपनी सरकार की स्रोर से, कि हां जब जब दाम बड़े हैं तब तब कुछ उत्पादन बड़ा यह माननीय मौर्य साहब भूल गए है कि उन्होंने यह कहा है कि जब जब दाम बड़े हैं तब तब उत्पादन बड़ा है।तो इसका मतलब सीधा है कि स्रगर उत्पादन बढवाना चाहते हो तो उनको दाम बढवाने की इजाज़त दे दो। मैं कहना चाहता हं, केवल मीठी सी बात से ही <del>ग्र</del>गर तथयों पर परदा पडेगा तो उससे समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा श्रौर मौर्य जी ने बहुत ही सफाई के साथ शेखावन जी के सवाल का उत्तर दे दिया। जब उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या ग्रब यह मंगफली का तेल या मंगफली का बीज बाहर भेजा जाएगा या नहीं, उन्होंने बहत ही सफाई से कहा, बहत ही सहदयता से कहा, कि इस जनता की सेवा, राष्ट्र के उत्थान ग्रीर उद्धार के लिए ही जो कुछ मैं करसक्गा, करूंगा। वाह साहब, हमारे मौर्य साहब कितने ग्रच्छे मत्री है? जो बात रहे हैं देश सेवा के लिए कर रहे हैं। मौर्य जी हमारे पुराने साथी हैं, श्रौर मधरता के साथ उन्होंने उसी मधुरता के साथ मैं भी उनको

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सुझाव देना चाहता हं जहां बैठे हो वहां बडा कडा-करकट है, वहां से निकल जाग्री क्योंकि वहां बात तो बोंलेगे मधर श्रौर काम होगा विष।

यह डिस्टिब्यशन सिस्टम गलत है। हां, गलत है। इस चीज पर ब्लैंक मार्केट हो रहा है। हां, हो रहा है। उ:पादन कम हो रहा है। हां, कम हो रहा है। रा-मैटीरियल नहीं मिल रहा है। हां, नहीं मिल रहा है। इस तरह से सारी अयोग्यता, कमी और खामियों को उन्होंने कबल कर लिया है। ग्रच्छा जब सब अबूल हो गया है, तो वे सरकार में क्यों बैठे हैं ग्रौर यह सरकार क्यों रहे ? देखा जाय। श्रीमन ग्राप ग्रच्छी तरह से जानते है कि जब उत्तर प्रदेश में विरोधी पक्ष की सरकार शगर मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण ग्रौर सरकारी-करण की बात बहुत जोरों के साथ थी। लेकिन जैसे ही चरण सिंह की सरकार हटी तो शुगर मिलों की राष्ट्रीयकरण श्रौर सरकारीकरण की बात मिट गई। भ्रब कितनी बेहयायी के साथ यह फैसला लिया गया है कि हम तो इस बारे में कुछ नहीं जानते हैं क्योंकि ग्रायोग के मेम्बरों में इस बारे में मतभेत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This discussion is not about sugar. Now, you please wind up.

श्री राजनारायण: श्रीमन्, हमारा जो प्रश्न है वह वनस्पति पर भी लाग् होता है ग्रौर श्गर पर भी लागू होता है क्योंकि इस सरकार की दाम नीति चाहे वह वनस्पति के सम्बन्ध में हो या श्गर के सम्बन्ध में हो, वह एक सी नीति है।

श्रीमन मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि इसी ग्रायोग की रपट पर सरकार ने कहा था कि सरकारीकरण होगा ग्रीर मेम्बरों के बीच उसी ग्राधोग के मतभेत का नाम लेकर कहा जाता है कि इस चीज को सब राज्यों के ऊपर छोड दिया जाय ग्रौर प्रान्तों की सरकारें इस बारे में जो चाहे कर सकती हैं। श्रीमन मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार ग्राज वनस्पति के बारे में सदन को यह भ्राश्वासन देने के लिए तैयार है कि कब्चे माल के मल्यों में ग्रौर वनस्पति घी के मृत्यों में क्या ग्रनपात क्या इस सरकार दाम नीति है? इस सरकार की ग्राज तक कोई दाम नीति नहीं रही है इसका कारण केवल एक सरकार उस कारण को दूर करेगी? यह कहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है कि सरकार इस चीज पर नजर रखे हुए है।

श्रीमन, जब गिरि जी जाने लगे तो वह कह गए कि चुनावों में इतना ज्यादा खर्चा हो रहा है स्रीर उसको रोका जाय। प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि चुनावों में इतना खर्चा हो रहा है, उसको रोका जाय। मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि ग्रभी तक डिफेक्शन के सम्बन्ध में बिल पास नहीं हुआ स्त्रीर जब वे सोच लेंगे कि ग्रब पूरी तरह से डिफोक्शन हो चका है तब उस बिल को पास करायेंगे। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार की कोई साफ नीति नहीं है। मै यह जानना चाहता हुं कि कच्चे माल ग्रौर पक्के Ĥ क्या रिश्ता रहेगा ? **हम स**फाई से कहते हैं कि एक ग्र**ौ**र डेढ़ का रिश्ता रहना चाहिए। लेकिन, सरकार हमारी इस नीति पर नहीं चलती

है। वह श्रपनी नीति के श्रनुसार चल रही है जिसका श्रसर समाज पर उल्टा हो रहा है।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य: श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य श्री राजनारायण जी का यह कहना है कि भारत सरकार की कोई दाम नीति नहीं है, यह बात सत्य से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखती है क्योंकि टैरिफ किमशन के 1971 के श्राधार पर वनस्पित को दाम नीति तय की जाती है। 80 प्रति सैकड़े में से उसको जोड़ दिया जाता है ईडेबल श्रायल से श्रीर तेल से जोड़ दिया जाता है श्रीर 20 प्रतिशत सैकड़े में से उसके दाम निश्चित किये जाते हैं। सौ में से 20 प्रतिशत कंवर्जन में जो ईडेबल श्रायल, खाने के तेल से वनस्पित के रूप में लेते हैं, जिसमें कि कारखानेदार को ....(Interruption)

श्री राजनारायण: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मान लीजिये, चार रुपया किलो दाम बढ़े हैं ग्रौर जो ग्राज स्टाक में माल है उसके दाम चार रुपए के हिसाब से बढ़ेंगे या नहीं? श्री शेखावत जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रश्न किया था, उसका जवाब मंत्री जी की ग्रोर से नहीं ग्राया।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य: श्रीमन्, इस तरह से वनस्पति के दाम तय किये जाते हैं श्रीर 15 जून से पहिले हर 15 दिन बाद यह तय किया जाता है श्रीर इस तरह से 15 दिन पहिले के दाम देखे जाते हैं कि बाजार में खाने के तेल के क्या दाम हैं।

इस नाते से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दाम नीति सरकार की है। 10—16 RSS/ND/74

मेरे कथन के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है उसमें मैं संशोधन करना चाहंगा। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि जब जब दाम बहें है तब तब उत्पादन बढ़ा है। मैंने यह निवेदन किया था 15 जून 74 को दाम बढ़ा दिए वनस्पति के 1 रुपया 80 किलो से लेकर 20 पैसे 2 रुपए बढ़ाने से किलो तक। दाम वाले हफ्ते में 1716 टन वनस्पति पैदा हुआ था श्रौर दाम बढ़ाने के बाद यानी 15 जून के बाद वाले हफ्ते में 6 गुना ज्यादा पैदा हुम्रा, 6026 टन पैदा हुम्रा। मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि जब जब दाम बढाया गया तब तब वनस्पति का उत्पादन बढ़ा है।

# REFERENCE TO REDUCTION IN ALLOTMENT OF FOOD GRAINS TO RAJASTHAN

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चुंड़ावत (राजस्थान): श्रीमन्, राजस्थान को जो ग्रेन दिया जाता था उसमें बहुत बड़ो कटौती कर दी गई है, यह मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहती हं। ग्रभी तक 60 हजार टन गेहूं दिया जाता था जो इस महीने घटते घटते 5 हजार टन रह गया है। इसी तरह 30 हजार टन माइलो दिया जाता था वह 8 हजार टन रह गया है जबिक राजस्थान में स्थिति ऐसी है कि 5-7 जिलों में बरसात न होने के कारण भ्रकाल के भयंकर लक्षण नजर म्रा रहे हैं। जिन ट्राइबल एरियाज में माइलो दिया जाता था श्रौर जहां एक महीने में जितने माइलो की बिक्री होती थी उतनी बिक्री पिछले एक हफ्ते में हुई। सभी जानते हैं कि माइलो वही खाता है जो भूखा होता है,