

†साबुन का बनाया जाना

* 309. श्री जगत नारायण : [क्या पेट्रोल तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कौन-कौन से बड़े औद्योगिक संस्थान बड़ी मात्रा में साबुन बना रहे हैं;

(ख) उन साबुनों के नाम क्या क्या हैं और वर्ष भर में उनमें से प्रत्येक कितना साबुन बनाते हैं;

(ग) कौन कौन से साबुनों में चर्बी मिलाई जाती है और किस प्रकार की चर्बी मिलाई जाती है;

(घ) किन-किन साबुनों का आयात किया जाता है और प्रति वर्ष कितने मूल्य का साबुन आयात किया जाता है ; और

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि जिन साबुनों का आयात किया जाता है उनमें चर्बी होती है?

‡[†SOAP MANUFACTURE

*309. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the big industrial establishments which are manufacturing soap on a mass scale in the country;

(b) the names of these soaps and the annual production of each one of them;

(c) the names of the soaps that contain fat and the kinds of fat used in their manufacture;

(d) the names of the soap that are imported and the value of soap imported annually; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the soaps that are imported contain fat?]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH) : (a) List of soap units registered with the Directorate General

of Technical Development is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix LXV, Annexure No. 64.]

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix LXV, Annexure No. 65.]

(c) Vegetable fats as well as animal fats are used in the manufacture of soaps in the country. Vegetable fats are derived from coconut oil, groundnut oil, Mohwa oil, rice bran oil and palm oil. Animal fats used are in the shape of imported tallow which is used in almost all the well-known brands of soap.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix LXV, Annexure No. 66.]

(e) Yes, Madam. But it is not possible to say what kind of fats are used and to what extent in the manufacture of imported soaps.

†[पेट्रोल तथा रसायन और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरमैया) : (क) तकनीकी विकास के महा-निदेशालय के पास रजिस्टर्ड कारखानों की सूची सभा-पटल पर रख दी है ।

[देखिये परिशिष्ट, LXV अनुपत्र संख्या 64]

(ख) एक विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया है ।

[देखिये परिशिष्ट LXV अनुपत्र संख्या 65]

(ग) देश में साबुन बनाने के लिए वनस्पति चिकनाहट (vegetable fats) और पशुओं की चर्बी इस्तेमाल की जाती है । नारियल-तेल, मूंगफली-तेल, महुआ-तेल, चावल की भूसी का तेल और खजूर तेल से वनस्पति चिकनाहट प्राप्त की जाती है । पशुओं की चर्बी, जिसका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, वह आयातित चर्बी के रूप में होती है और ये साबुन के लगभग सारे प्रसिद्ध मार्कों के निर्माण में इस्तेमाल होती है ।

(घ) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया है ।

[देखिये परिशिष्ट LXV अनुपत्र संख्या 66]

†Transferred from the 5th August, 1968.

‡[] English translation.

†[] Hindi translation.

(ड) जी हा, किन्तु यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि किस किस की चर्बियों का प्रयोग होना है और इनकी मात्रा क्या है।]

श्री जगत नारायण : वजीर साहब ने अभी कहा कि फैट्स यूज होते हैं, एनिमल के और दूसरे भी, तो मैं अदब से यह पूछना चाहता कि किम किस एनिमल के फैट्स साबुन में यूज किये जाते हैं? दूसरे यह कि क्या उनके पास सोप मैन्युफैक्चरर्स की यह शिकायत पहुंची है कि उनको कास्टिक सोडा और कोकोनट आयल जो है वह स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन से खरीद करना पड़ता है जो कि महंगा होता है और इन्हें अगर वह डाइरेक्ट मंगवायें तो सस्ता मिलता है और इस तरह से पब्लिक को मंहगे भाव पर साबुन मिलता है? तो क्या वजीर साहब इसके मुताल्लिक बतायेंगे कि क्या पोजीशन है?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH : As regards the type of tallow, as regards the animal fat that is in the tallow, it may be beef, it may be hog, it may be any other type of animal fat. We have no indication in the tallow that is imported what fat it contains.

As regards the other thing, I have not heard of any such complaint from them.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : From the reply of the hon. Minister to this question it is found that the industry is on the increase, that soap manufacturers are increasing in numbers. So also the number of workers in this industry should have increased correspondingly. The occupational disease in this industry is also on the increase and the workers suffer to a very great extent. Is any provision made in the Workmen's Compensation Act to include this?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It does not strictly arise out of this question but if the Minister wants to reply he may.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH : Madam, as you rightly pointed out it is a question which can more appropriately be addressed to the Labour Ministry.

श्री जगत नारायण : मैं वजीर महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि पहले काबुल को साबुन एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता था जो कि पिछले एक साल से साबुन का यह एक्सपोर्ट बन्द कर दिया गया है तो इसकी क्या वजह है, क्यों यह बन्द कर दिया गया है?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH : I have no particular information about this.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : This also does not arise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the small scale soap manufacturers of West Bengal submitted a memorandum to the Government of India highlighting the difficulties they are experiencing in the matter of . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please put a question. This is question hour.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am coming.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You are taking a long time in coming.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am asking whether the Government of India is aware of the fact that the small scale soap manufacturers of West Bengal submitted a memorandum highlighting the difficulties in getting imported fat for running their industry and in that memorandum certain cases of discrimination were also brought to their notice and if so, what is the reaction of Government?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH : Madam Deputy Chairman, I am not aware of this particular complaint but I may say that the soap manufacturers are generally assured of sufficient supplies of tallow.

شری شیر خان : جیسے دوسرے بذنس کو پاپولر بنانے کے لئے گورنمنٹ نے انڈین آئل کمپنی یا فوڈ کارپوریشن وغیرہ بنایا ہے کیا اس طرح سے گورنمنٹ انڈین سوپ کارپوریشن بنانے کا بھی کوئی پلان بنا رہی ہے ؟

†[श्री शेर खां : जैसे दूसरे बिजनेस को पापुलर बनाने के लिए गवर्नमेन्ट ने इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी या फूड कारपोरेशन वगैरा बनाया है क्या इस तरह से गवर्नमेन्ट इण्डियन सोप कारपोरेशन बनाने का भी कोई प्लान बना रही है ?]

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : No, Madam.

شری شیر خان : نہیں، نہیں - جواب چاہئے -

†[श्री शेर खां . नही, नही । जवाब चाहिये ।]

श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया

شری شیر خان : کیا انڈین سوپ کارپوریشن بنانے کا کوئی پلان گورنمنٹ کے نزدیک ہے ؟

†[श्री शेर खां क्या इण्डियन सोप कारपोरेशन बनाने का कोई प्लान गवर्नमेन्ट के नजदीक है ?]

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : No, Madam. I said, No.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : In the statement laid in reply to part (d) of the question I find that the import of soaps was worth Rs. 1,20,365 in 1964-65, it went down to Rs. 10,350 in 1965-66 and now it is again increasing. Import of even such items as household laundry soaps is increasing. Previously household laundry soaps worth only Rs. 1,790 were imported but now it has gone up to Rs. 29,671. And the same is the case with other kinds of soaps too. May I know from the hon. Minister why these types of soaps are being allowed to be imported? What are the special reasons for this? Can't our Indian soap manufacturers make them here?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH : Madam, we are only importing that much soap which is absolutely inevitable in the context of the conditions in the country.

†[] Hindi translation.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : It is a very vague reply.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : Madam, this is no reply at all. He has asked for the reasons for the import and he says that we are importing only what is necessary.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH : The reasons for the import of any commodity depend on the availability of the commodity indigenously. When we are short of anything we have to import it on the advice of the D.G.T.D.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Madam, you will kindly understand. This is household laundry soaps. In 1964-65 and 1965-66 there were no imports of this item at all. In 1966-67 their import was worth only Rs. 1,790, but now it is worth Rs. 29,671. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether we ourselves cannot make these household laundry soaps when our own soap industry is so much developed. He is not giving the reasons for their import. What are the reasons for importing household laundry soaps?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH : It is not as though there is any reluctance on our part. I will certainly supply detailed information giving the reasons why this is imported. Since my hon. friend has raised this I will certainly supply the information.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN We do not want to go on with this soap washing.

श्री राम सहाय क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस सोप में किस प्रकार के मैटीरियल्स इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं ?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH : May I say broadly speaking of the total soap we use 80 per cent. is used for laundry purposes and 20 per cent. for toilet purposes. In the soaps used for laundry purposes tallow is used to the extent of 50 per cent and in the toilet soaps to the extent of 65 per cent.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Is it the contention of the Government or the realisation of the Government that the dirty linens of the Congress regime cannot be washed except by foreign soaps?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH : I think that kind of soaps is meant for my hon. friend.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: When the Government allow the import of these soaps are they aware that there is over production in this country of soaps and many units have closed down? Are they aware of this?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What soap, toilet or laundry?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: All kinds. There is over production of soaps of all kinds in the country and the Government is allowing imports. May I know the specific reasons for that? That is the first question. Secondly, I want to know whether the Government as a policy will try to encourage the small scale soap factories especially in the matter of supply of raw materials, by supplying them raw materials at the same level in quantity and price as the big manufacturers.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: In regard to laundry soap which forms 80 per cent. of the total there is the possibility of using synthetic detergents.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I did not ask about that.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: They will be substitutes for the soap and that will stop the import of soap to the extent we are able to produce indigenously these synthetic detergents.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: My point is, when there is already over production why they are importing.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: To the extent we are able to produce indigenously these synthetic detergents to that extent . . .

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: But already . . .

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: I am coming to the point. To that extent we can eliminate the use of laundry soaps. In regard to the shortage and all that which my hon. friend has brought to my notice I will certainly get the information and supply.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Madam, I did not refer to shortage at all. My question was specific and I will repeat it again. When there is over production of soaps and when small

scale soap factories are closing down why are they importing soaps? That is one question. Secondly, would they supply the raw materials to the small scale soap factories at the same level in price and quantity as to the big factories?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ministers should listen very carefully to the questions put and give specific answers and not general answers.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: My humble submission is that I would like to have notice.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA: There are nearly 70 manufacturers of soaps in India and the total production in 1967 was over 1,91,000 metric tonnes. I want to know from the hon. Minister of this how much production is done by Lever Brothers, the largest trading company in the world. Is it not true that Lever Brothers' production is more than that of all the others put together or at least equal and they, with their gigantic resources, are bringing everything from Africa?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: I should be very happy to supply the information to my hon. friend.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Madam, may I ask the Minister whether the Lever Brothers soaps in respect of quality are among the best in the world?

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: I would not like to be a salesman for any type of soap.

*445. [The questioner (Shri B. K. Gaikwad) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 2999-3000 infra.]

*446. [Transferred to the 21st August, 1968.]

*447. [The questioner (Shri K. P. Subramania Menon) was absent. For answer, vide col. 3000 infra.]

भारत का कम्पट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल

448. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भारत के कम्पट्रोलर एण्ड आडिटर जनरल के कर्तव्यों और अधिकारों की व्याख्या करने के लिये कोई