

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

2157

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Friday, 18th September, 1953

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight
of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PADRAUNA RAJ SUGAR MILLS

*1378. **Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Magistrate, Deoria had attached all sugar stock of the Padrauna Raj Sugar Mills Ltd. Padrauna, in the month of May, 1953;

(b) whether it is a fact that he ordered sale of about 2,200 bags of sugar at Rs. 26/14/- per maund, even though the prevailing sugar price was much higher; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The District Magistrate, Deoria authorised one of the Directors of the Padrauna Sugar Mills to sell 2,000 bags of sugar at Rs. 26/14/- per maund which was the prevailing rate for the sugar in question. The sale was authorised to enable the factory to secure funds for making some immediate payments.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know, Sir, whether the market price then

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2158

prevailing was higher and the S.D.O. had reported that sugar was selling at a higher rate?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, the actual difference was very little, and they were faced with the necessity of making payments urgently, and the quantity was rather large. So the slight difference should not matter.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What was the difference that was prevailing then?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not more than about 6 annas or so.

श्री राम जी वर्मा: क्या मंत्री महोदय उन पार्टीज के नाम बतायेंगे जिन्हें शूगर बेचा गया है ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It was sold by auction. I have not got the names.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know, Sir, whether the sugar was attached owing to the fact that the factory had to pay sugarcane price to the growers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): This was not the sugar that was attached.

Shri Nanadas: May I know, Sir, whether such action has been taken in any of the mills which did not pay sugarcane price to the growers?

Shri Kidwai: At many places in U.P. sugar was attached from mill-owners to make payment to the growers.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know Sir, whether there is any proposal to

take over particular sugar factories under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act?

Shri Kidwai: That is there.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE

*1379. **Kumari Annie Mascarene:**

(a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state why the Women's Medical Service was dissolved?

(b) How many Indians were in the service at the time of its dissolution?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) In view of the provincialisation of health services and the opposition of State Governments to an All-India Cadre it was felt that there was no point in continuing the Women's Medical Service as an all-India Medical Service.

(b) 23.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know, Sir, what service this Women's Medical Service was doing to the country?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Sir, in 1914 there was a belief that most of the women due to social and religious prejudices would not go to the general hospitals for treatment. So they had to have some sort of arrangement to cater to their needs. So this Medical Service was organised then.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Was it doing any social service to the people of the country, especially to the women and children?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, Sir.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know, Sir, why was the dissolution of W.M.S. taken up in 1949 when it was functioning satisfactorily, and not after the operation of the 1934 Act?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I gave the answer in (a) saying, that the provinces wanted to take up the services, and they did not want the Women's Medical Service.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: That is not the correct answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. What can I do?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that 10 members of the permanent service of the W.M.S. were in the Lady Hardinge Medical College before and now we have only two permanent members?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Out of the 32 members who were there at the time of dissolution, 9 were absorbed in the Lady Hardinge Medical College. I can give the names of the members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not necessary.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, whether they are not temporary?

The Minister of Health, (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): No, Sir. They are all permanent. Out of the 9, 3 have left the service, but the rest are all there.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, why when we have such qualified women Doctors here, the Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College is an American lady? And what is the special qualification which she has which any other Lady Doctors here do not have?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: She is a very highly qualified person not only in the teaching of clinical medicine but also as an administrator, and she has been given to us on the technical assistance programme. We were not able to get others equally good. We did have one or two Indian women Principals, but they had difficulties and were not very satisfactory. This lady has done extremely well.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that this Principal is only an M.D. whereas there are other lady Doctors who have M.R.C.P. and other high degrees?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There was nobody who had the same qualifications as the present Principal.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Did it involve any financial burden on the Central Government or was it being run through private trusts?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Sir, the private trust has dwindled greatly and practically all the expense of the Lady Hardinge Medical College is borne by the Central Government.