

Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 487 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1983 under sub-section (4) of section 16 of the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1982, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6826/83.]

- (4) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 383 in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6827/83.]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs (Prices Control) Sixth Amendment Order, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 504 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1983 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6828/83.]

Notification under Indian Electricity Act,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 256 in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 together with an explanatory statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6829/83.]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri B. D. Singh, Calling Attention.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो इन्हीं की बातें सुनते हैं और हमारी बात नहीं सुनते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको क्या कहना है ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आपने जो आश्वासन दिया था कि आप मेरा 377 एलाऊ करेंगे लेकिन अभी तक वह नहीं आया है। हमारे साथ बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका हो गया है, आप जरा देख लिया करें। कल भी इधर के एक साथी कह रहे थे कि उनके सवाल एडमिट नहीं हुए जबकि वे एडमिट हो गए थे और यहां पर शोर कर रहे थे।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह

12.22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported use of imported beef tallow in manufacture of Vanaspati ghee.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलंबनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर मानवीय खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“वनस्पति घी के निर्माण में आयातित गाय-चर्बी का कथित प्रयोग किए जाने तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI

M.S. SANJIVI RAO) : I am grateful to the Hon'ble Members of this House for giving me an opportunity to make a statement on a subject which has naturally agitated the minds of Hon'ble Members of Parliament and the public.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, vanaspati is manufactured from indigenous and imported edible oils. The oils permitted for the use in the manufacture of vanaspati are specified in the Vegetable Oil Products (Standard of Quality) Order, 1972. Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947, use of any oil which is not permitted in the manufacture of vanaspati would be illegal. In terms of these stipulations animal fats whether beef or mutton tallow cannot be used in the manufacture of vanaspati.

However, of late, there have been certain press reports regarding the alleged use of mutton/beef tallow in the manufacture of vanaspati. Besides these press reports, representations in this regard were also received from various social, religious and consumer organisations. Acting on these reports, the Government arranged to collect samples of vanaspati from the vanaspati factories alleged to have used mutton/beef tallow in the manufacture of vanaspati as well as from various markets in the country. Analysis of these samples, however, did not reveal any evidence of beef mutton tallow having been used in the manufacture of vanaspati.

Recently, a report has been received from the Government of Punjab in which it has been mentioned that 50 raids were conducted on vanaspati dealers at different places in the State and 256 samples analysed so far, two samples taken from Amritsar (Peepal Brand) were found to be adulterated with beef tallow. However, on further investigations carried out in the premises of the alleged manufacturer it was found that this manufacturer is not producing vanaspati under the name (Peepal Brand) since 1975 and no dispatches of this have been recently. Another three samples of unspecified oils

drawn from the premises of a firm were reported to contain beef fat. It may be mentioned that this firm is not licensed to manufacture vanaspati and such is not entitled to produce and market vanaspati. The State Government have been asked to investigate the matter further and take appropriate action under PFA.

Insofar as import policy on the import tallow of animal origin is concerned, I may mention that import of tallow of any animal origin, including beef tallow, is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. Import of mutton tallow has been canalised through STC since 1969-70 and continues to be canalised uptill now. For other types of tallow import policy did not make any provision upto 5th June, 1981. On 5th June, 1981 a Public Notice was issued bearing No. 29 by which the description of mutton tallow in the canalised list was amended to read as "tallow of any animal origin including mutton tallow".

Tallow can be imported under the import policy for registered exporters against REP/Additional licences including Advance/Imprest licences issued to the exporters.

It may also be pertinent to mention here that from the technical point of view, adulteration of vanaspati with animal fat, especially beef/mutton tallow is difficult as even after refining a certain foul smell would still remain embodied in vanaspati if beef tallow had been used in its manufacture. Moreover, there will be glyceride separation which would make the product heterogeneous unlike the product preferred by the Indian consumers which is homogeneous and resembles Bovine Ghee in texture.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very serious matter, which concerns the lives of so many people. What are you doing? We must take this thing very seriously. I am very concerned about it.

There might be a meeting or no meeting because this is a thing, which hurts sentiments. भावनाओं से जुड़ा हुआ यह प्रश्न है। यह तो भगवान की कृपा हो गई कि करने वाला कोई मित्तल था या जैन था। अगर कहीं खुदा न स्वास्ता कोई दूसरी कम्युनिटी का हो जाता तो सत्यानाश नहीं होता? यह भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने वाली बात है। महात्मा जी के देश में, महात्मा गांधी के देश में इस तरीके से बात बनती नहीं है। आपको कोई सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिए। आपने देखा नहीं है भटिंडा में भी केस हुआ है। उसका जिक्र आपकी स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है। उसको भी देखिए। किस तरीके से काम करते हैं। इससे देश में आग लग सकती थी। आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया।

It is too much. I am very much concerned about it.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: The Government are keeping a strict vigil on the quality control of vanaspati with a view to ruling out the use of non-permitted oils including mutton/beef tallow in the manufacture of vanaspati.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur): It is buffalo tallow or cow tallow?

श्री बी० डी० सिंह: आपने, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भावनाएं व्यक्त की हैं उनसे मैं अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीन-चार महीनों से बराबर प्रेस में खबरें प्रकाशित हो रही थीं कि बड़े पैमाने पर वनस्पति घी में गाय की चर्बी की मिलावट की जा रही है। देश के जन मानस पर न केवल इसका बुरा असर पड़ता है और न केवल देश के लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाएं इससे जुड़ी हुई हैं बल्कि जन स्वास्थ्य पर भी इसका बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ता है या पड़ सकता है। यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है इस दृष्टि से भी।

आठ अगस्त को एक अतारांकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में, प्रश्न संख्या 2537, उप मंत्री जी राव साहब ने कहा था कि पंजाब सरकार ने कुछ नमूने एकत्र किए थे जिसमें कुछ में गाय की चर्बी पाई गई। विस्तार से उन्होंने इसकी जानकारी नहीं दी। इससे ऐसा लगता है कि सीरियसली मंत्री महोदय ने इस मामले को नहीं लिया। आपने अध्यक्ष महोदय, भटिंडा का जिक्र किया है। 25 जुलाई को भटिंडा में कैमिकल और वनस्पति, मिल जिसको कोई लाइसेंस भी इशु नहीं किया गया है और जो अनलाइसेंस्ड तरीके से उत्पादन कर रही है, वनस्पति का उत्पादन भटिंडा में करती है, उसके पास से एक हजार टन गाय की चर्बी बरामद हुई थी। उसके मालिक को एरेस्ट भी किया गया लेकिन उसी रात को बगैर प्रासीक्यूशन से पूछे हुए या उसकी बात को सुने हुए मजिस्ट्रेट ने उनको जमानत पर छोड़ दिया। यह सारी साजिश अधिकारियों और असामाजिक तत्वों में चल रही है, अधिकारियों और इस प्रकार के हीन क्राइम करने वालों में चल रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भटिंडा का जिक्र नहीं किया। इसके अलावा नरवाणा में बगैर लेबल लगा हुआ वनस्पति घी पकड़ा गया है उसी मिल का। बड़े पैमाने पर जो उसका विजनेस है जो अनलाइसेंस्ड है, उसके खिलाफ सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई आज तक नहीं की है। पकड़ा भी गया तो प्रासीक्यूशन के लोगों से पूछे बगैर उसको जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया। सरकारी अधिकारियों की किस तरह से साठगांठ चल रही है, इससे आप इसका अनुमान लगा सकते हैं।

29 जुलाई का एक अतारांकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में राज्य मंत्री कामसं ने जवाब दिया था कि गाय की चर्बी के आयात के सम्बन्ध में

अलग से आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। यानी सरकार के पास कोई आंकड़े ही नहीं हैं कि गाय की चर्बी हम कितनी इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। अंत में प्रश्न के भाग 'ग' के उत्तर में बताया कि राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से कुछ कनलाइजिंग एजेन्सीज उनका इम्पोर्ट करती हैं लेकिन इस समय वह कोई आयात नहीं कर रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह जवाब सही है? एक समाचार है 29 जुलाई का जिसको मैं कोट करना चाहूंगा :

"The import of tallow and fat of any animal origin will now be only through the State Trading Corporation. A Notification amending the import policy was issued by the Commerce Ministry today."

इसको केवल स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन इम्पोर्ट करेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इम्पोर्ट भी होता है तो बीफ टैलो क्यों इम्पोर्ट होता है, गांधी और बिनोवा के देश में इसको तो बन्द होना चाहिए।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मरता है तो मरने दें, लेकिन बीफ टैलो क्यों इम्पोर्ट होता है? It is a question to be discussed. It should not be allowed..

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : जवाब नहीं देते हैं। साबुन में, ग्रीस में उपयोग हो सकता है, निश्चित रूप से नहीं बता सकते। लेकिन इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं और उसका उपयोग कहाँ हो रहा है, यह नहीं बता रहे हैं। 1 मई का समाचार है जिसमें कहा गया है कि बम्बई में कस्टम के अधिकारियों ने—

[बी० डी० सिंह]

"About 5,000 tonnes of tallow are said to have been seized by the Bombay Customs."

इसमें 2,3 करोड़ का फारेन से इम्पोर्ट किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त मंत्री जी ने जो कहा कि इस समय इम्पोर्ट नहीं हो रहा है, तो पिछले 10, 12 महीने में करीब 1 लाख टन बीफ टैलो फारेन से इम्पोर्ट किया गया।

"Enquiries reveal that during June a consignment of 15,000 tonnes of tallow had arrived."

इस तरह से बराबर आ रहा है और विभिन्न जानवरों का सब मिलाकर करीब 100 करोड़ का फिगर दिया है कि बाहर से चर्बी मंगाई गई, जो कि वनस्पति घी से बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयोग की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई?

जब यह समाचार आया तो जो सैम्पल लिए गए, उनको एनेलाइज करने के बाद क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि वनस्पति में गाय की चर्बी की कितनी मात्रा पाई गई? क्या इस बात को भी जानने की कोशिश की गई कि इसके खाने से स्वास्थ्य पर कितना तथा किस प्रकार का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा? जो लोग इस प्रकार के असामाजिक कार्यों, हीन क्राइम में लगे हुए हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ करना चाहिए ही नहीं, ठोस कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। इन्होंने कितने लोगों को ठेस पहुंचाई है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल(कोटा) : कामर्स मिनिस्टर यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे ही क्वेश्चन हो सकता है कि किस प्रकार की क्या पालिसी है और कितना यह इम्पोर्ट किया गया और कितना नहीं?

MR. SPEAKER : He is quite responsible. He will do the needful,

श्री बी. डी. सिंह : जहां पर इस प्रकार के कार होते हैं, हमेशा ही बिजनेस-मैन, ट्रेडर्स बगैर अधिकारियों की साठ-गांठ के काम नहीं करते। वहां के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई, इस पर भी प्रकाश डालें।

अन्त में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन ब्रांड्स के सैपल में यह पाया गया है, उनकी बिक्री को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं, ताकि उनका कनजम्प्शन न हो।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : With your permission, Sir, I may be permitted to answer the last part of the question namely, what steps have been taken to effectively stop any such import illegally or unauthorisedly.

On 29th July 1983, our import policy had been amended in which all tallows—not only beef tallows but also mutton tallow or whatever tallow it may be, had been shifted to Appendix IX of the Import Policy. (Interruptions) Let me first tell the policy and then explain it in details. All tallows have been exclusively canalised by/through STC and I can assure you of this. Earlier also there was no import of beef tallow through STC. There was import of mutton tallow earlier. But, now, all tallows are being canalised through STC and I can assure you of this. No beef tallow will be allowed to be imported by the STC. (Interruptions) It was not even imported earlier. It will not be allowed to be imported now and in future also. I can assure you of this. (Interruptions) Let me be allowed to answer. I have much more to say, But, in this way, I cannot proceed. The second step that has been taken is this. There was a possibility of import of mutton tallow

under the advance licence and special imprest licence. Advance licences are given consciously against export orders. So, mutton tallow can be imported against advance licence against the export orders.

To remove any such possibility of mutton tallow being diverted under REP licence, I can assure you that there will not be any such possibility. There was a possibility of sale under this; earlier they could do it. Now there is flexibility of REP licence with the manufacturers, Exporters who have got the licence to import this. To stop any such thing further, we are taking steps. We will issue a notification to see that there is no further sale of this in the market under the flexibility of REP licence. This makes it foolproof to see that there is no possibility of diversion of mutton tallow sale. The activities of the people for sale unauthorisedly and illegally are quite different. I have told you about the legal window. To be brief, I may tell you the history. Mutton tallow was put in the canalised list and it was through STC. Then, there was Dr. Alexander Committee which was appointed. They gave their report with their recommendations. That what is not mentioned either in the banned list or in the canalised list or restricted list, that will be deemed to be under the O.G.L. This was adopted. It came to the notice that they tried to import beef tallow under the interpretation that this is not mentioned as a canalised item or a banned item. Therefore, attempts were made. Earlier there was no such import. When it came to our notice, on 5th June 1981, a notification was issued that the canalisation of mutton tallow will cover all tallows. Then the case of Jain Shudha Vanaspati came.

They claim that their orders were earlier than 5th June and that they are taking this up legally in the court. But anyway, the Customs caught hold of this and imposed a penalty of Rupees one crore and nine lakhs on the party.

To put everything before the House, I may inform the House that the Revenue Department brought to our notice that

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

some imports were allowed by Calcutta customs. Immediately the Controller of Imports and Exports has written that this import is *prima-facie* illegal and unauthorised and that it should not have been cleared. However, the documents are being asked for to know how it has been done. So whatever activity was there in the unauthorised sector and whatever is coming to our notice, action is being taken and we are seeing to it that loopholes are plugged and that this does not happen in future.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Vanaspati means hydrogenated vegetable oil meant for human consumption. And the vegetable oils generally used are Rapeseed oil, Cotton-seed oil, Sunflower oil and a number of oils which are notified. Apart from that, since the Mustard oil and Groundnut oil are edible oils and are very widely used by the public, the Government of India has banned the use of these two oils for the use of vanaspati.

These oils are neutralised by Akali and are bleached by bleaching earth and also by fatty acids. And after the hydrogenation, they are othourised. According to the rules, oils of fat of animal or mineral cannot be used. This is very clear. The Prevention of Adulteration Act enacted by the Ministry of Health clearly indicated, that, they can penalise people if they use such oils.

As you have rightly said, the Health Department of Punjab have conducted a raid and have collected 256 samples. They have analysed about 81 of such samples and out of them they have found five in which there was mutton or beef tallow in the Vanaspati. Out of those five, three are from Bhatinda Chemicals and Vanaspati Factory, wherein they have found mutton/beef tallow. In addition, they also found that manufacture of Vanaspati in their plant was illegal. This fact has been found out and the Government of Punjab is taking effective steps to unearth the entire system.

Now, regarding the other two samples, they found it is under the Peepal brand said to be manufactured by Jain Shuddh Vanaspati, Ghaziabad.

But when our Officials went there they informed us that this Peepal brand, which they used to sell has been terminated as far back as 1975. Now, their brand is 'Ajantā'. As per our Officials, they have thoroughly searched the factory and from the samples taken they have not found any adulteration of mutton or beef tallow.

However, now we are pursuing the matter with the Punjab Government to see how this dealer got this Peepal brand; and this is going to give us a lot of information. I assure the House that I will follow this case myself; and if necessary, I will go to Chandigarh and see that justice is done.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please go to Bhatinda also.

डा. कर्ण सिंह (उधमपुर) : बम्बई से सारा रैकेट गुरु होता है।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Shudh Vanaspati is incongruous. Let them force the company to change its name at least.

डा. कर्ण सिंह : कलियुग में पता नहीं क्या-क्या होगा।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : This information of mixing mutton or beef tallow with vanaspati has come up from September 1982. As soon as we got the information, the Ministry of Civil Supplies immediately asked their Directorate to go and check all the vanaspati mills in the country, whether they were in the southern, western eastern or northern zones. Fortunately, from the vanaspati manufactures they have not so far found anything illegal. But I can assure the Hon. Members that does not deter us from a close follow-up.

But here I would like to tell you one more thing, the possibility of vanaspati factories not mixing this is there. The reason is that the installed capacity of vanaspati manufacturers in the country now is 13,55,000 tonnes; and their number is 91. They are producing only 8.8 lakh tonnes, the reason being that the time required for hydrogenation of different oils is not uniform. They have

to mix up with the imported rape seed oil, or soyabean oil or even sesame oil etc. Thereby, the time consumed for hydrogenation is more; and so, it is only about 9 lakh tonnes.

Now, as you know, the problem here is that Government of India itself giving nearly 60% of the requirements by importing this edible oil, mostly soyabean oil, palm oil and others. Of late, we have also decided to give them 20% more, at a cost of Rs. 12,000 per tonne. So, with this 80% of the oil being given to them, we hope there will not be any adulteration.

MR. SPEAKER : This should not come only under adulteration. It should be under something more, because it is something which is more criminal. It could have done so many things. Otherwise also, it is not only adulteration. It is criminal.

Mr. Minister, I must thank you for disallowing or banning beef tallow in India. I owe you my thanks. I think you deserve that.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Thank you, Sir; I want to request the Minister of Commerce on one more point. He is agreeing to ban it; but he must see that under additional licence or other licences, the actual users alone are able to import; and they cannot transfer the licences.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right. Under no conditions should it be allowed. The laws should be made more stringent.

SHRI VISAWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In a nutshell, I would say that beef tallow, on no occasion, can be imported. STC...

MR. SPEAKER : Not by anybody else.

SHRI VISHWANATH PATAP SINGH : STC, I assure you, will not import it. Even now, the question is only of mutton tallow. That was a direct window only to those who are using it for export purposes. The flexi-

bility to sell the licences in the open market also we are shutting down.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, निश्चित रूप से यह मामला हमारी चिन्ता का विषय है। वनस्पति घी में गाय की चर्बी की मिलावट की बात सुन कर ही देश के करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंची है। मिलावट करने वाले लोग सरकार को धोखा देकर, प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के साथ मिलकर, यह सारी कारगुजारी करते आ रहे हैं और सरकार के बार-बार आश्वासन देने के बावजूद इस पर नियंत्रण करने में हमेशा असफलता मिली है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहूंगा, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय को चुन कर देश के लोगों के साथ न्याय किया है और जो इस देश में सांस्कृतिक आधार पर, धार्मिक आधार पर देश की एकता को बनाए रखने के लिए काम करना चाहते हैं। हमारा यह देश धर्म-निरपेक्ष देश है लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि हम धर्म-शून्य हो जाएं और हमारी धार्मिक भावनाओं और मान्यताओं के साथ खिलवाड़ करता रहे और सरकार उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए अपनी तैयारी न बताए। ऐसे लोगों को सामान्य कानून के तहत किस प्रकार से छोड़ा जाता है, यह सारी बात अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुई है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। सरकार ने जो ध्यान आर्कषण प्रस्ताव का जवाब दिया है, वह पूरा जवाब नहीं दिया है और उसने कोई तैयारी भी नहीं की है क्योंकि पिछले महीने से ये सारी बातें समाचार-पत्रों में आ रही हैं और यदि सरकार चाहती, तो जांच करके सारी स्थिति को स्पष्ट कर देती और लोगों में जो आशंका पैदा हुई है, उसको निर्मूल बह कर सकती थी। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इसके

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

बारे में सारी की सारी जानकारी देशवासियों के सामने आनी चाहिए। यह 23 जुलाई का पंजाब केसरी समाचार पत्र है। इसमें सिरसा से समाचार निकला है। इसका शीर्षक है, "गाय की चर्बी पकड़ी"। इसमें यह लिखा है :

"रेलवे पुलिस ने मंगलवार की शाम को 120 क्विंटल गाय चर्बी पकड़ी है। पुलिस के एक प्रवक्ता ने बताया कि 80 हजार रुपये की चर्बी 60 ड्रमों में पैक थी। पुलिस ने गोहत्या कानून तथा धारा 425 के अन्तर्गत केस दर्ज कर लिया है।

इसी तरह से 29 जुलाई के इसी अखबार में यह निकला है, कि 'चर्बी कांड के विरोध में आज हड़ताल'। इसमें यह लिखा है :

"धर्म संघ की ओर से गत रात्रि भगत सिंह चौक में श्री महावीर प्रसाद गनेरीवाला की अध्यक्षता में गाय की चर्बी कांड के विरोध में एक जलसे का आयोजन किया गया। इस अवसर पर सभी राजनैतिक, सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक नेताओं ने मांग की कि देश में गोहत्या बंद की जाए तथा खाद्य पदार्थों व दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं में चर्बी का प्रयोग बंद किया जाए।"

इसी प्रकार से चर्बी कांड के अभियुक्तों के बारे में कुछ अखबारों में आया है। जिनके बारे में ये सारे केस हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार से तत्परता से कार्यवाही की है, ऐसा लगता नहीं है। हरियाणा में नरवाणा के मामले में अभियुक्तों की जमानत हो गई जबकि उसके बारे में कोई इस्तगासा पेश नहीं किया गया। बिना इस्तगासा के लोग छूट जाएं और पूछ-

परख न हो, तो इससे मालूम होता है कि सरकार कितने सामान्य रूप से इन सारी बातों को लेती है। यह खाली गाय की चर्बी की मिलावट का मामला नहीं है। हमारा देश अहिंसा का देश है। यह गांधी, गीतम का देश है और यह महावीर का देश है। इसलिए इस देश के लोगों के साथ, बहुमत जनसंख्या के साथ खिलवाड़ होता रहे, यह कहां तक उचित है? कोई पूछ-परख न हो, लोग विरोध करते रहें और इस प्रकार से प्रशासन के अधिकारियों के साथ साठ-गांठ करके इतना बड़ा स्केन्दल छिपा दें, उसको दबा दें, यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। मैं यह जातना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की सारी बातों को क्यों दबाया गया और ऐसे अभियुक्तों को क्यों छोड़ दिया गया? इतने लम्बे समय से यह बात चली आ रही है और जो केस है उसको दबाया गया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि ये जो दोषी लोग हैं, इनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। सामान्य कानून के तहत आप कार्यवाही करते हैं। ने एन० एस० ए० बनाया है। वह किसके लिए बनाया है? क्या राजनीतिक लोगों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए वह बनाया है? जो जनता की परेशानियों के बारे में कुछ बोलते हैं और जो उनके हित की बातें कहते हैं, उनके लिए आप इसको लाए हैं। जो लोगों के धार्मिक भावनाओं के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं, उनके साथ विश्वासघात करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। जो लोग फर्जी काम करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ आपने इस कानून का उपयोग किया है या नहीं? यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ आप इस कानून को उपयोग में नहीं लाते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करे।

बार-बार देश में गो-हत्या बंद करने का मामला उठा है। कोई नया प्रश्न नहीं है। गांधी जी ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया था, विनोबा जी ने इसके लिए उत्सर्ग किया है और अनेक संत-महापुरुषों ने इसके लिए सत्याग्रह किया है। इस प्रकार से इस देश की सांस्कृतिक परम्परा को एक सुनियोजित षडयंत्र द्वारा खत्म करना, यह बहुत गलत बात है और इस प्रकार की बात देश में चलेगी नहीं क्योंकि आज भी देश में ऐसे लोग हैं, जो गौ को माता मानते हैं और मैं भी इसको मानता हूँ। माता जो जन्म देती है, वह माँ होती है। धरती माँ है, जो अन्न उपजाती है और उससे हमारा पोषण होता है। गाय भी हमारे लिए माता के समान है और इसका केवल धार्मिक आधार नहीं है। केवल सांस्कृतिक आधार और धार्मिक आधार पर ही यह बात है, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और इसकी अधिकांश जनसंख्या खेती पर निर्भर है। आप को पता है कि आज देश के विकास की बात तो बहुत की जाती है और उसके लिए बहुत सारी योजनाओं की बात की जाती है लेकिन हमारा जो गौवंश है, उसको सुधारने की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आप गौवंश को सुधार करके किसानों को समृद्ध बना सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की आपकी कोई योजना नहीं है। वैसे आपको पता होगा कि गौवंश संवर्धन, संरक्षण कितना जरूरी है लेकिन उसके बारे में सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट नहीं है। सरकार को एक अध्यादेश लाकर गौवंश का सुधार करना चाहिए और पशु-वध रोकना चाहिए लेकिन हम क्या देखते हैं कि इतनी सारी बातें हुई हैं, इतना बड़ा करोड़ों रुपये का यह कांड हुआ है, वनस्पति घी में चर्बी मिलावट का स्केन्डल हुआ है। बहुत गंभीर मामला है। एक करोड़ रुपये का गाय की चर्बी से वनस्पति घी बनाने का स्केन्डल पकड़ा गया और इतने

सारे अखबारों में यह निकला है लेकिन इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। क्या इस बात की जाँच सरकार ने की है कि ये जो 'स्केन्डल' करने वाले थे, उनके पास वनस्पति घी बनाने का लाइसेन्स भी नहीं है। इस तरह से गैर कानूनी कारखाना चल रहा है, वनस्पति बन रहा है। पुलिस क्या कर रही है और प्रशासन क्या कर रहा है? इस तरह का कारखाना जिसके पास लाइसेन्स नहीं है वह वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन कर रहा है और उसको रा-घटीरियल मिल रहा है। क्या सरकार सोई हुई है, प्रशासन सोया हुआ है? इसके साथ-साथ चर्बी का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है और पकड़े जाने के बाद भी उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। इन सब बातों से क्या अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है?

कृषि मंत्री जी ने जरूर इस बारे में चिंता प्रकट की है। राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी ने कहा है, वनस्पति घी में गाय या किसी और जानवर की चर्बी मिलाने वाले देश के निकृष्टतम गद्दार हैं तथा उन्होंने अपने ही लोगों के माथ धोखा किया है। इन लोगों को कड़ी सजा दी जानी चाहिए, चाहे वे कितने ही बड़े क्यों न हों। कृषि मंत्री ने वनस्पति घी में चर्बी पाए जाने के संबंध में व्यक्त किए गए रोष का उल्लेख कर रहे थे। उन्होंने डा० कर्ण सिंह के इस कथन से सहमति व्यक्त की कि ऐसे लोगों को सामने लाया जाना चाहिए।

इस मामले को राजनीतिक मत बना-इए और यह राजनीतिक है भी नहीं। इस बारे में सरकार को कड़ा रुख अख्तियार करना होगा। इन सारी बातों का मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें और इस मामले को मिलावट के सामान्य कानून के तहत न लिया जाये। यह देश की आत्मा और भावनाओं से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। इस बारे में की गई कार्यवाही

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

से मंत्री सत्रोदय अङ्गत कराएँ और गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाए जाने के बारे में सरकार अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करे। मैं इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ।

12.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully share the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Member. As explained earlier, the Government is taking active steps to see that this type of thing does not occur again.

To give you the background, as the Hon. Minister had already explained earlier, the soap manufacturers used to export to the tune of Rs. 25 to 30 crores and they used to get 5 per cent import REP licences which used to fetch them Rs. 1.5 crores worth of this mutton tallow. And with this basic background this REP licence could be sold to anyone. This is the reason why we could not have a say and control wherever the tallow is to be sent. Now since the Government is going to amend that rule and see that REP licences are actually used only for the actual users this can be blocked and we can act in the matter.

Sir, let me assure you once again that we will take further action to see that this type of thing will not occur again.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : गोवध पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ? इस प्रकार से जल्दबाजी करने से काम नहीं होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your question was also very elaborate and also his reply. I am satisfied with his reply. Now, Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : गाय की चर्बी का आयात नहीं किया जाएगा और गोवध पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाएगा, इसमें सरकार को क्या एतराज है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. There are three more Members. It is already late. No. No. I am sorry. There are no two sides on this issue. The Government is with you in this regard. Therefore do not go ahead. Yes, Mr. Kashyap.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Government is with you about this. Where is the difference of opinion between you and the Government ? The Government is with you in this. I am telling you. Yes, Mr. Kashyap.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jatiya, you must know that there are five members here. It is not only Mr. Jatiya.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to do anything you have to take my permission. Be to the point and put the question straight, Mr. Kashyap.

If Hon. Members, questions are very short, I may continue without adjourning the House. Therefore, I will request you to cooperate.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : इस प्रकार के सरकार के उत्तर के प्रति असंतोष व्यक्त करते हुए मैं सदन से बहिर्गमन करता हूँ। हम वाक आउट करते हैं।

(*At this stage, Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya and some other Members left the House.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know Mr. Kashyap. He respects the chair very much.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : गाय का मांस और चर्बी देश की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुँचाते हैं। हिन्दू का ही प्रश्न नहीं है अगर हलाल किया हुआ नहीं है तो मुसल-

मान के लिए उससे ज्यादा भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने वाला मामला है।

मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है वह बयान भी मिलावटी है, एडल्ट्रेटिड बयान है। मंत्री जी एक तरफ कहते हैं कि इन शर्तों के अनुसार पशु वसा का प्रयोग चाहे वह गाय की चर्बी हो अथवा भेड़ की चर्बी, वनस्पति के उत्पादन के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता है। वह कहते हैं कि इसका प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता है और घी नहीं बन पाएगा। यह आपका बयान है। आगे आप कहते हैं कि अब तक जिन नमूनों का विश्लेषण किया गया है, उनमें से अमृतसर से लिए गए 2 नमूनों (पीपल ब्रांड) में गाय की चर्बी की मिलावट पाई गई थी। देश के लोगों की भावनाओं को चोट न पहुंचे और खाने से लोगों का घमं-भ्रष्ट न हो, क्या आप ऐसी कोई पाबन्दी लगाने जा रहे हैं कि इस देश से चाहे यहाँ से प्राप्त की गई हो, या इम्पोर्ट की गई हो, दोनों में किसी भी प्रकार की चर्बी का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकेगा और उस पर पूरी पाबन्दी रहेगी? क्या सरकार यह निश्चय लेने जा रही है ताकि भविष्य में लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस न पहुंचे।

वनस्पति घी का ही यह सवाल नहीं है, इसका प्रयोग साबुन में, कैमिकल्ज में, दवाओं में या खाने की किसी भी चीज में या शरीर से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली किसी चीज में किया जाता है, क्योंकि यह सारी चीज मिलावट से जुड़ी हुई ही नहीं है बल्कि घर्म से जुड़ी हुई है, इस वास्ते इन सभी चीजों में इसके प्रयोग पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाएगी और घी की तरह साबुन, कैमिकल्ज आदि में गाय चर्बी या गाय के दूसरे हिस्सों को जोड़ा जाएगा ताकि लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को चोट न पहुंचे?

यह गंभीर मामला है। बंबई की बंदरगाहों से आ रही चर्बी सारे देश में प्रयोग की जा रही है और पकड़ी जा रही है। क्या सरकार पार्लियासेंटरी कमेटी बनाएगी जो जांच करे और इसको रोकने के लिए अपने सुझाव दें?

सरकार की ओर सरकार के कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही आज तक रही है। अगर यह मामला अखबारों में उजागर न हुआ होता, प्रकाशित नहीं हुआ होता तो शायद लोगों को इसका पता भी नहीं लगता। तब सदन में मामला सामने भी नहीं आता।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि चर्बी क्या आयात ही की गई थी और कहीं किसी दूसरे माध्यम से तो प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी? आप बताएं कि आपका सोर्स आफ इनफॉर्मेशन इसके बारे में क्या है ताकि लोगों को विश्वास हो सके कि बाहर से ही यह लाई हुई थी?

आपके अधिकारियों की भी इसमें बहुत ज्यादा लापरवाही है। घी बिना लाइसेंस के बन नहीं सकता है, कोई फैक्ट्री नहीं बन सकती है। बाजार में जो घी विक्रता है, बिना एग्जामिनेशन के नहीं जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे यह मार्केट में गया? सरकार के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन्होंने इसका निरीक्षण क्यों नहीं किया और सरकार को पहले उन्होंने आगाह क्यों नहीं किया? वह घी, पीपल घी, जहां यह बनता था उस फैक्ट्री के पास लाइसेंस भी नहीं था। इसकी जानकारी आपके कर्मचारी नहीं कर पाए। कल को और कोई विषले पदार्थ घी में आप सकते हैं। ऐसे अधिकारी जो दोषी पाए गए हैं नैगलिजेंस के लिए, उनके विरुद्ध क्या कोई सख्त कार्यवाई की जाएगी?

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

जिस फैक्ट्री ने यह काम किया, जिस उद्योगपति ने यह काम किया उसके सारे लाइसेंस आप जप्त करेंगे और उनको जेल में भेजेंगे और उसके लिए अगर कानून में कोई कमी है तो संशोधन कर उसको दूर करके ऐसे लोगों को फाँसी की या आजीवन कारावास की सजा देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे क्योंकि देश के माहौल को बिगाड़ने की इन लोगों ने कोशिश की थी।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : As we have already explained, India needs about 40 lakh tonnes of edible oil whereas we produce about 27 lakh tonnes. We are importing to the tune of 10 lakh tonnes. Now if we utilise some of the edible oil within the country for soap manufacture, our deficit will go up. This is the very reason we allow the State Trading Corporation to import this tallow of animal origin for exclusive use in the manufacture of soaps, grease or fatty acids.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Is it beef tallow ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is not beef tallow at all— not even for a soap manufacture.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Is that the correct statement that no beef tallow is allowed within the country legally at all? Be careful before you answer.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am carefully saying that no beef tallow is legally allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. SANJEEVI RAO : With this background, I hope this august House will agree with me that it is necessary for the country's economy that we should import this mutton tallow for exclusive use either in the manufacture of soap, grease or fatty acids. The Commerce Minister has just now assured that he is going to see that this imported tallow is only used by the actual users

so that we can plug it and others cannot take this tallow.

As regards Peepal brand, which the Hon. Member has mentioned, Jain Sudh Vanaspati in Ghaziabad used to make this Peepal brand upto 1975. Afterwards, they changed this to Ajanta. So, about this Peepal brand which has cropped up suddenly in Amritsar, we have to make investigations thoroughly to see from where this has come up. The Punjab Government is pursuing it vigorously. We assure you that we will take stringent action. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Beef tallow being used as vanaspati is a matter of serious concern. Apart from health hazards, it is also a sacrilege and causes hurt to our sentiments. The statement given by the Minister is an under-statement of the operations that are being carried on. It is mainly dealt with something in Punjab. He has not mentioned Bhatinda. My friend, Mr. Jatiya, has mentioned some cases in Madhya Pradesh. I would like to draw his attention to the sale of beef tallow as vanaspati in Ranchi. On 7th of August, 'The Statesman' carried a new item from its correspondent that some traders, who are not manufacturers are dealing in vanaspati.

They have been receiving consignments of beef tallow from various places, from Punjab, Ghaziabad and other places (Interruptions) They are Hindus. They have been mixing it with vanaspati and selling it under the brand names. One is selling it under the brand name Sun Flower. Sometimes they sell beef tallow as... (Interruptions) A raid was conducted and... (Interruptions)...and out of 583 tins sealed...

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी (वाराणसी) :
नरक से बचाओ।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : It is for you to save us. Out of the 583 tins sealed, 300 tins belonged to the brand name Sun Flower and the remaining 283 tins are pure animal tallow belonging to Raj Trading Com-

pany, who were selling it to various traders.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): And they are for the protection of the cow.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: The FIR has been registered and some of them have been arrested and three people are still absconding. This only shows the dimension of the operation which is being carried on in mixing beef tallow. . . (Interruptions) I am sorry to say that Government is not aware of the magnitude of the operation. The statement shows that they have only taken a few samples and discovered only three samples mixed with beef tallow.

The import of tallow of any animal origin, including beef tallow, has to be canalised through the STC. The import of mutton tallow has been canalised through the STC since 1969-70 and continues to be canalised up till now. According to the statement of the Minister, for other types of tallow, the import policy did not make any provision, but on the 5th June, 1981 a Public Notice was issued bearing No. 29, by which the description of mutton tallow in the canalised list was amended to read as "tallow of any animal origin including mutton tallow". So, this widened the scope. I would like to know the necessity and reason for amending this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Commerce Minister is not listening.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: When the Hon. Speaker was in the chair, I said that I hoped that the Commerce Minister will listen to the discussion and reply to the questions.

I want to know the reason for this change in policy. What was the reason behind it?

Secondly, just now the Minister admitted that import licences were issued against REP/additional licence including advance/impresst licence to exporters. To

those who were dealing in export business, licences were issued for *ad hoc* purposes. The Minister himself admitted that there is scope for selling it to others. Now they are going to plug it, that is true, but what was the need for allowing these import licences to private organisations, when the STC was dealing with imports of this type? They could have placed their orders with the STC. When the canalisation was done through STC, there was no need for allowing these people to import.

Could I know the reasons which weighed with the Government in making this exception? Was it not possible to supply the need of these exporters by the State Trading Corporation? Who are those manufacturers for which beef tallow was allowed to be imported for export purposes?

They say that they do not know the total quantity of beef tallow that was being imported. It is not clear to me. After all the import was canalised by S.T.C. and import licences were issued for a specific quantity. I do not think it should have been difficult for the Government to give us total quantity of the beef tallow that was allowed by this Government.

Government have not examined the possibility of collusion by officers or bank officials in this whole transaction. Jain Shudh Vanaspati, Ghaziabad, got a letter of credit for Rs. 13 crores. It was issued by the New Bank of India. It is this company which is responsible for sending out beef tallow or mixing up of beef tallow in vanaspati in Panjab, Bhatinda, Ranchi and elsewhere. This is a very notorious act. You are aware that there was a lot of uproar in the House itself when three or four ships allegedly loading the cargo were sunk and they claimed insurance from Singapur Government....(interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is the same concern.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: And they were granted a

[Shri Styendra Narayan Sinha]

letter of credit worth Rs. 13 crores. The Reserve Bank said it was improper to grant this letter of credit. May I know, have the Government gone into this aspect of the question to find out whether Bank Officers were in collusion with them ?

In regard to discovery of Dwarka Das case, I may say that 27 trucks were standing in front of the factory in Bhatinda on the 12th June itself. The Chief Minister has visited this place. They took such a long time that everything disappeared. It was a clear case of collusion on the part of the officers.

The Minister has stated that in September 1982 they discovered that beef tallow is being used in vanaspati Ghee and is being sold as pure vanaspati ghee and they directed their officers all over the country to keep a check on this. In their statement they have said that they have directed them to visit. Despite all this vigilance and check, it is being done in Bhatinda, Madhya Pradesh, Ranchi and other places. Ramification is so wide and large. Why is it that it did not come to the notice of the Government earlier ? Why is it that they woke up only when the political workers, the social workers made a noise about it, brought it to the notice of the Government and appointed anti-beef scandal committee ? They raised a voice of protest. Even in Ranchi our political worker made this point, and then arrests were made and raids were conducted. But this intimation has been sent out. BSOs filed Information Report. It was recorded two days later. This is what is happening. It is a clear case of collusion. Is the Government aware of this scandal ? Have they looked into this case from this aspect ? What other steps are they going to take to ensure that this kind of scandal does not take place ?

I am happy that the Minister has said that they are going to ban the import of beef tallow altogether. But I would like to know whether the Government is able to find out any substitute ingredient for the manufacture, here. Is it necessary for us to

import tallow of any kind of any manufacture ? With all our laboratories here experimenting all over the country, we are not able to find out a substitute for this. Is it necessary to use only tallow ? May I know from the Government what steps have been taken to provide a substitute indigenously ? (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is call-attention. Your name is not here. (Interruptions.)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : One thing I want to make clear. It is being interpreted that under the restrictions we have now made, even mutton tallow is being divered and now we are making provision for beef tallow. Even under the existing provision, it could not have come legally. Any import of beef tallow would have been illegally otherwise. Because, it was canalised through STC and the STC did not import it. Further stringency has been made for mutton tallow. Now, it has been intended that now we are going to stop beef tallow. I want to make it fully clear.

I will start from the first point made by the Hon. Member. Why was mutton tallow's definition changed to "all tallow" in the canalised items of STC ? I have mentioned earlier also. I will repeat again because the question has been asked. Mutton tallow was canalised through STC. Thereafter, there was Dr. Alexander Committee Report in which recommendation has been made that if a mention is not made either in the canalised item or in the banned item or in the restricted item, then it will be deemed to be on Open General Licence (OGL). When this committee report was adopted, some people tried to interpret this policy that because only mutton tallow was mentioned in the canalised item, all other tallows were on OGL and anybody can import it. To block any such measure, it was therefore clarified that in the canalised item, all tallows were included. Just, it was a measure of precaution and alertness on behalf of the Government and that it was done. That clarifies this point.

One thing is, you allow a thing. Murder is not allowed but murder happens. That is a different thing. I will come to Jain Shudh Vanaspati because the Hon. Member is specific about it. I will come to that. Now, the second question has been made why REP licence, Advance licence and all this was allowed to be sold and therefore it went. Again, I would like to make it clear that under the REP and advance licences, beef tallow could not come. Even under the previous provisions, beef tallow could not come. Mutton tallow could come. Advance licence is against the export order and not for internal consumption. If somebody has got the export order and wants mutton tallow against 5% of soap they have exported, they could get mutton tallow because it was to be exported.

Now, the apprehension was shown that because the REP licence has got the flexibility of sale, it could have been done, as somebody could use the REP licence elsewhere. Even that possibility is not there. Beef tallow has already been stopped and even mutton tallow is being closed.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Where did the beef tallow come from ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am coming to that.

Now, these two points have come. (*Interruptions.*) You may raise further points. Let me answer to the points which you have raised first. I will try to explain. I am completely at the disposal of the Hon. Members.

It was asked. Why was the quantity of beef tallow not known ? When it is not authorised, how do we keep track of that ? When it was detected, it was caught. There is no question of having known about an item which we have not authorised to come in. Therefore, the figures of that are not readily available. The mutton tallow is authorised. So, we have got figures about the mutton tallow.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : I also asked : What was the

need for giving to private exporters a licence for import ? Could they not have placed an indent on the STC which was canalising the import ? Why should they give it to private exporters ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Because that was allowed to be sold.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : As regards S.T.C. of course, one was the canalised import and the other import was because they were making exports. Under REP licence, they get the facility that they can import directly. It was mutton tallow, not beef tallow. They were importing as a matter of flexibility. That was given against the export. That applies to all categories. It is not only this category. There are other categories also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His point was that STC could have done it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It could have done it. Now, that window is for mutton tallow. Please don't confuse the issue.

How has the beef tallow come in ? That is the question. There is a question of finding loopholes in the law itself. I have explained the legal position and the steps taken under the law. It is a question of people acting against the law, just like murder is not permissible under the law, but somebody does commit a murder. Somebody has taken the risk of putting money and bringing beef tallow to the port of Bombay. As soon as it came to the knowledge of Customs, the ship was stopped. It was not allowed to come in. A penalty amounting to Rs. 1.09 crores has been imposed. The Government has not colluded in that. Had the Government done so, the ship would not have been stopped.

Now, it has been to the knowledge of the House and we have come across in the Commerce Ministry that some beef tallow has been allowed by Customs from Calcutta. We have strongly written to Customs that *prima facie* under the existing law, it is unauthorised and it

[Shr' Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

should not have been cleared. We have asked for original documents. It is under examination. I may assure the House that when the total picture comes out, the fullest action will be taken under the law.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Please see that it does not get into the market. They should confiscate it immediately if such a thing has happened.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The confiscated goods are sold in auction. It should be destroyed.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : So far as the law is concerned, I have made the position very clear. There has been a clearance from the customs officials. We are looking into how they have done it and we will take appropriate action. As regards the question of taking action, in respect of Bombay action has been taken and we are enquiring about Calcutta also.

As far as the Jain Shudh Vanaspati case is concerned, they have gone to the High Court. That matter is pending there.

So far as the question of sources is concerned, as regards domestic source, whether that could be possible in the domestic area, the Minister of Civil Supplies has said that under the law this cannot be used and all action is taken, whether it is domestic or imported.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : The Hon Minister has said that Calcutta Customs allowed smuggling of beef tallow. But there are two south Bombay based firms which are actually dealing in this. The last consignment that has arrived in Ranchi is from south Bombay based firm. Is Government aware that these two firms have dealings in this and that they have also been able to hoodwink the Customs in Bombay itself ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP

SINGH : The firm can be anywhere I am talking about the port.

SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO: I just want to add one more word. Our Hon. Member has said that I have conceded that beef tallow is mixed with vanaspati. I did not. I only said that in 1982 September we had reports that there is a mixture.

Let me tell you that there are 91 vanaspati factories and we have Vanaspati Directorate and from 1-1-1983 to 1-8-1983 we have drawn samples to the tune of 2,819. We have already analysed 2,742 samples and we have found nothing wrong with them.

He has read the article in the 'Statesman'. I too read it. This is where I like to differ with the Hon. Member.

As regards the vanaspati factories, 91 of them, as far as I know, so far there is no adulteration. But if in Bhatinda Chemicals and Vanaspati which is unauthorised, they do it, I cannot help it at the moment. Of course, the Punjab Government is taking action under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. But as regards Ranchi, the same thing. They are bringing the beef and mutton tallow and manufacturing in the bucket factory. Don't forget. So, we have already alerted the Bihar Government and they are taking suitable action under the Food Adulteration Act.

13.32 hrs.

PETITION RE STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR PAYMENT OF COMMISSION TO RETAILERS ON SALE OF BIDIS AND CIGARETTES, ETC.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस (मुजफ्फरपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, बीड़ियों और सिगरेटों की बिक्री पर फुटकर विक्रेताओं को कमीशन दिए जाने के लिए संविधिक उपबंधों, सिगरेटों का एक समान विनियम मूल्य निर्धारित करने और