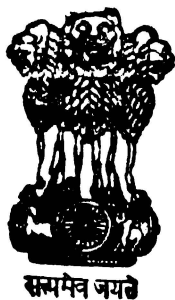


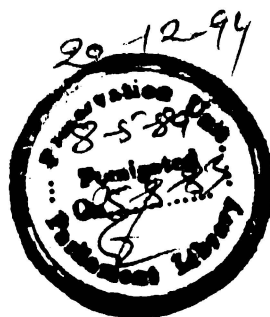
Monday, 10th April, 1950



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

OFFICIAL REPORT



VOLUME II, 1950

FIRST SESSION
OF
PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950

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✓ PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 10th April, 1950

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

UNDER-WRITING OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT LOANS BY RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

*1527. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Bombay Government have been advised by the Reserve Bank to under-write loans whenever they raised the same?

(b) What is the procedure for raising loans by provincial Governments?

(c) Do they adopt the same procedure of under-writing or do they invite tenders from anyone to subscribe and if so, why in the case of Bombay, special rule is suggested by the Reserve Bank?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): (a) to (c). State Governments arrange for the issue of loans in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The procedure for this is common to all Provinces and there is no special procedure as regards Bombay. All Provincial Governments get their loans under-written in accordance with the standing practice.

Shri Sidhva: May I know how much amount was under-written in the last loan that was raised by the Bombay Government?

Dr. Matthai: I have not got that information here.

Shri Sidhva: What is the exact procedure which the hon. Minister described as the uniform procedure, for all the State Governments?

Dr. Matthai: When a Provincial Government wants to borrow money in the market, the practice which has been established, in accordance with the suggestions made by the Reserve Bank, is that they should get the loan under-written. The object of that is that if they arrange for under-writing, it enables the Provincial Government to test its credit and to safeguard its reputation. That is to say, if the under-writer says that it is not a good enough proposition and the Government are not likely to raise the loan at a reasonable rate, then the Provincial Government does not go into the market and so preserves its financial credit. That is the practice which has been established and which has been consistently followed. I think, ever since 1937 when the Provincial Loan Fund was abolished.

Shri Sidhva: Has the Bombay Government written to the Reserve Bank to make an exception in their case, and if so with what result?

Dr. Matthai: Not to my knowledge. This is a matter for arrangement between the Reserve Bank and the Provincial Government concerned. We do not come into the picture at all.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The hon. Minister was using the phrase "Provincial Governments". Does it apply to Part B States also?

Dr. Matthai: That question does not arise.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Are these loans that are floated by the Provincial Governments under-written by themselves?

Dr. Matthai: By any under-writer in the market.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: That means that an under-writer under-writes them and not the Governments concerned.

Dr. Matthai: Not the Governments concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Under-writing means that.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any kind of control exercised over the floating of loans by the State Governments? Does the Central Government permit them to float loans, and if so do they have any co-ordinated plan for such loans?

Dr. Matthai: No. The co-ordination is done by the Reserve Bank. The Central Government exercises no control.

Dandi MARCH OF MAHATMA GANDHI

*1528. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any proposals for preserving the historical area (near Dharsana) covered by the Dandi march of Mahatma Gandhi in 1930?

(b) Has the Government of Bombay made any suggestions in this connection to the Government of India or *vice versa*?

(c) Has any survey been carried out by the Government of India in this respect?

(d) Do Government intend to have that area converted into agricultural land for agricultural purposes and if so, what are the details?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) to (d). Neither the Government of Bombay nor the Government of India has any such proposal but as far as I am aware, the Gandhi National Memorial Fund has the question under consideration.

Shri Sidhva: Is it not a fact that the Bombay Government have taken this matter up for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the Dandi march . . .

Sardar Patel: I am not aware of it.

Shri Sidhva:through the instance of the Central Government?

Mr. Speaker: He said 'No'.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: Now that the question has been put, may I ask the hon. the Deputy Prime Minister if steps will be taken to preserve all remembrances of Mahatma Gandhi, the places where he lived etc.?

Sardar Patel: That would be preservation of the whole country.

MAHATMA GANDHI JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, AGRA

*1529. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a building known as Metcalfe Testimonial Hall exists in Agra?

(b) For what purpose was this building used before the attainment of Independence and for what purpose is it used now?

(c) Is it a fact that a representation has been made to the Government by the citizens of Agra to utilise the said building for Mahatma Gandhi Junior High School?

(d) Has the Cantonment Board of Agra passed a resolution to use this estate for educational purposes and if so, what is the decision of the Government?

(e) How many boys and girls study in the Mahatma Gandhi Junior High School and where is the school located?

(f) Is it a fact that in this school, children of Military men study?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) This building was used as a Cinema before the attainment of Independence. It is not being used for any purpose at present, although it is in the possession of its original lessees, Messrs. Lakhmi Chand and Jwala Pershad.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. As the building was required for use by the Army at the time, the Cantonment Board, Agra dropped their proposal.

(e) 216 boys (and no girls) are studying in this school. The school is located in a rented building in Shahzadi Mandi, Agra Cantonment.

(f) Only 9 children of military personnel are studying in this school.

Shri Sidhva: What is the intention of Government in this matter? Do they want to take this over or is the cinema going to be allowed to continue?

Sardar Baldev Singh: The intention of the Government is to take the building over.

Shri Sidhva: Was there any period of the agreement for the cinema to be kept in this building, and when representation has been made why is the building not taken away for a good and better cause?

Sardar Baldev Singh: We have been trying to evict the present lessee. As he will not vacate we are now taking steps to take possession.

Shri Sidhva: What kind of steps are being taken—are some judicial steps being taken?

Mr. Speaker: There are the steps we know of—going to a court of law.

Shri Sidhva: That is what I wanted to know.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there is any point in asking for such details.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Do Government propose to take steps under the new Act which has been enacted?

Sardar Baldev Singh: That is one of the steps that the Government may take.

Sardar B. S. Man: In view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi was the apostle of non-violence, may I know whether his name will be associated with such violent surroundings?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

DEPORTATION OF MONKEYS

*1530. **Dr. M. M. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state what is the total number of monkeys captured and deported from India to other countries during 1949?

(b) To which place have the monkeys been deported?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). The Central Government do not employ any agency for the capture and export of monkeys and, therefore, no information is available as to the number captured and exported during 1949. Statistics of monkeys exported from India and their destination may be available with the Collectors of Customs. The information, if required, will be obtained and placed on the Table of the House.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of India have received several requests from medical research institutes all over the world for the supply of monkeys?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not aware of any such request.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the authorities of the Province of Delhi are finding it increasingly difficult to deal with the monkey menace in the Province?

Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the testicular glands of monkeys are effective in the treatment of nervous debility and neurasthenia and that it has been proved by eminent doctors?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether Government have any information as to the number of monkeys killed during the last six months in East Punjab under orders of the East Punjab Government?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Government has no information.

BAN ON THE FILM *Bapu-ne-Kaha-tha*

*1531. **Dr. M. M. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether the ban on the exhibition of the film "*Bapu-ne-Kaha-tha*" (Gandhiji has said) has been lifted?

(b) What were the reasons for the imposition of the ban?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) The hon. Member is presumably referring to the action taken by the West Bengal Board of Film Censors in regard to a film *Bapu ne kaha tha* of which a revised version under the title of *Kashmir Hamara Hai* has since been certified for exhibition by the Bombay Board of Film Censors.

(b) It is understood that the West Bengal Board considered that a portion of the film was likely to inflame communal feelings.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that there is any existing rule by which the producers are required to submit the story of a future film to the authorities concerned and get it approved by them?

Shri Diwakar: I do not think it is a uniform practice because there are many State Censor Boards functioning. It might be in some cases.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the introduction of such a rule is under the active consideration of the Government?

Shri Diwakar: When the Central Film Censor Board comes into existence, it will consider the matter.

Shri Tirumala Rao: Has Government got any report with them with regard to the desirability of this film being exhibited in your Department?

Shri Diwakar: I am not aware of any such report.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the total number of films that are at present banned?

Shri Diwakar: That is exactly what I said.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether it is a practice that films banned in one province are allowed to be exhibited by another province? If so, I want to know whether this particular film has been allowed to be exhibited by the other province.

Shri Diwakar: That is exactly what I said.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : सेंट्रल ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड कब तक स्थापित हो जायगा और उसके बाद क्या सूरत हो जायगी ?

Seth Govind Das: How long will it take to set up the Central Advisory Board and what will be the situation thereafter?

Shri Diwakar: I think I have replied to this question already. It is under consideration and as soon as the arrangements are complete, it will come into existence.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that as soon as the arrangements are complete, it will come into existence.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : वही तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक आशा की जाती है कि वह अरेन्जमेंट्स कम्पलीट हो जायेंगे और वह अजायगा क्योंकि बहुत दिनों से यह बात चल रही है ?

Seth Govind Das: That is what I want to know as to when these arrangements are expected to be completed and when the Board in question is expected to come into existence. I want to know it because the matter has already been pending for fairly long.

Shri Diwakar: I cannot give a calendar date.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know, Sir, how many instances have come to the notice of the hon. Minister of films which have been banned in one Province but have been allowed in other Provinces? Is there any record kept of such cases and what steps have Government taken to see that this does not happen? May I also know when will the Central Censor Board come into being?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the question is too general. It does not arise.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: How many instances have come to Government's notice?

Mr. Speaker: I know what he wants to know. It is not possible to cover that within this question.

Shri Tyagi: Is the Government aware that the name of the film *Bapu-ne-Kaha-tha* is nothing but a misnomer and there is nothing in the contents of the film which *Bapu* had ever said?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think we could enter into those details.

Shri Tyagi: Is it the policy of the Government to allow films to be headed by the name of *Bapu* and thus misuse the name of *Bapu*?

Shri Diwakar: As I said, it is entirely a matter for the Provincial Board and we cannot go into the matter.

EXPENDITURE ON THE 'TAJ MAHAL', AGRA

*1532. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure Government have to incur for the upkeep of the Taj Mahal at Agra; and

(b) the estimated expenditure of the repair-works of the Taj Mahal which have been taken up recently?

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن مولانا آزان : (اے) ایک اسٹیٹمنٹ ہاوس کے ٹیبل پر

رکھ دیے جاتا ہے۔

(بی) ٹوٹل امانت جو اس کام کے لئے خرچ کیا جائیگا ۳۳۱۳۹۰ روپیہ ہے۔ لیکن

یہہ میں بتلا دوں کہ یہ کام سنہ ۱۹۴۶ سے شروع کیا گیا ہے اس وقت یہ طے کیا گیا

تھا کہ ساڑھے تین لاکھ روپیہ کی رقم پانچ برسوں میں پھیلا کر خرچ کی جائے۔ جو مالی

برس اب شروع ہوا ہے وہ آخری برس ہے اس میں ۸۰ ہزار روپیہ خرچ کیا جائیگا۔

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Rs. 3,81,390.

STATEMENT

Expenditure incurred on maintenance, upkeep and annual repairs and special repairs, of Taj Mahal, Agra, during the years 1944-45 to 1949-50.

Year	Annual repairs maintenance and upkeep	Special repairs done Departmentally	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	
1944-45	10,896		10,896
1945-46	14,518		14,518
1946-47	20,095	..	20,095
1947-48	29,846	55,877	85,723
1948-49	32,523	67,455	99,978
1949-50	33,559	51,966	85,525

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the total number of officers and menial staff that have been employed by Government for the upkeep of the Taj Mahal?

مولانا آزاد : یہ تو میں یہی نہیں بتا سکتا -

Maulana Azad: I am unable to give this information just now.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह माना जा सकता है कि इस साल मरम्मत का काम खत्म हो जायगा और आगे इस मामले में कोई खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी ?

Seth Govind Das: Could it be inferred that repair-work shall be completed this year and there shall arise no necessity for any such expenditure in future?

مولانا آزاد : جی ہاں یہ آخری برس ہے -

Maulana Azad: Yes, Sir. This is the last year for repairs.

श्री देशबन्धु गुप्ता : क्या मैं दर्याफ्त कर सकता हूँ कि सा लाना गैर मुमालिक से कितने टूरिस्टस आगरे के ताजमहल को देखने के लिये आते हैं और उस से देश को किस कदर आमदनी होती है ?

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know the number of foreign tourists visiting the Taj Mahal annually and also the income on this account?

مولانا آزاد : آنریبل ممبر یقیناً یہہ امدد نہیں دیکھ سکتے کہ اسکی لسٹ اس

وقت میرے پاس ہوگی -

Maulana Azad: The hon. Member can certainly not expect such a list being with me at the moment.

Sardar B. S. Man: Is there any proposal before the Government to repair and lend the out houses of the Taj Mahal at Agra for rehabilitation purposes and to meet the expenditure incurred thereon generally?

مولانا آزاد : نہیں - چہانتک میں سمجھتا ہوں اس طرح کی کوئی تجویز گورنمنٹ

کے سامنے نہیں ہے -

Maulana Azad: As far as I am aware, there is no such proposal before the Government.

Sardar B. S. Man: May I ask when the out houses are lying vacant, why they are not being used for this purpose?

Mr. Speaker: It is an argument.

COMPENSATION FOR LAND ACQUIRED

*1533. **Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that agricultural land belonging to the villagers around Gannavaram (Bezawada) Aerodrome was acquired for the construction of the aerodrome?

(b) Is it a fact that none of the owners of such lands were paid any compensation for the same?

(c) Is there any proposal to pay them compensation for the lands acquired?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the reply to part (b).

Shri Kesava Rao: May I ask whether any of the cultivators whose lands were acquired for the construction of the Aerodrome at Gannavaram were given any compensation?

Sardar Baldev Singh: Yes, Sir. The total amount of compensation was Rs. 2,94,126-9-6 as assessed by the Acquisition Officer. Out of this Rs. 2,11,891-2-6 has already been paid and there is a balance of Rs. 22,235-7-0 which remains unpaid due to the difference amongst the parties themselves.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know how many cultivators have to be paid compensation?

Sardar Baldev Singh: I have not got the list of the number of cultivators who have to be paid, but the number of villages is six.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether Government is aware that most of the cultivators whose lands are acquired were small cultivators and they were not given any alternative allotment of land?

Sardar Baldev Singh: Yes; it is possible they may not have been given an alternative land, but this question relates to compensation and as I have already stated, compensation has been paid.

Shri Rathnaswamy: On what basis is compensation to be paid to the cultivator for the land acquired?

Sardar Baldev Singh: The hon. Member knows that there is a set procedure for assessing the compensation and this compensation has been assessed according to that practice.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I ask whether the Government has received any representation from these cultivators for payment of compensation for their lands?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has replied.

Shri Kesava Rao: I want to know whether any representation has been made to the Government by the cultivators who are not yet paid?

Mr. Speaker: But he has given the reason that some amount is not paid because of the dissensions amongst the claimants themselves.

Sardar Baldev Singh: May I inform the hon. Member that the balance of compensation that still remains to be paid has been deposited in the Treasury and as soon as the parties come to a settlement amongst themselves, they will be paid.

TAX ON TOBACCO

*1534. **Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of tax collected on tobacco during the years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50, state-wise?

(b) Is it a fact that State Governments demand a portion of the tax and if so, what portion is given to them?

(c) Is it a fact that most of the tax is collected from the cultivators rather than from traders?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): (a) By "tax" the hon. Member presumably means Union Excise Duty. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix VII, annexure No. 1.*]

(b) No portion of the Union Excise duty is payable to State Governments, though some have made such a claim.

(c) No. The Union Excise duty on tobacco is collected from the cultivator only in cases where he himself cures the tobacco and clears it on payment of duty after curing. Such cases are comparatively few.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether the State of Madras has asked for a portion of the excise duty on tobacco?

Dr. Matthai: I think the hon. Member has probably misapprehended the real position. It is perfectly true that there is an arrangement between us and the Madras Government in regard to tobacco. What we have done is not to give them a share of the proceeds of the excise duty on tobacco, but in view of the fact that they have agreed to refrain from levying a sales tax on tobacco, we are giving them a compensation.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Is the tobacco tax charged on the acreage basis or on the export of tobacco?

Dr. Matthai: The duty is charged on tobacco per unit of quantity issued.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Tobacco being an agricultural produce will Government reconsider the position and give a portion of the excise duty to the Provincial Governments?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: With a view to effecting economy and better control over the tax collecting agency, has the Government considered the advisability of transferring the work of tax collecting on tobacco from remote areas to the various States?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Rudrappa: In the pre-Independence days, were the Government sharing this tax with the State Governments?

Dr. Matthai: With regard to this question of sharing, I may remind the House of the provision contained in the Constitution under which it is possible for Parliament by law to enact a provision for the transfer of the whole or part of the net proceeds of any excise duty to a State Government.

Pandit Kunzru: Is there any other province to which compensation is paid in the same way as it is paid to Madras?

Dr. Matthai: Yes; there are three other States.

Shri Buragohain: May I know what is the total amount of excise duty collected in the year 1948-49?

Dr. Matthai: That is all in the statement. Does the hon. Member want to know the total amount of duty collected on un-manufactured tobacco?

Shri Buragohain: Yes.

Dr. Matthai: On un-manufactured tobacco, the amount collected in 1949-50 is Rs. 15.28 crores.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Arising out of part (c), are Government aware that this excise duty is ultimately passed on by the traders to the cultivators in one way or other by reducing the price of tobacco which they purchase?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I think this is giving information and not asking a question.

Shri Hossain Imam: May I know whether the State of Bihar receives some compensation in lieu of sales tax on tobacco?

Dr. Matthal: I do not think Bihar is among the provinces who receive compensation. The Provinces that receive compensation at present in view of the fact that they do not levy sales tax, are Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, and Coorg.

Shri Buragohain: Is the claim made by the States going to be referred to the Finance Commission?

Dr. Matthal: Yes. Under that particular provision, obviously it would be for the Finance Commission to make recommendation.

HOMOEOPATHIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

*1535. **Shri S. O. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state what steps have the Government of India taken to implement the recommendations of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The Government of India have asked all State Governments to communicate their views on the recommendations made by the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee. Replies have been received from some Governments. As soon as the replies still due are received, the Government of India will formulate an all-India policy in the matter and take such other action as may be necessary.

Shri S. O. Samanta: May I know whether the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee has recommended this system of medicine to be based on science?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think I should allow this question. It is a matter of record. It is a recommendation of the Committee; it is there.

Shri M. V. Rama Rao: May I know whether any information has been collected with regard to the number of homoeopathic practitioners in India?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is not possible; because they are not registered. And so much of quackery goes on that it will be impossible to collect the information.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: What steps have Government taken to stop quackery in the field?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The appointment of a Committee was made with a view to eliminate quackery as quickly as possible.

Shri B. K. Chaudhuri: May I know briefly what the recommendations of the Committee are?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The recommendations are there. It is a matter of record.

Shri B. K. Chaudhuri: Have these recommendations been circulated amongst the Members?

Mr. Speaker: I believe the report is laid on the Table of the House. Is it there?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not sure; I do not know whether it has been placed on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: If it is not there, it may be placed.

Shri B. Velayudhan: Is there any factory in India where these homoeopathic medicines are made?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There is no special factory, so far as I am aware.

Shri Kamath: Is there any proposal before Government to get all these homoeopathic practitioners registered?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have already said that it would be a good plan to have them registered; but it can only be done for future entrants and others after the Government has formulated its policy.

NEW SMALL-POX VACCINE

*1536. **Shri Sivan Pillay:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report that a method of preparing small-pox vaccine from lymph treated with Streptomycin has been adopted in the Bangalore vaccine depot and that its results are being worked out by extensive field trials; and

(b) whether in view of the warning given by the medical profession regarding injurious results attending the use of the drug Streptomycin, the Government propose to take precautions against the extensive use of Streptomycin treated small-pox vaccine before its utility is tested beyond doubt?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) Vaccine treated with streptomycin has not been released for general use. Laboratory and field tests are still being carried out and it will be released for general use only after it is fully tested. The technique adopted includes a suitable process for removal of even small amounts of streptomycin from the vaccine lymph and any streptomycin that may have to be added subsequently to remove bacterial contamination will be in such infinitesimally small quantities that it will have no toxic effects.

Shri Sivan Pillay: May I know whether streptomycin treated small pox vaccine is used in any other country?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I believe that experiments have been made in other countries also.

Shri Sivan Pillay: May I know whether we are preparing small pox vaccine over and above the needs of the country?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, Sir.

EXPENDITURE ON ASSISTANTS' EXAMINATION

*1537. **Sardar B. S. Man:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the approximate expenditure that Government of India will incur in connection with the holding of an examination of Assistants who are already in service?

(b) Is it a fact that no examination fee is being charged from the candidates and that the entire expenditure will be borne by the Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) Rs. 65,000.

(b) Yes.

Sardar B. S. Man: May I know the total number of permanent vacancies of Assistants in the Government of India to be filled up as a result of this examination?

Sardar Patel: Very large numbers; I have not got the exact number.

Sardar B. S. Man: Is it a fact that quite a large number of Assistants are now serving in the Government of India and that they have not been confirmed so far?

Sardar Patel: It is quite possible.

Sardar B. S. Man: May I know what objection Government has to confirm those Assistants, at least some of them, who are considered to be quite outstanding in the various Ministries, in those vacancies?

Sardar Patel: If they pass the test, they will be confirmed.

Shri Tirumala Rao: Is it a fact that people who have served for nearly ten years and even more are asked to submit to this test?

Sardar Patel: Of course, yes, because all people who are in temporary employment are subjected to this test. If they are to be confirmed, their gradation cannot be fixed unless there is a test for fixing priority.

Shri Tirumala Rao: Is there any rule in contemplation with Government that incumbents who have served for a fixed number of years may be automatically confirmed as in some other provinces?

Sardar Patel: There is no such rule.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether Government collects any fees from the people who sit for this examination?

Sardar Patel: No fees.

Shri Sonavane: What are the subjects for this examination?

Sardar Patel: The subjects that are considered necessary by the Public Service Commission.

Shri Hossain Imam: Is it proposed that only those who are serving as Assistants should be examined or also those who have been promoted to the grade of Superintendents?

Sardar Patel: All those who are not yet confirmed.

Shri Kamath: Are there any instances wherein persons displaced from Pakistan, but serving there as confirmed government servants, were taken in India on a temporary basis and have been asked to submit to this test?

Sardar Patel: They have not to go through any test.

Shri Tyagi: In the matter of retrenching these people, are only the educational qualifications taken into account or their experience in service also taken notice of?

Sardar Patel: Both.

RETRENCHMENT IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

*1539. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of permanent assistants, upper division clerks, lower division clerks and other class III Government servants who have been

served with notices of discharge of their services on account of either abolition of their posts or due to economy or otherwise from 1st September 1949 in the Secretariat and the attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi and New Delhi?

(b) Were any efforts made to provide them with alternative posts before giving notices?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) One Storekeeper.

(b) Yes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: In their cases was only length of service taken into consideration or was any other principle applied?

Sardar Patel: There is only one case of a permanent servant coming under the axe. What consideration they took I am unable to say.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether it was because he was junior that he has been served with notice or there were other considerations?

Sardar Patel: There may be other considerations and there is some enquiry against him also.

Dr. Deshmukh: Could this one man not await the retrenchment of others before he was retrenched?

Mr. Speaker: We need not go into that.

ILLEGAL EXCHANGE OF BURMESE CURRENCY

*1540. **Prof. S. N. Mishra:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government have any information regarding the illegal exchange of Burmese currency with Indian currency?

(b) If so, what steps do they propose to take to prevent it?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): (a) It has recently come to the knowledge of Government that the facilities given for exchange of Burma currency to the Indian repatriates from Burma are being utilised by persons other than genuine repatriates.

(b) Necessary instructions have been issued to the Customs authorities and to the Central Intelligence Bureau for keeping a close watch on Burma currency coming into India. Further, the matter is under correspondence with Burma Government for formulating effective means for obviating such malpractices.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: How many such illegal cases have come to notice?

Dr. Matthai: There have been several recently but I cannot give the exact number now.

INDIA-U. K. TALKS ON AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION

*1541. **Prof. S. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether India U.K. talks for the avoidance of double taxation of income have terminated; and

(b) if not, the stage at which the matter rests?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): (a) and (b) Three senior officers of the U. K. Board of Inland Revenue arrived here on February 11th, 1950 to resume negotiations which had commenced last August. Talks at official

level between these officers and the representatives of the Government of India concluded on the 25th February and both sides are reporting the position to their respective Governments.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: May I know to what extent both the parties are affected?

Dr. Matthal: It is difficult to answer as I do not understand the hon. Member's point. The precise matter that we are trying to consider with the U. K. Government is that the present practice of double taxation relief should be replaced by double taxation avoidance. That is the main problem which is being discussed between the two Governments.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I know whether the impact of this double taxation is greater on Britain or it is on India?

Dr. Matthal: I may explain that till the Independence Act was passed, we had a provision in the Income-tax Act by which the only way in which we could deal with the problem was to give relief in respect of double taxation. That is to say, if there was a company in U.K. which earned profits here from business done here, then that particular income would in the first instance be assessed both here and in U.K. The higher of the two rates would be ultimately the rate that would be payable as tax and the rest would be refunded partly by us and partly by U.K. What we are trying now—and we have a right to do it now—is to determine the classes of income-tax that would be charged to the Indian tax and the classes of income charged to U.K. tax. If we are able to distinguish the different classes of income, this question of relief would be eliminated and on the whole, from the revenue point of view, we would stand to gain.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether the African Exporters' Association have stated that the double taxation had caused considerable hardship to their exports and whether this question was also discussed at the meeting held recently?

Dr. Matthal: This question is really between us and the U.K. Government for the time being.

केन्द्रीय शासित क्षेत्रों में जुआ-निषेध व्यवस्था

* 1542. श्री जांगरे : (ए) क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन किन केन्द्रीय शासित क्षेत्रों के लिये जुआ निषेध की विधियाँ बनाई गयी हैं ?

(बी) जनवरी १९४९ से २८ फेब्रुअरी १९५० तक कितने मामले पकड़े गये और कितनों को सजायें दी गयीं ?

ANTI-GAMBLING LAWS IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

*1542. **Shri Zangre:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state for which of the Centrally Administered Areas laws have been framed for prohibition of gambling?

(b) How many cases have been challaned and what is the number of convictions during the period January, 1949 to 28th February, 1950?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

I may add that I have received some information from the three Centrally Administered Areas, which is to the following effect:

Delhi: The Central Act "Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867)" is in force in Delhi. Besides, the Public Gambling (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1929, and the U.P. Entertainment and Betting Tax Act, 1937, have also been extended to Delhi with certain modifications. In Delhi during the period 1st January, 1949 to 28th February, 1950, 374 cases were challaned of which 269 ended in conviction.

Ajmer: The Central Act "Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867)" as amended by the U. P. Public Gambling Act, 1917, and the U. P. Gambling (Amendment) Act, 1925, is in force in Ajmer-Merwara. There were 71 cases challaned of which 59 ended in conviction during the period 1st January, 1949 to end of February, 1950.

Coorg: "The Public Gambling Act (III of 1867)" as modified from time to time is in force in Coorg. But the good people of Coorg never go for gambling and there is no case.

श्री जांगरे : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जुए का जोर पहले से बढ़ रहा है, या घट रहा है ?

Shri Zangre: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the gambling is on the increase or decrease?

सरदार पटेल : मैंने इसके बारे में जरूर बतलाया है, जो (information) दी गई है, उनसे समझा जा सकता है कि यह बढ़ रहा है या घट रहा है ।

Sardar Patel: I have definitely replied to this. From the information given by me, it can be inferred whether it is increasing or decreasing.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether any gambling was allowed in some of the exhibitions that have been now going on in Delhi? If so, under what rules and by what authority?

Sardar Patel: I don't think exhibitions are coming under this Act.

Shri Kamath: What are the various games that are comprised in the term 'gambling'? Is it a fact that games which are mainly but not wholly a matter of chance

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may refer to the Gambling Act.

Shri Kamath: What games have been banned in the Centrally Administered Areas?

Sardar Patel: They are mentioned in the Act; I can't say.

Shri Sidhva: Is permission necessary under the Act for any gambling?

Mr. Speaker: He may refer to the Act.

Shri Kasmi: May I know whether the incidence of gambling is greater or less in the Centre as compared to the States?

Sardar Patel: I don't think they are more in the Centrally Administered Areas because in the Centrally Administered Areas people are not encouraged to gamble.

केन्द्रीय शासित क्षेत्रों में मद्य निषेध

*1543 श्री जांगरे : क्या माननीय अर्थ मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन किन केन्द्रीय शासित क्षेत्रों में दारूबन्दी निषेध की विधियां बनाई गई हैं ?

PROHIBITION IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

*1543. **Shri Zangre:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state for which of the Centrally Administered Areas laws have been framed for prohibition of alcoholic liquor?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): No laws to enforce prohibition, as such, of alcoholic liquor have yet been enacted in the Centrally Administered Areas, but, in pursuance of the Government of India's policy, prohibition is being gradually introduced by executive instructions, designed to reduce consumption. A statement of details is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 2.]

Shri Zangre: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the total income or revenue derived from liquor from the Centrally Administered Areas?

Dr. Matthai: I have not the figures here.

Shri Zangre: Is it not desirable for Government to introduce complete prohibition in these areas when some of the provinces have brought such legislations?

Dr. Matthai: I think I explained more than once to the House the policy of the Government of India in regard to this matter regarding the Centrally Administered Areas.

Shri Zangre: How long will it take to promulgate such prohibition laws?

Dr. Matthai: The period we have in view is five years.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Since when these executive instructions about prohibition of licensing liquor have been introduced and whether these instructions have any effect on the reduction of consumption?

Dr. Matthai: Unfortunately I am concerned only with the financial aspect of Prohibition. As far as the executive aspect of it is concerned, my colleague the Deputy Prime Minister has better authority to speak.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Have there been any losses in income

Dr. Matthai: Yes, a gradual reduction in income.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether he is satisfied that the policy of the Government of India is being followed in the Centrally Administered Areas, particularly in Delhi?

Dr. Matthai: So far as revenue returns go, certainly 'yes'.

FILM DIVISION

*1544. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the details of the staff employed or proposed to be employed in the Film Division?

(b) What are the appointments which are still vacant in this Division and when are they likely to be filled up?

(c) How many films have been produced by film division since its creation and how many of these are Documentaries and news reels respectively?

(d) What is the cost of production and the rental charged for each such film?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix VII, annexure No. 3*].

Some of the posts have been left unfilled as a measure of economy and others have fallen vacant in the normal course and will be filled as soon as candidates are selected.

(c) 131 films have been produced by the Films Division since its creation; of these 35 are documentaries and 96 newsreels.

(d) The cost of production varies with the type, length and subject of each film. The rentals charged are calculated at approximately one per cent. of the gross collections of cinemas and range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 150 per week.

Lala Raj Kanwar: What is the total number of vacancies in the Films Division?

Shri Diwakar: I have laid on the Table a long list in which the whole thing is given.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants the total number.

Shri Diwakar: I have not totalled it: it is a long list.

Shrimati Durgabai: Arising out of part (c) may I know whether there is any proposal to extend the activities of the Films Division so as to cover all the requirements of the Education and Health Ministries in this regard?

Shri Diwakar: That depends upon circumstances, especially financial circumstances.

Lala Raj Kanwar: What was the total expenditure incurred on the Films Division last year?

Shri Diwakar: It does not arise out of this question. It is already shown in the Budget.

Maulvi Wajed Ali: Will these statements be printed in the printed proceedings of the Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: Certainly.

Sardar B. S. Man: Among the staff employed on the Films Division are there any actors and actresses who are employed on a permanent basis?

Shri Diwakar: I do not think so.

Lala Raj Kanwar: When is the Central Board of Censors likely to be appointed?

Shri Diwakar: I have just replied this question.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether in view of the fact that some of our leaders do not find time to tour the country, the Films Division has considered the desirability of getting their speeches filmed, so that they could be shown round in the rural areas?

Mr. Speaker: That is clearly a suggestion for action.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know the income received from the rentals charged on the films during the year 1949?

Shri Diwakar: It is about Rs. 10 lakhs.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government of the nature that I have suggested?

Shri Diwakar: No such proposal just now.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN INDIA

*1545. **Shri Krishnanand Rai:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the names of Historical sites on which excavations have been attempted in India during the years 1947, 1948 and 1949?

(b) How many of such excavations have been carried out by Government's Archaeological Department directly?

(c) How many excavations by educational institutions have been helped financially by Government?

(d) How has economy drive effected the Government's work in this direction?

مڈسٹر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد) : (اے) اور (بی) - ان تین برسوں کے اندر (پہلی سنہ ۱۹۴۷ء - سنہ ۱۹۴۸ء - اور سنہ ۱۹۴۹ء میں) کھدائی کا کام جن جن جگہوں میں کیا گیا ہے ان کے نام یہ ہیں :

(۱) برہما گہری (مہسور اسٹیٹ)

(۲) چلندرا والی (مہسور)

(۳) سہسویال گڑھ (ڈسٹرکٹ پووی)

(۴) دھونی (ڈسٹرکٹ پووی)

(۵) کوسمبی (ڈسٹرکٹ الہ آباد)

(۶) وپسالی (ڈسٹرکٹ مظفر پور)

(۷) مہکے لہتھک سائٹ (ڈسٹرکٹ چنگلے پٹ)

ان جگہوں میں سے برہما گہری - چلندراولی - سہسویال گڑھ - دھونی اور مہکے لہتھک سائٹ کی کھدائی کا تمام کام آرکیالاجکل تھورٹمنٹ نے کیا ہے -

(سی) گورنمنٹ ایجوکیشنل انسٹی ٹیوشنوں کو اس کام کے لئے روپیہ کی مدد

نہیں دے رہی ہے -

(ق) کھدائی کے ایسے کاموں کو جن کے لئے زیادہ خرچہ کی ضرورت تھی قیادت ہاتھ نہیں لگا سکے - اس طرح کے کاموں کے لئے خاص استغاث کی ضرورت تھی اور اس کا انتظام بنہر اس کے نہیں ہو سکتا تھا کہ زیادہ خرچہ منظور کیا جائے -

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). During the three years, 1947, 1948 and 1949 the excavations in India were undertaken at—

- (i) Brahmagiri (Mysore State).
- (ii) Chandravalli (Mysore State).
- (iii) Sisupalgarh (District Puri).
- (iv) Dhauli (District Puri).
- (v) Kausambi (District Allahabad).
- (vi) Vaisali (District Muzaffarpur).
- (vii) Megalithic sites (District Chingleput).

Of these, excavations at Brahmagiri, Chandravalli, Sisupalgarh, Dhauli and the Megalithic sites in Chingleput District have been carried out by the Department of Archaeology.

(c) Government has not given any financial help to any educational institution

(d) Work on more extensive excavations could not be undertaken as the special staff required for it was not sanctioned on account of the economy drive.

श्री कृष्णानन्द राय : इन में से कौन कौन से खुदाई के काम पूरे हो गये हैं ?

Shri Krishnanand Rai: Which of these excavations have reached completion?

مولانا آزاد : میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کام ابھی جاری ہے - چند برسوں کے اندر کام کو پہلے دیا جاتا ہے اور ہر برس کے لئے ایک رقم منظور کی جاتی ہے - چندراولی - ششوپال گڑھ اور دھولی میں کام جاری رہے گا -

Maulana Azad: I think the work is still going on. The total work is spread over several years and a fixed sum is sanctioned for each year. It is proposed to continue with the excavations at Chandravalli, Sisupalgarh and Dhauli.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Is the hon. Minister aware that ever since the Archaeological Department has been established no excavation has at all been done in the State of Assam?

مولانا آزاد : ہو سکتا ہے - لیکن آنریبل ممبر یہ بات اچھی طرح جانتے ہیں کہ اس طرح کے کاموں میں پرائیونٹوں کو سامنے رکھ کر فیصلہ نہیں کیا جاتا - جو جو جگہیں تاریخی حیثیت سے اور اور باتوں کے لحاظ سے ضروری معلوم ہوتی ہیں وہاں کام شروع کیا جاتا ہے -

Maulana Azad: It may be possible. The hon. Member is, however, well aware that consideration of States does not guide the Government to reach decisions in a work of this nature. Work is undertaken at places which are of historical importance or which appear to be important because of other considerations.

पंडित कुंजरू : क्या गवर्नमेंट का यह इरादा है कि जो यूनीवर्सिटियां खुदाई का काम कर रही हैं वह उनको भी आयन्दा मदद दे ?

Pandit Kunzru : Is it the intention of the Government to extend the scope of such aid also to the universities engaged in the excavation-work?

- **मोलाणा आज़ाद :** कौन्सिल्ट अब भी मदद दे रही है और आँहेंदा भी दिक्की -

Maulana Azad : The Government are giving aid even now and they propose to continue the same in future as well.

पंडित कुंजरू : मेरी मुराद माली इमदाद से है ।

Pandit Kunzru : I mean the financial aid.

मोलाणा आज़ाद : हाँ - कौन्सिल्ट दिक्की के काम चुरुरी है और कौन्सिल्ट की माली हालत ऐसी है के वे मदद दे सक्ती है तो वे चुरुर असकी कौशुष करेकी -

Maulana Azad : Yes. The Government will surely do their best to aid them after adjudging the relevant importance of the undertaking and availability of the necessary funds.

श्री त्यागी : हज़ूर की इस कोहकनी का कोई नतीजा निकला या नहीं ?

Shri Tyagi : What have been the results of your 'mountain digging'?

मोलाणा आज़ाद : یعنی کوہ کندن اور کاہ ہراوردن !

Maulana Azad : So far they have been merely a mountain in labour.

श्री त्यागी : मेरा मतलब है कि इस खुदाई का कोई नतीजा निकला ?

Shri Tyagi : I merely meant to know the results obtained out of these excavations.

श्री कामत : क्या निकट भविष्य में दिल्ली जैसी ऐतिहासिक जगह के समीप कहीं खुदाई की तजवीज है ?

Shri Kamath : Is there any proposal before the Government to undertake in the near future excavations near a place of historical importance like Delhi?

मोलाणा आज़ाद : نہیں - ابھی دہلی کے بارے میں کوئی خاص تجویز سامنے نہیں

- ہے

Maulana Azad : No. There is as yet no proposal before the Government with regard to Delhi.

STANDARD OF FILMS

*1546. **Shri Rathnaswamy :** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government issue any direction to the film producers as to the production of useful and healthy pictures;

(b) whether any steps have so far been taken to invite public opinion on the kind of pictures to be produced in India; and

(c) whether any foreigners have been permitted to produce pictures in India and if so, how many?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) No directions as such are issued to film producers, but the importance of producing useful and healthy pictures is emphasised through contacts with Boards of Film Censors and in other ways.

(b) Yes, Sir; Government have constituted a Film Enquiry Committee which is eliciting public opinion on the subject.

(c) The question of permission does not arise as there is no restriction on the production of films by foreigners. According to available information, two documentary films have been produced by foreign units since 15th August, 1947 and two feature films and two other documentaries are under production.

Shri Rathnaswamy: In view of the ignorance of many foreign countries about India's spiritual heritage and culture, may I know if there is any scheme under contemplation before Government to produce such pictures as would help foreign countries to understand our culture and spiritual heritage?

Shri Diwakar: Out of the 35 documentary films that our Films Division has produced more than a dozen have a bearing on the cultural aspect of India.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Do Government propose to convene a periodical meeting of the film producers in the country to advise Government as to the kind of pictures that will be necessary for exhibition in foreign countries?

Shri Diwakar: Suggestions will be always welcome.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether besides the Film Enquiry Committee which is considering the subject there is any other Committee to advise the Government on the kind of films to be produced?

Shri Diwakar: So far as the Films Division is concerned there is a special Advisory Board.

Shri Himatsingka: Is there any proposal to send the Film Enquiry Committee to America?

Shri Diwakar: No.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know whether there is any grouping of films such as those that can be shown to adults and those to be shown to children?

Shri Diwakar: I have not been able to follow the question.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that this grouping will lead to the production of more lewd and vulgar films?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Dr. Deshmukh.

Dr. Deshmukh: Is the hon. Minister aware of the difficulties in obtaining raw films even for educational purposes?

Shri Diwakar: That is not the position just now.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के पास इस सम्बन्ध में हैदराबाद में हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन में जो प्रस्ताव पास हुआ है वह आया है और

अगर आया है तो उस सम्बन्ध में क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने या उनके महकमे ने उस सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार किया है ?

Seth Govind Das: Has the hon. Minister received the resolution passed by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in Hyderabad on this subject? If so, has the same received any consideration by him or by the Ministry?

श्री दिवाकर : क्या फ़िल्म डिवीज़न के सम्बन्धमें ?

Shri Diwakar: Does it concern the Film Division?

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जी हां, स्टैंडर्ड आफ़ फ़िल्म्स के सम्बन्ध में ।

Seth Govind Das: Yes. It is in connection with the general standard of films.

Shri Diwakar: I do not remember.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Have Government in view any proposal to advise the film producers to produce such films as would be of benefit to the children?

Mr. Speaker: These are all suggestions for action in the form of questions.

Shrimati Durgabai: When is the report of the Film Enquiry Committee expected?

Shri Diwakar: The Committee is sitting and they are trying to bring their sittings to a conclusion as early as possible.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that after the war the standard of Indian films has generally gone down both from artistic and educative value points of view. If so, have Government considered any ways and means of giving encouragement to such producers who take special steps to raise the standard of their films?

Shri Diwakar: The Film Enquiry Committee is going into the whole matter.

Shri Tirumala Rao: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to an interview given by the Chairman of the Film Enquiry Committee that the report will not be ready before the end of this year?

Shri Diwakar: I have not seen any such report, but it does not depend upon the opinion of the President of the Film Association.

Shri Tirumala Rao: I said, "President of the Film Enquiry Committee".

Shri M. V. Rama Rao: May I know when the report of the Committee is likely to receive the attention of Government?

Shri Diwakar: The report is not yet ready.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that an American producer's films are being purchased by the Films Section regularly since the last three years in Madras?

Shri Diwakar: There is no Films Division in Madras.

Shri R. Velayudhan: I wanted to know whether the Films Division is purchasing films produced by an American in Madras for the last three years.

Shri Diwakar: It is a matter for the State Government to answer.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the Films Division is purchasing films manufactured by an American in Madras.

Shri Diwakar: Does the hon. Member speak of raw films?

Shri R. Velayudhan: Yes.

Shri Diwakar: Well, it might be.

INCOME-TAX PAPERS OF MESSRS. J. K. OF KANPUR

*1647. **Shri T. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time in 1949, an attempt on behalf of Messrs. J. K. concerns of Kanpur was made to set some papers concerning income-tax on fire;

(b) if so, when and under what circumstances;

(c) whether some papers were seized and the investigation by the Tax-Investigation Committee was made against these concerns; and

(d) if so, what was the finding?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthal): (a) to (d). In view of the fact that the secrecy provisions of the Income-tax Act are applicable to the proceedings of the Income-tax Investigation Commission, *vide* section 8(8) of the Income-tax Investigation Commission Act, I regret that the information asked for cannot be given.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether this incident of the burning of these papers is covered by the activities of the Income-tax Investigation Commission?

Mr. Speaker: That is his opinion. He has already expressed it by saying that he is unable to give any information.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know if prosecution has been launched in this connection?

Dr. Matthal: I am not in a position to divulge any information which has been received by the Income-tax Investigation Commission in the course of its proceedings.

LADY HARDINGE COLLEGE STUDENTS

*1548. **Shri Deshbandu Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who graduated from the Lady Hardinge Medical College Delhi, during the last ten years and the average amount spent by Government on a student; and

(b) whether any undertaking is taken from the students at the time of admission that they would join the profession after graduation?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The number of students who have graduated from the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, during the last ten years is 257 and the average amount spent by Government on each student is Rs. 1,600 per annum.

(b) No.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether Government propose to lay down some such condition now as is suggested in part (b) of the question?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The scholarships that are given to the girls are very small and therefore it is extremely difficult to do so. There is no scholarship of more than Rs. 30 a month; some of them are only of Rs. 10 a month. There is one U.P. scholarship of Rs. 60 a month and I do not know whether the U.P. State Government takes any assurance of that nature. But it is very difficult, when you only give them a little help, to ask them to give an undertaking.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: How many out of these 257 graduates are actually practising today?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would have to have notice of that question. It is impossible for me to say offhand.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: What is the average, generally, of these graduates who take to profession and that of those who take to home life?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There again it is difficult to say, but in Bombay recently they did take some statistics and I was informed that 70 per cent. of the girls who went in for the profession did actually work.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: How many students studied in all during these ten years out of which only 257 passed out as graduates?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am afraid I could not furnish him with that information, but the percentage of passes is very high in this College.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether the Government have now taken a decision that the Lady Hardinge College will be open to male students as well hereafter?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I think that question is now *sub judice*.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: The hon. Minister had stated last time that Government had taken no decision. I want to know whether Government has since taken a decision. The relevance of this is . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned at present with the relevancy, but it is well-known that some legal proceedings have been taken and injunction granted by the Civil Judge, New Delhi. So I believe that all questions about this will not be proper here.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: I just wanted information; I did not want to go into the merits. I wanted to know whether Government has taken a decision on it.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, if my impression is correct, one of the grounds for the injunction is the alleged decision taken by the Government. The question is directly before the court and I don't think it will be proper to ask any questions on that point.

Shri Kamath: Apart from the general body of students who pass out of this college, so far at least as the Government scholarship-holders are concerned, are any records maintained to show how many of these Government scholars who pass out of this college take to marriage and how many take to the profession, as a career?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No such records are kept.

SCRIPT ON NOTES

***1549. Shri Indra Vidyavachaspati:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that in the currency notes issued on the Republic Day, place of honour, which was due to the State Language (Hindi) was given to Urdu; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): (a) The order in which the Indian scripts have been printed on the back of the new design notes is exactly the same as in the past.

(b) As I stated in reply to a supplementary Question in connection with Starred Question No. 505 on the 24th February, 1950, the designs of the new notes were settled long before the decision adopting Hindi as the official language was taken, and in settling the designs Government made the minimum possible changes in the previous designs.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that the design was prepared before the decision of the Constituent Assembly with respect to the language, are Government now contemplating to change the design?

Dr. Matthai: As soon as the time arises for the next change in design, that matter will certainly be taken into account.

Seth Govind Das: By what time is it expected that that time will come when Government will consider it?

Dr. Matthai: I regret I am not in a position to give any information to the hon. Member.

Shri Tyagi: I hope, only for the sake of design, there will be no further inflation and no further notes will be printed?

Mr. Speaker. Order, order.

Shrimati Durgabal: Is it not a fact that a period of fifteen years is given to carry out the necessary changes with regard to the State language?

Mr. Speaker: That is giving information.

APPOINTMENTS IN A. I. R.

***1550. Shri Kunhiraman:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether appointments of Assistant Station Directors and Programme Executives are made on the recommendations of the Federal Public Service Commission;

(b) whether there are any cases of departure from this rule; and

(c) if so, why and in respect of whom?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) Appointments to 80 per cent. of such posts are made on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission, the balance of 20 per cent. is filled up by departmental promotions.

(b) and (c). Yes, to fill emergent vacancies on purely temporary basis pending recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission.

Shri Kunhiraman: May I know whether the appointments have been made with regard to the Calicut Radio Station?

Shri Diwakar: The appointments as regards the Calicut Station are under way.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस सम्बन्ध में हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है क्या वह माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने आया है और अगर आया है तो क्या उस पर विचार किया गया है या नहीं ?

Seth Govind Das: Has the hon. Minister seen the resolution passed by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan on the subject? If so, has he considered the same?

श्री दिवाकर : आया भी है और उस पर विचार भी किया गया है :

Shri Diwakar: It has been received and considered.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : उस विचार का क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

Seth Govind Das: What has been the result of that consideration?

श्री दिवाकर : वह तो एक सवाल के जवाब के तौर पर भेजा जायगा ।

Shri Diwakar: The information asked for shall be communicated by way of an answer to a question.

Shri A. P. Jain: Of the total appointments made in the year 1948, and also in 1949, how many were made after taking the approval of the Public Service Commission and how many without taking their approval?

Shri Diwakar: I cannot give that information just now.

Mr. Speaker: He refers specifically to 1948.

Shri Diwakar: If he requires information regarding the whole number, I cannot give it now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

NAVAL BASE AT VIZAGAPATAM

*1538. **Shri V. J. Gupta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to develop Vizagapatam port to construct a first rate Naval Base in view of the recommendation of the French Ship-building Mission that Vizagapatam is the only place in India best suited for a modern Naval Base; and

(b) whether Government propose to enter into an agreement with the Scindia Shipyard, Vizagapatam Port for the realisation of this scheme?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) Development of certain facilities for the use of the fleet at Vizagapatam is under examination.

(b) Government will naturally consult all concerned including the Scindia Shipyard, Vizagapatam, and the port authorities in connection with their schemes.

LANGUAGES BROADCAST FROM A. I. R. STATIONS

*1551. **Shri Deogirikar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the languages in which programmes are broadcast from the various centres of the A.I.R.?

(b) Is there any fixed time allotted to each language?

(c) What is the approximate time allotted to Marathi in Bombay, Nagpur, Baroda and Aurangabad?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) and (c). Statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of the House [See *Appendix VII, annexure No. 4*].

(b) The position varies from Station to Station.

ALLOWANCES TO A.I.R. ARTISTES

*1552. **Shri Sarwate:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the total amount of allowances paid to artistes for (i) European Programmes and (ii) Indian Programmes during the last three years separately for each year?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Total amount of allowances paid to artistes for—

(i) *European Programmes—*

1947-48	...	Rs. 1,02,948
1948-49	...	Rs. 84,130
1949-50	...	Rs. 76,402

(ii) *Indian Programmes—*

1947-48	...	Rs. 14,67,491
1948-49	...	Rs. 15,72,349
1949-50	...	Rs. 16,17,199

FARM FORUM PROGRAMMES OF A. I. R.

*1553. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state what is the proportionate time allotted for the "farm forum" programmes of the A.I.R.?

(b) Are such programmes confined to 'Grow More Food' campaign or are they general?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) Proportion of Farm Forum programme to Rural programmes is 1 : 3.

(b) Farm Forum programmes are of general interest to the rural listener, but special emphasis is laid on the food production drive.

COMMUNITY RECEIVERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

*1554. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state how many community receivers were fixed up in Uttar Pradesh in the years 1948 and 1949?

(b) What is the entire cost incurred on the above scheme?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) and (b). Community receivers are installed by State Governments.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL INTEGRATION COMMITTEE

*1555. **Shri R. C. Upadhyaya:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Federal Financial Integration Committee were accepted by Government?

(b) Did an official committee of experts recommend that where there was a separate Audit Office, it would be taken over as it was, by the Director of Railway Audit?

(c) Is it a fact that the Auditor-General, Madhya Bharat Union, has served both the permanent and the temporary staff, employed for auditing the accounts of the worked lines managed by the Indian Union, with a notice that their services will not be required after 31st March 1950?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presumably the hon. Member refers to Railway Audit Offices. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(c) Yes. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has requested the Auditor-General, Madhya Bharat to cancel the notices pending further examination.

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

*1556. **Shri M. V. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the expenditure incurred for publicity work carried on through the agency of the Press Information Bureau during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): The total expenditure on the Press Information Bureau including expenditure on the Armed Forces Information Office during 1948-49 was Rs. 14,75,256 and during 1949-50 Rs. 15,74,000 approximately.

EXPENDITURE ON EACH PUBLICATION BY PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

*1557. **Shri M. V. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred over the printing and publishing of each of the publications made by the Publications Division of the Ministry in the years 1948-49 and 1949-50; and

(b) the amount realised by the sale of each of these publications during each year?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Statement placed in the Library. See No. P-80/50*]

(ii) The total amount realised by the sale of the publications was Rs. 1,81,879 during 1948-49 and Rs. 2,40,449 during 1949-50. Information in respect of each publication is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

'LISTENER', 'AWAZ' AND 'SARANG'

*1558. **Shri Sarwate:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of subscribers to the 'Listener', 'Awaz' and 'Sarang';
- (b) the amount of subscriptions collected;
- (c) the income from advertisements inserted in these journals during the years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50; and
- (d) the total receipts from advertisements and subscription of these journals, estimated for the year 1950-51?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):

(a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [See *Appendix VII, annexure No. 5*].

PHYSICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

*1559. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the names of the schools and colleges in the country in which training is imparted in Physical Instructors Course?

(b) What is the percentage of the schools to the total number of schools in the country and especially in the Centrally Administered Areas in which physical instruction is imparted and physical exercise is compulsory for all students?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) The names of the schools and colleges where training in Physical Education is imparted are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information is being collected and will be supplied to hon. Member when received.

STATEMENT

The names of the schools and colleges in the country where Physical Education is imparted

- (1) Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras.
- (2) Government College of Physical Education, Bengal, Calcutta.
- (3) Christian College of Physical Education, Lucknow.
- (4) Indian Institute for Diploma in Physical Culture and Recreation, Amarostti (Madhya Pradesh).
- (5) Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli (Bombay).
- (6) College of Physical Education, Muzaffarpur (Bihar).
- (7) Government College of Physical Education for Men, Hyderabad Deccan.
- (8) Government College of Physical Education for Women, Hyderabad Deccan.
- (9) Physical Training Centre, Taradevi (E. Punjab).
- (10) Government College of Physical Education, Allahabad.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES

*1560. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the names of the Centrally Administered Areas in which Circulating Libraries have been introduced?

(b) What steps do Government propose to take to improve matters in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course. I may, however, add that the Delhi Administration have purchased a lorry which will move about in villages and distribute suitable books to villagers as well as village libraries where these have already been established. The scheme is expected to start from May, 1950.

SANTAL PARGANAS DISTRICT BOARD METAL ROAD

***1561. Shri Ramraj Jajwari:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that a portion of Santal Parganas District Board metal road was taken for the use of aerodrome at Surichuan on Dumka Rampurbat road, only allowing a *kacha* diversion with temporary culverts for regular traffic which have all been totally collapsed causing great inconvenience to the public?

(b) If so, have Government any proposal to construct a *pucca* road there or any proposal to return the same road to the District Board concerned?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) No. But I am having inquiries made.

(b) Does not arise.

A. I. R. STAFF TRAINING SCHOOL

***1562. Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

- (a) the functions of the All India Radio Staff Training School;
- (b) the number of batches of the trainees during the year 1948-49; and
- (c) the amount spent on this?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) To give technical training in all aspects of broadcasting viz., engineering as well as programme to apprentices and regular staff by organising a number of courses consisting of a combination of lectures, demonstrations and practical application.

(b) Five.

(c) Rs. 54,578 were spent during 1948-49.

RADIO STATION FOR CALICUT

***1563. Shri Kunhiraman:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrangements are complete for opening of a Radio Station at Calicut;

(b) when exactly it will be opened;

(c) whether the appointments of the necessary officers for the purpose have been made.

(d) if so, whether they are appointed from among the candidates selected by the Union Public Service Commission and if not, why not; and

(e) what are the qualifications, grades and salaries of these officers?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):

(a) Arrangements for opening of a radio station at Calicut are nearing completion.

(b) It is hoped to open the station about the middle of May 1950.

(c) Temporary arrangements are being made to provide the necessary staff for the station.

(d) Yes, some of those who have been previously approved by the U.P.S.C. have been posted to Calicut on transfer, while others have been appointed on a purely temporary basis after selection through an *ad hoc* Selection Board departmentally. U.P.S.C. are being requested to advertise all these posts.

(e) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 6].

HYDERABAD CURRENCY

***1564. Shri Sanjivayya:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how long *Hali Sicca* currency is going to be in existence in Hyderabad State?

(b) In which currency will the officials whose departments will be integrated with the respective Ministries of the Government of India be paid in Hyderabad State?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthal): (a) The Hyderabad currency will continue to remain legal tender for some time to come. No decision has yet been taken regarding the date on which it should be demonetised.

(b) The staff employed within the State and paid in the local currency before the 1st April, 1950 will continue to be paid in that currency for some time.

RADIO STATIONS IN STATES

***1565. Shri Sanjivayya:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether Government intend to take over all the Radio Stations in the former Indian States and if so, from when?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): The broadcasting stations in the former Indian States have been taken over by the Government of India from 1st April, 1950.

EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX OF DONORS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

***1566. Shri Deogirikar:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is the policy of the Government of India to exempt donors to the Educational Institutions from income-tax on the sums so donated?

(b) Was any representation made by the Education Society, Ambarnath through the Education Department of Bombay Government, dated the 25th August 1949 for such exemption, to their donors for the building of Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalaya?

(c) What was the result of that representation?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthal): (a) Donations to institutions approved under section 15-B of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 are exempt from tax in the hands of the donors.

It is the general policy of the Government of India to approve for the purposes of section 15-B only higher educational institutions affiliated to recognised Universities;

- (b) No representation has been received by us.
- (c) Does not arise.

INCOME TAX EVASION BY KOHINOOR RUBBER WORKS, CALCUTTA

*1568. **Shri B. K. Pani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kohinoor Rubber Works of East Canal Road, East Calcutta, is a defaulter for non-payment of income-tax to the extent of about half a crore of rupees;

(b) whether it is a fact that the owners of this factory have declared themselves to be Pakistani nationals after partition of the country; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, since which year the company had not paid its income-tax and what action has so far been taken in this respect?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthal): (a) and (c). In view of the provisions of Section 54 of the Indian Income-tax Act, I regret, I am not in a position to give a reply.

(b) I have no information.

COMPLAINT FROM THE TEXTILE MAZDOOR SANGH, DELHI

*1569. **Shri D. S. Seth:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any complaint from the Textile Mazdoor Sangh, Delhi, regarding interference of the local police in the normal Trade Union activities of the workers; and

(b) what action, if any, has been taken by Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) Yes.

(b) An inquiry was made which showed that the complaint was baseless.

COMPOSITION OF DEOLI MUNICIPALITY IN AJMER

*1570. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state what is the present composition of the Deoli Municipality in the State of Ajmer?

(b) When were the present members of the Municipal Committee last nominated and for what period each of them was nominated?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The Deoli Municipal Committee consists of six nominated members besides the Sub-Divisional Officer, **Kekri**, who is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

(b) The present members were last nominated with effect from the 1st May 1947 except two persons who were nominated in September 1947 and December 1947 respectively to fill casual vacancies. The present term of all the members will expire on the 30th April, 1950.

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES IN AJMER

*1571. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have received applications for loans from Beawar and other Municipalities in the State of Ajmer?

(b) If so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer has received requests from the Municipalities of Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri for grants of loans during 1950-51.

(b) Pending the Chief Commissioner's recommendations, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for loan to Ajmer Municipality and of Rs. 4.5 lakhs to Beawar Municipality has been earmarked in the budget for 1950-51.

MEDICAL FACILITIES TO RURAL AREAS IN AJMER

*1572. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any plan to give medical facilities to the rural population in the state of Ajmer by starting travelling dispensaries?

(b) If so, what will be the number of such dispensaries and the amount to be spent thereon during the year 1950-51?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). Yes. A mobile dispensary has started functioning at Kekri and provides medical relief in those places round about Kekri which are not within easy reach of fixed hospitals and dispensaries. A sum of Rs. 18,000 has been provided for the mobile dispensary at Kekri during the year 1950-51.

NUTRITION ADVISER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

*1573. **Shri N. S. Jain:** (a) Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state what are the functions of the Nutrition Adviser in the Ministry of Health?

(b) When was the post created and how much money has been spent over it?

(c) What is the work done by this officer since his appointment?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The main functions of the Nutrition Adviser are:

- (i) to advise the Government on problems relating to nutrition through the Director-General of Health Services;
- (ii) to advise and maintain contact with Nutrition Organisations in the States where such organisations exist and to assist in the establishment of similar organisations in States where they do not exist;
- (iii) to carry out investigations in nutrition problems in Centrally Administered Areas and in different States in co-operation with State Health Directorates;
- (iv) to collate information regarding the results of nutrition research and bring it to the notice of the State Governments for considering its application in their respective areas;

(v) to deal with all matters relating to food and nutrition in connection with joint activities of Government and the international organisations of Food and Agriculture Organisation, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and World Health Organisation, and

(vi) to carry out such other work relating to nutrition problems as may become necessary from time to time.

(b) The post was created in February, 1946, but was actually filled on the 13th November, 1947. The expenditure incurred on this post in terms of pay and allowances up to the end of March, 1950, is Rs. 48,170.

(c) In addition to performing the functions mentioned in reply to part (a) above, the Nutrition Adviser assists the Director-General of Health Services in matters relating to control of food adulteration. His services are also utilised, from time to time, for general public health work with which he is conversant.

TRAINING IN DIPLOMACY

*1574. **Shri N. S. Jain:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether there are any arrangements in any university or otherwise for providing training in diplomacy in India and if so, where?

(b) Is there any scheme under contemplation of the Government for providing suitable education and training in diplomacy for young men who want to take up Diplomatic Service as their career?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) Facilities for the study of International Affairs and Diplomacy exist in the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow. The Allahabad University offers a two year Master's Degree Course whereas the Lucknow University offers a one year Diploma course. There is also a Chair of International Affairs at the University of Delhi. The Professor in charge helps in training candidates selected for the Indian Foreign Service.

(b) No scheme is under contemplation for the training of candidates in Diplomacy with a view to their subsequent appointment to the Indian Foreign Service. Recruitment to this service is made through competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and the selected candidates are given necessary training.

RADIO STATION AT JODHPUR

*1575. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the causes that led to the discontinuance of the Radio Station at Jodhpur?

(b) Do Government contemplate to re-open it again and if so, when?

(c) In view of the large area of Rajasthan, do Government propose to set up another radio station at a suitable place in Rajasthan and if so, where and when?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) Broadcasting station at Jodhpur was closed down because it was operating on a frequency outside the broadcasting band and in violation of the appropriate radio regulations.

(b) and (c). While Government do not intend to re-open the broadcasting station at Jodhpur the necessity for establishing a Broadcasting Station in Rajasthan will be given due consideration when the present development plan of broadcasting is completed.

RAID ON RAHMANAGAR TEA GARDEN IN ASSAM

*1576. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in the *Indian News Chronicle*, dated the 27th March, 1950, regarding raids by armed Muslim mob on the Rahmanagar Tea Garden and Matinagar village in Assam?

(b) If so, what steps have Government taken to defend the border and the people of Assam nearby from these raids by Pakistani Muslim mob?

(c) What is the number of dead and injured in this raid?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

RESALE OF A. I. R. MUSICAL RECORDS

*1577. **Shri Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether the musical records purchased by the All India Radio for various programmes are sold back?

(b) If so, at what reduced percentage of the original price, and to whom are they sold?

(c) Why the policy of the Government of India of inviting tenders before disposal is not being adhered to in this respect?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):

(a) Yes. Since February, 1950, however records which can no longer be used for broadcasting purposes are being sent to the Indian Red Cross Society, Jammu and Kashmir, for the entertainment of Indian troops.

(b) No fixed percentage has been prescribed; the records are auctioned and the amount realised varies from place to place, depending on the condition of the records auctioned.

(c) The number of records to be disposed of or their potential value does not warrant the elaborate procedure involved in inviting tenders.

EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

*1578. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Australian Professors have been invited to visit India?

(b) If so, is it the policy of the Government to exchange Professors?

(c) What is the object of this kind of exchange?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes. Prof. D. B. Copland formerly an Australian Minister in China and now Vice-Chancellor of the National University of Canberra has been invited by the Government of India to visit India.

(b) The Government of India are considering the question of exchange of Professors with foreign countries but nothing has so far been decided. The question of finance has yet to be considered.

(c) The object of this kind of exchange is:

(i) To provide opportunities to foreign and Indian educationists to establish mutual contacts,

- (ii) to enable students to benefit by attending courses of lectures by distinguished teachers from countries other than their own;
- (iii) to enable Universities or technical institutions in India to keep in touch with modern educational methods and ideas;
- (iv) to increase understanding and cultural relations between the peoples of India and other countries.

ENGLISH CALENDAR IN PART B STATES

*1579. **Shri P. Basu Reddi**: Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state :

- (a) whether all the Part B States are following the English Calendar for financial and administrative purposes; and
- (b) the States, if any, where the English Calendar is not being followed for the said purposes?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) and (b). As from the 1st April, 1950, the budget estimates for Part B States (excepting the Patiala and East Punjab States Union and the Jammu and Kashmir Government) have been compiled for the period 1st April—31st March; and for the Patiala and East Punjab States Union from the 13th April, 1950 to the 31st March, 1951. Information whether the English calendar is being adopted for other administrative purposes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. The Jammu and Kashmir Government follow their own local calendar.

ROAD TO SANCHI HILL

*1580. **Shri G. S. Guha**: (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is no road to Sanchi Hill containing the Buddhistic Stupas from the Rest House fit for motor cars?

- (b) Is there any proposal for constructing such a road in the near future?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) A motorable road does exist between the Rest House and the Stupas.

- (b) Does not arise.

STATES DESIRING EXEMPTION FROM ARTICLE 371 OF CONSTITUTION

*1581. **Shri Sivan Pillay**: Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether Government have received any request from any of the part B States for being exempted from the application of the provisions of Article 371 of the Constitution of India under the proviso to that Article and if so, what are the names of those States?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): Yes; from one State, *vis.*, Travancore-Cochin.

PAYMENT TO ARMY CONTRACTORS

*1582. **Sardar Hukam Singh**: (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a very large amount was due to the contractors for services rendered to the Army before 15th August, 1947 and if so, what is the total amount?

- (b) Is it a fact that all financial obligations of the Governor-General-in-Council payable to the contractors for services rendered prior to the partition of broadcasting is completed.

(c) Have the Government of Pakistan submitted any such bills duly audited to the Army authorities in India after 15th August, 1947?

(d) If so, what is the amount of these bills?

(e) Has payment been made in respect of these bills?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) to (e). I would invite the hon. Member's attention to the provisions of the Indian Independence (Rights, Property and Liabilities) Order, 1947, and to the press communique issued on May 22nd, 1948, setting out the procedure prescribed for settling claims against the undivided Government of India. As a result of this press communique, claims to the value of about Rs. 4 crores were received from contractors in respect of supplies and services rendered to the Army before partition. Some of these were received direct while the others were received through the Pakistan authorities. As most of these claims relate to supplies and services rendered in areas now comprising Pakistan, they have had to be verified by reference to the records in the possession of the Pakistan Government. All claims which have been so verified have either been paid or are in course of payment. The remaining claims will be disposed of as quickly as Pakistan can be persuaded to complete their verification.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES EMPOWERED TO FORFEIT SERVICE AND PAY AND ALLOWANCES

***1583. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state which are the military authorities other than Courts Martial, which on Active Service are authorised to

(i) "forfeit service for the purpose of pension" referred to in clause (h) (l) of Section 43, Indian Army Act, 1911; and

(ii) "forfeit pay and allowances" for a period exceeding three months, referred to in Section 48(h) (v), Indian Army Act, 1911?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (i) What service should count for pension and what service should not are laid down in the Pension Regulations. A pension is granted at the discretion of a competent authority and is earned on the basis of satisfactory and approved service. Future good conduct is an implied condition of every such grant. These matters are not regulated by the Army Act, although in certain circumstances Courts Martial are authorised by the Act to order forfeiture of service for pension as a punishment.

(ii) None.

ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS

165. Shri Sidhva: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government contemplate enacting an All-India Food Adulteration Act?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The Central Government propose to review the whole position regarding existing food adulteration laws in India with a view to promoting comprehensive Central legislation in consultation with State Governments.

PURCHASE OF NEWSPAPERS BY AMERICAN SYNDICATE

*166. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an American Syndicate is trying to buy newspapers in India?

(b) If so, have they been successful in purchasing any newspapers in India?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):

(a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

REJECTED FILMS

167. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the names of films rejected by the censor during the year 1949?

(b) How many films were produced in India State-wise?

(c) Out of these how many were passed by the censor?

(d) What is the total number of film Companies in India State-wise?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):

(a) to (d). The information as available is laid on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix VII, annexure No. 7*].

AGREEMENT WITH W. H. O.

168. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed in the month of November, 1949 between the Government of India and the World Health Organisation and if so what are the main terms thereof?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Yes. An agreement was signed on the 11th November, 1949, between the Government of India and the World Health Organisation for the purpose of determining the privileges, immunities and facilities to be granted by the Government of India to that Organisation. A copy of the agreement is placed on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix VII, annexure No. 8*].

DOLLARS EARNED THROUGH EXPORT OF TEXTILES

169. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of Dollars earned by the export of textiles from India during 1949-50?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): According to the available information the amount of dollars earned by India through exports of textiles during the eight months April-November 1949 was approximately \$100.6 millions.

CONTROLLED PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS IN ANDAMANS

170. **Dr. M. M. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether foodstuffs are available at controlled prices to the labourers of Andamans and Nicobar Islands?

(b) Is there any difference in the controlled prices of foodstuffs in the mainland of India and the Andaman Islands?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, but the prices vary from place to place in the mainland itself.

COUNTRIES WHERE FLOGGING AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED

171. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the names of countries in which (i) capital punishment; and (ii) flogging have been abolished within recent years?

The Minister of Home Affairs and the States (Sardar Patel): Government have no information.

BANKS IN INDIA

173. **Shri Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of banks incorporated in foreign countries and working in India, their paid-up capital and their working capital;

(b) the names of Scheduled banks working in India, their paid-up capital and their working capital;

(c) the names of non-Scheduled banks working in India, their paid-up capital and their working capital;

(d) how many banks that were incorporated in India have gone into liquidation in 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950;

(e) how many banks have been reconstructed or are working under conditions; and

(f) how many banks have been helped by the Reserve Bank, what are their names and what is the amount advanced or loan granted?

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): (a) As far as is known to the Reserve Bank of India, 28 banks incorporated in foreign countries are working at present in India and a list of such banks is enclosed. [*Information placed in the Library. See No. P-81/50 Statement I.*] Up-to-date and complete information regarding paid-up capital and working capital of these banks is not readily available. For the latest available information, however, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the "Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India and Pakistan" for the year 1947, a copy of which is in the Library of the House.

(b) There are at present 100 scheduled banks in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act. A list of these banks is enclosed. [*Information placed in the Library. See No. P-81/50 Statement II.*] For the latest available information regarding paid-up capital and working capital in these cases also the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the "Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India and Pakistan" for the year 1947.

(c) As far as is known to the Reserve Bank of India, the number of non-scheduled banks incorporated in India at present is 768. Detailed information is, however, not available about many of these banks some of whom might have even become defunct. Only 354 Indian non-scheduled banks had submitted returns to the Reserve Bank under the Banking Companies Act on the 30th December, 1949. A list of the banks, which have so reported is, enclosed. [*Information placed in the Library. See No. P-81/50 Statement III.*] Here again as regards the paid-up capital and working capital of these banks, the hon. Member's attention is invited to the "Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India and Pakistan" for the year 1947.

(d) The number of banks incorporated in India which went into liquidation in 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950 is as under :

	1947	1948	1949	1950 (Upto 31st March).
Number of banks	29	39	44	2

(e) According to the information available with the Reserve Bank of India, 29 banks which were sanctioned schemes of arrangement are still functioning under their respective schemes. There have also been two instances where smaller banks were amalgamated with the larger banks by mutual agreement.

(f) During the period January 1950 to March 1950, 15 banks have been given financial assistance by the Reserve Bank amounting to about eight crores of rupees. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the individual banks who have received financial assistance.

Monday, 10th April, 1950



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME IV, 1950

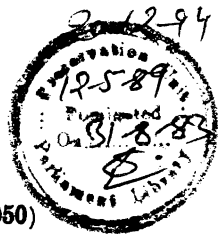
(1st April, 1950 to 20th April, 1950)

First Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950



CORRIGENDA

to

the Parliamentary Debates (Part II—Other than Questions and Answers), 1st Session, 1950,—
In Volume IV,—

1. No. 3, dated the 4th April, 1950,—
Page 2507, line 19 from bottom for "tribal and other backward areas" read "scheduled castes".
2. No. 4, dated the 5th April, 1950,—
Page 2561, line one under clause 182, for "—ssion" read "submission".
3. No. 6, dated the 8th April, 1950,—
 - (i) Page 2647, line 11 from bottom for "so" read "to".
 - (ii) Page 2648, line 9 after "far" read "so".
 - (iii) Page 2670, line 11 from bottom for "coutry" read "country".
4. No. 7, dated the 10th April, 1950,—
Page 2710, line 13 from bottom for "its" read "to", and in last line for last word "we read "were".
5. No. 9, dated the 12th April, 1950,—
 - (i) Page 2810, line 6 from bottom for "act" read "Act".
 - (ii) Page 2822, for existing line 19 from bottom read "into effect on 19th October, 1949 certain actions had been taken under the old".
6. No. 10, dated the 14th April, 1950,—
Page 2832, for existing line 19 from bottom read "(Occupancy or tenancy right not to be extinguished)".
7. No. 11, dated the 15th April, 1950,—
 - (i) Page 2896, line 24 after "not" insert "go".
 - (ii) Page 2900, line 7 for "express" read "expenses".
8. No. 12, dated the 17th April, 1950,—
 - (i) Page 2922, line 12 for "Shri Hussain Iman" read "Shri Hussain Imam".
 - (ii) Page 2923, line 4 for "all the said" read "all is said".

- (iii) صفحہ ۲۹۲۶ لائن ۳ میں - دہزادوں کی جگہ دہزادوں پڑھیں -
 - (iv) Page 2930, between lines 10 and 11 from bottom insert "[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]".
 - (v) Page 2934, line 1 for "49, 5000" read "49, 500".
9. No. 14, dated the 19th April, 1950,—
 - (i) Page 3020, line 9 from bottom for "re-established" read "re-establish".
 - (ii) Page 3022, line 19 for "away" read "way".
 - (iii) Page 3024, line 12 for "members" read "numbers".
 - (iv) Page 3025, line 18 for "placed" read "displaced".
 - (v) Page 3026, line 19 from bottom for "by 375" read "be 375".
 - (vi) Page 3029, line 28 for "by" read "ly".
 - (vii) Page 3031, line 12 after "Notified" insert "Area".
- (viii) पृष्ठ ३०३९, पंक्ति १२ में "जातना" के स्थान पर "जानता" पढ़ें और पंक्ति २२ में "जिस को की कि" के स्थान पर "जिस को कि" पढ़ें ।
- (ix) Page 3044, line 20 for "Mr. Speaker" read "Mr. Deputy-Speaker".

10. No. 15, dated the 20th April, 1950,—

- (i) Page 3059, line 16 for "Article any" read "Article 327".
 - (ii) Page 3084, line 11 from bottom for "effected" read "effete".
 - (iii) Page 3087, line 26 against "9. Tripura" for "6" read "2".
 - (iv) Page 3104, line 8 for "Formaula" read "Formula".
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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 10th April, 1950.

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-45 A.M.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

RAIDS BY PAKISTANI ANSARS.

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of two Adjournment Motions from the hon. Member, Shri L. K. Maitra, which I will just read out. Both relate, not to the same detailed item, but to incidents of the same character. One is the failure of the Government of India to afford protection to the inhabitants of the area near Banpur in the Indian Union against the attack by the Ansars and Pakistan Forces as reported in the *Indian News Chronicle* dated April 10, 1950. The other is the failure of the Government of India to afford protection to the inhabitants of the villages under P. S. Karimpur and Tehatta of the district of Nadia in the Indian Union against the attack by Pakistani Border Militia Ansars and the Muslim mob during the past three days.

For obvious reasons I am not inclined to give my consent to the moving of these Adjournment Motions. I need not go into the details of the reasons as to why I cannot give my consent.

Pandit Maitra (West Bengal): Are they inadmissible? Do you consider them inadmissible?

Mr. Speaker: I do not give consent. That is all.

Pandit Maitra: You said "for obvious reasons". What are those obvious reasons?

Mr. Speaker: Because they are obvious, I need not give them.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Assam): On a point of order, Sir. On a previous occasion, if I remember aright you were pleased to say that when you found that any Adjournment Motion, was for obvious reasons, to be rejected, it would not be placed or laid before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I said so. But still I thought it proper today to place it before the House, so that the House may know what kind of motion in this particular case was brought up.

Shri Tyagi (Uttar Pradesh): On a point of order. With regard to your ruling, you were just now pleased to rule out this Adjournment Motion for 'obvious reasons'. I wish to submit, if you think it proper and fair to the House, that you may give some

[Shri Tyagi]

reason so that it will not go down in record that for obvious reasons a Motion could be rejected. I understand that there must be reasons and I am inclined to agree with you, but it is better that you record some reasons, so that this instance may not be quoted as a precedent by future Speakers when I may have to bring a similar Adjournment Motion.

Mr. Speaker : The point of order raised by the hon. Member will itself clarify matters as regards this instance being taken as a future precedent. The hon. Member knows—and he agrees with me—what the reasons are, and this explanation will go in the proceedings. So we need not be afraid as to how this instance will be construed or misconstrued later on.

Pandit Maitra : With all apologies to the Chair, I would submit that I still do not understand what exactly you, Mr. Speaker, meant. I could explain in two or three sentences the whole object of my tabling these two Adjournment Motions. If you think that I shall be taking the time of the House, I wish to say that I had not the least desire to do so, but in view of the very grave situation created in parts of the Indian Union by reason of these attacks, I wanted to bring this matter to the pointed attention of Government through this Adjournment Motion in the House. The people in these localities are in an utterly helpless condition. They are absolutely insecure in their own territory, which is in the ambit of our own Government. It is in my own district and up till last evening I had been receiving reports which go to show that there has been continuous firing going on from Pakistan side. I had no desire to raise a full-fledged debate on this matter, but it pains me that when an important matter like this is put before the House in the shape of an Adjournment Motion, you disallow it on the ground of 'obvious reasons'. It is something which does not appeal to us.

Mr. Speaker : I hope the hon. Member, and at least a large number of hon. Members, will agree that the very object which he has in view is more likely to be defeated by questions of this type being raised at this particular juncture—[HON. MEMBERS : Absolutely]—and if the hon. Member is really anxious to invite the attention of the powers that be to the difficulties which he has, the best course would be to approach Government and the responsible Ministers, to discuss the matter with them in full; and then I do not think there would be any necessity for raising questions of this type in the House.

Pandit Maitra : I raised this point yesterday with the hon. Minister of Defence.

Mr. Speaker : I am not concerned with that. The hon. Member knows what is passing on for the last one whole week and what the whole Government and the country are anxious to maintain.

Pandit Maitra : That is no concern of the Chair, at any rate.

Pandit Kunzru (Uttar Pradesh): If the motion is in order, would it not be better to leave it to the House to decide whether it would give permission for the discussion of the motion or not ?

Mr. Speaker : No. The pre-requisite is that it must get my consent. If I consent, then the question of the motion being in order will arise, and if I hold it in order then will arise the question of the House granting leave. But I think it is the duty of the Chair to see that matters are not brought up which will stand the chance of aggravating an already uncomfortable or anxious situation.

Pandit Maitra : What is the rule that gives you that power, Sir?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member may refer to the rules.

Pandit Kunzru : Do you decide that the motion is out of order or that its discussion is impolitic ?

Mr. Speaker : I refuse to give my consent, as I said. The matter ends there. I need not go into the details of the reasons of my refusal.

STATEMENT ON AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : I beg to place on the Table of the House an Agreement signed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan and by me on behalf of our respective Governments. This Agreement was signed on Saturday afternoon, after discussions lasting for a full week. I shall not read out this Agreement, as copies of it are going to be given to Members of the House. I shall only refer to some of its salient features and I earnestly hope that this House and the country will give full support to this Agreement and to the policy which underlies it. We have had many Agreements in the past and we have had many breaches of Agreements also. I think I may say with justice that this particular Agreement, both in regard to its contents and its timing, has a peculiar significance and importance. Our future depends upon the measure of compliance in Pakistan and India.

During the past weeks and months, the whole country, and more particularly Bengal, have faced tragedy and disaster and it is not surprising that people's minds should have been excited and passion let loose. Yet the disaster that came and the tragedy that overwhelmed vast numbers of people appeared to be a prelude to an even greater catastrophe. As I sat, hour after hour, discussing these matters of grave import with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, I saw an unending stream of unhappy, fear-stricken refugees, uprooted from their homes, facing a dark and unknown future. I experienced their sorrow and misery and I prayed for guidance as to how this could be stopped. All the ideals I had stood for since fate and circumstance pushed me into public affairs, appeared to fade away and a sense of utter nakedness came to me. Was it for this that we had laboured through the years? Was it for this that we had had the high privilege of discipleship of the Father of the Nation?

We have to grapple with material facts, but even more so we have to grapple with immaterial things in people's minds and hearts. We have to deal with fear and passion and prejudice. As the House knows, scenes of horror have been enacted in many places. News of this had unnerved and angered many people. The time had come when we had to make a final effort to stop this rot or to drift inevitably towards catastrophe. Formal State communications were too slow and too barren of results. It became essential that there should be some personal touch and a frank discussion of the situation and the problems and an earnest attempt to solve them.

I invited the Prime Minister of Pakistan to come to Delhi and he was good enough to accept this invitation. For seven days we discussed the Bengal situation as well as many other matters which have poisoned the relations of India and Pakistan. Both of us were burdened with a heavy sense of responsibility for the fate of our countries and of many millions therein was involved in these discussions. The matter was not merely a political one or an economic one, but essentially a human problem in which human lives and human suffering were involved in a measure that was almost unthinkable. The problem was not a mere Bengal one but essentially all-India. Indeed its repercussions went far beyond the borders of India and Pakistan. Because of this, the world took deep interest in this meeting and its result.

The first part of the Agreement deals with certain fundamental democratic rights of all citizens and nationals and it is declared therein that minorities must have complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement within each country, freedom of occupation, speech and worship, equal opportunity to participate in the public life of the country, to hold political or other office, and to serve in the country's civil and armed forces.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

All this has been laid down, as the House knows, in our Constitution and it was not necessary for us to repeat it. It became necessary however to say so, because doubt had arisen in people's minds, and these doubts had been frequently expressed, that the Pakistan State was based on a certain communal idea and therefore could not give equality of citizenship to its minorities. The Prime Minister of Pakistan repudiated this with force and said that in the Constitution they were framing, it was their intention to lay down these democratic rights, as we had done in our Constitution. Indeed this had been stated already in the Objectives Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. He assured me that his Government believed in the modern conception of a democratic State and that indeed there could be no other form of State under modern conditions. This assurance is embodied in Part A of the Agreement.

We have called our State a secular State and there has been some misunderstanding of this, as if it was something opposed to religion or morality. Some misguided people in our country have even demanded something in the nature of a communal State here. But so far as this House is concerned and the vast majority of the people in our country, we have definitely adopted the idea of a secular State and we intend to adhere to it in full measure. This does not mean that religion ceases to be an important factor in the private life of the individual. It means that the State and religion are not tied up together. It simply means the repetition of the cardinal doctrine of modern democratic practice, that is the separation of the State from religion and the full protection of every religion. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has made it clear in the Agreement that his State is based on these modern democratic ideas.

Part B of the Agreement deals more especially with the migrants from East and West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. We have ensured in this that these migrants should have freedom of movement and protection in transit and that they shall be free to remove as much of their moveable personal effects, household goods and personal jewellery, as they may wish to take with them. Also a fixed quantity of cash. Further that the migrant may deposit his or her jewellery or cash in a bank and facilities would be provided to him or her for their transfer to him or her, subject, as regards cash, to exchange regulations.

There has been much complaint about harassment by customs authorities and others. In order to prevent this, it has been agreed that liaison officers of the other Government shall be posted at these Customs Offices.

While freedom of movement from one country to another has been assured, it has been laid down that migrants can return to their homes when they choose. If they return by the end of this year, that is 31st December 1950, they will be entitled to the restoration of their immovable property, house or land. In the case of a migrant who decides not to return, ownership of all immovable property shall continue to

12 NOON vest in him and he shall have unrestricted right to dispose of it by sale, exchange or otherwise. Arrangements will be made for trustees to hold this property and to recover rent and necessary legislation will be passed to enable this to be done.

This last provision, that is the retention of the ownership of immovable property and the right to sell or exchange it, will apply to all the migrants who have left East Bengal or West Bengal or Assam since the 15th August 1947. Thus this provision will include those 15 lakhs of persons who have come away from East Bengal in the course of the last two years and a half. This provision will also include the migrants who have left Bihar for East Bengal owing to communal disturbances.

Part C of the Agreement deals with the restoration of normal conditions, the punishment of all those who are found guilty, collective fines and special courts. It deals also with the setting up of agencies for the recovery of abducted women and for the non-recognition of forced conversion and the punishment of people who are found guilty of converting people forcibly. I should like specially to mention to the

House that it is laid down that any conversion effected during a period of communal disturbance shall be deemed to be a forced conversion.

It is proposed to set up Commissions of Enquiry to report on the causes and extent of the recent disturbances and to make recommendations with a view to prevent them in future. Further, it is stated that prompt and effective steps will be taken to prevent dissemination of news and mischievous opinion calculated to rouse communal passion. Propaganda in either country directed against the territorial integrity of the other or purporting to incite war between them will also not be permitted.

All this is specially applicable to the affected areas in East and West Bengal and Assam. But some of it is of general application to any part of Pakistan or India.

Each Government has decided to depute a Minister to remain in these areas. These Central Ministers will be charged with the responsibility to help in restoring confidence, so that the refugees may return to their homes, and in generally supervising the implementation of this Agreement.

It is also proposed to include in the Cabinets of East Bengal and West Bengal a representative of the minority community.

In order to assist in the implementation of this Agreement, it has been further decided to set up Minority Commissions in East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam. The Central Ministers will have the right to attend and participate in any of the meetings of any Commission. Either of them may call for a joint meeting of any two Minority Commissions. These Commissions will be charged with the implementation of this Agreement and to report from time to time thereon.

In the event of the Central Ministers supporting any recommendation, they will be normally given effect to. If there is disagreement between the two Central Ministers, the matter shall be referred to the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan who shall either resolve it themselves or determine the agency and procedure by which it will be resolved.

This, in brief, is the substance of the Agreement that has been arrived at. I think it may be said with justice that this Agreement should bring immediately a certain relief from the tension that has persisted for some time. The problem of Bengal and Assam will not be solved by this Agreement alone, but for millions of people there it will not only bring some immediate relief but also a ray of hope for the future. It depends on the two Governments and the peoples of Pakistan and India as to how far that ray can be extended into the full flood of the light of the sun.

The problem before us has many aspects, but perhaps the most important is the psychological and human aspect. Conditions have been created which make it difficult, if not impossible, for people to live in their home-lands and so vast numbers of them have preferred to leave everything they possessed and go to distant places rather than live always with insecurity and fear as their companions. Unless this fear and insecurity are removed completely and normal civilised conditions of life prevail, this problem will not be solved in spite of all agreements. An agreement is a step, and a step only, in a certain direction. It has to be followed up by many other steps and more particularly by a change in the very conditions of life. By this Agreement the Government of Pakistan and India have pledged themselves to take those other steps also and I feel sure that this House will give its full support to this great enterprise, which means so much to millions of our countrymen. To the people of East and West Bengal and Assam, I would make a special appeal, for they have suffered most from these tragic upheavals and they are concerned most with the implementation of this Agreement. The whole of India has not only sympathised with them but has shown that sympathy in many ways. Their cause has become the cause of the whole country. So far as the refugees are concerned, the Government of India has undertaken unlimited responsibilities for their welfare. But while we shall undoubtedly look after, to the best of our ability, those unhappy persons who come as refugees and try to rehabilitate them, it is clear that this is no satisfactory solution of this great problem. The only solution is to produce proper conditions to live in their

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homelands, wherever they may be. The only solution is to put an end to the barbarism and inhuman behaviour that we have witnessed during these past weeks. If one thing is certain, it is this : That we shall not serve our people or our country or the cause of humanity by encouraging private violence and inhuman behaviour. That is the way of degradation and weakening of the nation.

The brief course of our history as an independent nation has been bedevilled by our strained relations with Pakistan and the conflicts that have resulted from them. Those conflicts led to this disaster in Bengal and we came on the verge of something far greater even than that. We have stopped ourselves at that edge of a precipice and turned our back to it. That by itself is, I submit, a definite gain. It is now upto us, as it is upto the Government and people of Pakistan, to live up to our professions and to face all our problems with sanity and goodwill and the fixed determination to put an end to that vicious atmosphere that has surrounded us for these two and a half years.

AGREEMENT

A. The Government of India and Pakistan solemnly agree that each shall ensure, to the minorities throughout its territory, complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement within each country and freedom of occupation, speech and worship, subject to law and morality. Members of the minorities shall have equal opportunity with members of the majority community to participate in the public life of their country, to hold political or other office, and to serve in their country's civil and armed forces. Both Governments declare these rights to be fundamental and undertake to enforce them effectively. The Prime Minister of India has drawn attention to the fact that these rights are guaranteed to all minorities in India by its Constitution. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has pointed out that similar provision exists in the Objectives Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. It is the policy of both Governments that the enjoyment of these democratic rights shall be assured to all their nationals without distinction.

Both Governments wish to emphasise that the allegiance and loyalty of the minorities is to the State of which they are citizens, and that it is to the Government of their own State that they should look for the redress of their grievances.

B. In respect of migrants from East Bengal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, where communal disturbances have recently occurred, it is agreed between the two Governments :

- (i) That there shall be freedom of movement and protection in transit ;
- (ii) That there shall be freedom to remove as much of his moveable personal effects and household goods as a migrant may wish to take with him. Moveable property shall include personal jewellery. The maximum cash allowed to each adult migrant will be Rs. 150/- and to each migrant child Rs. 75/-;
- (iii) That a migrant may deposit such of his personal jewellery or cash as he does not wish to take with him with a bank. A proper receipt shall be furnished to him by the bank for cash or jewellery thus deposited and facilities shall be provided, as and when required, for their transfer to him, subject, as regards cash to the exchange regulations of the Government concerned ;
- (iv) That there shall be no harassment by the Customs authorities. At each Customs post agreed upon by the Governments concerned, liaison officers of the other Government shall be posted to ensure this in practice ;
- (v) Rights of ownership in or occupancy of the immoveable property of a migrant shall not be disturbed. If, during his absence, such property is occupied by another person, it shall be returned to him, provided that he comes back by the 31st December, 1950. Where the migrant was a cultivating owner or tenant, the land shall be restored to him, provided that he returns not later than the 31st December, 1950. In exceptional cases, if a Government considers that a migrant's immoveable property cannot be returned to him, the matter shall be referred to the appropriate Minority Commission for advice.

Where restoration of immoveable property to the migrant who returns within the specified period is found not possible the Government concerned shall take steps to rehabilitate him.

(vi) That in the case of a migrant who decides not to return, ownership of all his immovable property shall continue to vest in him and he shall have unrestricted right to dispose of it by sale, by exchange with an evacuee in the other country, or otherwise. A Committee consisting of three representatives of the minority and presided over by a representative of Government shall act as trustees of the owner. The Committee shall be empowered to recover rent for such immovable property according to law.

The Governments of East Bengal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura shall enact the necessary legislation to set up these Committees.

The Provincial or State Government, as the case may be, will instruct the District or other appropriate authority to give all possible assistance for the discharge of the Committee's functions.

The provisions of this sub-paragraph shall also apply to migrants who may have left East Bengal for any part of India, or West Bengal, Assam or Tripura for any part of Pakistan, prior to the recent disturbances but after the 15th August, 1947. The arrangement in this sub-paragraph will apply also to migrants who have left Bihar for East Bengal owing to communal disturbances or fear thereof.

C. As regards the Province of East Bengal and each of the States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura respectively, the two Governments further agree that they shall :

(1) Continue their efforts to restore normal conditions and shall take suitable measures to prevent recurrence of disorder.

(2) Punish all those who are found guilty of offences against persons and property and of other criminal offences. In view of their deterrent effect, collective fines shall be imposed, where necessary. Special Courts will, where necessary, be appointed to ensure that wrong-doers are promptly punished.

(3) Make every possible effort to recover looted property.

(4) Set up immediately an agency, with which representatives of the minority shall be associated, to assist in the recovery of abducted women.

(5) NOT recognise forced conversions. Any conversion effected during a period of communal disturbance shall be deemed to be a forced conversion. Those found guilty of converting people forcibly shall be punished.

(6) Set up a Commission of Enquiry at once to enquire into and report on the causes and extent of the recent disturbances and to make recommendations with a view to preventing recurrence of similar trouble in future. The personnel of the Commission, which shall be presided over by a Judge of the High Court, shall be such as to inspire confidence among the minority.

(7) Take prompt and effective steps to prevent the dissemination of news and mischievous opinion calculated to rouse communal passion by press or radio or by any individual or organisation. Those guilty of such activity shall be rigorously dealt with.

(8) Not permit propaganda in either country directed against the territorial integrity of the other or purporting to incite war between them and shall take prompt and effective action against any individual or organisation guilty of such propaganda.

D. Sub-paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (7) and (8) of C of the Agreement are of general scope and applicable, according to exigency, to any part of India or Pakistan.

E. In order to help restore confidence, so that refugees may return to their homes, the two Governments have decided (i) to depute two Ministers, one from each Government to remain in the affected areas for such period as may be necessary ; (ii) to include in the Cabinets of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam a representative of the minority community. In Assam the minority community is already represented in the Cabinet. Appointments to the Cabinets of East Bengal and West Bengal shall be made immediately.

F. In order to assist in the implementation of this Agreement, the two Governments have decided, apart from the deputation of their Ministers referred to in E, to set up Minority Commissions, one for East Bengal, one for West Bengal and one for Assam. These Commissions will be constituted and will have the functions described below.

(i) Each Commission will consist of one Minister of the Provincial or State Governments concerned, who will be Chairman, and one representative each of the majority and minority communities from East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam, chosen by and from among their respective representatives in the Provincial or State Legislatures, as the case may be.

(ii) The two Ministers of the Governments of India and Pakistan may attend and participate in any meeting of any Commission. A Minority Commission or any two Minority Commissions jointly shall meet when so required by either Central Minister for the satisfactory implementation of this Agreement.

(iii) Each Commission shall appoint such staff as it deems necessary for the proper discharge of its functions and shall determine its own procedure.

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(iv) Each Commission shall maintain contact with the minorities in Districts and small administrative headquarters through Minority Boards formed in accordance with the Inter-Dominion Agreement of December, 1948.

(v) The Minority Commissions in East Bengal and West Bengal shall replace the Provincial Minorities Boards set up under the Inter-Dominion Agreement of December, 1948.

(vi) The two Ministers of the Central Governments will from time to time consult such persons or organisations as they may consider necessary.

(vii) The functions of the Minority Commission shall be :—

(a) To observe and to report on the implementation of this Agreement and, for this purpose, to take cognizance of breaches or neglect.

(b) To advise on action to be taken on their recommendations.

(viii) Each Commission shall submit reports, as and when necessary, to the Provincial and State Governments concerned. Copies of such reports will be submitted simultaneously to the two Central Ministers during the period referred to in E.

(ix) The Governments of India and Pakistan, and the State and Provincial Governments, will normally give effect to recommendations that concern them when such recommendations are supported by both the Central Ministers. In the event of disagreement between the two Central Ministers, the matter shall be referred to the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan who shall either resolve it themselves or determine the agency and procedure by which it will be resolved.

(x) In respect of Tripura, the two Central Ministers shall constitute a Commission and shall discharge the functions that are assigned under the Agreement to the Minority Commissions for East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam. Before the expiration of the period referred to in E, the two Central Ministers shall make recommendations for the establishment in Tripura of appropriate machinery to discharge the functions of the Minority Commissions envisaged in respect of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam.

G. Except where modified by this Agreement, the Inter-Dominion Agreement of December 1948, shall remain in force.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Prime Minister of India.

NEW DELHI.

April 8th, 1950.

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN.

Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Shri R.K. Chaudhuri (Assam) : May I know, Sir, if any opportunity will be given to this House to ask for clarification of this Statement and to suggest measures for the implementation of the Agreement?

Mr. Speaker : We are going to have a debate on the East Bengal situation as promised by the hon. the Leader of the House, and that will be the opportunity.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh) : In view, Sir, of the importance of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement which, as you just now said, will come within the scope of the debate on Bengal affairs, may I know whether this debate will be held early, and if so whether a whole day will be allotted for the debate or only a couple of hours?

Mr. Speaker : I believe the position has been clarified by the hon. the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. I am not in a position to say whether the time allotted will be a whole day or a half day or a few hours.

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) : Sir, it will not be possible for Government to allot a whole day for this purpose, but at least half a day will be allotted.

Shri B. Das (Orissa) : In half a day with a time-limit on speeches nothing can be discussed.

Mr. Speaker : We shall see what happens. If we keep strictly to mentioning the points of importance, I think we shall be able to do something even out of the half day that the Government may allot. However, half a day or one day also depends on the progress we make.

Shri B. Das : We are at your mercy, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : Anyway I take it we intend to end the session on the 19th.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha : If earlier, better.

Mr. Speaker : That is all right. In any case, we are ending the session on the 19th positively. So there is that time-limit there at the other end. Now the matter is entirely in the hands of hon. Members. They know what the agenda before them is. The greater the economy in discussing the measures before the House, the greater the time available for further discussions.

Shri Kamath : Does it mean that it will come at the end of the legislative business?

Mr. Speaker : I do not know. I have no idea.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ROADS, (ii) CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEOLOGY, (iii) COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI, (iv) STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE, (v) INDIAN OILSEEDS COMMITTEE, (vi) STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, (vii) STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF STATES, (viii) STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT (OTHER THAN ROADS).

Mr. Speaker : I have to inform the House that upto the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Standing Committee for Roads, Central Advisory Board of Archeology, Court of the University of Delhi, Standing Finance Committee, Indian Oilseeds Committee and Standing Committees for the Ministries of Education, States and Transport (other than Roads), 12 nominations in the case of the first, 3 in the case of the second, one in the case of the third, 16 in the case of the fourth, 6 in the case of the fifth and one in the case of each of the last three Committees were received. As the number of candidates is equal to the number of vacancies in each of these Committees, I declare the following members to be duly elected :—

I. *Standing Committee for Roads.*—(1) Shri S. K. Ahmad Meeran, (2) Shri Satis Chandra Samanta, (3) Shri Kailash Pati Sinha, (4) Babu Gopinath Singh, (5) Shri Nemi Saran Jain, (6) Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung, (7) Dr. Mono Mohon Das, (8) Shri V. M. Obaidullah, (9) Shri B. L. Tiwari, (10) Shri P. Kuniraman, (11) Shri Theble Oraon and (12) Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya.

II. *Central Advisory Board of Archaeology.*—(1) Shri Dattatraya Parashuram Karmarkar, (2) Shri P. Basi Reddi and (3) Shri Jaipal Singh.

III. *Court of the University of Delhi.*—Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

IV. *Standing Finance Committee.*—(1) Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka, (2) Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi, (3) Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose, (4) Shri V. K. Reddy, (5) Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, (6) Shri Feroz Gandhi, (7) Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, (8) Shri R. Venkataraman, (9) Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (10) Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, (11) Shri C. M. Poonacha, (12) Shri Dattatraya Parashuram Karmarkar, (13) Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, (14) Shri B. L. Sondhi, (15) Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya and (16) Shri S. Ramaswamy Naidu.

V. *Indian Oilseeds Committee.*—(1) Shri V. J. Gupta, (2) Shri V. C. Ahammedunni, (3) Shri S. Sivan Pillay, (4) Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay. (5) Shri Nemi Saran Jain, and (6) Shri Mathura Prasad Misra.

VI. *Standing Committee for the Ministry of Education.*—Dr. Panjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh.

[Mr. Speaker]

VII. *Standing Committee for the Ministry of States.*—Shri R. S. Khaparde.

VIII. *Standing Committee for the Ministry of Transport (other than Roads).*—
Shri Jagannath Mishra.

PROHIBITION OF MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF HYDROGENATED
VEGETABLE OILS BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker : We will now proceed with Private Members' Legislative Business. Last time the House was considering the motion "that the Bill to provide for the prohibition of manufacture and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils, be taken into consideration."

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : पिछली दफा जब इस मामले पर बहस हो रही थी तो सवाल यह था कि मूंगफली एक ऐसी चीज है जो खुराक के वास्ते काम में आ सकती है। चुनांचे मैंने अर्ज किया था कि चूंकि हमारी फूड मिनिस्ट्री (Ministry of Food) को एक अरब ३० करोड़ रुपये के करीब बाहर से खुराक के लिये अनाज मंगाना पड़ता है तो कोई बजह नहीं मालूम होती कि मूंगफली को जो इसी देश में पैदा होती है उसको खाने के काम में न लाया जाय और बजाय खुराक में काम में लाने के उसमें से तेल निकाला जाय। मैंने अर्ज किया था कि जब कि यहां हिन्दुस्तान में अब भी ५४ फी सदी मूंगफली खाई जाती है तो सिर्फ ४६ फी सदी ऐसी रह जाती है कि जो खुराक के काम में और लाई जा सकती है। उसमें से भी १० फी सदी तो ऐसी है कि जो बीज के काम में आती है। इसके मानी यह हुए कि ३६ फी सदी ऐसी है कि जो खुराक के काम में लाई जा सकती है और जिसकी किसी सूरत में भी तेल निकालने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये। जब मैं यह देखता हूँ कि दर असल हमारे सबसीडियरी फूड कमेटी ने यह फ्रैसला किया है कि इसकी खली को हमारे आटे में शामिल किया जाय और उसको भी फूड के तौर पर इस्तेमाल किया जाय तो मेरा ताज्जुब और भी ज्यादा हो जाता है कि कहां की अक्ल की बात है कि खुद मूंगफली तो खुराक में शामिल न की जाय बल्कि पहले उसका तेल निकाला जाय और जो खली रह जाय जो कि जानवरों को भी नहीं खिलाई जाती और आज तक जो सिर्फ मैन्योर (manure) के काम में आती थी उसको इन्सान की खुराक में शामिल किया जाय और इन्सान को मजबूर किया जाय कि वह उसको खावे। बेहतर तो यह है कि खुद मूंगफली को जब कि वह ५४ फी सदी खुराक के काम में आती है तो बाकी ३६ फी सदी को भी खुराक के काम में लाया जाय। और जैसे कि मेज़ (maize) से स्टार्च (starch) लेना गवर्नमेंट ने बन्द कर दिया है इसी तरह मूंगफली से तेल निकालना क़तई बन्द कर दिया जाय। और जब तक फूड सिचुएशन (food situation) ठीक न हो कम से कम तब तक इस मूंगफली को बतौर खुराक के इस्तेमाल किया जाय और जो बाहर से खुराक मंगाई जाती है उसकी तादाद को कम किया जाय। यह ऐसी वाज़ह और सही बात है कि

जिसके उपर ज्यादा बहस की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर गवर्नमेंट यह कहती कि मूंगफली एक अच्छी खुराक की चीज नहीं है बल्कि एक इनफ़ीरियर (inferior) दर्जे की चीज है तो मैं समझता हूँ उस ग्राउंड (ground) में कुछ वजन था। लेकिन जब खुद गवर्नमेंट उसकी खली को सबसीडियरी फूड (subsidiary food) के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करने को तैयार है तो फिर समझ में नहीं आता कि गवर्नमेंट इस मूंगफली को खुराक के तौर पर इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं करती और क्यों नहीं कहती कि जैसे मेज को स्टार्च के तरीके पर इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता उसी तरह मूंगफली को भी खुराक के तौर पर ही इस्तेमाल किया जाय और तेल के लिये इस्तेमाल न किया जाय।

यह बात तो मैंने एक ज़िम्मेदारी तौर पर अर्ज की है। जिन साहबान को इसके बारे में ज्यादा वाकफ़ियत है वह इसके बारे में ज्यादा रोशनी डालेंगे। मैंने तो यह सब चौधरी मुख्तारसिंह साहब से सुना है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि जब वह इस बात पर बोलेंगे तो इस बारे में ज्यादा बेहतर तरीके पर इजहार कर सकेंगे। मैं जिस बात पर ज्यादा जोर देना चाहता था और जो बात मैं अर्ज कर रहा था और जिसको मैं जनाब की इजाजत से दो फ़िरों में फिर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह यह थी कि मेरी नाकिस राय में जो निहायत खराब असर इस हाइड्रोजनेशन (hydrogenation) से और मूंगफली के तेल के हाइड्रोजनेशन से हुआ है वह हमारी कैंटल इण्डस्ट्री पर हुआ है, हमारे एग्री-कल्चर पर हुआ है और ज्यादातर हमारी घी इण्डस्ट्री पर हुआ है। इस बारे में मैं जनाब के रूबरू अपने ख्यालात को पूरे तौर से जाहिर नहीं कर सकता। मेरी नाकिस राय में जिस शस्त्र ने इस ग्राउंडनट आयल (groundnut-oil) के हाइड्रोजनेशन का पहला कारखाना खोला और जिन्होंने इसमें सहयोग दिया उन्होंने हमारे देश के साथ सख्त अन्याय किया। जो लोग इस देश में घी और दूध में यक्रीन रखते थे, जिनके आयुर्वेद में घी को अमृत की जगह दी गयी थी, उनको यक्रीन था कि घी में ऐसी क्वालिटीज (qualities) हैं कि जो इन्सान के फ़िज़िकल स्टैमिना (physical stamina) को बढ़ाती हैं। दवाई के लिहाज़ से, पथ्य के लिहाज़ से, ताकत के लिहाज़ से हमारी खुराक में ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है कि जो घी का मुकाबला कर सके। अब इस हाइड्रोजनेटेड आयल को उसकी जगह सबस्टीट्यूट (substitute) करके उन्होंने न सिर्फ़ इतना ही किया कि उन्होंने हमें धोखा दिया बल्कि हमारी खुराक में एक ऐसी चीज उन्होंने मिला दी कि जिसने हमेशा के वास्ते हमारे स्वास्थ्य को, हमारे फ़िज़िकल स्टैमिना को, एक तरह से बरबाद कर दिया। अगर आप इसका सही नतीजा देखना चाहते हैं तो आप आज किसी गांव में जाकर इसको देखिये, जहां अब्बल में गरीब से गरीब आदमी को छाछ मिला करती थी। अंग्रेज़ी डाक्टरों का कहना है, हकीमों का कहना है, बच्चों का कहना है कि छाछ ऐसी उम्दा चीज और कोई नहीं है जो उम्र को बढ़ाये, फ़िज़िकल स्टैमिना को बढ़ाये। मैं जानता हूँ कि छाछ ही एक ऐसी चीज है कि

[पंडित ठाकर दास भागव]

जो काश्तकार को, एक मेहनत करने वाले को, गरमी के दिनों में, जून के महीने में resistance की ताकत देती है। उसके बन्द हो जाने से मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि स्वाहा आपके फूड डिपार्टमेंट (Food Department) के फिगर्स (figures) कुछ भी कहते हों क्योंकि मैं इसको बखूबी जानता हूँ और हाउस का एक एक मेम्बर जो गांव से ताल्लुक रखता है वह जानता है कि आज हमारे गरीब आदमियों को वह लस्सी का एक लोटा नहीं मिलता जो उन्हें पहले मिला करता था। यह बात बिल्कुल सच है स्वाहा आपके फिगर्स कुछ ही बतायें। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस मामले में फिगर्स मनीपुलेट (manipulate) किये गये हैं। मैं उसका जिक्र आगे जा कर करूंगा। लेकिन जो सूरत मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखी है और जिसको वह सब जानते हैं जिनका कि गांव से ताल्लुक है कि एक जमाना था कि लोग दूध नहीं बेचते थे लेकिन आज छाछ भी बिकने लग गई है। आज छाछ का लाभ हर एक गरीब आदमी को नसीब नहीं होता। इस छाछ से क्या लाभ होता है यह वही समझ सकता है जो इसको इस्तेमाल करता है और इसके अन्दर गहराई में उतरता है। हमारे महात्मा जी ने जो हर चीज को अच्छी तरह से तोलते थे उन्होंने इस बारे में जो फरमाया है वह मैं हाउस के सामने अर्ब करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने फरमाया है कि "Crores now don't get butter milk"। इस वास्ते उन्होंने फरमाया कि जो शरूस अब घी की जगह वेजिटेबिल घी (vegetable ghee) को सब्स्टीट्यूट करना चाहते हैं वह हिन्दुस्तान के दुश्मन हैं। मैं, उन्होंने जो इस बारे में फरमाया है वह काफ़ी पढ़ कर सुना चुका हूँ और उसको अब दोबारा नहीं दोहराना चाहता। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है और साफ़ है, इसमें किसी दलील की ज़रूरत नहीं है। अब यह लोग सिर्फ़ प्रोपेगेंडा (propaganda) के तौर पर जो वनस्पति इन्डस्ट्री (Vanaspati Industry) के चलाने वाले हैं वह पैम्फलेट्स (pamphlets) इश्यू (issue) करते हैं। उन्होंने कई ऐसे पैम्फलेट जारी किये हैं, उनमें से एक पैम्फलेट मेरे हाथ में भी पड़ा है। मैं उस पैम्फलेट को देख कर दंग रह गया। मैं उस पैम्फलेट में से कुछ अभी पढ़ूंगा। लेकिन इसके पहले यह अर्ज कर दूँ कि किस तरह यह वनस्पति इन्डस्ट्री वाले और वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट (vested interests) वाले हमारे जो लीडर्स (leaders) हैं उनके दिमाग को भी भड़काते हैं। इसका ज्यादा जिक्र मैं आगे चल कर करूंगा। यहाँ अब मैं एक दूसरे पैम्फलेट का जिक्र करता हूँ जिसको इन्हीं वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट्स वालों ने जारी किया है। वह लिखते हैं : "Scientists stand by Vanaspati"। यह इस तरह का पैम्फलेट है। जनाब वाला के रूबरू हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी एक राय रखी थी। वह राय यह है :

"In comparative feeding experiments carried out, at four different centres, on rats for three generations with raw groundnut oil, refined groundnut oil and Vanaspati of melting points 37°C. and 41°C., the results indicate that there is no deleterious effect produced by Vanaspati as compared with the raw or refined oil."

मुझे अफ़सोस है कि सायन्स (Science) और फूड मिनिस्ट्री, जिनका काम यह होना चाहिये था कि हमारे देश में न्यूट्रीशन (nutrition) के स्टैंडर्ड (Standard) को बढ़ावें, हमें ठीक ठीक और फ़ायदे की चीज़ें बतायें और हमने जो कांस्टीट्यूशन पास किया है और जो अभी २६ जनवरी को लागू हुआ है उसमें भी जो हमने दफ़ा रखी है कि हम इस देश में न्यूट्रीशन का स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ावेंगे, उसके मुताबिक़ यह मिनिस्ट्री काम करती बजाय उसके वह हमारे वास्ते यह ट्रैश (trash) मुहैया करती है। अब्बल तो जनाबवाला के रूबरू, मुझे यह अर्ज करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है कि किसी भी एक्सपर्ट (expert) की ओपीनियन (opinion) उस वक़्त काबिले वक़अत होती है जब उसकी वजूहात नतीजा हमारे सामने हों

इन वजूहात को देख कर हम कह सकते हैं कि किस हद तक उनकी राय दुश्स्त है। कोई वजूहात आज तक हमारे रूबरू नहीं रखी गई है। लेकिन मैं इस झंझट में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ। मैं जनाब के सामने यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस राय का सही मतलब क्या है। कुछ अर्सा हुआ जनाब को याद होगा चूहों की तस्वीर गवर्नमेंट की ओर से तकसीम हुई थी। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से नुमाइश में भी रखी गई थी, गवर्नमेंट ने ही खुद इसका सारा प्रोपेगन्डा भी किया था। और उस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक सफे २२ में जो Annual Report of Indian Council of Agricultural Research पर इस राय का जिक़्र है। इस राय के मुताबिक़ जो इज़्जत नगर वालों ने दी थी किसी ने गलत साबित करने की कोशिश नहीं की। उनकी यह राय थी कि अगर इन चूहों को घी खिलाया जाय तो एक तरह का असर होता है और अगर वनस्पति खिलाई जाय तो दूसरे तरह का असर होता है। इस रिपोर्ट से यह भी मालूम होता है कि वनस्पति खिलाने से तीमरी जनरेशन (generation) में वह अन्धे हो जाते हैं। मगर इस रिपोर्ट का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। जहां तक घी और वनस्पति तेल का ताल्लुक है वहां तक घी की खूबियां इतनी ज़्यादा हैं और वनस्पति के अन्दर इतनी खूबियां नहीं हैं।

मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो पम्फ़लेट (pamphlet) छपा गया है और जिसमें बतलाया गया है कि All the scientists stand by Vanaspati और जिसमें वनस्पति तेल के बारे में यह बतलाया गया है वह नुकसानदेह नहीं है नतीजा राय गलत तौर पर जाहिर किया गया है। मैं इस झगड़े में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ मगर मेरे पास आयुर्वेद वालों की राय भी है। मेरे पास एक किताब मौजूद है जिसके अन्दर अलामात दिए हुए हैं कि मूंगफली के तेल का क्या असर इन्सान के ऊपर होता है। इस तरह से भी की किताबों में दिये हुए असरात को देखने से आपको मालूम हो जायगा कि उसका क्या असर होता है यह बातें तो इससे भी मालूम हो सकती हैं कि आजकल हमारे

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागं व

देशवासियों की जो मूंगफली का तेल खाने लगे हैं, तन्दुरुस्ती की क्या हालत है। इसी तरह से इस मूंगफली के तेल की बाबत इस किताब में बताया गया है कि मूंगफली क ज्यादा खाने से आंखें जाती रहती हैं और तरह तरह की बीमारियां पैदा हो जाती हैं। इन हकीमों ने इस तेल के बारे में लिखा है कि इससे यह असरात पैदा होते हैं। मैं हाउस का वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता इस लिए मैं इसको पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाऊंगा। मगर इसमें सब बातें दी हुई हैं।

मुलाहिजा फ़रमाइये जो दूसरी रिपोर्ट आती है जिसके जरिये वैस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट लोगों की आंखों में धूल डालना चाहते हैं। जहां तक रिफाइन्ड ग्राउन्डनट आइल और crude ग्राउन्डनट आइल और वनस्पति का ताल्लुक है उसके मुताल्लिक वह यह कहते हैं। *The results indicate that there is no deleterious effect produced by Vanaspati as compared with raw or refined oil* यानी इन तीनों में खुवाह नाकिस असर है, या अच्छा असर है, कैसा भी असर है, मगर इन तीनों असरों में अन्तर नहीं है। यह हरगिज राय नहीं है कि जो आदमी मूंगफली का तेल खाये, इतनी तादाद में खाये कि उसको असर पैदा नहीं होगा। लोग जहां तक रिफाइन्ड आइल (refined oil), ग्राउण्ड नट आइल चाहे वनस्पति का असर है इन तीनों में जो असर है वह एकसां है वनस्पति तेल का दूसरे दो तेलों से खराब नहीं है। भला इस राय से किस आदमी को तसल्ली हो सकती है। यह क्या राय है। इस राय से कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता। यह मेरा केस भी नहीं है। मगर वनस्पति जरूर हैल्थ (bealth) को खराब करता है। मगर लोग कह सकते हैं कि इतने आदमी इस चीज को खा रहे हैं और किसी तरह से भी यह नुकसानदेह साबित नहीं हुआ है तो यह एक गलत बात होगी जैसे कि इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है वनस्पति रिफाइन्ड व कूड तेल से खराब नहीं है। यह राय नहीं है कि यह तीनों किस्म के तेल नुकसानदेह नहीं हैं। मैं निहायत अदब के साथ कहता हूं कि इस राय में कतई कोई जान नहीं है। और यह राय बेमाइनी है :

लोग कह सकते हैं कि मैं वैस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट रखता हूं मगर यह बात गलत है। मुझे घी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है और न मैं घी का डीलर ही हूं। मैं घी भी पैदा नहीं करता। इतना ही मेरा वैस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट है कि मैं शुद्ध घी को खाना पसन्द करता हूं। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि घी के नाम से जो दूसरा घी बाजार में बिकता है और जिससे हमारी हैल्थ खराब होती है उसको रोका जाय। इतना ही मेरा इसमें इन्टरेस्ट है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं आपके सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह है करोड़ों आदमियों के खुराक का सवाल। पहले हमारे देश में काफी घी पैदा होता था। अब जनाब आपको मालूम होगा कि हमारे गरीब आदमियों को घी तो मिलना एक मुश्किल बात हो गई

है, उनको तो छाछ भी नहीं मिलती है जो कि घी के बनने के बाद निकलती है। हम लोगों ने अपना कान्स्टीट्यूशन (Constitution) पास किया है और उसमें हम लोगों ने कसम खाई थी कि हम गरीब लोगों के इन्टरेस्ट को आगे बढ़ायेंगे। फिलहाल उसका असर यह हुआ कि उनको छाछ भी नहीं मिलती और अच्छा घी मिलना तो बहुत ही मुश्किल बात हो गई है। यह हमारा फर्ज है कि हम किसी दूसरे के इन्टरेस्ट (interest) को न देखें और जिस तरह से जनता की भलाई होती है, उस तरह की कार्रवाई हमको करनी चाहिये।

जनाबवाला, मैं आपके सामने एक मिसाल पेश करना चाहता हूँ उसको आप मुला-हिजा फरमाइये। सन् १९३५ ई० में राइट साहब ने जो लिखा था उसको मैं आपकी खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने लिखा था कि दो करोड़ ३० लाख मन घी इस देश के अन्दर पैदा होता था। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि ३ करोड़ रुपया इन वैस्टेज इन्टरेस्ट वालों को दिया गया। सन् १९४० में मिनिस्ट्री की जो रिपोर्ट इस बारे में निकाली गई उससे घी इस देश में १ करोड़ ४० लाख मन बताया गया। यानी सन् १९३५ से सन् १९४० ई० तक घी के प्रोडक्शन में ४० फीसदी की कमी आ गई। इस तरह से जिन लोगों को छाछ खाने को मिलती थी वह कम हो गई और इस तरह से घी की पैदावार में भी बहुत कमी होने लगी। सन् १९४० के बाद सन् १९४१ ई० में जो रिपोर्ट छपी उसमें कमी ४० फी सदी दिखलाई गई। सन् १९४८ ई० के अन्दर हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक कांफरेन्स बुलाई, जिसमें घी के इन्टरेस्ट वालों को और घी बनाने वालों को, गो सेवा संघ वालों को, सबको बुलाया गया। उसकी रिपोर्ट इस समय मेरे हाथ में है। श्री० बजाज ने उसके अन्दर दो क्लेम्स रखे थे। साथ ही घी बनाने वाले और वनस्पति बनाने वाले और गो सेवा संघ वालों ने भी अपने क्लेम्स रखे थे। साथ ही गवर्नमेंट ने भी अपना केस रखा कि सन् १९४० से लेकर सन् १९४५ तक घी का प्रोडक्शन (production) २४ परसेन्ट कम हो गया। घी बनाने वालों ने और गो सेवा संघ वालों ने भी इस कांफरेन्स में कई तजवीजें रखी थीं। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से सन् १९४८ ई० में एक रिपोर्ट निकाली जाती है और जिसमें सन् १९४० ई० के फिगर्स को दुरुस्त करने की कोशिश की जाती है। मैं इस सारे केस के अन्दर एक छिपा हुआ हाथ देखता हूँ। मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि अगर सन् १९४८ ई० की यह फिगर्स अगर ठीक हैं तो सन् १९४५ ई० में १ करोड़ ११ लाख मन घी क्यों पैदा हुआ। गवर्नमेंट को इस चीज को हाउस के सामने रखना चाहिये। सन् १९४८ और १९४९ की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि मिकदार कहीं की कहीं पहुंच जाती है। वनस्पति वालों ने जो पैम्फलेट निकाला है वह हमारे सामने है। इस चीज के लिये हमारे महात्मा गांधी जी ने और राजेन्द्रप्रसाद जी ने और भी कई नेताओं ने इसके खिलाफ

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आवाज उठाई मगर फिर भी जो वैंस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट वाले हैं वह अपनी ही बात मनवाने के लिये जोर करते हैं और सब तरह से यह साबित करना चाहते हैं कि यह चीज अच्छी है और इससे किसी प्रकार की हानि नहीं होती है। हमें शर्म आती है इसको पढ़ कर। इसके अन्दर वह लिखते हैं:

"It is based all along on a highly presumptive 'If'. This is how their argument invariably runs: If *Vanaspathi* were to injure the *Ghee* Industry the income derived from rearing cattle would come down; if the income derived from cattle rearing came down, the rearing of cattle would become more difficult; if the rearing of cattle became more difficult, the agricultural economy of the country would suffer.

Each of the steps of this argument is in itself valid, but the important question that has to be answered is not whether one set of conditions would hypothetically lead to a particular result, but whether the first assumption—or the initial premise—on which the argument is based, is correct. In other words, if the objective inquirer is not to be deluded by the multiplicity of 'Ifs' that are placed before him, he must, before anything else, satisfy himself whether the first assumption that *Vanaspathi* hurts the *Ghee* Industry is in fact correct."

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उनका सारा केस यह है कि अगर मैं साबित कर दूँ कि घी इण्डस्ट्री को इसने एफेक्ट (affect) किया है तो वह मानते हैं कि दरअसल यह केस साबित है जिसके अन्दर इस इण्डस्ट्री को बन्द करना चाहिये। मैं आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज साबित है कि घी इण्डस्ट्री को खास तौर पर इस वनस्पति ने तबाह किया है, और वह किस तरह से? मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज करूँगा कि सन् १९२७ में पहली मील पंजाब के अन्दर खुली लेकिन इस घी का आना हालैंड से पहले से जारी था। उस वक्त पंजाब कौन्सिल में एक रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ, और रेजोल्यूशन यह पास हुआ कि इस वनस्पति की इण्डस्ट्री ने घी को बिल्कुल तबाह कर दिया है और इस लिये इसको कलर कर दिया जाय। जब तक इसको कलर नहीं किया जाता तब तक हालत नहीं सुधरेगी। इस सिलसिले में पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को जो चिट्ठी भेजी उसका हवाला मैं पेश करता हूँ। जो चिट्ठी भेजी गई थी वह १५ दिसम्बर, १९२७ की थी। गवर्नमेंट के कब्जे में वह चिट्ठी है। उसको पढ़ कर मैं हाउस का वक्त जाया नहीं करना चाहता। सन् १९२७ में यह चिट्ठी लिखी गई थी, जिसमें सारी वजुहात बतलाई गई थीं कि किस तरह यह वनस्पति हमको बरबाद कर रहा है और उस वक्त इस घी की शुरुआत हुई थी और आज तक, २३ बरस तक इस वैंस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट ने पंजाब कौन्सिल में यह ऐक्ट पास होने के बावजूद इस ऐक्ट को कामयाब नहीं होने दिया। अब यह बताया जाता है, कितना खूबसूरत आर्गुमेंट है, कि हमारे लोग वनस्पति घी खाना चाहते हैं, मुझे यहाँ के एक आनरेबल मेम्बर कहते हैं कि साहब दिल्ली में लोग अब वनस्पति घी खाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि घी नहीं मिलता। आज घी आप देख नहीं सकते इतना मंहगा है कि कोई खा नहीं सकता। बतलाइये यह हालत कहां थी। मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बड़े शहरों में जितनी आबादी

रहती है हमारी इस बड़ी आबादी का जो हिन्दुस्तान में रहती है, उसका छोटी सा हिस्सा है, वह शायद ०००१ परसेंट होगी जिसके बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि वह वनस्पति खाती है। हमारे देश में एक बड़ा भारी हिस्सा है जो तेल खाता है। बंगाल के अन्दर लोग तेल खाते हैं, मूंगफली का तेल नहीं, और तरह का तेल खाते हैं। वहां घी का इतना प्रचार नहीं है, दूध का इतना प्रचार नहीं है। तेल का ज्यादा प्रचार है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मदरास के अन्दर कुछ लोग मूंगफली का तेल खाते हैं, लेकिन वहां भी शायद घी का प्रचार इतना नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लोग तेल खाते हैं उनमें से कहीं भी वनस्पति नहीं खाते हैं। वह लोग तेल ही खाते हैं। तेल ही खाते रहेंगे। उनके साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है इस बिल का। लेकिन वनस्पति घी ने अपर इण्डिया की जो कांक्वेस्ट (conquest) की है और जो यह एफेक्ट किया है वह घोखेबाजी से कांक्वेस्ट किया है, वह इस तरह से कि इस तेल को उन्होंने घी की शकल दी और घी की डेन्सिटी (density), उसकी हर एक चीज़, उसकी पर्प्यूम, ग्रेन (grain), उसका टेक्चर (texture), घी जैसा बना दिया। अगर ईमानदारी के साथ लोग यह चीज़ खाने लगते या बरतते तो मैं यकीन करता कि सही था। वह तो उन लोगों ने इस पच्चीस बरस के अर्से में लोगों को मजबूर कर के, खास कर उस मरहूम सरकार क जमाने में, इस नये घी को बेईमानी और घोखेबाजी से फेलाया। उस वक्त जमींदार अपने दूध को खाते, बाकी दूध को दही में बदल कर उसका घी और मठा बनाते थे। इस तरह घोखेबाजी फेला कर लोगों को मजबूर कर दिया। और अब हम लोगों को घी मिल नहीं सकता। लोगों को घोखा दिया और सच पूछा जाय तो जाल से मजबूर कर दिया और आज जानबूझ कर पापुलेशन (population) इसकी दुहाई देती है। मैं इनकार नहीं करता कि एक हिस्सा ऐसा पापुलेशन बन गया है जो इस वनस्पति को खाने लगी है। लेकिन मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दरअसल अगर वनस्पति ऐसी अच्छी चीज़ है तो यह जो मिलों के मालिकान हैं, मैं किस किस का नाम लूँ, बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं, जनाबवाला, उनके घर जाकर देखें, अपने घरों के अन्दर उन सब के पास गाय भैंस मौजूद हैं। वह एक दिन वनस्पति घी खाना नहीं चाहते। लेकिन दूसरों के खाने के वास्ते वह वनस्पति तैयार करते हैं। मेरी अदब से गुजारिश यह है, जनाबवाला, कि जो देश के आदमी इसको खाना चाहते हैं वह, वह मैं चाहता हूँ कि तेल खायें। जो तेल खा रहा है वह वनस्पति नहीं खाता। मसलन बंगाल और मदरास के अन्दर जहां लोग तेल पहले से खाते हैं, मुझे उनसे किसी किस्म का झगड़ा नहीं।

श्री सत्यनारायण: वहां लोग घी भी खाने लगे हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मैं दरअसल जमाना नहीं हूँ कि यह कहां तक ठीक है लेकिन अगर मेरे दोस्त ऐसा कहते हैं तो मैं उनका अमेन्डमेंट (amendment)

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

तसलीम करता हूँ। मगर जहाँ लोगों को घी छोड़ कर जिसको वह अमृत मानते थे और अब तक यह यकीन करते हैं, उसको छोड़ कर मजबूर हो कर उनको वनस्पति घी खाना शुरू करना पड़ा है, उन लोगों के इन्टरैस्ट में नहीं, बल्कि मिलवालों के इन्टरैस्ट में इस घी को, इस तेल को वह रंग न देना और घी बना देना, अब्बल दर्जे की धोखेबाजी है। अब वह जमाना गया, वह पुरानी गवर्नमेन्ट गई, जिसके अन्दर हमारी बात नहीं सनी जाती थी। आज मैं जानता हूँ कि इस राज्य के अन्दर बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो गांवों से आये हुये हैं। इस हाउस के अन्दर मैं समझता हूँ मेरी आवाज में खुद बजन है। मैं इसके लिये अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हम किसी तरह से नहीं देख सकते कि हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट इस धोखेबाजी को कायम रखे और इस घी को बन्द न करे। हमारी पुरानी गवर्नमेन्ट तो शायद ऐबैटर (abettor) थी इस क्राइम (crime) में। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट उस धोखेबाजी को कायम रखे और इस जुर्म को ऐबेट (abet) करे। जिसको हमारे नेताओं ने कन्डेम (condemn) किया है। मैं अबदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस चीज का सवाल है सब फिगर्स जो मैं दे रहा हूँ, वह गवर्नमेन्ट की रिपोर्ट से हैं। शायद और लोग भी फिगर्स पेश करें १९४८ और १९४९ के। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इन फिगर्स का ताल्लुक है, पहली चीज यह है कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने लिखा है किताब के शुरू के नोट में :

"The Government of India should not be regarded as assuming responsibility for all or any of the materials or recommendations contained in this Report."

दोनों रिपोर्टों में गवर्नमेन्ट ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी हटा ली है, और दुरुस्त तौर पर हटा ली गई है क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि सन् १९४० के फिगर्स सन् १९४० से १९४८ तक दर्ज हैं। १९४८ के अन्दर एक नोट दर्ज है कि इन्क्वायरी (enquiry) के जरिये १९४० के फिगर्स को जो इन्टरप्रेट (interpret) किया है, जब यह सवाल वनस्पति का हम देखेंगे, जब यह सवाल वनस्पति के कारखाने जितने हैं उसके अब तक के फिगर्स को देखें तो जो १९४० से १९४८ तक दर्ज था उसे एक नया ओरियन्टेशन (orientation) दे कर १९४० के फिगर्स का कुछ कालम बढ़ा दिया गया है। मैं सारे फिगर्स के बारे में यकीन करता हूँ कि वह दुरुस्त नहीं होते, या यह फिगर्स इन्कम्प्लीट (incomplete) हैं या इस तरह के हैं जिसके अन्दर ज्यादा गौर नहीं किया गया है। अगर इनको गौर से देखा जाय तो यह मालूम होगा कि यह दुरुस्त नहीं हैं बल्कि मैनिपुलेटेड हैं। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर जनाबवाला की और हाउस के मेम्बरों की राय में घी इण्डस्ट्री पर वनस्पति का कोई असर है तो शायद सारे आर्गुमेंट्स (arguments) जो इण्डस्ट्री (industry) की ओर से दरअसल दिये जाने चाहियें उनको देखते हुए भी अगर नतीजा यह निकलता है, अगर हाउस की राय में वनस्पति का घी की इण्डस्ट्री पर असर पड़ता है तो यह कम कि इस तेल को घी की शकल

में न रखा जाय, कम से कम ऐसा केस है जिसके वास्ते इस हाउस के अन्दर महात्मा गांधी की राय सुना देना काफी है। लेकिन और भी रायों में सुना सकता हूं। यह राय बतलाती है कि वनस्पति तेल असली घी की इण्डस्ट्री को खत्म कर देगा और जैसे बुरा सिक्का अच्छे सिक्के को बाहर निकाल देता है वैसे ही यह वनस्पति घी को तबाह कर देगा।

जनाबवाला, यह खदशा मुझ ही को नहीं है। सन् १९२८ में लार्ड लिनलियगो के जमाने में एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन (Agriculture Commission) ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में खास तौर पर इस खदशा का जिक्र किया था और उन्होंने उसी वक्त कह दिया था कि इसका इन्तिजाम करना चाहिये। दूसरे मुल्कों ने इसका इन्तिजाम किया है। जनाबवाला, रोज हमारे सामने लोग कहते हैं कि साहब हिन्दुस्तान को क्या हो गया है कि वह इस तरह से वनस्पति से झगड़ा करता रहता है। दूसरे मुल्कों में मारजरीन मौजूद है और उसे लोग काम में लाते हैं। मैं इसके बारे में थोड़ा सा ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि बड़े हाई सर्किल्स (high circles) में इस तरह की गलत फहमी फैली हुई है। अगर मेरे मुल्क का दूसरे मुल्कों से मुकाबला किया जाय तो उसके बारे में ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत ही नहीं रहेगी। हमारे मुल्क में सिवा घी के और किसी एनीमल फैट (animal fat) का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता। यहां के लिये मारजरीन का जिक्र करना मुनासिब नहीं है क्योंकि यह फिश आइल (fish oil) और दूसरे एनीमल फैट्स से तैयार किया जाता है। और दूसरे मुल्कों में आप तशरीफ ले जाइये तो आप वहां देखेंगे कि यह हो नहीं सकता कि कोई आदमी मारजरीन को बटर (butter) या घी कह कर बेचे और उसे कैंद न हो। लेकिन यहां हिन्दुस्तान में हम जानते हैं कि किस तरह से काम चल रहा है और कैसा घी बेचा जाता है। और अब तो यह हो गया है कि छोटी छोटी टिनें गांवों तक में पहुंच गई हैं। और गांव वाले यह काम करते हैं। यहां यह गैर मुमकिन है कि इसका इन्सदाद हो सके सिवा उस तरीके के जो कि इस बिल में बतलाया गया है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि सन् १९२८ में जब एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में यह करार दे दिया गया उसके बाद भी हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने इसकी परवाह नहीं की। यहां मुझे उस गवर्नमेंट को कोसने से कोई फायदा नहीं है कि जिसने हमारे साथ इतनी सख्ती की। लेकिन ताहम मैं जनाबवाला की खिदमत में उन लोगों की राय कि जिन्होंने इस बिदअत को शुरू में ही भांप लिया था और जिन्होंने पहले ही कोशिश की थी कि इससे हमको नुकसान न पहुंचे उनके अल्फाज यहां जनाबवाला के रूबरू पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। जनाबवाला, एक किताब है जिसका नाम है "नकली घी"। उसके सफहा २८ पर एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से एक्सट्रेक्ट दिया गया है। वह इस तरह पर है:

"The purity of Ghee, like that of milk, is a subject affecting the interests of the producers. Ghee making is not only a widespread village industry, but an important aid to

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successful dairy farming on a large scale. Many complaints of the adulteration of Ghee have been made to us, and our attention has also been directed to the increasing sale of substitutes known as "Vegetable ghee". No exception can be taken to the sale of substitutes for ghee, if these are properly described, and are sold under names which do not lead the public to suppose that they are Ghee, for in all countries such substances are recognised as cheap and wholesome food; but there are grave objections to misdescription. The position in India is now very similar to that which arose in the British butter market when margarine was first introduced.

To protect the producer of butter from unfair competition, and the consumer from imposition, the sale, under the name of butter, of any articles composed partly from fat or from other sources than milk was prohibited; and to prevent sellers of margarine from using names which might lead customers to think that they were being served with some kind of butter, the law required that names under which manufacturers proposed to sell their margarine must be approved by the Department of Agriculture.

We are of opinion that similar action is required to protect producers of Ghee, and we believe that, unless Municipal Authorities possess and exercise powers of control, the difficulty already experienced by persons desirous of purchasing pure Ghee will increase, for the certain effect of unrestricted adulteration and substitution would be to drive the genuine out of the market."

(English translation of the above.)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): When this matter was being debated last time, the issue before us had been whether or not groundnuts could form a part of our regular diet. In that connection, I had submitted that there is no reason why we should not use this product of our own country for eating purposes and why again it should be milled for oil purposes rather than use it as food especially when our Ministry of Food has to depend on imported food-grains to the tune of 130 crores of rupees. On that occasion I had also submitted that when already we are consuming 54 per cent. of its total production by way of regular diet, only 46 per cent of it is left behind which also can conveniently be put to the same use. Even out of this remaining quantity, ten per cent is of such quality that can be utilized for seed purposes. It means that only 36 per cent of the total production is left to be used for food-purposes. There is no reason why we should have any necessity at all for milling this quantity towards procurement of oil. My astonishment is increased further when I note that our subsidiary Food Committee has actually decided upon mixing of groundnut oil cakes in the flour and thus they wish to use even these oil cakes as food. To me it sounds rather odd that instead of including groundnuts in the original form as a food-item, they should first be milled for oil-purposes and only the oil cakes should be included in the diet of human-beings which they have to eat perforce—a stuff with which we dislike to feed even the animals and, further, which till recently was used for manure purposes only. A better course to follow will be to use groundnuts themselves for food-purposes especially when 54 per cent of their production is already being consumed as such. There should be no difficulty for using 36 per cent. of the balance in a similar way. Extraction of oil from groundnuts should be prohibited in the same way as Government have prohibited extraction of starch from maize. So long as the food situation is not improved, groundnuts should be used as a regular food-item and, thereby, the imports of food-grains should be reduced to some extent.

It is such a self-explanatory and clear-cut plea which does not permit much scope for discussion. There would have been more weight in the ground had the Government gone forward to declare groundnuts as an inferior stuff, no good to form a part of our regular diet. When they, however, themselves favour the idea of using groundnut cakes as a subsidiary food-item, it is not understood why they are not prepared to use groundnuts themselves for the same purposes and, further, why they should not accept the suggestion to stop totally its use for oil purposes in the same way as they have stopped the extraction of starch from maize.

I have stated the above just by the way. I hope those who possess adequate knowledge of the subject, will throw some light on this aspect. I have gathered all this information from Ch. Mukhtiar Singh and I hope, he will be able to elucidate the matter more ably when he speaks on the subject. I may re-state very briefly the matter to which I intend to attach more emphasis and which I was explaining only a short while ago.

In my humble opinion, the most adverse effect of hydrogenation of groundnuts as well as that of groundnut-oil has been on the cattle-industry, on agriculture and mainly on our *ghee* industry. I feel handicapped to express adequately my ideas on this subject. In my humble opinion grave injustice has been done to the country by the person who first opened a factory for hydrogenation of groundnut-oil and also by those who extended their co-operation to this end. It was not without a firm conviction in the qualities of *ghee* and milk towards increasing the physical stamina of human-beings that our past generations had attached so profound a faith to their use as to describe them as equivalent of nectar in their *Ayurveda*. Looking from points of view of medicine, diet or a tonic, there is no other thing which can compete *ghee* in those matters. Not only have they cheated us by providing its so-called 'substitute' in hydrogenated oil, but they have also introduced a thing in our diet which will impair, in a way, our national health and physical stamina permanently. If you have a desire to see the results in their true perspective, you had better visit villages where even the humblest of persons had been accustomed, till recently, to the use of *lassi* which he could get very easily. Allopathic doctors, *hakims* and *vaidyas*, all are agreed that there is no other thing which is more useful than *lassi* for the matters of longevity and the increasing of physical stamina. I claim that *lassi* is the only thing that is capable of infusing any strength of resistance in a hard-working man like a *mazdoor* or *ryot* in the hot summer days of June. Whatever the figures of Food Department may indicate, I, like any other hon. Member of this House who has any touch with the villages, can say without any fear of contradiction that villagers at present are unable to get, to say the least, even a mug of *lassi* which they could procure so easily till the other day. The truth of this submission is indisputable in spite of your figures to the contrary. I am also aware that these figures have been manipulated. I propose to touch this point later. But those who have tried to see things for themselves and those, again, who are in some sort of touch with the villages, will confirm my statement that there were times when milk never used to sell. These days, on the contrary, even *lassi* is being sold. Not every poor person is fortunate to avail of the benefits of *lassi* at present. One who is actually accustomed to its use and takes pains to know its real value, can alone appreciate its wholesome effects. I may refer here to what Mahatma Gandhi, who always took a well-balanced view of everything, has said about *lassi*. According to him "Crores now don't get butter milk". For this reason he had declared those who wanted vegetable *ghee* to be used as a substitute for pure *ghee* as the enemies of our nation. I had then read at some length from all that he has said on this issue and I have no desire to go into all that again. It is a straight-forward statement of fact which requires no argument. Despite that, those who run the *Vanaspati* Industry issue pamphlets these days for the mere sake of propaganda. I have had the occasion to study one of such pamphlets. I was simply amazed to read it. I will read from that pamphlet just now. Before doing so, however, I may draw your attention to the manner in which these industrialists and other vested interests can fire the imagination even of our leaders. I will make a detailed mention of this thing later. Just now, I will refer to another pamphlet issued by these very vested interests. They write: "Scientists stand by *Vanaspati*". The pamphlet in question is full of such statements. The hon. Minister of Food had also expressed an opinion to this effect on the floor of this House. That was this :

"In comparative feeding experiments carried out, at four different centres, on rats for three generations with raw groundnut oil, refined groundnut oil and *vanaspati* of

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melting points 37°C. and 41°C., the results indicate that there is no deleterious effect produced by *vanaspati* as compared with the raw or refined oil."

I regret to note that the Scientists and the Ministry of Food, whose concern, consistent with that clause of our new Constitution operating since 26th January which provides a higher standard of nutrition, it should have been to strive for a higher standard in the matter of nutrition and to disseminate knowledge of useful things, have, on the contrary, chosen to supply such wasteful information. I need hardly say that the opinion of an expert can be adjudged valuable only when we have also before us the reasons in support thereof. We can give a verdict as to its soundness only after a proper scrutiny of those reasons. But in this case we have been given no reasons. I, however, have no intention to get myself involved into this controversy. I intend to place only the real object behind such a procedure before the House. Some time past, you will recall, Government had distributed pictures of mice. They were displayed in the exhibition also and Government itself had undertaken the whole publicity in this connection. On page 22 of the report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, one comes across an opinion expressed by the residents of Izzatnagar which none has attempted to dispute so far. The opinion was to the effect that results following the feeding of mice with pure *ghee* had been different from the effects perceived after feeding them with *vanaspati ghee*. Information is also available from that report that they get blind in their third generation consequent upon the use of *vanaspati*. But the report has resulted in nothing concrete in spite of all this. Any way, as between *ghee* and *vanaspati* the former has definitely more outstanding beneficial effects.

I want to point out that the pamphlet in question wherein it is stated that "All the scientists stand by *vanaspati*" and wherein a claim is made as to the harmlessness of *vanaspati* oil is entirely misleading. Though I have no intention to get myself involved in this controversy, I am in a position to furnish even *Ayurvedic* point of view in support of my contention. I have got a book containing phases of various effects of groundnut-oil on the body of a human-being. A study of the books dealing with these effects will give you an idea of the possible effects of *vanaspati* oil. Such an idea can also be had by taking into consideration the general health of our countrymen. In this book it is stated that eye-sight is liable to be lost as a result of excessive use of groundnut-oil which may also be the cause of many other diseases. *Hakims* have narrated the various possible effects of the use of this oil in that book from which, however, I will not read out to avoid taking any time of the House unnecessarily. I may, however, submit that all these things are stated therein. You may, again, note that even in the subsequent report the vested interests try to fool the people as usual. This is what they have to say with regard to the refined groundnut oil and the crude variety of the same: "The results indicate that there is no deleterious effect produced by *Vanaspati* as compared with raw or refined oil". In other words, whatever the effect, good or bad, in case of each of these three, there is not any material difference compared to one another. The opinion is certainly not to the effect that one can remain unaffected despite an excessive use of ground-nut oil. As for the effects of refined oil, groundnut-oil or *vanaspati* taken separately, they are all similar and there is not much difference in them. None can be satisfied with such an opinion. It is, in fact, no opinion. It establishes nothing. That is not my case too, but *vanaspati* has surely a harmful effect on health. It will be wrong to draw inferences from the mere assertion that so many people are using *vanaspati* and, again, that no harm has come to anyone. This is no opinion merely to assert that refined oil, crude oil *vanaspati* are equally harmless. Respectfully I have to submit that this opinion commands no force at all and is entirely meaningless.

People may accuse me of having some vested-interest. It is, however, incorrect. I have nothing to do with *ghee* business nor am I a dealer in it. I again

take no part in production of *ghee*. My 'vested interest' is confined to the fact that I like to use pure *ghee* in the preparation of my diet. It is out of that consideration that I want to check the sale in the market of the so-called '*ghee*' which has an adverse effect on our health in general. That much is, indeed, my interest.

Another matter that I want to submit concerns the food-problem which affects crores of our nationals. Formerly there used to be plenty of *ghee* in our country. But now, not to speak of *ghee*, people are unable to get even *lassi* which is a residue left after *ghee* has been taken out. With the passing of our new Constitution, we are, in a way, pledged to promote the interests of the poor. For the time being the only effect, however, has been that they cannot get even *lassi* to drink, not to speak of the considerable difficulty faced in the procurement of pure *ghee*. It is our moral duty always to take only such actions as may ultimately be conducive to the general welfare of our masses and not to allow considerations of any other interest to affect our decisions.

I may cite an example here worth noting. I may read out to you what Mr. Wright had written in 1935. He wrote that as much as 2,30,00,000 maunds of *ghee* used to be produced in this country in those days. He has further disclosed that not less than three crores of rupees had gone to vested interests on this score. In 1940, the report of the Ministry on this subject gave out the production at 1,40,00,000 maunds. In other words, a reduction in production to the tune of 40 per cent. was effected in the period from 1935 to 1940 only. In this way, not only there was a scarcity of *lassi*, even *ghee* production had started falling. This reduction of 40 per cent. has been shown in the reports published in 1941. In 1948, the hon. Minister of Food convened a conference. To that conference, interests representing the producers, *Go-Seva-Sangh* and others were invited. I have with me their report just now. Shri Bajaj had put forward two claims in that conference and so had done the *ghee* producers, *Vanaspati*-manufacturers and the rest. Government too had placed their case before them stating that production of *ghee* had come down by 24 per cent. in the period 1940-45. *Ghee*-producers and the *Go-Seva-Sangh* authorities had made several suggestions also. Unfortunately, a report was published in 1948 in which an attempt has been made to correct the figures of 1940. I perceive a hidden hand working in this whole affair. I have to submit with regret that, taking the figures of 1948 as correct, how could it be that the production of 1945 was only 1,11,00,000 maunds. Government should clarify the position in this regard to the House. The reports of 1948 and 1949 reveal a vast difference in the quantity. We have before us the pamphlet issued by the *Vanaspati* manufacturers. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rajendra Prasad together with so many other leaders have raised their voices in disapproval of *Vanaspati*-manufacture. But the vested interests have been obstinate to have their view-point conceded and they have made all sorts of attempts to show that this is really a good stuff which can cause harm to none. I feel a sense of shame when I come across the following portion in that pamphlet :

"It is based all along on a highly presumptive 'If'. This is how their argument invariably runs : If *Vanaspati* were to injure the *Ghee* Industry, the income derived from rearing cattle would come down; if the income derived from cattle rearing came down, the rearing of cattle would become more difficult ; if the rearing of cattle became more difficult, the agricultural economy of the country would suffer.

Each of the steps of this argument is in itself valid, but the important question that has to be answered is not whether one set of conditions would hypothetically lead to a particular result, but whether the first assumption—or the initial premise—on which the argument is based, is correct. In other words, if the objective inquirer is not to be deluded by the multiplicity of 'ifs' that are placed before him, he must, before anything else, satisfy himself whether the first assumption that *Vanaspati* hurts the *Ghee* Industry is in fact correct."

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The whole burden of their case is that the Industry may be closed in case it could be proved that it has really affected the *ghee*-industry in any way. I may

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submit that it is an established fact that the *Ghee*-Industry has particularly been ruined by *Vanaspati*. How could it be so ? I may state that, though the first mill was opened in Lahore in 1927, the imports from Holland had begun much earlier. A resolution was passed in the Punjab Council demanding colourisation of *Vanaspati* on the plea of its having devastating effects on the *ghee*-industry. Till it was coloured, the resolution stated, no improvement in *ghee* production could be expected. I may refer also to the letter addressed to the Central Government by the then Punjab Government in this connection. In that letter the Government of India were informed of the passing of the Act in connection with the matter by the Punjab Council. It was dated 15th December, 1927, and it embodied a detailed description how *vanaspati* was proving ruinous to us. The Government have that letter still in their possession. I do not want to waste the time of the House by reading the whole of it. This was written at a time when the *vanaspati* industry had only begun—that is in 1927. Though full 23 years have gone by since the Act was enacted by the Punjab Council, the vested interests have successfully stood in the way of its successful working. Now just see what a beautiful argument is advanced in support of the continuance of this industry. They claim that people want to consume *vanaspati*. A local hon. Member has also told me that people in Delhi want to use *vanaspati* because they are hard put to get any *ghee*. He had also pointed to the abnormal dearthness of the commodity which stood in everybody's way to afford it. Never before such a situation had prevailed. My submission is that out of the population of Delhi, Calcutta and all other big cities which forms but an insignificant part of the population of the country as a whole, a very meagre portion say 0.001 must have been such that is assumed to consume *Vanaspati*. A significant part of our population consumes oil. Bengalees use oil not that of Groundnut but of other kinds. There is not much publicity about the use of *ghee* or milk. People know more about oil. To my knowledge only some people of Madras consume groundnut oil, but there too, I think, not much of publicity has been carried on. I understand that nowhere in that territory people consume *vanaspati*. They use oil as a matter of course and they will continue to do the same even in future. The present Bill has no bearing as far as these people are concerned. *Vanaspati ghee* has, however, an unquestioned conquest on the whole of Upper India notwithstanding the fact that it has been perpetrated through sheer fraudulent tactics inasmuch as they have taken every care to give this oil the appearance, density, perfume, texture of grain and every other conceivable similarity as can be found in *ghee* itself. I would have believed in the righteousness of this course, had people begun to consume it with honest conviction. These people, during the past 25 years, especially during the days of past regime, have done an extensive propaganda through sheer fraudulent tactics by leaving no other option for the people. In former days, the peasantry of our country used to consume milk in the first instance. Whatever was left behind was converted into curd and *mattha*. But they have succeeded to make people utterly helpless by perpetrating sheer deception. The result is that one can get no *ghee* now. They have deceived the people. Their tricks have left no other option for the public, and to-day, even the people, pretend to protest against any action seeking a suppression or restriction of its use. I do not refute the claim that a part of our population has, no doubt, begun to consume this product. I do not want to go into the detail of naming mill-owners who happen to be so wealthy men. I will, however, point out that if *Vanaspati* is really a product with all wholesome and beneficial effects, how is it that all such people usually keep a cow or a buffalo as far as their own requirements of *ghee* and milk are concerned ? In their own cases they do not wish to consume *Vanaspati* even for a day despite the fact that they manufacture so much of it for others' use. I respectfully request those of my countrymen who desire to use *vanaspati* instead to take to the use of oil if not *ghee*. A consumer of oil will not like to take eatables prepared with *vanaspati* as is the case with Bengalees and with those inhabiting the state of Madras. Of those who consume oil, I have really nothing to complain.

Shri Satyanarayana (Madras): People also consume *ghee* there.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Personally I am not aware how far this statement is true. Should my hon. friend, however, desire, I am prepared to accept his amendment. But, in the regions where our people have been accustomed to the use of *ghee* for so long which they considered and still consider to be as good as nectar itself, even they have begun to consume *vanaspatti* entirely perforce and that too at the expense of *ghee*. It will tantamount to perpetration of first-rate fraud if the interests of *ghee*-consuming people are not taken into consideration and we do not agree to the colourisation of *Vanaspatti* and continue to let it pass for pure *ghee* just to protect the interests of the mill-owners. Gone are those days and with them is gone the old government which paid no heed to whatever we said. But to-day I feel that the voice of so many hon. Members who hail from villages, carries weight in this House. I also feel the same in my own case. I entertain the least desire that our Government should continue to uphold this fraud and that they should not take any restrictive steps in this behalf. There was nothing to prevent the old Government to abet in this crime. But I do not want the National Government to participate in the continuation of this fraud or to abet in this crime in any way which our leaders have denounced and condemned so often. Respectfully I may submit that all figures I may have given in this connection can be found even in the reports issued by the Government. The other people may, perhaps, be in a position to give figures of 1948 and 1949. I may point out what Government have stated in the note in the very beginning of the book :

"The Government of India should not be regarded as assuming responsibility for all or any of the materials or recommendations contained in this Report."

It may be noted that Government have absolved themselves of all responsibility in both of these notes and rightly so, because I am aware that figures of 1940 have been quoted time and again for the period from 1940 to 1948. In 1948 they have added a note as to the interpretation of the figures of 1940 through an enquiry. If we consider this question of *vanaspatti*, if we, again, look at the figures of all factories and mills of *vanaspatti*, it will be seen that the statements made in the period 1940-48 have been re-oriented in order to add a few more columns to the figures of 1940. I believe these figures as a whole to be incorrect. If not so, then, at least they are incomplete and it is also true that proper care has not been exercised in their compilation. On giving them a bit close scrutiny, it will be found that they are rather manipulated instead of being correct anyway. If the opinion that *vanaspatti* has really affected the *ghee* industry, is shared by you as well as the hon. Members of this House or if such an opinion can be established also from the arguments which may be advanced by the Industry, then the case for colourisation of *vanaspatti* is such that deserves consideration of the House in the light of Mahatma Gandhi's views which should be sufficient for the purpose. I can, no doubt, cite other opinions also but that opinion, in particular, indicates how *vanaspatti*-oil will destroy pure *ghee* industry completely just in the way a false coin drives out a good one from circulation.

I am not the only person who entertains such an apprehension. In 1928, in the days of Lord Linlithgow, a particular mention of this apprehension was made in the report of the Agricultural Commission and he had lost no time to express the desirability for making some preventive arrangements. In other countries such arrangements have been made. It is not infrequent that people express surprise why in India there should be so much fuss about *vanaspatti*-manufacture. In other countries people make use of margarine for their purposes. I want to attract a little of your attention towards this aspect as there is a misunderstanding prevailing in high circles in this respect. A comparison of the conditions of this country to those obtaining in others will, however, leave no ground for any detailed submission. In this country, people use no animal fat excepting *ghee*. Keeping in view the genius of this land, a reference even to the use of margarine will not be

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proper, as it is prepared with fish-oil and other animal fats as its constituents. Also a visit to foreign countries will convince you that nobody can escape imprisonment if any attempt is made to pass margarine for butter or *ghee* while selling. But here in India we know only too well how things are working or how the sale of *ghee* is carried on. This practice has assumed so large proportions that small tins have found their way even to the villages where villagers themselves are engaged now in these activities. My submission is that the Government cannot stop adulteration unless it is in the way proposed by me in this Bill. I regret that Government have exhibited no concern despite a decision given out in the report of Agricultural Commission. It gives me no pleasure to indulge in criticism of a Government which had been so harsh and stiff with us. I may, however, quote here the opinion of those who had seen this evil in the very beginning and who had made attempts to ward off any harm coming to us on this account. In this connection I may refer to the book titled as *Nakli Ghee*. An extract of the report of Agricultural Commission is given on page 28 of that book which runs thus :

"The purity of *ghee*, like that of milk, is a subject affecting the interests of the producers. *Ghee* making is not only a widespread village industry, but an important aid to successful dairy farming on a large scale. Many complaints of the adulteration of *ghee* have been made to us, and our attention has also been directed to the increasing sale of substitutes known as 'Vegetable *ghee*'. No exception can be taken to the sale of substitutes for *ghee*, if these are properly described, and are sold under names which do not lead the public to suppose that they are *ghee*, for in all countries such substances are recognised as cheap and wholesome food; but there are grave objections to mis-description. The position in India is now very similar to that which arose in the British butter market when margarine was first introduced.

To protect the producer of butter from unfair competition, and the consumer from imposition, the sale, under the name of butter, of any articles composed partly from fat or from other sources than milk was prohibited; and to prevent sellers of margarine from using names which might lead customers to think that they were being served with some kind of butter. The law required that names under which manufacturers proposed to sell their margarine must be approved by the Department of Agriculture.

We are of opinion that similar action is required to protect producers of *Ghee*, and we believe that, unless municipal Authorities possess and exercise powers of control, the difficulty already experienced by persons desirous of purchasing pure *Ghee* will increase, for the certain effect of unrestricted adulteration and substitution would be to drive the genuine out of the market."

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras) : Whose report is it from which the hon. Member is reading ?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : This is from the report of the Agricultural Commission in 1928. In 1928 a note of warning was sounded but Government did not pay any heed to it. In 1927 the Punjab Legislative Council passed a resolution and sent it with a note to the Government of India but Government took no notice of it. The reason is obvious.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : Why do you not give the reason in English ?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : I shall do so. The Government of those days was under certain influences. They did not want to help the nationals of this country. They knew that if people used *ghee* they would become strong and wrest power from their hands. They used many other ways to emasculate and enervate the people of this country.

I ask the Government now how they can justify this appearance of *ghee* being given to this oil. What do the producers of *ghee* say ? They say that they are at one with us now to see that there is no adulteration of *ghee*, because they know that it is impossible to stop adulteration by this or any other Government. It has been found that by the process of hydrogenation they do not add anything to the content of the oil. Then what is the use of allowing this as *ghee*? If they make it more palatable by adding something to the pure oil why should they give it the colour of *ghee*? It is to give people the satisfaction that they are consuming something like *ghee*. It is a pure and simple fraud. So far as adulteration is concerned there is a complete case. There is no reason why our Government should not stop adulteration. My submission is that the Government cannot stop adulteration unless it is in the way proposed by me in this Bill.

For the last 27 years proposals have been made to the Government to have the vegetable *ghee* coloured. What is the result? I am sorry to say that our best and

most renowned scientist, Dr. Bhatnagar, is not disposed well towards colouring this vegetable oil. For the last 27 years he has not chosen to behave in such a manner that his behaviour should have been helpful to the nationals of this country. This is his last writing after his recent tour of the U. S. A., France and Europe. Dr. Bhatnagar has expressed himself emphatically against colourisation of *Vanaspatis*. His letter to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India runs as follows :

" I studied this subject during my tour in England, U.S.A. and France and visited the best experts and consulted them. The considered opinion of all the world's authorities is against colourisation for technical and health reasons. Adulteration with real *ghee* should be punished severely but the sesame oil which is compulsorily added to *vanaspatis* is quite capable of being detected and no better material has so far been discovered."

This is the efficiency of the scientists that they have not been able to discover one colour with which they can colour it.

"Of all adulterants which the *ghee* merchants and sellers use for adulteration of *ghee*, *Vanaspatis* is still the safest. The remedy lies in a vigil by Government authorities and inspectors and I do not recommend colourisation. It will be against my professional etiquette if I suggest a dye which may prove harmful to the people and may not help the Government. My advice is to let *vanaspatis* be used as it is a good wholesome food."

The remedy suggested is vigilance by Government or a police officer being posted everywhere. If the proper conditions are created why should a police officer be there. The scientists of this country are not helpful and it is impossible that this *vanaspatis* can be coloured and thus adulteration prevented. There is only one method and one method alone and that is to prevent the manufacture or import of it.

I submit for your consideration some of the opinions expressed by our best men. I will first quote the President of the Indian National Congress, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, whose name is a word to conjure with and I attach a very great importance to his opinion. He expressed himself on no ordinary occasion but at the Congress session in Jaipur in unequivocal terms.

He said that the only way to stop this is to stop hydrogenation. He said :

" The prosperity of cattle depends obviously upon the care and concern with which they are tended. And they are tended only in the measure in which the milk and milk products sell in the market. But the adulterated *ghee* (mixed with Dalda) sells cheaper in the bazaars. Therefore genuine *ghee* cannot obtain proper prices. To produce such pure *ghee* has become uneconomic and just as commercial crops drive out food crops and bad coin drives out good from circulation, so bad *ghee* is driving out pure *ghee*. Village cattle therefore suffer and *ryots* suffer because they are largely tended for *ghee* while town cattle which ester milk do not suffer. This adulteration can only stop when *vanaspatis* becomes liquid, not solid, for when liquid it cannot mix with *ghee*. It is only in the solid state that it can be an adulterant. Therefore the hydrogenation of *vanaspatis* must stop."

That is not all. The All-India Congress Committee at its session in Dehra Dun expressed its solemn opinion and resolved as follows :

" The following points were agreed to :—

- (1) Steps should be taken to stop further import of machinery for manufacturing *vanaspatis* by regulating priorities.
- (2) No further licences should be given.
- (3) The colouring of the *Vanaspatis* product should be undertaken immediately regardless of fears of decolourisation."

After all the opinions like this, let us go by the opinions of Food Ministers. I quoted the other day the opinion of Dr. Rajendra Prasad than whom a better authority on this point does not exist. He himself was of this opinion. I read out to this House some excerpts from his speech at Amritsar. Now may I humbly quote Shri Jairamdasji himself in regard to this matter ? He presided at the Jaipur session of the *Go Seva Sammelan* and under his presidentship this resolution on *vanaspatis* was passed.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : In which year was it ?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : In 1948.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : Was he a Minister then ?

Prof. Ranga (Madras) : He was a Minister then.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : If you become in future an hon. Minister you will have the same esteem from us as you have now. So, whether the hon. Minister was a Minister then or not, I have great regard for him, and therefore whatever he says, I consider as more authoritative than all the pamphlets issued by these manufacturers. Any way, he was a Minister at that time. Since my friend does not remember it, I am only reminding him, but the incident of his being a Minister does not help me so much. Do we not know the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi ? Have I not told you that ? But I think you do not feel bound by these opinions. Our Food Minister then said among other things as follows :

“जमाये तेल से घी के धन्धे को जो नुक्सान पहुंच रहा है, उसको बचा लिया जाय, तो गऊपालन में उतनी अधिक तेजी आ सकेगी !”

In plain English it means that hydrogenation is injuring the cause of the cattle and the *ghee* industry, and so far as they can be protected from that, to that extent they will improve. The resolution which was passed under his presidentship is also to the same effect—I don't want to read it to this House, it appears in the proceedings of the *Go Seta Sammelan*.

Even that is not all. I will go further and produce for the consideration of the House something more. Our great economist—perhaps he is not so much in the eye of the Government now, but he is our great Congress economists—Shri Kumarappa, whom we all respect very much, has in unmistakable words told the same thing. In very forceful words he has told us the same story. Some of his words are such that I cannot resist quoting them. He expressed himself in this way :

“India's is a cow-centred economy. We need cows for the plough, for transport, for carriage and for yielding milk. Hence, any measure that adversely affects the maintenance of the cow will also adversely affect our national economy. A correct view of the affairs in the proper perspective would make *vanaspati* production equivalent to cow slaughter, and we hope at least those who venerate the cow will look at this aspect of the question conscientiously and refrain from an industry which is based on pure avarice, ignoring all considerations of national welfare.”

This is in accordance with what our Mahatma said : the worshippers of the cow are the most guilty in this respect. He went so far as to say that the man who supports this industry is the enemy of the nation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Has the hon. Member concluded his speech ?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Then he may continue after Lunch.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (ii) COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (iii) INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

Mr. Speaker : I have to inform the House that up to the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Committee on Public Accounts, Committee on Estimates and the Indian Central Coconut Committee, 15 nominations in the case of the first, 25 in the case of the second and one in the case of the third Committee were received. As the number of candidates is equal to the number of vacancies in each of these Committees, I declare the following members to be duly elected :

I. *Committee on Public Accounts*.—(1) Sjt. Kuladhar Chaliha, (2) Prof. K. T. Shah, (3) Shri M. L. Dwivedi, (4) Shri Hucheshwar Gurusidha Mudgal, (5) Pt. Krishna Chandra Sharma, (6) Pandit Munishwardatt Upadhyay, (7) Shri Tribhuwan Narayan Singh, (8) Shri H. S. Rudrappa, (9) Shri S. N. Das, (10) Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, (11) Shri B. N. Munavalli, (12) Shri T. H. Sonavane, (13) Shri K. A. Damodara Menon, (14) Shri Bhaurao Sakharam Hiray and (15) Shri B. Das.

II. *Committee on Estimates*.—(1) The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha, (2) Shri Harihar Nath Shastri, (3) Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, (4) Shri Khandubhai K. D'sai, (5) Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, (6) Shri Ramnath Goenka, (7) Syed Nausherah, (8) Shri Raj Bahadur, (9) Shri Upendranath Barman, (10) Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, (11) Shrimati Ronuka Ray, (12) Shri Arun Chandra Guha, (13) Shrimati G. Durgabai, (14) Shri B. Shiva Rao, (15) Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, (16) Shri Mahavir Tyagi, (17) Shri Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala, (18) Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, (19) Sardar Hukam Singh, (20) Shri Sarangdhar Dass, (21) Shri V. C. Kesava Rao, (22) Shri Biswanath Das, (23) Shri R. K. Sidhva, (24) Prof. N. G. Ranga and (25) Shri Mohanlal Gautam.

III. *Indian Central Coconut Committee*.—Shri C. R. Iyyunni.

PRIORITY FOR INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh) : I want to make a submission. On the List of Business today, we have got 33 Private Members' Bills to be introduced. Some of them are really important ones, and under the rules they cannot be taken up unless the other business on the Agenda is finished. Sir, you have an inherent right, and you are the author of the rules as well. So, I would request you to make a concession in respect of these Bills. It will only take ten minutes for the Members concerned to introduce them. Either after Pandit Bhargava finishes his speech now, or ten minutes before 5 o'clock, if you will kindly allow the Members concerned to introduce them, we shall be grateful. If you do not use your discretion, then the position is that they will have to be carried over to the next Session. We do not know whether they will find an opportunity in the next Session. Thus, Private Members' efforts in sending non-official Bills are absolutely frustrated. It has been the practice in all the Provinces that the introduction of Bills gets preference. Somehow, there is a different rule here. In any case, I again repeat that the Chair has always an inherent right in certain matters. This is of an exceptional character. If these Bills are not introduced now, for one year they will not find an opportunity for being introduced. That is number one. The second thing is that you also have a jurisdiction and power to tell the Government to give more days to non-official Bills. It has been the practice in the past in all Provinces that the Speaker tells the Government to give more days. The third thing is, if the above two courses are not possible, you can tell the Government to give ten minutes out of Government's time to allow the introduction of these Bills on any day except the non-official day. If none of these courses is accepted, then with due deference to you, I must say that our rights are not safeguarded and we have no opportunity to introduce our Bills. These 33 Bills will go in vain. Our efforts will have gone in vain. Whatever trouble we have taken will have gone in vain. Important legislation which requires to be passed into Act will not have any opportunity. I therefore again request you to kindly consider my suggestion sympathetically.

Mr. Speaker : I think I have heard that request more than once.

In this connection, I believe an hon. Member of this House—Dr. Deshmukh, I think—had written a letter to me requesting me that the Bills to be introduced should be given precedence over Bills which are at different stages, and the ground

[Mr. Speaker]

urged was exactly what Mr. Sidhva has done now, namely, that the introduction does not take much time. At the outset, I was inclined very favourably towards this request, but when I looked into the matter and searched up the old precedents I found a very cogent reason for maintaining the present practice.

Hon. Members will agree with me that, so far as the disposal of these Bills is concerned, the mere introduction places them in no better position. Whether introduced now or later, the Bills cannot come up for discussion, consideration and final disposal until each Bill comes in its own turn according to the order which is fixed up, either in sequence of time or by ballot. So, beyond just the satisfaction that a Bill is introduced, the change in the rule is not going to bring in any benefit at all, so far as the progress of Private Members' legislation is concerned.

Now, consider the other side of the question. The moment a Bill is introduced by a Private Member, the whole Government machinery is set in motion to consider the merits of the Bills and collect all the precedents. Then the Cabinet, the Law Department and other Departments of Government have to move, to collect information and decide upon what attitude Government should take in respect of each Bill, irrespective of whether it has or has not got a chance of ever coming before the House. So, if the Bill is ultimately not going to come before the House because it is crowded out by a large number of Members giving notice of a number of Bills, the mere introduction, as I said previously, does not give any benefit, but on the contrary it unnecessarily increases the administrative work and takes away the time of the Ministers and Departments of Government. As a measure of saving time and economy, it is better, therefore, to wait till the turn comes for the Bill to be introduced. Mere introduction, as I said, does not give any benefit at all. On examination, I felt that there was force in this and it is no use multiplying administrative work, unless one were sure of a chance of the Bill coming up in the session or later on. That is my reaction towards this suggestion. Therefore I did not think of changing the rules when they were adapted by me. We have now got a Committee to advise on the question of the rules. That committee might consider this. I have just given the lines on which my mind is working. If the Committee comes to the conclusion that, whatever it may be, we shall have the Bills introduced as a measure of priority, I do not know what attitude I would take. But I may say that I may not interfere much in the matter. That is my present reaction. I am giving these facts to enable hon. Members to consider the question.

As regards request for more time for Private Bills, the matter is worth considering. I have not come to any conclusion about it. But I may tell hon. Members that we are now in a new set-up and the demand for private time, which was necessary during the previous set-up, has not got that much of backing in the new set-up of responsible Government. Even in the House of Commons the tendency has been to curtail Private Members' time. Otherwise, Government will find it impossible to find time for Government work.

There is not much difference between a Private Member and a Government member in the new set-up. But as I said, I keep an open mind on the subject and I have not made up my mind. I may also say that in all cases of Private Bills, it is always possible and competent, through the party machinery and through discussions with Ministers, to induce Government to accept legislation on matters on which Private members are keen to have legislation. All these things may be taken into consideration when hon. Members ask for more time for private business. I am merely placing certain considerations and not giving any decision. I am not entitled to do it—it is for the hon. Members to consider the aspects of the case. They will have to sit much longer than they are doing now. I do agree that some more time may be given. But how much more and with what objective is a point which requires anxious consideration. It is not a matter which we can decide here

and now, unless we propose to devote a considerably long time to this question leaving aside the legitimate work before us.

PROHIBITION OF MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF HYDROGENATED
VEGETABLE OILS BILL—concl'd.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : बात यह है कि कुछ साहिबान का ख्याल है कि अगर यह बनस्पति घी बन्द हो जायगा तो असली घी मिलना और भी मुश्किल हो जायगा, क्योंकि असली घी की कीमत लोगों के अस्तित्कार में नहीं है। मैं निहायत अदब के साथ अर्ज करूँगा कि जिन इलाकों में बनस्पति घी का जाना बन्द है और जहाँ से घी का आना भी बन्द है, मसलन हमारे राजस्थान में, वहाँ पर घी का भाव हमारे बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के मुकाबिले में सस्ता है। वहाँ पर घी का भाव १९० रुपया मन है। हालाँकि बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में घी का भाव इस से कहीं ज्यादा है। लोगों को डर है कि इस बनस्पति घी के रोकने से उन लोगों को, जो कि थोड़े असें से इसके खाने के आदी हो गये ह, कष्ट होगा यह डर दुरस्त नहीं है। घी यहां पर इस तरह से रूँदा होने लगेगा जिस तरह से पहिले पैदा होता था, कम नहीं होगा। घी काफ़ी मात्रा में हम लोगों को दस्तयाब हो सकेगा और अच्छा घी का मिलना गैर मुमकिन नहीं है। इस समय अच्छा घी का मिलना किसी भी हालत में मुमकिन नहीं है। अगर मिल भी गया तो उस पर एतबार नहीं होता है।

दूसरी बात में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग तेल खाते हैं उन का हिसाब लीजिये। मैं हाउस (House) के सामने सफ़ा ५३ में जो एग्रीकल्चरल मार्केटिंग की रिपोर्ट (Agricultural Marketing Report) में छपी है उसकी तरफ़ तबज़ह दिलाता हूँ। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि दरअसल में साफ़ तेल के भाव और बनस्पति के वारे में जो फ़िगर्स (figures) १९३१ से १९४० तक के हैं उनके अन्दर आम तौर पर बनस्पति का भाव हमारे शुद्ध तेल के भाव से दुगना रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो लोग घी नहीं खाते हैं और तेल खाते हैं वह क्यों नहीं शुद्ध तेल का इस्तेमाल करें जब कि बनस्पति घी के खाने से उन को उसी तेल की बहुत ज्यादा कीमत देनी पड़ती है जो हमारे काश्तकार और गरीब आदमी तेल का इस्तेमाल करते हैं उनको बनस्पति घी की ज्यादा कीमत देनी पड़ती है। गवर्नमेंट ने इस बनस्पति के घी में जो अन्तर किया है उस में अब ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं रखा है। अगर सस्ते तेल को मशीनरी के ज़रिये से बनस्पति बनाया गया तो यह हमारे नेशनल इन्टरेस्ट (National interest) के खिलाफ़ होगा और यह हम लोगों की तन्दुरुस्ती के लिये बहतर नहीं होगा। अगर हम मशीन के ज़रिये से रिफ़ाइन्ड (refined) तेल को बनस्पति (hydrogenate) करके उस का उपयोग करेंगे तो वह अच्छा नहीं होगा क्योंकि हम इस काम को पिछले २७ वर्षों से देखते चले आ रहे हैं। हम को सारे देश वालों का इंटरैस्ट देखना है। कुछ ही वेस्टेड इंटरैस्ट (Vested interests) वालों का ही ख्याल नहीं करना चाहिये। इन लोगों ने तो एक साल के अन्दर ही अपनी मशीनों के दाम वसूल कर लिये हैं। अगर इस चीज़ का इलाज नहीं हो सका तो इससे देश को नुकसान होगा। यही तरीका है जिससे मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका इलाज हो सकता है। इन अलफ़ाजों के साथ मैं अपने मोशन (motion) को हाउस के सामने रखता हूँ।

(English translation of the above)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : The thing is that certain persons apprehend that if the production of *vanaspati ghee* is stopped pure *ghee* will become still more

[Pandit Tnakur Das Bhargava]

scarce and it would become very difficult to obtain it, because the fixation of price of pure *ghee* does not lie with the people. Very humbly I would like to submit that in the areas where a ban has been placed on the import of *Vanaspatti* and restrictions imposed upon the export of pure *ghee*, as is in the case of Rajasthan, there the prices of *ghee* are far less than the rest of India. There the price of *ghee* is Rs. 190 per maund, although in the rest of India the prices are far higher than this. People apprehend that the persons, who for some time have become accustomed to take *Vanaspatti*, would be somewhat inconvenienced, but such apprehensions are perfectly unfounded. *Ghee* would once again be produced here as before, the quantity would not diminish. Ample quantities of *ghee* would be available to us and it is not impossible to obtain pure *ghee*. At this time it is not in the least possible to obtain pure *ghee*. Even if it is available it can not be trusted.

The second thing that I wish to submit is to ask you to collect statistics of those persons who take oil. I wish to draw the attention of the House to page 53 of the Agricultural Marketing Report. Therefore I wish to submit that according to the figures quoted for the prices of refined oil and *vanaspatti* for the years 1931-40 we find that generally the prices of *vanaspatti* have been double of those of refined oil. I fail to understand why those persons, who do not take *ghee* but take oil instead, may not use refined oil when they have to pay a far higher price for the same oil when they take it in the form of *vanaspatti ghee*. The farmers and the poorer classes of our society, who use oil, have to pay far higher prices for *vanaspatti ghee*. The differentiation that the Government have made in this *vanaspatti ghee* is no longer a major one. If cheap oils were to be changed into *vanaspatti* through the help of machines then such a step would go against our national interest and would not even prove beneficial for our health. If we would use refined oil after hydrogenation then it would not prove beneficial because we have been seeing this thing for the last 27 years. We have to look towards the interests of the whole country. We must not have consideration of only those persons who have vested interests. These people have in one year only recovered the value of their machinery. If this thing is not put right the country would stand to lose a great deal. This is the only method whereby this could be put right. With these words, I commend my motion to the House.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

" That the Bill to provide for the prohibition of manufacture and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils, be taken into consideration."

I think there are some amendments to this. Mr. Himatsingka.

Shri Himatsingka (West Bengal) : I beg to move :

" That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st July, 1950."

Mr. Speaker : Amendment moved :

" That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st July 1950."

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram) I beg to move:

" That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon".

Mr. Speaker : What about the date ?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram : I have fixed no date.

Mr. Speaker : I think there must be some definite date.

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram : You might say, Sir, " by the 31st August".

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Bihar) : Is it necessary to give a date in any such motion?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, otherwise it will mean postponement *sine die*.

Shri Syamaoandian Sahaya: Sometimes it is meant for postponement.

Mr. Speaker: But the date may be extended. Amendment moved :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August 1950."

Does Mr. Hinatsingka press his amendment?

Shri Hinatsingka: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Will the Minister like to explain his position now or at a later stage?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I think I will speak at a later stage because there might be a number of points raised in the debate.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It will be better if he speaks now, for the amendment is not clear and we will be able to know the Government's view-point.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Madras): The amendment is clear.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid, with all respect that I have to the experience of the Deputy Speaker, the amendment is not clear. I want to know whether it is a dilatory motion.

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is obviously not a dilatory motion because I have fixed the date.

Mr. Speaker: There is only a difference of a month in the dates.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I suggest that it is an after-thought on the suggestion made by the Chair and the suggestion was accepted by the hon. Minister? Anyhow we would like to know the views of Government.

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It was intended when inviting opinions to give a certain definite time limit within which replies were to be received. I did not fix it here. But there was no intention of postponing the matter *sine die*.

शेठ गोविन्द दास : सभापति जी, मैं इस विषय में कोई २७ वर्ष से दिलचस्पी रखता हूँ। २७ वर्ष हुए मैं यहाँ आया तभी से मैंने इस विषय को अपना एक विषय बनाया है। जहाँ तक मुझे याद है यहाँ पर बनस्पति का पहला कारखाना सन् १९२४ में स्थापित हुआ था। सन् १९२४ से ही घी के रोजगार को जो नुकसान पहुँचा और घी के साथ इसकी जो मिलावट आरम्भ हुई, उसके कारण १९२७ में सबसे पहले इस प्रश्न को स्वर्गीय लाला रामशरण दास जी ने कौंसिल आफ स्टेट में उठाया था। मैं भी १९२७ में कौंसिल आफ स्टेट का सदस्य था। रामशरण दास जी ने कहा था कि एक तो यह तन्दुस्ती के लिये हानिकारक है, दूसरे यह घी के रोजगार को क्षति पहुँचाता है, तीसरे इसके द्वारा घी में बहुत आसानी से मिलावट हो सकती है; इसलिये कम से कम इसको कोई रंग दिया जाना चाहिये। इसके बाद यह सवाल समय समय पर इस देश में उठता रहा और इतने वर्ष बीत जानेके बाद भी आज हम उसी अवस्था में हैं जिस अवस्था में सन् १९२७ में थे।

मैं बनस्पति घी के कारखाने वालों को देशद्रोही नहीं मानता, मैं यह भी नहीं मानता कि वे लोग इस देश के निवासियों की तन्दुस्ती में जान बूझकर कोई हानि पहुँचाना चाहते हैं और मैं उनके लिये धोखा इत्यादि सख्त शब्दों का भी उपयोग नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि वह भी सब हमारे देश के निवासी हैं और यदि हम देश हित का दावा कर सकते हैं तो वह भी उतना ही। जो वैज्ञानिक लोग हैं उनकी राय किसी दूसरे कारण से बनस्पति के पक्ष में है, मैं यह भी नहीं मानता। मैं उनको

[संठ गोविन्द दास]

भी ईमानदार मानता हूँ और मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने अनुसन्धान करके, खोज करके, अपनी सच्ची राय सरकार के सामने और देश के सामने रखी है। परन्तु इसके साथ मैं यह बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ, और बहुत जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ, कि हमारे बनस्पति के कारखानों के मालिकों के देशभक्त रहते हुए भी, वैज्ञानिकों की राय ईमानदारी की राय रहते हुए भी, वस्तुस्थिति में कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ रहा है, और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बहुत संक्षेप में कुछ बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे मित्र श्री ठाकुरदास भागवत ने इस विषय को बहुत विस्तार से हमारे सामने रक्खा है। जितने विस्तार से उन्होंने रक्खा है, उतने ही संक्षेप में मैं रखूंगा, इसलिये कि उनके भाषण में इतनी चीजें थी कि जिसके कारण उनकी मुख्य मुख्य बातों को हम सायद भूल जायें और उन पर हमारा ध्यान न जाय।

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जहां तक इन कारखाने वालों का सम्बन्ध है सबसे पहले मैं उन्हीं के विषय में कुछ बातें कहूंगा। मैंने आपसे कह दिया कि मैं उन्हें देशद्रोही नहीं मानता, परन्तु आज हमारे व्यापारियों में जो अधिक कमाते जानें की प्रवृत्ति चल रही है, और वह केबल जमे हुए तेल के कारखाने वालों में हो ऐसा नहीं, सब व्यापारियों में है, वह अच्छी प्रवृत्ति नहीं है। हमारे बनस्पति के कारखानों ने काफी कमाया है। एक ऐसा समय था जिस समय कारखाने वालों को मनाफे में कारखाने की पूरी रकम एक एक वर्ष में मिल गई, आज उनसे केवल एक बात मांगी जा रही है कि वह इस तेल का जमाना बन्द कर दें। अब आप देखिये और मैं उनसे भी कहता हूँ कि वह देखें कि इससे उनको कितना नुकसान पहुंचता है। मेरे पास इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अंक हैं। इस कारखाने में जो पूंजी लगती है उस पूंजी के दो विभाग किये जा सकते हैं। एक गुनी पूंजी मशीनरी में लगती है और कारखाने को चलाने के लिये उससे तीन गुनी। १०० रु० अगर मशीनरी में लगता है तो ३०० रु० उस कारखाने को चलाने में। मशीनरी में जो पूंजी लगती है उसका केवल दस या बारह प्रतिशत तेल जमाने की मशीन में; यानी अगर १०० रु० मशीनरी में लगा तो १० या १२ रु० उस मशीन में लगते हैं जिस मशीन से यह तेल जमाया जाता है। अर्थात् अगर १०० रु० कारखाने में लगे और ३०० रु० उस कारखाने को चलाने में लगे तो दस या बारह रु० उस मशीन में लगे जो मशीन इस तेल को जमाती है। फिर हम यह भी नहीं कहते कि वह तेल का जमाना बन्द कर दें। जो तेल खाने के काम में नहीं आता और जो औद्योगिक कार्यों में आता है उसको वह जमा सकते हैं।

हम सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि वे खाने में जो तेल काम में आता है और जो खाने के लिये बेजीटैबिल घी के रूप में बिकता है, और वही असली घी में मिलाया भी जाता है, उसको जमाया जाना बन्द कर दें। अब आप सोचिये कि जिन कारखाने वालों ने अपने कारखानों की लागत एक एक साल में वसूल कर ली है और जिन्होंने इन कारखानों से लाखों नहीं करोड़ों रुपये पैदा किया है, उनसे अगर हम यह मांग करें कि वह अपने कारखाने की कुल मशीन का नहीं, बल्कि उसके १० या १२ प्रतिशत का इस्तेमाल खाने के तेलों को जमाने के लिये न करें, तो क्या हम उनसे कोई बड़ी भारी मांग कर रहे हैं? उनको तो स्वयं आगे आना चाहिये और स्वयं आगे आकर कहना चाहिये कि कम से कम घी के रोजगार के लिये और उस रोजगार के लिए जो कि यहां के किसानों का रोजगार है, वे इतना त्याग करने को तैयार हैं। यह कोई बड़ा भारी त्याग नहीं है।

अब हम यह क्यों चाहते हैं यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि तन्दूरती को यह जमाया आ तेल नुकसान करता है या नहीं इस सम्बन्ध में मतभेद हो सकता है और वैज्ञानिकों में मतभेद है। मैंने अभी आपसे कहा कि मैं उन वैज्ञानिकों की भी कद्र करता हूँ, इज्जत करता हूँ, उनकी ईमानदारी में विश्वास

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रखता हूँ कि जो यह कहते हैं कि यह नुकसानदेह नहीं है। पर क्या वे यह कह सकते हैं कि उनके मतानुसार ही सब विशेषज्ञों का मत है? अनेक ऐसे विशेषज्ञ हैं, अनेक ऐसे वैज्ञानिक हैं, जो इसको तन्दुस्ती के लिये हानिकारक मानते हैं। और अगर हम एक प्रकार के वैज्ञानिकों और विशेषज्ञों को ईमानदार समझते हैं और उनके मतों की हम कद्र भी करते हैं, तो जो दूसरे प्रकार के वैज्ञानिक और विशेषज्ञ हैं, और उनकी भी काफ़ी संख्या है, वे बेईमान हैं और वे अपने मतों को डीढ़ नहीं रख रहे हैं, यह उनके लिये भी नहीं कहा जा सकता। मतलब यह हुआ कि चाहे वैज्ञानिकों और विशेषज्ञों का बहुमत एक पक्ष में हो कि वह तेल स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक नहीं है, तो भी कम से कम एक अल्प मत, और उनकी भी काफ़ी बड़ी संख्या है, यह जरूर कहता है कि यह हानिकारक है। मतलब यह कि विशेषज्ञों और वैज्ञानिकों में इस संबंध में मतभेद है और हमको दोनों की राय को इच्छत देनी है। फिर केवल यही कारण नहीं है जिससे हम इस तेल के जमाये जाने का विरोध करते हैं। इस के अन्य कारण भी हैं। सर्व प्रथम इसका जमाया जाना इस लिये बन्द होना चाहिये कि, चाहे इस से तन्दुस्ती को हानि न भी पहुंचती हो, यह वैजेटेबिल कहलाने वाला घी असली घी में मिलाया जा सकता है और यह मिलावट जो चल रही है इससे एक तो वैजेटेबिल घी की जो कीमत नहीं है उस पर वह बिकता है, जो एक प्रकार की बेईमानी की बात है, दूसरे इस मिलावट के व्यापार के कारण हमारे देश का नैतिक अवनतन हो रहा है। हमारे घी बेचने वाले व्यापारी हैं इसी की मिलावट को अधिक करते हैं। पहले यह मिलावट केवल शहरों में ही होती थी, लेकिन अब यह मिलावट देहातों तक पहुंच गई है और देहातों में भी बड़े भारी परिमाण में यह मिलावट होती है। दूसरे इस मिलावट के कारण हमको असली घी मिलना अधिक हो गया है। जहां कहीं वैजेटेबिल घी का प्रचार नहीं था, जैसा कि अभी सजस्वात का दुष्टांत दिया गया, वहां असली घी काफ़ी मात्रा में और स्वस्ता मिलता था और आज भी मिलता है। पर जिन स्थानों में वैजेटेबिल घी का प्रचार है उन स्थानों में हमको असली घी नहीं मिलता। फिर तेल खाने वाले तो तेल खाते हैं, उनसे हमारा कोई झगडा नहीं है। लेकिन जो लोग घी खाना चाहते हैं वह वैजेटेबिल घी को घी समझकर खायें यह तो अनुचित बात है। उनको घी असली रूप में मिलना चाहिये। जिन लोगों को बिना जमाया वैजेटेबिल तेल खाना है उनको वह मिल जाय। अगर वह समझते हैं कि उनके स्वास्थ्य को वह हानिकर नहीं है तो वह मजे से खायें। हम उनकी खरीद या खाने में कोई बाधा नहीं डालना चाहते, पर वह उसे कम से कम घी समझ कर तो न खायें। फिर घी का व्यापार किसानों का व्यापार है। हिन्दुस्तान में ८० प्रतिशत व्यक्ति देहातों में रहते हैं, शहरों की संख्या तो बहुत कम है। हमारे यहां सात लाख गांव हैं। अधिकतर गांव ऐसी जगहों पर हैं जहां सड़कें और आवागमन की सुविधायें नहीं हैं। वहां पर वे लोग गाय पालते हैं। गाय का दूध वह बाजार में ला कर नहीं बेच सकते क्योंकि दूध ऐसी वस्तु नहीं है कि जो बहुत समय तक सुरक्षित रह सके, वह खराब हो जाता है। इस लिए जितना दूध हमारे देहातों में होना है उसका १० या १५ प्रतिशत हमारे शहरों में आकर बिकता है, बाकी दूध का देहातों में घी बनता है। जब से वैजेटेबिल घी का प्रचार हो रहा है और वह देहातों तक पहुंचने लगा है तब से घी का उत्पादन घटता जा रहा है। देहातों में अब छाल तक नहीं मिलती तो हम जो इस का जमाया जाना बन्द करना चाहते हैं वह केवल तन्दुस्ती की बिना पर ही नहीं, यद्यपि वह भी एक कारण है और इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत से विशेषज्ञों की राय भी हमारे पक्ष में है, परन्तु इसके लिये और भी कारण हैं जो कि मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं। संक्षेप में हमारा नैतिक अवनतन हो रहा है, हमको शक घी नहीं मिलता और इससे हमारे देहात के घी बनाने के रोजगार को क्षति पहुंच रही है, क्योंकि देहात का केवल १० या १५ प्रतिशत दूध ही शहरों में आकर बिकता है, शेष का घी बनाया जाता है।

{सैठ गोविन्द दास}

गौ का प्रश्न में ने अनेक बार पहले असेम्बली में और कौंसिल आफ स्टेट में उठाया फिर विधान परिषद् और पार्लियामेंट में भी। गाय के प्रश्न से भी वैजीटेबिल के प्रश्न का घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है।

एक दलील वैजीटेबिल के पक्ष में और दी जाती है कि यदि वैजीटेबिल का जामाया जाना बन्द हो जायगा तो भी हमारे देश में और कई चीजें हैं जो घी में मिलाई जा सकती हैं। खोपरे का तेल उसमें मिलाया जाता है, चरबी उसमें मिलाई जाती है। पर यह कोई दलील नहीं हुई। यह तो ऐसी बात हुई कि अगर दो चीजें मिलाई जा सकती हैं तो एक तीसरी चीज जो मिलाई जा सकती है वह भी क्यों न चलने दी जाय। अगर तीन, चार या पांच चीजें मिलाई जाती हैं तो हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि सबसे अधिक कौन सी चीज मिलाई जाती है? सबसे अधिक अगर घी में कोई चीज मिलाई जाती है तो वैजीटेबिल मिलाया जाता है। अगर हमने वैजीटेबिल की मिलावट को रोक दिया तो हम और चीजों की मिलावट को भी रोक सकेंगे। अभी जब आरोग्य विभाग के अनुदान पर बहस हो रही थी उस समय राज कुमारी अमृत कौर ने कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि मिलावट का जितना मामला है उस सब पर सख्त से सख्त और जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही की जाय। जब गवर्नमेंट इस बात को स्वीकार कर चुकी है कि जहाँ तक मिलावट का प्रश्न है वहाँ तक हर चीज की मिलावट को गवर्नमेंट रोकने का श्रयत्न करेगी तो वह घी से ही आरम्भ क्यों न करे?

इस खाने वाले घी का जामाया जाना रोकने के बाद मेरा यह विश्वास है कि औद्योगिक कार्यों के लिये जिस जमाये हुए तेल का उपयोग होता है, वह काफी परिमाण में रह जाता है। इसके लिये वे तेल को जमायेंगे। खाने के लिए बिना जामाया तेल बेचेंगे। इस प्रकार कारखाने वालों को कोई बड़ी भारी हानि नहीं उठानी पड़ेगी।

महात्मा गांधी जी की राय को यहां पर पढ़ा गया तथा और भी हमारे अनेक नेताओं की इस सम्बन्ध में जो राय हैं, वह बताई गईं। पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने भी इसके बारे में कहा था। गांधी जी की राय तो यहां पढ़ी गई है, मैं उसको फिर से नहीं पढ़ूंगा पर मालवीय जी ने जो कहा था वह मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"It is a horrible obnoxious thing. The life span of the masses is being cut short by the increasing use of vegetable ghee on the one hand and the slaughter of cows on the other."

मालवीय जी का स्थान इस देश में गांधी जी के समान ही पूज्य था। फिर कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने भी इसके बारे में यह कहा था :

"The colouring of Vanaspati products should be undertaken immediately regardless of fears of decolourisation."

कांग्रेस कार्य कारिणी ने यह बात स्पष्ट कर दी कि अगर रंग उसमें स्थायी तौर पर नहीं बैठा और निकल भी जाता है, तो कम से कम उसको रंग तो दिया ही जाना चाहिये। यहां रंग देने के सम्बन्ध में भी कई रायें हैं। कुछ वैज्ञानिकों की यह राय है कि रंग स्वास्थ्य को क्षति पहुंचायेगा पर ऐसे वैज्ञानिक बहुत कम हैं। कुछ वैज्ञानिक कहते हैं कि अगर रंग दे भी दिया गया, तो वह ठहरेगा नहीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कांग्रेस की कार्यकारिणी यह कहती है कि इस बात की परवाह न की जाय कि उसमें रंग ठहरता है या नहीं, एक बार रंग दे दिया जाय, तो फिर ऐसा करने में क्या आपत्ति है? मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर एक बार रंग दे दिया गया और वह रंग अगर नहीं भी ठहरा तो रंग देने के बाद धीरे धीरे ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जायेगा कि वह रंग ऐसा हो जो स्थायी हो और ठहर सके। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है

कि सन् १९२४ में पहला वैजीटेबिल का कारखाना स्थापित हुआ, १९२७ में यह प्रश्न उठाया गया और १९२७ से १९५० आज है, २३ वर्ष तक हमने एक भी क्रम इस ओर आगे नहीं बढ़ाया, हम वहीं के वहीं हैं और वैजीटेबिल का प्रचार दिन पर दिन बढ़ता गया और वैजीटेबिल के कारखानों में काफी वृद्धि हुई। तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह समय अब आगया है, जब हमारी सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिये। इस विषय में लोकमत क्या है, वह मैं आपके सामने कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता, क्योंकि जनता इस के बारे में एकमत है। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार यह समझती है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जनता में कोई मतभेद है, तो क्यों न इस विषय पर रेफरेंडम (Referendum) ले लिया जाय। जनता का मत जानने का सबसे बड़ा उपाय यही है। मैं तो सदा से कहता रहा हूँ कि ऐसे विषयों पर, मसलन् हिन्दी के प्रश्न पर, गौवध के प्रश्न पर और बनस्पति के प्रश्न पर जनता का मत ले लिया जाय। हम बालिया मताधिकार के आचार पर चुनाव करने जा रहे हैं, मत दाताओं की सूची बन रही है, जनता का मत लेने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं पड़ेगी जो लोग वैजीटेबिल घी के पक्षपाती हैं, वह जनता के सामने अपना मत रखेंगे और हम अपना मत रखेंगे और तब सरकार को मालूम हो जायेगा कि जनता क्या चाहती है। यदि हम सच्ची डेमोक्रेसी (Democracy), सच्चे प्रजातंत्र की बात कहते हैं, तो हमें इस प्रकार के विषयों पर कि इस देश की भाषा क्या हो, इस देश का नाम क्या हो, इस देश में गौवध हो या नहीं, इस देश में बनस्पति घी जमाया जाय, उसको रंग दिया जाय या नहीं, यह सारी चीजें हमें अपनी जनता की इच्छानुसार करनी चाहिये। अगर हम जनता की इच्छा की सदा अवहेलना करते रहें, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत दिन तक इस प्रकार का काम नहीं चलेगा। हमको इन सब विषयों पर स्वयं विचार करना होगा, और जनता के क्या विचार हैं उन पर गौर करना होगा। किसी भी प्रजातंत्र राज्य में जनता की ही राय से काम चलना चाहिये।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : प्रजातंत्र है कहा ?

शेठ गोबिन्द दास : प्रजातंत्र यहां है, मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। पंडित जवाहरलाल और सरदार पटेल के पीछे जनता का भारी बहुमत है। मैं इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि इस देश में प्रजातंत्र नहीं है। जनता इन नेताओं के पीछे है, परन्तु कुछ ऐसे विषय अवश्य हैं जिन विषयों पर पंडित जी से, सरदार साहब से हम लोगों का मतभेद रहा है, आज भी है और सम्भव है कि आगे भी रहेगा। हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसे विषयों पर जनता की राय जान लेनी चाहिये कि जनता क्या चाहती है, वह हमारे पक्ष में है या हमारे विरुद्ध।

मैं किसी के लिये किसी सल्लत शब्द का उपयोग नहीं करना चाहता। मैं वैजीटेबिल घी के कारखानों के मालिकों से फिर कहना चाहता हूँ और उनसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने काफी रुपया कमा लिया है तेल का जमाया जाना बन्द होने पर भी उनके कारखाने बन्द होने वाले नहीं हैं। अगर इस वैजीटेबिल तेल को रंग दिया जा सके तो भले ही इसको जमाया जाय, कमसे कम मुझे उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन अगर रंग न दिया जा सके, तो उसका जमाया जाना जरूर बन्द होना चाहिये। ऐसा हो जाने से देश के स्वास्थ्य में वृद्धि होगी, कृषि और गौधन में वृद्धि होगी, हमारे घी और दूध के व्यापार में उन्नति होगी, और जनता को संतोष होगा। अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस सम्बन्ध देश का आधुनिक इतिहास लिखा जायगा, उस समय किन किन ने क्या क्या किया है इस पर भी विचार होगा। मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय कृषि मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह इतिहास बनाने का समय है और

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उन्हें सोचना चाहिये कि क्या वे जो कुछ अब तक वर्षों से होना आया है, वही करने जा रहे हैं या और कुछ ? यह विषय अत्यन्त महत्व का विषय है, जनता इस बारे में एकमत है, इसलिये सरकार को इस दिशा में कुछ न कुछ अवश्य करना होगा, चुपचाप इस तरह से बैठे रहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर यह कारखाने इसी तरह से चलते रहे और पहले की तरह काम करते रहे, तो आज जितना तृकसान उनको मेरा सुझाव मंजूर करने से होने वाला है,। उससे कहीं अधिक हो सकता है। ऐसा समय भी आ सकता है कि जब इनके सारे कारखाने बरबाद हो जायें।

(English translation of the above speech)

Seth Govind Das (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have been interested in this subject for the last 27 years, that is, ever since I came over here, I have adopted this as one of my favourite subjects. So far as I remember, the first factory was established here in 1924. It was during that year that the *ghee* industry suffered a set-back and when *vanaspati* first began to be used for the adulteration of pure *ghee*, late Lala Ramsaran Das was the first to raise this question in the Council of State in 1927. I too was a Member of the Council of State in 1927. Lala Ramsaran Das had expressed this view that firstly, it was injurious to health; secondly, it affected the *Ghee* Industry; and thirdly, it can be easily mixed with pure *ghee* and, therefore, it should be coloured. After this, this question had been raised in this country from time to time and even after the expiry of so many years, we find ourselves almost in the same condition today as we were in 1927.

I do not regard the owners of *vanaspati* factories as "traitors". Neither do I admit this that they intentionally want to injure the health of the people in this country, nor do I want to use harsh words like "fraud" etc. for them, because I feel that they too are the inhabitants of our country and if we can assert for the good of the country, they can also do so with equal force. I do not also admit that the opinion held by the scientists in favour of *vanaspati* is motivated by some other reasons. I consider them also as "honest" and admit that they have placed their sincere opinion before the Government and the country after conducting the research. But along with this, I should like to say one thing and that too with all the emphasis at my command that notwithstanding the fact that the owners of the *vanaspati* factories are patriotic and the scientists have expressed an honest opinion, no change has been caused in the state of affairs and in this connection I should like to submit few things briefly. My hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has dealt with this matter very extensively. I shall be as brief as he has been exhaustive because his speech contained so many things that we might perhaps forget many of the important points referred to therein and which might also escape our attention. First of all, I should like to say a few things with regard to these factory owners. I have told you that I do not consider them as 'traitors' but the present-day tendency prevalent amongst our businessmen to amass more and more money is not only confined to those running the hydrogenated oil factories but to the entire merchant community. That is not a good tendency. The businessmen trading in the *vanaspati* industry have earned a lot of money. There was a time when they were able to make good the entire capital invested by them in their factory in a year's profit and they cannot deny this. Only one thing is being demanded from them today that they should stop the manufacture of this hydrogenated oil. Now you may see and I would ask them also to see how much loss they have to suffer on this account. I have got certain figures with me in this connection. The capital invested in such a factory can be split up in two parts; you may assume that one third of the capital was spent over machinery; if the sum of Rs. 100 were spent under that head, the amount involved in the installation of machinery for the working of this factory would be three times that sum. Assuming that Rs. 100 were

spent on machinery, Rs. 300 would be required to start that factory and out of the cost involved in the purchase of machinery if Rs. 100 were spent on the machinery used for the production of hydrogenated oil, it would then cost Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 3 P.M. only. In other words, if Rs. 100 were spent over the factory and Rs. 300 in running that factory, the machinery that is used for the manufacture of this hydrogenated oil would cost Rs. 10 or 12 only. I do not also say that they should stop the manufacture of this hydrogenated oil. They can hydrogenate that oil which is not used for edible purposes but for industrial works. We only want this thing that they should stop the manufacture of that hydrogenated oil which is sold in the shape of vegetable *ghee* and is also used for the adulteration of pure *ghee*. Now you may just imagine that if we demand from those factory-owners who have got back their capital invested in the industry in a year's profits and who have earned not only lakhs but crores of rupees from these factories that they should desist from using not the entire machinery installed in their factories but only 10 or 12 per cent. thereof intended for the manufacture of hydrogenated oil, are we making an unreasonable demand from them? I would exhort them to come forward of their own accord and they should voluntarily say that they are at least prepared to forego so much for the sake of *ghee* industry which is the main industry of the peasants in this country. This would not be a very huge sacrifice. Now, I would like to tell you why do we want this? Firstly, there can be difference over this whether or not this hydrogenated oil produces baneful effects on physical health and there is a difference of opinion among the scientists. I just told you that I respect those scientists and trust their honesty who say that this is not injurious to health. But can they say that all the experts agree with their findings? There is a large number of such experts—there are many such scientists—who consider this as harmful to health. And if we consider one class of scientists and experts as honest and respect their opinions, it cannot be said with regard to the other class who hold contrary views and who are in sufficient number that they are dishonest and are not properly forming their opinion. It follows from this that though a majority of the opinion expressed by the scientists and experts may support one side in this that oil is not harmful to health, but even then at least a minority group, who are in a sufficient number, unequivocally hold the opinion that this is harmful. What I mean to say is that there is a difference of opinion amongst the experts and scientists in this connection and we have to respect the views expressed by both of them. Moreover, this is not the only reason why we oppose the hydrogenation of this oil. There are many reasons for this. The first and the foremost reason which necessitates that this process of hydrogenation should be stopped whether it is injurious to health or not is that this so-called *vegetable ghee* can be mixed with "pure" *ghee* and this adulteration which is being done has resulted in the vegetable *ghee* being sold at a far higher price and it is some sort of dishonesty, and secondly this adulteration business has brought the moral degradation of our country. Those of our businessmen who trade in *ghee*, adulterate this in large quantities. Previously this adulteration was confined to cities alone, but now this has reached the villages also and it is made there in a very huge quantity. Secondly, on account of this adulteration we are finding it difficult to get pure *ghee*. Wherever the propaganda for vegetable *ghee* had not been made, just as the instance of Rajasthan has been quoted, pure *ghee* used to be available there in adequate quantity and at cheap rates and even today it is available there. But we cannot get pure *ghee* at places where vegetable *ghee* has been popularized. Further, those who take oil may do so; we have got no quarrel with them. But it is quite improper that those persons who want to take *ghee* should take vegetable *ghee* as *ghee*. They should get *ghee* in pure form. Those persons who want to take un-hydrogenated vegetable oil, they must get this. If they think that it is not detrimental to their health, they are at liberty to use this. We do not want to put any obstruction in the way of their purchasing or taking it. After all the *ghee* trade is mainly handled by the peasants. 80 per cent. of the people in India live in villages. The number in the cities is comparatively very small. There are 7½ lakhs of villages here. Most of the villages are situated at such remote places

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where no transport facilities are even available. There those people breed the cows. They cannot bring the cows' milk for sale in the market because milk is not a commodity which can be preserved for a long time. It gets spoiled. Therefore 10 or 15 per cent. of the entire quantity of the milk that is produced in our village is brought to the cities for sale and the remainder is utilized there for the manufacture of *ghee*. Ever since propaganda in respect of *vegetable ghee* has been carried on and it has reached the rural areas, there has been a gradual reduction in the production of *ghee* here. Even *lassi* is not at present available in the villages. So, we do not want to stop the hydrogenation of this oil on the grounds of health alone, although it is also one of the reasons and many of the experts have even expressed their opinion in our favour; but there are other reasons for this which I have placed before you. In short, we are being morally degraded on this account and we are unable to get pure *ghee* and consequently our cottage industry of *ghee* has suffered a serious set-back, because only 10 or 15 per cent. of the milk produced in the villages is sold in the cities and the remainder is utilized for the production of *ghee*.

I have many times raised the question of "cow" first in the Assembly and the Council of State, and later in the Constituent Assembly and in Parliament. The question of cow is very closely linked with that of vegetable *ghee*.

Another argument advanced in favour of *vanaspati* is that if hydrogenation of vegetable *ghee* is prohibited, there are many other things in our country which can be used to adulterate *ghee*. Copra oil can be mixed with it—animal fat can be mixed with it. But this is no argument. It amounts to this that if there are two things that can be mixed, why not let a third thing also continue which can be mixed. If there are three, four or even five things that are mixed, we must see which of these is mixed in largest quantity. If anything, it is vegetable *ghee* that is mixed with *ghee* in the largest quantity. If we are able to check mixing of vegetable *ghee*, we shall also be able to check adulteration of other commodities. Recently when Demands for Grant in respect of Ministry of Health were being discussed, the Hon. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur had stated that Government were thinking of dealing with cases of adulteration most sternly and immediately. When Government have accepted that so far as the question of adulteration is concerned they shall do their utmost to prevent it in case of every commodity why should they not begin with *ghee*? I believe that after prohibiting the hydrogenation of this *ghee* meant for eating the hydrogenated oil which is used for industrial purposes would be left in sufficient quantity. They shall hydrogenate oil for this purpose, and sell unhydrogenated oil for eating purposes. In this manner the factory-owners shall not have to sustain any appreciable loss.

The opinion of Mahatma Gandhi was read out in this House and the views of many of our other leaders were also quoted. The late Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya too had expressed his opinion in this respect. The opinion of Mahatma Gandhi has already been quoted here and I shall not repeat it. But I should like to read out what Malviyaji had stated:

"It is a horrible and obnoxious thing. The life span of the masses is being cut short by the increasing use of vegetable *ghee* on the one hand and the slaughter of cows on the other."

Malviyaji was revered in this country just like Mahatma Gandhi. Moreover, the Congress Working Committee had also referred to this in the following words:

"The colouring of *Vanaspati* products should be undertaken immediately regardless of fears of decolourisation."

The Congress Working Committee made it clear that if it cannot be permanently coloured and even if the colour is likely to fade away, the colouring of *vanaspati* should at least be undertaken. There are divergent opinions expressed here in regard to colourisation also. Certain scientists have expressed the opinion that the process of colouring is harmful to health, but such scientists are very few in number. Some scientists hold the view that even if it is coloured, it will not last. I would

like to say that when this is the considered opinion of the Congress Working Committee that the colouring of *vanaspatis* must be undertaken regardless of fears of decolourisation, then what is the difficulty in doing so? I am confident that if it is once decided to colour and if that colour does not stand, efforts shall be made afterwards to find out a colouring medium which may have permanent effect. Just as I have stated above, the first vegetable *ghee* factory was established during the year 1924. This question was mooted out in the year 1927 and today it is 1950, *viz.*, a period of 23 years has elapsed and we have not moved even a step forward in this direction. We stand where we were and the propaganda of vegetable *ghee* went on increasing day by day and the number of vegetable factories has also increased. So, I would like to tell you that that time has now come when our Government should do something in this respect. What is the consensus of the opinion among the public on this point? I do not consider it necessary to place this before you, because I know there is a unanimity of opinion on this issue. I would even go to the extent of saying that even if the Government thinks that there is any divergence in opinion among the people on this question, why not hold a referendum on this issue? This is the most appropriate method of ascertaining the public opinion. I have all along been urging that referendum should be held on such subjects *viz.*, the problem of Hindi, the question of cow-slaughter and the manufacture of *vanaspatis ghee*. We are going to hold elections on the basis of adult franchise. The voters' lists are under preparation and there will not be any difficulty in obtaining the public opinion. Those people who are the protagonists of vegetable *ghee* shall place their views before the public and we shall express ours and then the Government shall know what are the wishes of the public! If we talk of true democracy, true democratic republic, we should try to tackle all such problems in conformity with the wishes of our people, *viz.*, what should be the language of this country; what should be the name of this country; whether or not cow slaughter should be banned in this country, whether hydrogenated *ghee* should be manufactured in this country; and whether or not it should be coloured. If we go on ignoring the wishes of the people in this manner, I should like to say that this thing cannot be carried on for long. We shall have ourselves to consider all these questions and also see what are the views of the public. In any democratic Government the wishes of the people must prevail.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar): Where is 'Democracy'

Seth Govind Das : Here is 'Democracy'—I admit this. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel enjoy the over-whelming support of the people and I am not prepared to admit this that there is no democracy in this country. The masses are at the back of these leaders. But there are certainly some such issues over which we people have been differing from Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel. Even today this difference exists and it is possible that it shall continue to exist in the future also. We want that public opinion should be obtained on such issues with a view to ascertain what are their wishes and whether they are with us or against us.

I do not want to use any harsh word for anybody. I would once again tell the owners of the vegetable *ghee* factories and also appeal to them that they have earned huge profits and their factories will not cease to work even after the manufacture of hydrogenated oil is prohibited. If this vegetable oil can be coloured, I shall not have the least objection even if it may then be hydrogenated. But if it cannot be coloured, its hydrogenation should certainly be banned. If this is done, it would surely prove conducive to the health of the Nation and add to the agricultural and cattle (cow) wealth of the country and serve as an incentive to the development of our trade in *ghee* and milk and, lastly, satisfy the public. In the end, I should like to say that when the modern history of the country is written, it would also be considered what contribution was made by various individuals. Through you, Sir, I should like to tell the hon. Minister of Agriculture that this is time for making history and he should ponder whether he is going to do the same thing as has been done for years past or anything else. This is a matter of vital

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importance. The public opinion is unanimous over this matter. The Government should, therefore, do something in this direction. The present policy of sitting over will not do any good. If these factories are allowed to continue to run in this manner and work as they did in the past, ultimately they have to undergo more loss than that they shall have to sustain at present by acting upon my suggestions. Such time can also come when all of these factories may be ruined.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh) : This question has been periodically receiving the attention of the public and the legislatures. I have heard with respect the arguments advanced by my hon. friends Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and Seth Govind Das. I would straightaway say, that it is wrong to call this product vegetable *ghee*. In law it has been declared that this product should not be termed as *ghee*. There are Provincial Acts and there is a Central Act that anybody calling this product *ghee* will be committing a penal offence.

Three reasons are mentioned for banning *Vanaspatti*. First is that it is injurious. Secondly, it is stated that it has killed the *ghee* industry and thirdly that if *Vanaspatti* oil is going to be continued, it should not be hydrogenated.

Now, I remember that as early as 1923 the first consignment of *Vanaspatti*—Vegetable *ghee* as it was known then—was imported from Germany and that consignment came into Bombay; there was a lot of agitation after the arrival of two or three consignments, that this is produced from animal fat in Germany. Despite this consignments after consignments came to India because the cost was very much lower than that of *ghee* which was very cheap at that time, *viz.*, nearly Rs. 1/8/- per seer. This naturally roused the feelings of the Hindu community that the production of animals slaughtered in foreign countries is brought into India. So the agitation took an intense shape and advertisements and statements appeared in the newspapers from interested parties. Eventually the Government of India intervened and it was proved that it was neither fat nor animal slaughtered from which this product was manufactured. It was declared that it was produced from a kind of vegetable. That matter was left there and it was taken with satisfaction in the country that it had nothing to do with animal fat, but was only a kind of vegetable oil. I can vouchsafe for that statement because those who did not believe in it placed orders and one of the orders by a well-known firm in Karachi was placed through my firm dealing then in import and export business. Then the industrialists in India thought that it was a good business and they established industries here and to-day this is one of the big industries that is flourishing giving 2 crores of rupees as income-tax, one crore as excise and nearly to that extent as sales tax and other taxes. I do not want to go into that. If the health is affected by this product, even if the Government is benefited to the extent of four crores I would oppose it but I am convinced—because I was considering this problem for years as to whether it is really injurious—that this is not injurious. This matter has always been on the anvil in India and after having disproved the idea that this contains fat, the agitation was continued that if this was hydrogenated it is injurious. In recent years we have been hearing statements and experts' analysis that have been placed before this country. Seven years ago an experiment was made on a rat and one expert said that it died and other experts said that this vegetable product was injurious to the health.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar : The rat became blind.

Shri Sidhva : I will come to that later. Now, there are certain experts who say it is injurious and I do not dispute them. If there is a sharp difference of opinion between the experts of Government and other scientists, whose statement should be accepted? I have before me the decision of the scientists of India who have recently stated:

“The Committee deprecate the spread of unjustified prejudice regarding edible hydrogenated oils among the people. The Committee consider that such prejudices were doing a

great deal of harm. It is, therefore, recommended that the reports on the Scientists investigations carried out under the auspices of the Council be given proper publicity."

This is the latest analysis that has been presented by the experts. Coming to this I would like to quote another opinion dated the 24th November, 1949 from the proceedings of the Fifth Meeting of the Vanaspati Research Planning Committee of the Technical Panel of the Ministry of Food. There are 22 scientists in this list who have given opinions and although long, for the benefit of the House, I would like to read the names and their designations just to satisfy that it is the opinion of persons who are well known. On whose opinion should the *janata* or people rely? The *janata* to-day state that they can not get *ghee*. Who would say that *ghee* is not good? It is the best food but wherefrom the masses will get it? I have not taken *ghee* for the last 29 years although I am anxious to eat. I know it is not possible for my family as it will cost me Rs. 200/- at Rs. 6 per seer. We do not dispute the nutritive value of *ghee*. There is no question of comparison. I can cite illustrations to show that all oils are adulterated. Vanaspati is a kind of oil by vanaspati but unadulterated which is better than adulterated ones. I want to ask Members how many of them eat unadulterated *ghee*. Once I wanted to make an experiment to have *ghee* manufactured from butter, and I may state that my wife was deceived as the butter was adulterated. A situation has come when it is necessary for the better health of the people to eat unadulterated vegetable oil than all kinds of adulterated products.

I will give the names of the experts in this Committee:

- (1) Dr. B. G. Guha, (*Chairman*)—Professor of Applied Chemistry, University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta.
- (2) Col. Lakshmanan, Director of All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
- (3) Dr. G. Sankaram, Professor of Biochemistry and Nutrition, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
- (4) Dr. K. Rajagopal, Associate Professor of Biochemistry and Nutrition, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
- (5) Dr. V. N. Patwardan, Director Nutrition Research Laboratories, Indian Research Fund Association, Coonoor.
- (6) Dr. V. N. Subramaniam, Planning Officer, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
- (7) N. D. Kahe, Officer in charge, Animal Nutrition Section, Indian Veterinary Institute, Izzatnagar.
- (8) K. V. Basu, Dairy Chemist, Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.
- (9) Mr. M. V. Radhakrishna Rao, Assistant Director, Nutrition Officer, Government of Bombay.
- (10) Dr. M. Damodaran, Assistant Director....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : Sir, is it necessary to read out all the names? Their opinions can be seen for what they are worth.

Shri Sidhva : The other Members quoted Mahatma Gandhi and many others and I have a right to quote also. I will give a quotation from Gandhiji as well.

Mr. Speaker : All that the hon. Member wants to prove is that these are eminent scientists and people who have to do something with food. It is enough if he gives only a few names in illustration instead of going through all the 22 names. All the names need not be read.

Shri Sidhva : I am content with the names I have read. But what was the resolution of that committee ?

Mr. Speaker : Let us have only the operative part of that resolution and the whole of it need not be gone through.

Shri Sidhva : This is the operative part :

"In comparative feeding experiments carried out, at four different centres on rats for three generations with raw groundnut oil, refined groundnut oil and *vanaspathi*...."

Mr. Speaker : I would not like to interfere with the hon. Member but my impression about this resolution, if I remember aright is that at the end they have advocated that further experiments are necessary. Is that so?

Shri Jairamdas Doulastam : The further study is about the comparative nutritive value of the different fats employed—liquid oil, hydrogenated oil and *ghee*.

Shri Sidhva : I am reading from the document which I have

Mr. Speaker : Instead of going through the whole of it, the hon. Member may read the last part of it, where they have given their conclusions.

Shri Sidhva : I am reading the resolution which is only six lines.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member has perfect right to read out the portion which he wants : I do not want to come in his way.

Shri Sidhva : The resolution reads :

"In comparative feeding experiments carried out, at four different centres on rats for three generations with raw groundnut oil, refined groundnut oil and *vanaspathi* of melting points 37°C and 41°C the results indicate that there is no deleterious effect produced by *Vanaspathi* as compared with the raw or refined oil."

"Human feeding trials carried out at four different centres also indicate that *Vanaspathi* of melting point 37°C has no harmful effect as compared with raw groundnut oil."

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh) : The sting is in the tail.

Shri Sidhva : The sting may be there. I only wanted to give their opinions. Other experts or scientists have also their right to express their opinions besides the Government. The experts' opinions against others' opinions have not been quoted by my friends. They have not quoted opinions beyond those of Gandhiji and Malaviyaji and some others.

I know sentiment counts a great deal in a man's life. In this matter sentiment plays a predominant part. I do not dispute that. What became of the salt tax? It used to bring Rs. 10 crores and yet we have abolished it on account of a great and good sentiment. That was perfectly justified. If my friend were to say that it is a matter of sentiment in this case too and that they would not like to have *vanaspathi* I would have no quarrel with him. Gandhiji fought for an ideal: he felt that no one had a right to collect a tax on salt or impose a duty on salt which is produced from sea water. He felt that no body had a right to tax sea water. While he asked the Government to lose a big revenue of Rs. 10 crores he felt that he was doing a great justice to the *janata*. I want to know from my friends who are quoting Gandhiji to say when Gandhiji did not like *vanaspathi*. I want to know what alternative they have to give to the *janata* in place of *ghee*. Where is the *ghee* and who wants to kill the *ghee* industry? We want the industry to flourish but who is prepared to supply *ghee* at a reasonable price? That is the difficulty. That is the crucial point. The Government have to take into consideration the capacity of the people as a whole. They cannot go merely on sentiments and prejudices. Government therefore have to proceed on the consideration as to what would be really for the good of the greater number of people of this country. I do not know what view Government holds. When their experts have stated that *vanaspathi* is not injurious to health Government cannot hold any view other than that and

they cannot stop at one stroke the production of *vanaspoti*. Nobody prevents the production of *ghee* but to say that *vanaspoti* has harmed the *ghee* industry I am not prepared to accept. That is the point to be borne in mind. It has not been proved that by the consumption of this vegetable product there have been any deaths and if so to what extent. Or has there been any illness due to it? The other side has not quoted a single case of death due to the use of *vanaspoti*. I want to know whether there has been any kind of disease either, because great stress has been laid on the health of the people. Nobody would support any kind of injurious product being supplied to the people which will deteriorate their health. I would be the last person to do that. I want some statistics to show how many people have suffered any kind of illness. Nothing is before me beyond the statements made that the *ghee* industry has suffered. That may be. I do not dispute it. There are other reasons for blaming *vanaspoti*. It is the adulteration of the so-called *ghee* that is taking place. That is the principal thing to be borne in mind.

This question was simultaneously being discussed by the Bombay Legislative Assembly when Panjit Bhargava moved his Bill on the previous occasion. I would like to give you the Minister's reply to the mover of the Bill. Dr. Gilder was the Minister in charge. As every one knows he was one of the best and most eminent physicians before he accepted a Ministership and he was earning Rs. 15,000 per month....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : Have you seen his accounts ?

Shri Sidhva : I can claim to say that emphatically and in fact it was more than Rs. 15,000. Rather than ask me to say if I have seen his accounts the hon. Member should know that many eminent persons knew it.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Shri Raj Bahadur (Rajasthan) : Sir, on a point of order, would it be germane to the discussion for any member to impress upon us the relevancy of the opinion of a certain gentleman, because his income was Rs. 15,000 ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Income is one of the facts that will count !

Shri Sidhva : After narrating the technical points, he is reported to have said—I would quote only the relevant portions, I would not quote the whole thing—

"The only diet given to the experimental animals was a poor Bengali diet, consisting of 70 per cent. polished rice and also *vanaspoti*. Now the same experiments have been repeated in Bombay and elsewhere, and prove that deficiency in the basal diet caused blindness in the rats—it was not *vanaspoti* that caused it."

"He emphasised that, nutritionally speaking, there was no difference between vegetable fats and animal fats and he made it clear for the benefit of the opponents of *vanaspoti* that the melting point of *vanaspoti* was fixed at 37°C, i.e., body temperature, with 2° margin allowed."

"Coming to the general question of the harmlessness or otherwise of *vanaspoti*, he referred once more to the function of fats and said that, if anything, hydrogenation adds to the caloric value of oil.

He touched on the widespread use of *vanaspoti* or hydrogenated oils and informed the House that Holland consumes 40,000 tons of it per year, and Denmark 49,000 tons."

Well, we may not be concerned much about Holland consuming it because people may die there, according to my friends. He says that *ghee* is in short supply in India and there is no hope of making good this shortage in the near future. Oil must, therefore, be consumed and some may prefer to consume it in the hardened form. He does not deprecate the use of *ghee*. I do not say that anybody would prefer oil for *ghee*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Does he say there is any difference between Bengal rats and Bombay rats ?

Shri Sidhva : I do not think he has mentioned that in particular. It is stated therein, as my friend has stated, that he has no objection if it is not hydrogenated but is sold as oil. That is a matter of opinion. Some people prefer an odoured kind of oil, some would like to take the crude kind of oil. It is a matter of taste. Dr. Gilder says that oil must be consumed—some may prefer to consume it in the hardened form, and he says there is nothing wrong in it.

It is further stated—

“He explained the manufacturing process briefly, and stressed on the catalytic nature of nickel. Besides nickel is one of the trace-elements required by the human body.”

I and my family have been using this for twenty, seven years and we are as strong as anybody else. Similarly, Dr. Gilder said:

“His own family had used *vanaspati* for a number of years, and they were all quite healthy.”

Shri Tyagi (Uttar Pradesh) : They are all one generation.

Shri Sidhva : How many generations have you been eating it ? I want to know. Do not talk of the future. Only the Almighty will decide the future, not you. The point is this. The process has been in existence now for nearly three decades and Mr. Tyagi can point out to me how many deaths have taken place and how many people have fallen ill.

An Hon. Member : Many.

Shri Sidhva : No use saying, ‘Many’.

Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma (Uttar Pradesh) : For how many years had my friend been taking vegetable oil before he took to spectacles ?

Shri Sidhva : I have been eating it for twenty-nine years. And do you find anything wrong with my health ?

Shri Karunakara Menon (Madras) : How many pounds of mutton and other articles do you eat ?

Shri Sidhva : Yes, I do eat mutton and fish. That is not the question. Most of our people eat vegetarian food. How many among the *janata* eat mutton or fish ?

Then, Dr. Gilder goes on to say: “The opponents of *vanaspati* had quoted Gandhiji as well as Lord Linlithgow. What the latter had said was that adulteration of *ghee* must stop—not that *vanaspati* must stop.” He says, “Not that *vanaspati* must stop.” Adulteration is the principal factor and the fact that *Vanaspati* is utilised for purposes of adulteration of *ghee* is a different matter. But why do you deprecate a good kind of oil? If somebody is using it for adulteration purposes, punish him. There is the law; if that law cannot be utilised for punishing him, make the law more stringent. But if a large number of people use this *vanaspati*, why stop them from using it? That is my contention. I have no argument and no dispute with those who say that *ghee* should be eaten.

Then, he went on to say: “that *ghee* was adulterated long before the advent of *vanaspati*.”

Seth Govind Das : The adulteration of *ghee* has increased since *vanaspati* was invented. Before that also there was adulteration, but not to that extent.

Shri Sidhva : Dr. Gilder says : “But the fact remains that not only *ghee* but also oil and *vanaspati* were being adulterated”.

If adulteration is the principal thing, why do you blame *Vanaspati* which is itself adulterated?

An Hon. Member : What about milk ?

Shri Sidhva : Milk is not the subject of discussion. But milk is also adulterated, but that is not the question. Then it is said: "He referred to the recent widespread adulteration of mustard oil in U.P. and Bengal." He said it was doing the greatest harm to the health of the people but there was not that kind of agitation in the country against this adulteration of mustard oil by that class of people as it exists in the case of *vanaspati*.

Shri Goenka (Madras) : But two wrongs do not make one right ?

Shri Sidhva : I do not say that, but I have come to the conclusion that *vanaspati* is harmless and it is the only product for the poor people, for the *janata*. They cannot afford to pay the price of *ghee*. The countryside people used to manufacture *ghee*, but today the position is such that they cannot manufacture it—not because the vegetable product is there but because the economy has been so much upset that there is no alternative for them but to take to this kind of a product.

Seth Govind Das : How many poor people have lost their milk trade on account of *vanaspati*? Have you got any idea of that ?

Shri Sidhva : I have yet to know whether the poor people have lost their trade on account of *vanaspati*. My friend Seth Govind Das will tell me and I shall be prepared to correct myself. But merely to argue with my statement is no good. He asks, "How many people have lost their trade?" Well, milk is adulterated. In Bombay milk is sold at Rs. 1/8/- a seer, still it is not pure. Government have tried to stop....

Shri Sondhi (Punjab) : Ban milk also.

Shri Sidhva : So my point is : where are we leading to ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : Ban milk.

Shri Sidhva : While we have all sympathy for the production and sale of *ghee*, you must also look to the other side. Whether this industry may flourish or may not flourish is not my concern.

Seth Govind Das : We do not want to ruin the industry at all. That is not our object.

Shri Sidhva : I am looking at it from the consumers' point of view, and if thereby the industry is going to benefit I welcome it. I go to that length straightaway. I am not saying that the industry should be ruined. Had not there been this kind of mixing of oil, the so-called question of deterioration in the health of the people would not have arisen. But this mixture is going on everywhere. Adulteration in edible oils is very much. Therefore, I have found that only *vanaspati* which is really unadulterated can be taken without any kind of harm being caused to the health.

Shri Goenka : What about the effect of it on the third generation ?

Shri Sidhva : I do not know from where my friend Mr. Goenka comes.

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : You are three generations all right.

Shri Sondhi : And the effect is there. He has been taking *vanaspati* for the last thirty years and there has been no effect. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I suppose the House is not interested in hearing about the third generation.

Shri Kamath : I have seen them. They are quite fit.

Shri Goenka : Are the eyes of the third generation quite good ?

Shri Kamath : I have seen their eyes. They are very good.

Shri Sidhva : Well, we are talking of preservation of cattle, particularly of the cow, for which we have the highest respect. What has Mahatma Gandhi written about the protection of the cow? What has he recommended to be done by orthodox Hindus? With all humility, I submit that he has stated that those who revere the cow should look after it. At present people let their cows astray on the roadside and allow them to eat refuse. Mahatma Gandhi wanted the cows to be fed properly. You do not want to feed them and you show great respect to them. He has also stated so many other things about the cow, which have not been referred to by my hon. friend. He has laid great stress on how indifferent and careless we are in bringing up the cow, which is really an animal that feeds the body and soul and keeps up the health of the human being. We never come forward with that part of the thing and we go about asking banning *vanaspati*, saying that *vanaspati* is injurious to health. My contention is this. Having obtained the opinion of the Government scientist, the opinion of the expert, that *vanaspati* is harmless, why do you want to kill the *vanaspati* industry? I am sorry that however much I would like the *ghee* industry to prosper—and I have the greatest respect and anxiety for it to prosper—I cannot support this Bill. I have moved an amendment for its circulation for opinion. But let me tell you that I am not for it. I suggested it only as the lesser of the two evils. If the House wants it, that is the only course. But you cannot go by referendum. The poor people will say, "*Ghee, ghee, ghee : vanaspati* is bad for health." That is the kind of propaganda that will be done.

Seth Govind Das : They are not such fools.

Shri Sidhva : Now, I do not mind a referendum. I value a referendum. I do not deprecate it. But in suggesting my amendment I did it as the lesser of the two evils. I am totally opposed to the banning of *vanaspati* in the manner in which my friend Pandit Bhargava desires it. This question comes up before the House periodically. It also appears in the papers. While we respect the feelings, while we respect the sentiments, that exist with a certain class of our friends and while I do not want to quarrel with them, I would humbly submit to them that they should not also quarrel with us and allow us to eat *vanaspati* which is being eaten by a large section. If you want to take a referendum, please take first a referendum as to how many people are using *vanaspati* today and how many people are using *ghee*. What is the use of asking people, "What do you want to eat?" That is how in the N.W.F.P. Referendum India lost the N.W.F.P. Political influences were at work. They asked the people: "Do you want Hindustan or Pakistan?" Our Khan Sahab rejected it. He said, "Why do you put it like that?" It is the manner in which you stated it that made people naturally vote for Pakistan. The referendum went against India. So Khan Sahab asked, "Why do you not put Pathanistan also in?" So there is no use of talking merely about referendum. I value referendum but things must be properly put in a referendum. How many are eating *vanaspati* and how many are eating *ghee*: these things must be clearly set out and then only the referendum should be taken. Mere 'yes' or 'no' would not solve the problem.

An Hon. Member : Are you prepared to go to U. N. O. ?

Shri Goenka : Will my hon. friend be in favour of oil and *vanaspati* rather than *ghee* and *vanaspati* ?

Dr. M. M. Das (West Bengal) : In the present state of things, *vanaspati* can be had in pure form, whereas mustard oil and other vegetable oils cannot be had in pure form.

Shri Sidhva : There is my friend who supports me. I therefore do not want to take the time of the House. My hon. friend Pandit Bhargava has expressed his view honestly, sincerely, as he feels. He will also, I hope, give me credit that I have honestly, sincerely, expressed my view. Let us sit where we are, and let him enjoy the benefit of *ghee* and let me enjoy the benefit of *vanaspati*. When I get *vanaspati* at Rs. 1/8/- or even Rs. 2/8/- a seer, I will take it, and if my hon. friend produces *ghee* and gives it at Rs. 1/8/- or Rs. 2/8/- a seer to the *Janaka*, certainly that will be considered then. Till then, let us stick to *vanaspati*. With these words, I oppose the Bill.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya : I must admire the spirit in which the hon. the Mover of this Bill has brought this measure before Parliament. There is not much to differ with the objectives which he has in mind, namely, that public health should be safeguarded and that cow protection should be stimulated and milk products made available in genuine form. We in this House have been in some difficulty as to what to do about this Bill, because the feeling with which the hon. the Mover brought this subject before this House did create a deep impression. I suppose however that Mr. Sidhva has given us a deciding factor. We are not experts on dietetics. We have however got two specimens in this House. One is Mr. Sidhva who claims to have lived on *vanaspati* for the last twenty-nine years and the other is the hon. the Mover himself who says that he is able to procure and eat good *ghee*. Now, so far as the deleterious effect on health is concerned, I suppose Mr. Sidhva has led us to the conclusion that vegetable oil, even in a hydrogenated form, is not likely to bring about any injurious effects on health.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava (Ajmer) : When applied with fish and mutton.

Shri Syamanandan Sahaya : As to whether hydrogenated oil is mixed with mutton or other ingredients, it is difficult to say, but even the arguments that have so far been placed before us...

Shri Tyagi : May I know what my hon. friend takes? He looks much healthier.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya : I shall give you my recipes in confidence.

Now, whatever points have been so far made by the hon. the Mover, I do not think it has been stated by him anywhere at any stage that hydrogenated vegetable oil is injurious to health.

That it is a camouflage or pretext for selling vegetable oil in the form of genuine *ghee* and that this is harmful and undesirable has certainly been emphasised by him and not only by him, but by almost every other person whom he has quoted.

4 P.M. There could not possibly be two opinions on the fact that, as far as possible, nothing should be done in the manufacture of vegetable oil which might be construed by people as *ghee* in its genuine form. In this connection I understand that Government have laid down most specifically what should be done in order that such a situation might not arise. The fact that even though Government have been laying down such laws from time to time they are not having the desired effect may be said not only with regard to *vanaspati* but with regard to many other things in this country at present.

Seth Govind Das in his speech, in my opinion, clarified the position very much indeed when he said that there was no quarrel with *vanaspati* or hydrogenated vegetable oil. But the difficulty lay in the fact that there is no distinctive feature or mark by which pure *ghee* could be distinguished from hydrogenated vegetable oil. That, I submit, is a matter which requires investigation and if for 23 or 27 years we have not been able to come to any decision as to how this could best be secured, it is not the fault of the producers. After all it is our duty, it is the duty of the Government, to see to it that what we desire to achieve is really and fully achieved. If the

[Shri Syamnandan Sahaya]

industry stands in the way of it, if they fail to carry out the injunctions laid on them, certainly it would be necessary and essential in the interests of the country to be hard on them, or even to bring up legislation of the nature which we are considering now. As it is, the whole question, in my opinion, is being looked at from the point of view of cow protection and *ghee*. I dare say it will be difficult to find an opponent to this view, either in this House, or outside. But before we come to any conclusion, we have to decide whether *vanaspati* industry has anything to do with the production of good and pure *ghee* or proper protection of cows. An astute and experienced lawyer that he is, Pandit Bhargava, not only quoted figures that were available to him from the past reports but he also quoted the latest ones—that is the 1948 Report on the Marketing of *ghee* and other milk products in India. This 1948 report clearly says that the production of *ghee* has gone up during the past several years. Pandit Bhargava left the impression that this report, coming as it did after many previous reports which were rather contradictory to the one which was published in 1948, should not be relied upon. I beg to differ from the conclusion which he has arrived at. It may give an opportunity and make out a case for a reconsideration of the points mentioned in this report. But there is no case to reject it. I think Pandit Bhargava would have been perfectly justified in drawing the attention of the Government of India to this report and asking them to see why it was that the Report for 1948 differed so vastly from the facts and figures given in the previous reports.

Now, this report, however, does not stand by itself. Even the officer particularly interested in the development of cows and milk products—I mean, Sir, Datar Singh—in his brochure entitled 'Indian Farming' even as late as October 1947, said that the introduction of *vanaspati* is not responsible for the present position in which the *ghee* industry or the cow finds itself, but it is due to other causes one of which he says is malnutrition. He says that malnutrition is perhaps the greatest single factor responsible for the degeneration of cattle. He refers to various other causes to which I will not refer now. I would only point out that this officer does not anywhere say that the *vanaspati* industry has been responsible in any measure or in any degree for the present position to which the cattle in India and the *ghee* industry have been reduced.

Of course, if people desire to adulterate *ghee*, there are so many ways to do it and it will be difficult to prevent it, unless public opinion asserts itself. But if we look at the different measures adopted, it will be found that what is necessary is the implementation and the firm administration of the present laws and rules on this subject. This industry, as was pointed out before, is not an industry to be found in this country only. I know there are very many countries in the world which produce and consume *vanaspati* and so far no country has found it harmful to the people. Two countries, Italy and Canada, which had banned the production and use of *vanaspati* in the false impression of its being harmful, ultimately found that it was not deleterious to the health of people and have removed the ban. Again, the Government of the United Kingdom are spending a huge sum on the scheme for production of groundnut in East Africa in order to supplement their margarine supplies. I have found that whenever it was mentioned that hydrogenated groundnut oil was in no way inferior to groundnut oil.....

Shri Karunakara Menon : But anyway it is not superior.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya : The conclusion was drawn that groundnut oil itself was injurious and therefore Hydrogenation rendered it worse. In order therefore to find out whether hydrogenated groundnut oil is injurious or more injurious than groundnut oil, one has to find out whether groundnut oil itself is in any way harmful. I submit that groundnut oil is used extensively in certain parts of the country as edible, and it has been in use for a long time now. The hon. the Mover himself said, that the Government of India are at present trying to mix up groundnut cake with wheat flour, etc., and are encouraging the use of

groundnut cake as subsidiary food, mixed of course with other kind of food. That being so, I think it will be late in the day to presume or to say that groundnut oil is harmful to the health of human beings. If groundnut oil is not harmful, even the worst critics of hydrogenated groundnut oil have to come to one and only one conclusion that not being in any way inferior to groundnut oil it is also not harmful. The position in this country with regard to the availability even of pure mustard oil has indeed become extremely difficult. But for those who grow their own oilseeds and are able to get them crushed properly, I think I can say without any fear of contradiction that not many other people are able to secure even pure mustard oil. In that view of the matter and considering also that even some of those who have spoken in support of the measure have only gone to the length of saying that the whole difficulty is that attempts have been made and are being made to so manufacture and hydrogenate these oils that there is hardly any difference between *vanaspathi ghee*, I submit that there is no case for the kind of Bill that Panditji has brought up. There may be a case for trying to find out what to do with this particular product in order to differentiate it from *ghee*. But to say that the industry itself should not be allowed to continue, in my opinion, is going a little too far. Perhaps the suggestion may be as a result of disgust. That may be so. But we have to consider this matter here from various angles. If this industry is able to contribute to the Government exchequer something like Rs. 5 crores a year, if it is an industry in which nearly Rs. 25 crores is invested, if it is an industry which finds occupation for nearly 100,000 persons, it will be difficult in a light spirit to say that this industry should be banned. But I am in entire agreement with the previous speaker that if this industry has really an effect harmful to the health of the people, an effect by which the cattle population in this country is suffering, which prevents our getting pure *ghee*, then Rs. 5 crores is nothing and we may easily be prepared to lose it.

The whole question therefore resolves itself to this that we have to find out, in the first place, whether *vanaspathi* is harmful to the health of the people and, secondly, whether it is in any way interfering with the production of *ghee*. I submit that all opinions so far quoted in this House either by the Mover or by those who differed from him nowhere say that it is harmful. The fact of an experiment carried out somewhere in Izzatnagar should not be considered as affording sufficient basis for coming to that conclusion. As Mr. Sidhva pointed out, a large number of scientists occupying important positions in different institutions have expressed a different opinion—and there was one he quoted from Izzatnagar itself. That being so, we find that it is not possible to agree with the measure proposed. Of course, the proposal to send it for circulation is before us. Perhaps when we get the reports from the different institutions and different persons, those opinions may be able to throw greater light on the subject. But as we find ourselves today I think there is great difficulty in accepting the proposal of Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava and therefore I oppose the Bill in its present shape.

चौधरी मुस्लिंयार सिंह : मुझे सिर्फ दो तीन बातें इस सम्बन्ध में कहनी हैं । अभी मेरे एक दोस्त ने बतलाया है कि उनको इसमें शक है कि सरदार दातार सिंह इस विषय में कुछ नहीं कह सकते । मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि कैटिल प्रिजर्वेशन एण्ड डेवलेपमेंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट (Report of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee) में जो सन् १९४७ ई० में हुई और जिसके वह प्रधान थे और जो सरदार दातार सिंह कमेटी के नाम से मशहूर है, सबसे पहिल रिजोल्यूशन (Resolution) इस प्रकार है :

"In the interests of the Cattle Dairy Industry of the country and to prevent the further deterioration in the condition of cattle and the supply of milk and milk products specially *ghee*, the Committee strongly feels that it should be the considered policy of

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Government not to encourage manufacture products which form cheap imitations of milk and milk products. The Committee also recommends that under no circumstances, any product which resembles milk and ghee in appearance, colour, taste, and texture etc. and which would provide scope for such products to be misused either as spurious substitutes or as adulterants, be allowed to be called milk or ghee or by the name of any other milk product".

इस से साफ़ जाहिर हो जाता है कि सरदार दातार सिंह या जो साहब भी कैटिल इण्डस्ट्री (Cattle industry) में कुछ भी दिलचस्पी रखते हैं उन सब का यह ख्याल है कि वनस्पति की इण्डस्ट्री (Vanaspati industry) ने घी के घंघे को तबाह कर दिया है।

अभी जो मोशन (Motion) इस बात का किया गया है कि इस को सरक्युलैराइज (circularise) किया जाय तो मुझे इसमें कुछ आपत्ति तो नहीं है लेकिन मैं आपको यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि सरक्युलैराइज करने या न करने में बात सिर्फ़ इतनी ही है कि बदकिस्मती से जो आदमी इस घी इण्डस्ट्री को अभी चलाते हैं और ज़िन्दा रखे हुए हैं उनको पुरानी गवर्नमेंट द्वारा अनपढ़ रखा गया है और वह अब इसे दो वर्ष में कितना पढ़ गये होंगे और अपने आपको एक्सप्रेस (express) कर सकेंगे यह आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। तो यह काम तो आपको ही करना होगा। जो लोग घी की कदर करते हैं और जो दूध दूर दूर गांव में पैदा करते हैं और उसको घी बना कर अपने लिये छाछ रख कर आपको घी बेचते हैं उनके लिये आपको सोचना है कि इस देश के अन्दर उनको जीने का हक़ हासिल है या नहीं। अगर उनको जीने का हक़ हासिल है तो आप इसको सरक्युलैराइज कीजिये या कुछ और कीजिये परन्तु इससे उनको मदद मिलनी चाहिये। अगर इसके खिलाफ़ आप यह समझते हैं कि उनको जीने का हक़ नहीं रहा तो मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि आपके जीने का हक़ भी छिन जायेगा, इस लिये नहीं कि उनके श्राप का आप पर असर पड़ेगा, बल्कि इस लिये कि अगर दुनिया की मेडीकल ओपीनियन (medical opinion) करैक्ट (correct) है तो उस मुल्क के अन्दर जहाँ लोग मांस नहीं खाते उसमें दूध और घी के सिवा उस जाति को बचाने वाली कोई और चीज़ नहीं है। इस लिये आपको दूध और घी की आवश्यकता माननी पड़ेगी और इनको पैदा करना पड़ेगा। कहा यह जाता है, (मुझे अफ़सोस है कि श्री सिधवा इस समय अपनी जगह मौजूद नहीं हैं).....

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह: उनके दोस्त हैं।

चौधरी मुस्तियार सिंह: श्री सिधवा को वनस्पति खाने का बड़ा चाव मालूम पड़ता है। लेकिन मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप वनस्पति खाने के बड़े शौकीन हैं और वनस्पति में उनके कहने के बमूजिब तेल और कच्चे तेल से कोई ज्यादा फ़र्क़ नहीं है और तीनों की तीनों चीज़ें कोई नुक़सानदेह नहीं हैं तो मेरे कहने से खुदा के वास्ते वह तेल खावें। उसके खाने से २५ फ़्री सदी पैसे बचेंगे और उनको

एक ऐसी चीज़ मिलेगी जिसको वह जानते हैं कि तेल है। किस चीज़ का तेल है वह यह भी जानेंगे, इस लिये यह ज्यादा लाभकारी होगा। जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान की इकौनौमी (economy) का सम्बन्ध है उसको अगर वेस्टर्न इकौनौमी (Western economy) बरबाद न किये होती तो उसके पास जवाब था। हर गांव के अन्दर किसान गाय और भैंस पालता है और उसके दूध से वह घी बनाता है। जितना वह खा सकता है खाता है और जितना वह रख सकता है रखता है। मगर दुर्भाग्यवश वह आज दूध भी नहीं पा सकता है और घी मिलना तो दूर रहा आज उसको छछ मिलना भी कठिन है। हर गांव के अन्दर पहिले तेली रहता था और वह शुद्ध तेल बनाया करता था। इस तरह की हमारी पुरानी इकौनौमी थी। अपनी इस इकौनौमी को बरबाद करके हमने बड़ी बड़ी तेल की मिलें बनाईं। सीड (seed) का आपने व्यापार शुरू कर दिया और सब चीज़ आप शहरों में ले गये। और फिर आज हमसे पूछते हो कि घी किस तरह से बनाया जाये। किसानों के पास जो जंगल थे वह आपने खत्म कर दिये इस लिये कि वहाँ पर शहर वालों के लिये गेहूँ पैदा किया जाये। शहर वाले गेहूँ तो पैदा नहीं कर सकते मगर गेहूँ खाना चाहते हैं। यह सब बातें होते हुए भी यदि आप उसकी इकौनौमी की परवाह नहीं करते तो किसान किस के पास अपने कष्ट को कह सकता है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : बहुत ठीक है।

चौधरी मुस्तियार सिंह : आज कांग्रेस (Congress) कहती है और उसको कहने का अधिकार है। यह सरकार, या आयन्दा की हुकूमत एक मजदूर किसानों की हुकूमत होगी। मैं भी यही सोचता था कि शायद अब वह जमाना आयेगा कि किसानों की हुकूमत होगी। लेकिन अन्दर आकर मुझे मालूम हुआ यह सब बेकार है। किसानों की हुकूमत होगी मुझे तो इसमें सन्देह हो रहा है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : जरूर होगी।

चौधरी मुस्तियार सिंह : उसके पास केवल एक छोटा सा घन्घा घी का रह गया है और उसको आप तबाह करना चाहते हैं। रोजमर्रा आप काटेज इण्डस्ट्री (Cottage industry) के बारे में कुछ न कुछ कहा करते हैं। छोटे उद्योग घन्घों और दूसरी चीज़ों के बारे में आप कहते हैं कि ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं और यह करने जा रहे हैं। अरब की सराय में जापानियों के द्वारा मशीनों में काम सिखा कर आप उसके लिये नये उद्योग घन्घे खोलेंगे। मगर आप उसके जो पुराने उद्योग घन्घे हैं उनको नहीं चलाने देंगे तो वह इन चीज़ों से फायदा नहीं उठा सकेगा। इस धोखे से हमको बचना पड़ेगा जो हम उसे देना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि आप इस चीज़ पर ध्यान दीजिये।

[श्रीधरी मुक्तिार सिंह]

मेरे दोस्त कहते हैं कि वनस्पति के बनाने वाले बेगुनाह हैं, एक ऐसे आदमी की हैसियत से हैं जिस ने संसार में कुछ नहीं किया और उनके साथी जो समझते हैं कि इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट (industrialist) जो कुछ कहेंगे वह कर देंगे, में इस चीज को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी भी इंडस्ट्री चलीं वह इस देश में जो पुरानी इंडस्ट्री थीं उन को मारने के लिये चलीं हैं; चाहे वह कपड़े की हैं चाहे वह शुगर (sugar) की हैं और चाहे वह वनस्पति की हैं। अभी हिन्दुस्तान में इंडस्ट्री चलाने का जमाना आरम्भ भी नहीं हुआ है। वनस्पति इंडस्ट्री क्या है? दुनियां के अन्दर हाइड्रोजिनेशन (hydrogenation) होता था। वहां से हमने कल मंगाई और यह काम शुरू किया। हाइड्रोजिनेशन यदि इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये करना था तो तेलों को हाइड्रोजिनेट करके लुब्रीकैन्टज (lubricants) बनाते या कुछ और बनाते परन्तु ऐसा करने से हमको एक आना रूपया मिल जाता। इसलिये यह न करके हमने घी को खत्म करने की चिन्ता की। जो लोग कहते हैं कि हम वनस्पति खाना चाहते हैं, हमको वनस्पति खाने दो मैं कहता हूँ कि मुझे उनसे कुछ विरोध नहीं। लेकिन तुम को क्या अधिकार है कि उस तेल के अन्दर ब्यूटिरिक एसिड (butyric acid) डालने या इस तरह की दूसरी चीज मिलाने का जिससे वह घी जैसा दिख पड़े। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसे ऐसा क्यों बनाते हैं कि वह घी की तरह दिखलाई दे। आप क्यों नहीं साफ़ कहते कि हम तेल का प्राकृतिक रंग नहीं उड़ायेंगे, दाना नहीं डालेंगे, ब्यूटिरिक एसिड नहीं डालेंगे, उसके अन्दर हम घी की खुशबू नहीं डालेंगे, और घी जैसी चीज नहीं बनायेंगे। क्या तुम्हारे पास और चीजें खाने की नहीं हैं जो उस में मिलाई जा सकें। लेकिन यह सब बातें आप भली भांति जानते हैं कि आपकी चीज चलेगी नहीं जब तक कि आप घी की तरह की चीज उस में न मिलायेंगे। जनता को धोखा देने के लिये, कारखानेदार यह जाल फँलाते हैं और वह उस में कामयाब होता है। २४ वर्षों से हम इस को लाखों टन बना रहे हैं और बना चुके हैं। और धीरे धीरे श्री सिधवां जैसी तादाद बहुत ज्यादा पैदा होती जा रही है। आप कहते हैं कि हम घी की इंडस्ट्री को नहीं मारना चाहते मगर साथ ही साथ आप तेल को घी जैसा बनाने का परिश्रम करते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि मिलावट नहीं करने देंगे। जब घी जैसी चीज बना कर आप बेचते हो तो मिलावट को हटाने के लिये घर घर में पुलिस को बिठाना चाहते हैं। आप के यहां से जब घी जैसी बनी हुई चीज बाहर जाती है तो वह अवश्य घी में मिलेगी और घी की जगह बिकेगी। आप चाहते हैं कि ऐसी बात न हो पर साथ ही साथ घी जैसी चीज बनाने का पूरा प्रबंध करते हो। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। एक आदमी चोरी करता है और पकड़ा जाता है और कहता है कि मुझे क्यों सजा देते हो मिलावट करने वाला तो दूसरा है। यह दलील मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। यदि आप उसे घी जैसा न बनाते तो आपको स्यात् यह कहने का अधिकार होता।

अगर आप इस चीज को बनाते ही हैं तो खुदा के वास्ते इसको घी जैसा न बनाइये। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इस को रंगीन कर दिया जाये। यदि आज देश की राय कांग्रेस के अनुकूल चलेगी तो इस हाउस (House) के लिये यह बड़े दुःख की बात होगी। आप अगर

इण्डिया कांग्रेस कमेटी (All India Congress Committee) के निश्चय को जो सन् १९४९ ई० में देहरादून में हुआ नहीं मानना चाहते। इसमें कहा गया था कि वनस्पति को त्वरित रंग दिया जाये चाहे वह रंग भले ही उड़ क्यों न जाये। हाइड्रोजिनेशन, जैसा कि पण्डित जी ने कहा, आपके कारखानों का छोटा सा भाग है। हाइड्रोजिनेशन के लिये बहुत सी चीजें हैं उनमें कीजिये। आपकी मशीन बेकार नहीं जायेगी। लेकिन अगर आप चाहते हैं कि घी जैसी चीज बना कर बाहर भेजें तो इस पर हमारी और आपकी लड़ाई है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार के हाइड्रोजिनेशन को बन्द किया जाये और इस पर रोक लगा दी जाय। अगर आप घी जैसी वस्तु बनाये बिना कामयाब नहीं होते तो हाइड्रोजिनेशन बन्द करना ही होगा। इसके सिवा आप हमें बताइये कि क्या हो।

एक बात जिसकी ओर पण्डित जी ने मेरा नाम लेकर खास तौर से कहा है वह यह है कि मूंगफली खाने की चीज है। जितना कर्नेल (kernel) पैदा होता है उसकी तादाद २ करोड़ ४१ लाख ८ हजार टन है। जिसमें से करीब करीब १ करोड़ ३२ लाख और ५० हजार टन खाने के काम में आता है।

श्री जयरामदास दौलतराम: यह टन है या मन है।

चौधरी मुस्तियार सिंह: यह मूंगफली का कर्नेल है, कर्नेल का मैं हिसाब दे रहा हूँ, यह तेल नहीं है। इसमें से जो वनस्पति बनता है वह २८०,००० टन का बनता है। वनस्पति नहीं बन सकता, जब तक पहिले तेल न बने। तेल जब बनता है तो चालीस फ्री सदी तेल निकल जाता है और साठ फ्री सदी खली बन जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे मुल्क में जहाँ खाने की कमी है, बाहर से एक अरब दस करोड़ का माल आता हो और जो खाने की चीज है, उसका ६० प्रति शत भाग हम खली बना रहे हों फिर यह कहें कि ऐसा करना इम्पेस्ट्री है। यदि मूंगफली का तेल न बने तो सबकी सब मूंगफली खाने के काम आयेगी और उसका साठ प्रति शत भाग खली न बनेगा। मूंगफली के तेल से वनस्पति न बनाने से खाद्य पदार्थ की वृद्धि होगी और हमको बाहर धन भेजना न पड़ेगा। तब पोजीशन (position) यह हुई कि आपने ६० फ्री सदी कर्नेल को एक न खाने की चीज में तब्दील कर दिया। फिर हम इस खली को सबसीडियरी फूड (subsidiary food) के रूप में आटे में मिला कर लोगों को खिलाना चाहते हैं। मेरे मित्र पंजाब राव जी यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं जिन्होंने शिकायत की थी कि हमें तो खली खिलाई जायेगी। लेकिन क्या करियेगा? अगर वनस्पति खाना है तो खली खानी ही पड़ेगी। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि न खली खाइये न वनस्पति खाइये। मूंगफली खाइये जो कुदरत ने पैदा की है, और अगर कुदरत की पैदा की हुई मूंगफली आपको खाने को मिल जाती है तो जो साठ

[चौधरी मूलित्यार सिंह]

फी सदी खली आप अब बना रहे हैं उसको बनाने की ज़रूरत नहीं होगी। आपके लिये वनस्पति बढ़िया है या मूंगफली? मूंगफली तो भोजन भी देती है और तेल भी। आप फिर वनस्पति बना कर साठ फी सदी भोजन सामग्री क्यों नष्ट करते हैं? लोग कहते हैं कि रंग नहीं मिलता, मैं कहता हूँ आप रंगना नहीं चाहते। जितने दुनिया के तेल हैं उन सब के अन्दर कुदरत ने रंग दिया है। मूंगफली के अन्दर रंग मौजूद है। उस रंग को आप उड़ाते हैं। डिकलराइज (decolourise) करना बन्द कर दें, उसके बाद हाइड्रोजिनेट करें, उसका रंग रहेगा जो तेल का रंग था। रंग मिलाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। हर आदमी पहिचान लेगा कि मूंगफली के तेल से बना हुआ है। इसका स्वाद भी नहीं बिगड़ेगा और यह भी नहीं कहा जायेगा कि क्या चीज़ बन गई क्योंकि हाइड्रोजिनेट करने से टेस्ट (taste) नहीं आता सिर्फ सख्ती आती है। तो यह आप करते क्यों हैं? इस लिये करते हैं कि वह घी जैसी ही बने और उससे मिलती जुलती हो। आप मुकम्मिल तौर से घी की नकल करना चाहते हैं। अगर आप वनस्पति खाना चाहते हैं तो खाइये उस वनस्पति को जो इस तरह पैदा की गई हो। टेस्ट अगर अच्छा नहीं लगता तो उसमें कोई और वस्तु मिला दें। शकर मिला दें, नमक मिला दें। अगर इस वक्त पूछना चाहते हैं तो मैं आपको दो सौ चीज़ें बता सकता हूँ जो मिलाई जा सकती हैं। मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आता कि हिन्दुस्तान की साइन्टिफिक वर्ल्ड (scientific world) का दिवाला क्यों निकल गया है कि उन्हें रंग नहीं मिलता। हिन्दुस्तान तो एक ऐसी जगह है जहां सैकड़ों वनस्पति रंग मौजूद हैं। कमला डाय (Kamla Dye) हिन्दुस्तान बाहर भेजता है, अमरीका को भेज रहा है बटर (butter) के रंगने के लिये। अगर वह यह रंग पैदा करता है और अमरीका के लोग उसके जरिये रंग रहे हैं तो क्या इसके लिये हमारे पास रंग नहीं है? इतनी चीज़ें हैं। रतनजोत का रंग है। इसका जो रंग है उसके खिलाफ कोई चीफ नहीं बताई जाती। क्लोरोफ़िल (chlorophyll) और अच्छा रंग है। कहा जाता है कि ४०० टन क्लोरोफ़िल कहां से आयेगा। वह तो अरहर के पत्तों से बन सकता है, और कैसे बनता है यह मैं बता सकता हूँ। आप रतनजोत के लिये काश्मीर का नाम क्यों लेते हैं? आप उसे काश्मीर में ढूँढते हैं। वह तो मेरठ में भी पैदा होती है, कई और ज़िलों में पैदा होती है, इकट्ठा कीजिये। फिर आप कहते हैं कि क्लोरोफ़िल में तांबा होता है। वह कापर (copper) तो पालक में हम और आप रोज खाते हैं। लेकिन जब वनस्पति में मिलाया जायेगा तो हम मर क्यों जायेंगे? कहा जाता है कि उसको जहां हम डालेंगे उससे तेल औक्सीडाइज (oxidize) होगा, कोई यह नहीं कहता कि क्यों औक्सीडाइज करेगा। अगर वास्तव में जनता का राज्य आया है तो इन बातों से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज तो आपको सोचना होगा कि एक तरफ छोटे आदमी को मारना है और दूसरी तरफ बड़े आदमी को सचाई पर काम करने के लिये मजबूर करना है, दोनों में से क्या करना चाहते हैं? किसान को मार देना

चाहते हैं या बड़े आदमी को मजबूर करना चाहते हैं कि वह ईमानदारी से काम करे और हमारा नुकसान न करें? पहिले जो रंग तेल में मौजूद है उस असली रंग को रहने दो, उसको उझाओ मत, घी सा दाना मत बनाओ, उसमें घी की खुशबू आदि मत बनाओ और तेल को तेल की जगह बिकने दो। मेरे कहने का मतलब तो इतना ही है कि एडल्ट्रेशन (adulteration) से घी के व्यापार को नुकसान हुआ है, उसके व्यवसाय को नुकसान हुआ है और यह दुनिया मानती है कि ऐसा हुआ है। तब ऐसी सूरत में जरूरत है कि इसकी रोक थाम की जाये। जो आंकड़े छप रहे हैं, मैं फिर अपने कृषि मन्त्री महोदय को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि वह गलत फ़िगर्स (figures) जिन पर आपको ऐतबार न हो, न छापें। इससे ज्यादा नुकसान होता है कि आप उनको रोज़मर्रा ठीक करने की कोशिश करें। इसमें ऐतबार भी जाता है और गलत बातों को मदद मिलती है। सन् १९४८ की रिपोर्ट में भी आंकड़े एक करोड़ चालीस लाख छपे हैं, लेकिन जब शुरू में पहिला सफ़ा लिखा गया तो उसमें लिखा गया कि घी बढ़ गया और दूध बढ़ गया परन्तु हुआ कुछ नहीं। पहले ४२ से जरब देते थे अब ६५ से जरब देने लगे जैसे भोजन सामग्री के बारे में पहिले ८० से गुना करते थे अब ८६ से करते हैं। इसके कारण महकमा बदनाम होता है, ऐतबार जाता है। इसलिये मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि जो चीज़ आप कर रहे हैं वह तरीका गलत हैं। श्री सिधवा खुशकिस्मती से आ गये हैं। मैं उनको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि घी का मिलना तो बहुत देर हुई बन्द हो गया, लेकिन अब तो जो मक्खन वह खा रहे हैं वह भी वनस्पति से बनता है। यदि देखना चाहें तो मैं साबित करने को तैयार हूँ वनस्पति के अलावा उसमें और कुछ नहीं है। ज़रा सा उसको चर्न (churn) कीजिये, बस मक्खन बन गया मगर वह अब भी वनस्पति है मक्खन नहीं।

यदि आप दुखी किसान को मार देंगे तो जैसा मैंने कहा यह दुनिया जिन्दा नहीं रहेगी। शहर के चन्द आदमी बहुत दिनों तक किसान को गुलाम बना कर नहीं रख सकेंगे। यह सब जो कुछ बन रहा है संसार में वह छोटे आदमी को नुकसान पहुंचा कर बन रहा है। उस नुकसान को आपको रोकना होगा। जितनी जल्दी आप रोकेंगे आपका कल्याण होगा। ज्यादा देर आप इसमें करेंगे तो आपको नुकसान होगा। आज इतने आदमी मर रहे हैं, किसान अब तक नहीं मर सका और वह नहीं मरेगा, आपके सब कुछ करने पर भी। इस लिये कि उसकी स्टेयिंग पावर (staying power) (जीवित रहने की शक्ति) आप से कहीं ऊंची है। इस सूरज में जो विटैमिन (vitamin) हैं उनको वह खाता है, वह शुद्ध जल पीता है, जब तक उसके पास शुद्ध जल और शुद्ध वायु है, शुद्ध रोशनी है और सूरज की गर्मी है उस समय तक आप उसको नहीं मार सकते। परन्तु उसे आपका दुर्व्यवहार याद रहेगा। उनको खत्म करने की आपके पास कोई ताकत है नहीं, फिर क्यों आप अपने को बदनाम करना चाहते हो। वह सुनेगा और

[चौधरी मुस्तियार सिंह]

समझेंगा, और आपकी यह चीजें देर तक नहीं चल सकेंगी। उसको जितना नुकसान आपने पहुंचाया है उतना काफ़ी है। आगे न पहुंचाइये।

मैं आपसे फिर एक बार प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप उसके इन्टरैस्ट (interest) को, किसान के इन्टरैस्ट को, सबसे ऊंची जगह दीजिये। अगर इस मुल्क के अन्दर आप कम्यूनलिज़्म, (Communalism), कम्युनिज़्म (Communism), और दुनिया भर के इज़्म (ism) नहीं लाना चाहते तो आपको यह करना पड़ेगा। अगर लाना चाहते हैं तो हम देखेंगे कि जब एलेक्शन कैंपेन (election campaign) आयेगी, तब आप कलराइज़ेशन (colourization) की प्रतिज्ञा करने से कैसे बचते हैं। सम्भव है हमें उस वक्त तक चुप रहना पड़े। जब हम २७ वर्ष तक चुप रहे तो और दो बरस चुप रहेंगे। लेकिन इससे पहले आप क्यों नहीं सोचते कि क्या करना है? किसान को बचाना होगा, और आपको जो कुछ अब बन रहा है उसे घी जैसा बनाने से रोकना होगा। आप रोकना चाहते हैं तो आपको सद्भावना मिलेगी और आपको किसान की दुआ मिलेगी। अगर आप नहीं रोकना चाहते हैं, तो वह चीज़ तो हकेंगी और ज़रूर हकेंगी, लेकिन वह किसान को रोकना होगी। वह दिन न लाइये। इस लिये मैं आपसे फिर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसको सोचें और किसान के ऊपर कृपा करें। मगवान के लिये उस पर दया कीजिये।

(English translation of the above speech)

Ch. Mukhtiar Singh (Uttar Pradesh) : I have to submit a few things in this connection. A friend of mine has just told me that he is very doubtful if Sardar Datar Singh has to say anything on this subject. But I like to tell him that the first resolution of the Report of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee, which was convened in 1947, and of which he was the President, and which is generally known as Sardar Datar Singh Committee, reads as follows :

"In the interests of the Cattle-Dairy-Industry of the country and to prevent the further deterioration in the condition of cattle and the supply of milk and milk products, specially ghee, the Committee strongly feels that it should be the considered policy of Government not to encourage manufacture products which form cheap imitations of milk and milk products. The Committee also recommends that under no circumstances, any product which resembles milk and ghee in appearance, colour, taste, and texture etc. and which would provide scope for such products to be misused either as spurious substitutes or as adulterants, be allowed to be called milk or ghee or by the name of any other milk product".

It is quite clear from the above that Sardar Datar Singh and all other gentlemen who have got some interest in the Cattle Industry are of the opinion that this *vanaspathi* industry has destroyed the *ghee* industry.

I have no objection at all for the motion for the circulation of this Bill for eliciting opinion. But I like to tell you, Sir, that the only objection against the circulation of this Bill is that rather unfortunately the persons, who are running this *ghee* industry and have been keeping it up alive and kicking have been kept illiterate by the previous Government, and you, Sir, can very easily estimate how much education they might have been able to pick up during the last two years and whether they would be able to express themselves at all or not. So this task will have to be accomplished by you. The persons who know the worth of *ghee* and who, living in distant

villages produce milk, churn it, and produce *ghee* keeping only skimmed milk for themselves, sell the *ghee* to you ; so for their sake you have to think whether in this country those people have a right to live or not. If they have the right to live in this country then whether you circulate this Bill or do something else, they must be helped. If on the contrary you think that they have forfeited right of being alive then I like to tell you that you yourself also would forfeit the right of *keeping alive*, not for the reason that you would fall a victim to their curses but for the reason that, if the world wide medical opinion on this subject is correct, then in those countries where the people do not take meat and are generally vegetarian then except *ghee* and milk there is no other thing that could keep that nation alive and kicking. Therefore you will have to acknowledge the vital importance of *ghee* and milk and perforce you will have to produce them. It is alleged—I am sorry to note that Shri Sidhva is not in his seat at this time

Babu Ramnarayan Singh : His friends are here.

Ch. Mukhtiar Singh : It appears that Shri Sidhva is very fond of taking *Vanaspoti*. But I should like to tell him that if he is very fond of taking *Vanaspoti* and, as he says and contends that there is not much difference between *Vanaspoti*, oil and unrefined oil, and if all these three things are perfectly harmless then I implore him for God's sake to take oil only. By taking oil he would be saving 25 per cent. of his money and would be sure that the thing he is taking is nothing but oil. He would also know the variety of the oil and therefore it would be more beneficial. As far as the economy of India is concerned, if the principles of Western economy had not demolished these principles then there would have been an answer to all these allegations. In every village the farmers keep cows and buffaloes and produce *ghee* from the milk. Whatever quantity he himself can consume he consumes and whatever quantity he can store he stores. But, rather unfortunately, today he cannot even get milk what to say of *ghee*, he finds it difficult even to obtain whey. Formerly in every village there used to be an oilman and he used to extract pure oil. Such was our old economy. You, after destroying this economy, have set up big oil mills. You have begun trading in oil seeds and have shifted all these things to the towns and cities. And now you ask us how *ghee* could be produced. The forests and pasture lands, that the farmers had, have been converted into cultivable land so that wheat for the urban population could be raised there. The urban population cannot produce wheat yet it wants to eat wheat. If in spite of all these things you do not care for the village economy then to whom the poor farmers can approach with their tales of woe and misery.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh : This is perfectly right.

Ch. Mukhtiar Singh : Today the Congress says so and she is fully entitled to say that this Government or the Government of the future will be a Government of the farmers and labourers. I also was under the impression that perhaps a time would now come when the reins of the Government would be in the hands of the farmers. But after becoming a Member of the House I came to know that all such ideas were quite futile. Now I have begun to have doubts if there would ever be a government of the farmers.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh : There will certainly be.

Ch. Mukhtiar Singh : They have been left only with a small industry of *ghee* and that also you wish to destroy. Day in and day out you say something about the cottage industries. About the small scale industries you always give out that such and such steps are being taken to improve them. You intend to open to them new industries by giving them training at Arab Sarai through machines imported from Japan and manned by Japanese. But you would not allow the old industries to persist. In such circumstances the farmer would not be able to take advantage of these things. We should not deceive them. Therefore I submit and ask you to pay attention towards this.

[Ch. Mukhtiar Singh]

My hon. friends allege that the producers of *vanaspati* are quite innocent, they are just like those persons who have not done anything wrong in this world. My friends believe that the industrialists will do as they would ask them to do, but I am not prepared to accept this. Whatever industries have been started in India have mostly been started to kill the older ones, may those industries be of sugar, textiles or *vanaspati*. The era of Industrial Revolution has not yet begun in India. And what is this *vanaspati* industry? In other countries of the world hydrogenation of oils is being done. We imported the necessary machinery from there and started this industry. If the hydrogenation industry had at all to be set up then lubricants or such other things may have been produced and by doing so the industrialists may have earned a profit of one anna per rupee. But instead of doing so we thought of destroying the *ghee* industry. I say I have no objection at all to those persons who allege that they wish to take *vanaspati*, but what right have you to mix Butyric Acid or such other things with oil so that it may look like *ghee*. I want to ask why you make it such that it may look like *ghee*. Why do you not say openly that you would not bleach the natural colour of oil, will not make it granulated, will not mix Butyric Acid with it, will not mix the essence of *ghee* in it and will not make it some thing like *ghee*. Are there no other edible things that could be mixed with it? But you very well know that your commodity would not sell in the market till you would mix therein things that may make it look like *ghee*. The industrialists in order to cheat the public stoop to such deception and they generally succeed in this deception. For the last 24 years they have been producing tons of this thing and are still producing it, and gradually people of Shri Sidhva's bent of mind are on the increase. You allege that you do not wish to destroy the *ghee* industry yet on the other hand you put in efforts to make oils look like *ghee*. You allege that you would not allow adulteration, but when you yourself produce artificial *ghee* and sell it as *ghee*, then in order to check adulteration you want to post police at each step. When you sell such a commodity that resembles *ghee* in all respects then it would surely be adulterated with pure *ghee* and would certainly sell for pure *ghee*. You wish that such things may not happen but at the same time you make all out preparations to make a thing just resembling *ghee*. I cannot understand this. A man is caught for committing theft and he asks as to why he is being punished, as the person responsible for this adulteration is someone else. I cannot follow this argument. Had you not produced a thing resembling *ghee* then perhaps you would have a right to say so.

If you at all want to produce this thing then for God's sake do not make it just like *ghee*. I say that it should better be coloured. Today if the public opinion would not be in favour of Congress then it would be something very pathetic for this House. You do not want to adhere to the decision of the All India Congress Committee made at its Dehra Dun Session held in 1949. At that meeting it was decided that *vanaspati* should be coloured at the earliest, may that colour fade away in the long run. Hydrogenation, as Panditji has said, is a smaller process of your factories. You can produce therein other things that require hydrogenation. Your plant would not lie idle. But if you like to produce and sell anything resembling *ghee* then there will be a conflict between you and us. I wish that such hydrogenation should be stopped and restrictions imposed thereupon. If you do not earn anything without producing something resembling *ghee* then hydrogenation itself will have to be stopped altogether. Tell us if there is any other way out except this.

A thing, with which Panditji has specially associated my name, is that groundnut is an edible thing. The quantity of kernel that is produced here is nearly 24,108,000 tons, out of this quantity 13,250,000 tons are used for edible purposes.

Shri Jairamdas Donlattram : Is it tons or maunds?

Ch. Mukhtiar Singh : What I mean is the groundnut kernel. I am quoting figures of kernel and not of oil. Out of this produce *vanaspati* is made from 280,000 tons. *Vanaspati* cannot be produced unless oil is first extracted. When oil is extracted 40 per cent. of it is oil and the rest 60 per cent. is left behind as oil cake. In a country like India, where there exists a scarcity of food and where foodgrains worth 110 crores are imported, we are making oil cakes to the extent of 60 per cent. of a commodity that can well serve as an edible thing, and above all we call this wastage as industry. If no oil would be extracted then the entire produce of groundnuts would be used for food purposes and 60 per cent. of that would not be wasted as oil cake. If *vanaspati* is not made from groundnut oil then the amount of food stuff available would increase, and we would not be constrained to send money to foreign countries for importing food stuffs. Then the position amounts to this, that we change 60 per cent. of the kernel into a non-edible commodity and then we want the people to eat that oil cake as subsidiary food having ground and mixed it with wheat flour. My friend Dr. Deshmukh, who is not here just now, had complained that we would be forced to eat oil cake. But what is the alternative? If you wish to take *vanaspati* then you will have to take oil cake too. I ask you to take neither *vanaspati* nor oil cake. Take groundnut as it is produced in nature. If groundnuts are available for food purposes then you would not be constrained to produce that 60 per cent. of oil cake that you are producing now. Which is better for you groundnut or *vanaspati*? Groundnut provides nutrition as well as oil. Then why do you destroy 60 per cent. of food contents by producing *vanaspati*?

People allege that no dye is available to colourize *vanaspati*. But I say that you do not want to colourize it. All the oils in the world have natural colours of their own. The groundnut oil too has got its own colour. You bleach that colour, stop this decolorization and then hydrogenate it. The colour of the finished product will be as was of the original oil. So there is no necessity of mixing colour at all. Everybody would recognize that this product has been produced from groundnut oil. The taste also will not be bad and nobody would make any complaint about the finished product because by hydrogenation only the taste of *ghee* is not developed, it simply gives hardness to the oil. Then why do you do all this? You do it because you want to produce a thing that may resemble *ghee* in all respects. You want to make perfect imitation of *ghee*. If you at all want to take *vanaspati* then take that one which may have been produced in this way. If you do not relish the taste then add any other thing to it, add sugar or salt to it. If you ask me I can name off hand at least 200 such things that can be mixed with it. I fail to understand why the scientific world of India has gone so bankrupt that it is not able to discover even an edible colour. India is such a country where thousands of vegetable colours are obtained. Kamala Dyes are being exported to America to colourize butter. If this colour can be produced in India and America can utilize it for colourizing butter then can we not find enough dye stuff to colourize this thing. We have got so many things here. We have the alkanet root dye. No objectionable thing is said against this dye. Chlorophyll is still a better colour. It is generally asked from where 400 tons of chlorophyll would be obtained. Chlorophyll can be obtained from *arhar* leaves, and I can tell you how it can be extracted. Why do you associate the name of Kashmir with alkanet root. You make a search of this thing in Kashmir, while all the time it is obtainable even in Meerut district. It is obtainable in other districts also, you have simply to collect it. Then you allege that chlorophyll contains copper. The selfsame copper all of us take every day in spinach. Why would we die if it were to be mixed with *vanaspati*? It is further said that if we would mix this thing with oil then the oil would be oxidized, but nobody gives any reason as to why it would oxidize. If in reality the people's Government has come into existence then such excuses would not do. Today you will have to think that on the one hand you have to annihilate the poor and on the other you have to compel the rich to lead an honest life, and you

[Ch. Mukhtiar Singh]

have to make a choice between the two as to what you should do. Do you want to kill the farmer or compel the rich to work honestly and not to put us to any harm? In the first place let the natural colour of oil remain as it is and do not change it. Do not give *vanaspati* the granulation of *ghee*, do not add to it the smell and scent of *ghee* and let oil sell as oil. I intend to submit only so much that this adulteration has destroyed the *ghee* industry, this business has been ruined and the world acknowledges this fact that it has been so. Under such circumstances it is essential that this should be put a stop to. About the figures that are being printed, I once again like to ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture not to publish those figures and statistics of which he may not be perfectly sure. Your attempts of correcting these figures everyday prove still more harmful. In this way you lose your confidence even and other wrong things also get support. In the Report of 1948 also the figures have been printed as 140 lacs, but when in the beginning the first page came to be written then it was mentioned therein that the production of *ghee* and milk has increased, but all this was of no use. At first the figures were being multiplied with 42 now they are being multiplied by 65 just as in the case of food products at first the figures were being multiplied with 80 but now they are being multiplied with 86. For this reason the department gets into disrepute, it loses its confidence in the public. Therefore I submit that the steps you are taking are wrong. Fortunately Shri Sidhva has just now come in. I like to tell him that since long pure *ghee* has become totally extinct and the butter that he is taking is also made from *vanaspati*. If he wants to verify this fact I am ready to prove it. There is nothing in it except *vanaspati*. Just churn *vanaspati* for a while and it becomes butter, yet it is still *vanaspati* and not butter.

If you would annihilate the poor unfortunate farmer then, as I have stated before, this world also will not subsist. A few persons living in cities and towns would not be able to keep the farmers in bondage for ever. Whatever is being done today in this world is being done after putting the poor people to utmost harm. You will have to stop this exploitation. The sooner you would put your foot down upon it the better it would be in your interest. If you would cause delay in this matter then you yourself would be put to harm. So many people are dying but the farmer has not been annihilated as yet and even after your best of efforts he would not cease to exist. The reason is that his staying power, his power of resistance, is far greater than that of yours. He feeds upon the vitamins that are found in the sunshine, he drinks pure water, and till the time he enjoys pure water, pure air, clear sunshine and the open heat of the sun you would not be able to annihilate him. But he would ever remember your bad treatment. You have no power with you to annihilate him, then why do you give yourself a bad name? He would hear all this and would understand it, and these things would not go on forever. The harm that you have put him to till now is enough. Do not try to put him to any more harm in future.

Once again I would request you to give prior consideration to the interests of the farmers. If you do not want to bring into this country communalism, communism and other such isms of the world outside, then you will have to do this thing. If you want to bring such isms in this country then at the time of election campaign we would see how you would be able to escape without making a promise for the colourization of *vanaspati*. It is just possible we may have to keep quiet till that time. When we have kept quiet for 27 years we will keep quiet for two years more. But before the things come to such a pass why do you not give this thing a serious consideration? The farmer has to be saved and you will have to stop the production of the thing that is being made to resemble *ghee*. If you intend to stop it then you would receive our good wishes and besides this you will have the blessings of the farmers also. If even in spite of all this you do not want to stop its production then the production of this thing will stop, it would certainly be

stopped, but this task of stopping the production will have to be taken in hand by the farmer himself. For God's sake do not bring that day into being. I once again very humbly beg to submit and ask you to think over this problem and have mercy on the farmer. For God's sake have mercy on him.

Shri Tyagi : My appeal to the House is again in the name of the interest of the villagers. Since the industrialization was started in India every little improvement to the industry has been made at the cost of the villagers. Previously people used to go to the villages and get their *atta* ground there. Now engines have come and flour mills have come and the villagers have gone out of employment. The sugar mills have come and all the *kohlus* where they used to make *cheeni* and *gur* have gone out of employment and all those industries have been taken away from the hands of the villagers altogether. *Khand* is fast disappearing from the villages. On account of the cotton mills, ginning, spinning and weaving industries have been taken away from 80 per cent. of the population of India. Shoe factories have taken away the industry of the village cobbler who previously used to prepare the shoes in his cottage and sell them in the markets and earn his livelihood. Now he is without his business. Laundry has displaced the washerman. In this manner every industry which used to flourish in the villages is being taken away one by one from the hands of the villager without his getting any thing in exchange, without any little industry to bank upon. In exchange he got starvation, unemployment and consequently, crime. I submit that the case of the villager is being neglected in all the State Legislatures as well as in this Assembly. I submit that all these Legislatures exist to-day only in the name of the villager. We are pledged and we have taken the oath by the village people in the presence of Mahatma Gandhi. We have taken pledge to stand by the village industries and to ameliorate the conditions in the villages and now one by one, they are being deprived of their small cottage industries. Country-life cannot be conceived in a manner just as people travelling in trains or aeroplanes look down at people living in the villages. Village life is a regular poetry and the whole conception of village society is one which spins round the cow. It is a concrete poetry. Cow is the nucleus. Cow is their walking engine and their power plant. When there was no other power available, man took the help of the animal power available. Cow, or bullock ran their industry so far. Now material energy has come into existence. Electricity came but the villagers could not avail themselves of this, it is the monopoly of the city people. Now, the villagers cannot use the bullocks all the time to plough lands—the bullocks will die. It is a very hard work. So in their leisure time the villagers work in the grinding mill or *kohlu* but now there is no such industry to keep them employed. It is a long subject and I do not want to dilate on it but you should not interfere with the village society and if you interfere with it, you will be smashing the whole thing altogether. I would require a very long time to explain this, in short I would say that if you take away the cow, the whole society will be smashed. It will be powdered into smithereens. A villager does not live on fields alone. He lives partly on fields and partly on other little services. He lives partly on land and partly on his artisanship or workmanship and partly on cow. Villagers do not get their income through one source only as the city people do through the black-market or service or some other means. The villager had so many sources. He is a wage earner. He rears the crop and cuts it. It is only in seasons that he is busy with the crops. At other times he takes cows to the fields and grazes them. As a matter of fact the cows bring wealth to the world. The cows eat the grass. It is through the collection which the cow makes from morning till evening from every little blade of grass that it gives wealth to the country. The sun gives kisses of love to the tiny blades of grass, and the cow collects those kisses, and it is from out of these kisses of Nature that the cow produces this nectar of *ghee*. I have been a cowherd when I was a boy. The cow-boys take the cows to the fields, graze them and bring them back home to yield milk, this is a very important industry. It is a right for scientists to give opinions. The Industrialists have enough of grease to rub on the back of everybody.

[Shri Tyagi]

Even so, their opinion cannot be flouted so easily. Industrialists argue in a spiral or a vicious circle. Mr. Sidhva says "Give enough *ghee* to the people". "How will the poor man live if there is no *ghee*?" If all the cows are killed then you can more successfully put forward the plea that as there are no cows and pure *ghee* cannot be had, therefore do not stop the vegetable *ghee* industry. These vegetable *ghee* manufacturers neither want to finish the *ghee* industry altogether, nor are they willing to let the *ghee* industry prosper. Because if there is no *ghee* what will they adulterate and if there is ample *ghee* available who will eat vegetable oils. The more scarce real *ghee* becomes the more the profit. This is the way in which *ghee* is getting extinct from the market.

I do not want to delay the Bill. I am sure that Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram is very sympathetic towards the villagers and he is anxious to circulate the Bill and finish with all the procedure and bring it back to the House. I am sure the Congress cannot neglect this demand and the Bill should be passed. It is a promise which we are giving. I do not want to go on arguing the case further. My submission is that this Bill should be circulated. He should remember that the opinions that are received are the opinions of persons who are the makers of this Assembly and therefore I hope that the opinions of those persons will be respected in a democratic House.

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram : I am anxious that the debate on this motion should be closed today and that we should be able to adopt the amendment that I have placed before the House. It is impossible for me during the remaining seven minutes to cover even a small portion of the ground covered by the several speakers. Still I will try to deal with the main points which have been advanced by those in favour and those against the Bill moved by my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

I appreciate the sincerity, honesty and earnestness behind the views expressed by Pandit Bhargava. I know from private talks how strongly he feels on the matter and this I know also that the view that he has taken is not purely his personal view but that it is to a great extent a representative view. I also know that the views expressed by my friends Mr. Tyagi and Chaudhury Mukhtiar Singh are also representative views, though they might have spoken with some special warmth in the House today. I was however pained by the type of remarks made by some of the speakers as if Government deliberately and with an evil motive, maliciously and dishonestly wanted to avoid taking certain action which was indicated in their speeches. I have no doubt that if they had had fuller opportunities of personal discussion they would have felt that there was no reason for any insinuation of that kind. Government have every desire to see that nothing happens which injures the interests of the rural population. Government lives for and stands by the rural population above every thing else. At the same time it is impossible not to consider the views and the needs of other sections of the population or ignore them or to refuse to find a way out of any difficulty that may be experienced. I have no doubt in my mind that a certain section of the urban population, particularly in Northern India, which not being accustomed to liquid oil but accustomed to *ghee*, wants a cheap substitute which certainly must be a harmless substitute and not a harmful one. It may be that urban opinion itself is divided on this issue. It is not a matter on which I can definitely say anything.

Then I want to place before the House the fact that our Provincial Governments, one and all, were consulted on this issue and they gave very divergent opinions with regard to this particular Bill. I will just take one minute of the House and read out the names of the Provincial Governments which have supported this Bill, and the names of the Provincial Governments which have opposed this Bill. They are almost evenly divided : 10 for the Bill and 11 against the Bill. Bihar, Punjab, Jammu and

Kashmir, Mysore, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Vindhya Pradesh, Ajmer, Coorg and Himachal Pradesh have supported the Bill. Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Bengal, Hyderabad, PEPSU, Bhopal, Delhi, Cutch, Travancore and Bombay have opposed the Bill. The Government of Assam did not wish to express an opinion and from one Government we got no reply.

Shri Tyagi : What about U.P.?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram : They have not so far given a reply. What I was trying to explain was that we made an effort to ascertain the provincial opinions on this question. After all this Bill under the transitory provisions under which it can be passed can only last for five years. Any action under this Bill will terminate at the end of five years. Under the Constitution this subject has to be handled by the Provincial and State Governments after five years. It was inevitable therefore that we should consult the Provincial Governments with regard to this measure. In view of the evenly divided opinions expressed by the Provincial Governments we felt that the best course was to elicit public opinion further from as wide a range of organisations and institutions in the country as possible, so that we could take our stand on a safe and solid basis.

I do not wish to go into various other controversial matters which have been raised. I am not prepared to say that all the scientists not only in India but all over the world have dishonest opinions, when they say that this hydrogenated oil or margarine was not harmful

Shri Tyagi : They have at least failed to give a colour to it.

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram : I am coming to that. There are a number of issues raised and I am dealing with each issue as briefly as possible. So far as harmlessness is concerned I am not prepared to say that all the scientists of the world are dishonest. So far as colourisation is concerned, when the Working Committee had advised that we should give a colour irrespective of whether it could be removed or not, we made fresh efforts and I personally took up the matter. At the same time the colour was to be such that it could actually be available in quantities. My friend has suggested that Ratanjot is available in some parts of the country. I am not prepared to accept the statement. I want him to give me 6,000 tons of Ratanjot : that is the quantity necessary from year to year to colour the quantity of hydrogenated oil that is available in the country today. If all the *Vanaspati* is to be coloured we want this 6,000 tons of Ratanjot for the purpose. We understood that the quantity will be available in Kashmir but even there we were not able to secure the quantity. I am also prepared to carry out the suggestion that the original colour of the groundnut may remain but my fear is that it will not be a colour distinct from *ghee*.

There is only one minute left and I want to assure the House personally and on behalf of the Government that so far as the interests of the rural population are concerned they are bound to be kept uppermost. At the same time any difficulty which the towns people feel or the consumers of *Vanaspati* feel or those who want *Vanaspati* feel will have somehow to be met without injury to any other interests.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : I accept the amendment.

Maulvi Wajed Ali (Assam) : Sir, I want that the Bill should be printed in the vernacular languages so that the village people will give their opinion. It should not be confined only to the *Gazette of India* or the local *Gazette*.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : Its circulation should not be confined to Bar Associations only but should be extended to district boards and village *panchayats* and other rural organisations as well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

“ That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August 1950.”

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 11th April, 1950.