

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

We shall proceed with the voting of the motion.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th November, 1954."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### SEVENTEENTH REPORT

Shri Aitkar (North Satara): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th December, 1954."

In connection with the time allotment, there is one statement to be clarified and that is in connection with the time that is allotted to the Prohibition of Manufacture and Sale of Vanaspati Bill that had been discussed last time. The Report at that time was not passed. The debate continued and it is still continuing. When the Committee considered the matter subsequently, it allotted half an hour more for the whole process of the Vanaspati Bill being discussed and finished. With respect to the rest of the Bills, the time is stated, and further classification of the Bills is also given in the appendices attached.

I recommend that the motion be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Report was presented two days ago to enable hon. Members to table amendments. No amendment has been received. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th December, 1954."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Insertion of new section 109A)*

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898."

*The motion was adopted.*

Dr. N. B. Khare: I introduce the Bill.

#### ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Insertion of new section 142A)*

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Army Act, 1950.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Army Act, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

Dr. N. B. Khare: I introduce the Bill.

#### PROHIBITION OF MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF VANASPATI BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Prohibition of Manufacture and sale of Vanaspati Bill the motion for consideration of which was moved by Shri Jhulan Sinha on the 17th September 1954. Further discussion on the Bill continued on the 28th November 1954.

The Mover and seven other Members have already spoken and concluded their speeches. Shri Fulsinha

B. Dabhi had not concluded his speech on the 26th November, 1954, when the House adjourned for the day.

The total time taken so far on the consideration of this Bill is two hours and 48 minutes. Half an hour is available for its further discussion.

**Shri Dabhi (Kaira North):** On the last occasion, I showed, by quoting facts and figures, that vanaspati was far inferior to ghee, that it was not even superior to ordinary groundnut oil or ordinary raw oil, that adulteration of ghee with vanaspati was going on on a very extensive scale in the country, that adulteration of ghee with vanaspati destroys the vitamin content of ghee itself, that the *vanaspati-walas* are making about Rs. 26 crores a year by charging prices higher than the ordinary oil prices though it was not superior to ordinary oil and by the adulteration of ghee with Vanaspati, and that it was not at all necessary to solidify vanaspati, because it was used only in liquid form. I also stated that if Government were not prepared to prohibit the manufacture and sale of vanaspati, they should at least prohibit *vanaspati-walas* from solidifying it and they should only allow it in a purified form, that is, it should be refined. I stated that if Government were not prepared even to do that, they should at least make colourisation of vanaspati compulsory, and ask the *vanaspati-walas* to find out a suitable colour within a particular period or close their factories.

Before I conclude, I want to touch very briefly on one or two points which were left out by me at that time. Last time I stated that even vanaspati was being adulterated with inferior stuff and I gave an example of a Calcutta case in which the manufacturer of vanaspati was convicted for adulterating vanaspati with inferior stuff.

Now, I have come across still another instance where vanaspati was being adulterated with inferior stuff. In the last week of this month, one merchant friend of mine who had come here to attend the meeting of

the Import Advisory Committee told me that the animal fat which was being imported from foreign countries for the purpose of manufacturing soap was being used for adulterating it with vanaspati.

Then, I would like to quote a few lines only to show what kind of people the *vanaspati-walas* are. I shall read only a few lines from the *Harijan* dated 25th July, 1953, from an article by the late M. P. T. Acharya under the caption, "A Vicious Circle". The learned author says:

"I was in the erection of a Vanaspati factory. It was employing hundreds of people during erection, but on the day of the opening of the factory, the proprietor discharged hundreds of men. But on the day, the gate had a cloth stretched on which was inscribed: Industry abolishes unemployment! The proprietor of the factory advertised: 'Use no ghee, use only Vanaspati, for ghee contains microbes bad for health. Vanaspati is untouched by hand'. (I told him to add: Touched only by Brahmin hands!)

I asked the boss if what he advertised was true, did he use Vanaspati? He said: 'Never, I use only ghee'."

Then, I want to bring to your notice.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I was told that the hon. Member would take only one minute.

**Shri Dabhi:** I am finishing.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am afraid I cannot allow you to go on.

**Shri Dabhi:** I shall finish in one or two minutes. I have never said I would finish it in one minute.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have to finish the whole story in about half an hour from now. That is the only time now available for the House.

**Shri Dabhi:** I shall finish soon.

Lastly, I want to bring to the notice of the Government the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee at its meeting held in Ahmedabad on 31st May, 1951. The resolution asked the Government "to put a ban on the manufacture and sale of vanaspati or hydrogenated oil as it causes the deterioration of public morals, is injurious to public health, makes pure ghee unavailable in the market and adversely affects the cattle wealth of the country". So, taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances which I have narrated, I appeal to Government to support this Bill and prohibit the manufacture and sale of vanaspati which is destroying the health and wealth and morals of millions of people. If the Government is not prepared to do this, I appeal to them to see that at least the colouration of vanaspati is made compulsory. Lastly, I say that they should not take upon themselves the task of finding out a suitable colour for vanaspati. Let the Government ask the vanaspatiwalas themselves to find out a suitable colour for vanaspati or to close their factories. I hope Government would at least accept one of these alternatives.

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** This subject is not new to the House. There was a similar Bill that was introduced by my friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava in 1949, and even at that time, the attitude of Government was not favourable. It opposed the Bill, and I am sorry to have to do the same on this occasion also. As a result of the efforts of my friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Government had appointed some years back a Ghee Adulteration Committee, and that Committee made three recommendations. The first recommendation was that it should be made compulsory for the vanaspati factories to add sesamum oil so that the Baudouin test may be applied for the purpose of detecting whether ghee was adulterated with vanaspati. This recommenda-

tion of the Ghee Adulteration Committee was fully accepted by Government and almost fully acted upon. The second recommendation was that orange colour, by using carotene oil concentrates should be given. On this recommendation there was difference of opinion among the members of the Committee. The reason for Government not accepting this recommendation was that firstly, the colour was unstable; the colour would go away not only after it is heated, but even if it is kept for a few weeks or months, the colour would disappear. Secondly, this oil was not available in India and we would have had to import it on a very large scale, costing us nearly one crore of rupees per annum. This was, therefore, not considered a practical proposition. The third recommendation was that vanaspati should be fortified with synthetic vitamin A in order to increase its nutritive value. This recommendation was also accepted and given effect to.

Now, I think it is obvious to every hon. Member of this House that it is too much to ask that all Vanaspati factories should be closed and that vanaspati should be banned altogether. As a matter of fact, if we analyse the supporters of the Bill, we will find that most of them have really urged for colourisation, and I have no doubt that 99 per cent. of them would be fully satisfied if the Government could evolve a colour by which it would be possible to detect the adulteration. So far as this point is concerned, we have made many attempts. As was mentioned in the course of the debate during the last session by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, no colour could be decided upon. She said that when she went to the United Kingdom she tried to find out if the British people have evolved any colour by which margarine could be distinguished from butter and her enquiries brought her to the conclusion that there was no such colour that was evolved there.

**Shrimati A. Kale (Nagpur):** Margarine is yellow in colour. It has that colour.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** As a matter of fact, margarine has the same colour as butter. We want a colour by which it would be distinguishable both from ghee as well as butter.

**Shrimati A. Kale:** It is distinguishable from the real butter.

**Shri Tek Chand (Ambala—Simla):** Margarine is indistinguishable.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** He is more correct.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is vanaspati the only thing which is mixed with ghee, or is passed off as ghee? Cannot other kinds of fat be mixed with ghee? Can the hon. Minister enlighten the House?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** There are many other fats, and so it is not possible to stop adulteration by merely stopping vanaspati.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Are those fats and other things which are mixed with ghee better than vanaspati or worse than vanaspati?

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon):** Vanaspati is the best adulterant and 90 per cent. of adulteration is done with vanaspati alone.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Minister got any information to give to the House, as to what other kinds of articles are added to ghee and whether vanaspati is not much better than those articles?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Vanaspati is much better as has been claimed by the vanaspati-walas. It is untouched by hand.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If anything is going to be mixed with ghee, it is better to have vanaspati than cobra fat.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack):** With regard to the colouring matter to colour a substance that is white so that it can be coloured and distinguished from, say, butter, for instance, I remember that during the first world war, groundnut oil was deodorised and hydrogenated in

America and used as a substitute for butter. But because it deceived the people, it was made compulsory, by the Pure Foods and Drugs Act, that some kind of yellow liquid in a little globule that came with the carton containing the groundnut oil, should be used. So I think the Ministry is wrong in saying that there is no colouring matter in the world. There used to be many years ago, and there must be many more now.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** This is an allegation made by some other hon. Members also. But I would like to assure the House that so far as colourisation is concerned the Ministry is as keen as anybody else, just for the purpose of seeing that this adulteration is minimised, and I am quite open for any group of Members or individual Members to make suggestions in this respect—practical, feasible suggestions, not like the one we had from this Ghee Adulteration Committee—and if they can draw our attention to some colourisation which will be feasible we will be quite willing to take it up.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** It is not correct. I was a Member of that Committee. That Committee did not make a full effort to find out a colour. The Bombay and Punjab Governments and scientists sent a colour to the Committee. But the Committee turned it down, on wrong grounds. Even now many colours can be found. In a week the colour will be found if the burden is put on the vanaspati manufacturers.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** It is open for any society, any group of persons to suggest that certain colourisation is possible. The remedy suggested by my friend and others is, put the burden on the vanaspati industry and force them to evolve a colour by which it will be possible to distinguish it. I do not think this is the right solution, because I can assure the House once more that so far as the Government is concerned it is not tied down to any particular colour, it does not have any partial view that it should turn down any reasonable suggestion so far as colourisation is concerned. I again

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

assure every Member of the House that if there is any colour which is feasible we will take it up. It is no good merely saying 'this Government evolved this colour and that'. These are all in the air.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** They sent a particular proposal. But that was not accepted, on wrong grounds.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** It must not be one which lasts and which will not go away by heating. If these tests are satisfied we are quite prepared to take up the colourisation.

Some of the Members went so far as to say that the vanaspati industry is so strong, as if they are in a position to bribe every scientist in India. Although adulteration is probably practised on a very large scale in our country than elsewhere, and there are things which make us ashamed of the morals of our people so far as adulteration and other things are concerned, I do not think either the purse of the vanaspati manufacturers is so long or that every scientist is so corrupt that he is amenable to the influence of those people.

So far as colourisation is concerned, Government is anxious that this should be done. That late Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai was anxious and keen on that. To that extent what Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has said is correct. But in spite of his anxiety it is not possible to say that we have discovered any colour. As I have said once before, I am prepared to receive any suggestion from anybody.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** The suggestions were from none other than the scientists of the Bombay Government and the Punjab Government. But they were turned down on the ground that the colour was cancer-producing. Nobody made any experiment.

**Shri Dabhi:** The Bombay Government was prepared to colourise. But there was a letter from the Central

Government to the Bombay Government not to hasten.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** If my friend can even now give me the basis of any good scientist whose word can be taken as reliable and which can stand the proof of test I am prepared to accept it. I do not think there is any truth in the allegations, and in their enthusiasm they are prepared to believe anything that is said.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Purnea cum Santal Parganas): If this House lays down that vanaspati should be coloured, is it a correct answer for the Minister to say "you suggest, you give me the information"? Your research department will have to do it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I understand the hon. Minister only to say that they have tried their best and they have not been able to find a colour.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Then let them accept their failure.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no challenge on the floor of the House. Is it a wrestling match?

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** I do not challenge. (Interruption).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. I am sorry. Should not the hon. Minister reply? I am not going to allow cross-questions at all. Each hon. Member came with his suggestion. In the end the hon. Minister is winding up. If they are impatient what can be done? He is expected to answer all the important points that have been raised on the floor of the House during the debate. If he is not able to answer, hon. Members will accept it. He says he tried his best but he is not able to obtain a colour. The mere statement of hon. Members who are laymen, he is not prepared to accept. He wants it to stand the proof of test. He is asking Members to send information on the basis of the opinion of any scientists in whom they have confidence so that they may go by their word. It is not a challenge by the hon.

Minister, nor should there be any huge controversy raised over the matter. The hon. Minister may go on.

**Shri Raghavachari** (Penukonda): May I make one point? When the hon. Minister said that there was no such colour, a Member of the Committee said that a colour was sent by a particular Government for inspection and so on. The Committee must have left some records.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** A committee was appointed for examining these colours. Colours were sent. Ultimately they were not accepted, which means they were rejected. What is the meaning of going step by step as if it is a class lesson?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** There is also one clarification I would like to make. There are some colours which are of a coal-tar type, like Sudan MP and Orange SS. They are found to be of a toxic nature and not suitable to be mixed with any foodstuffs. So far as Ratan-jot, Chlorophyll, Curcumin and Majeeth are concerned they are unstable and do not retain themselves after heating.

**This is all the information I have got.** I do not say that it is the responsibility of any Member to give me the colour. All that I say is if any Member feels that a certain thing has not been sufficiently tried, I want to give an assurance that I am prepared to do that if there is any basis. Because as regards the rest of the information said to have been supplied or the experiment done by the Bombay Government and the Punjab Government, all these things have been attended to and none of them has been found to be satisfactory.

So I think that there is hardly any basis for a measure like this. Most of my friends wanted really the colourisation with which we are not in disagreement. But it is the practical nature of the thing that has got to be taken into account.

Now, there are also certain misconceptions from which many hon. Members are suffering. One such misconception is in regard to hydrogenated oil. 'Better allow people to eat it in the oily condition' they say, since hydrogenation does not add to the food value. The second important argument, on which both Mr. Jhulan Sinha and Mr. Dabhi waxed rather eloquent, is that these vanaspati manufacturers deprive the people of a large amount by taking these oils through these processes which do not benefit in any way. The facts are quite otherwise. If we take into account the prices, according to some Members vanaspati is said to be twice as costly as raw oil. This is not correct. For instance a 35 lb. tin of refined groundnut oil at present in Delhi is being sold at Rs. 20-8-0 as against a 36 lb. tin of vanaspati No. 1 manufactured by Messrs. Ganesh Flour Mills for Rs. 23-12-0 and of Rath brand vanaspati for Rs. 22-12-0. The cost of the vanaspati tin includes an excise duty of Rs. 2-4-0. It will be found that these are gross exaggerations to say that vanaspati is sold at twice the rate at which ordinary oil is sold.

3 P.M.

**Shri Dabhi:** I said it was only 25 per cent.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Even that is not correct. If we take into account the average of ex-factory prices, the price of vanaspati in Bombay during 1953-54 was Rs. 2227 per ton, while that of raw groundnut oil which forms more than 90 per cent. of the oils used in the manufacture of vanaspati was Rs. 1,733 per ton. The difference between the two figures is Rs. 494. Even if we assume that it is Rs. 500 per ton, it includes an excise duty of Rs. 140 per ton and the cost of containers comes to Rs. 100 per ton, leaving Rs. 250 per ton towards not only margin of profit but also the cost of manufacture. It will be seen that many Members are labouring under a misconception with regard to the exploitation that they think that vanaspati factories are causing.

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

One other argument that has been advanced is that mineral oils and other oils are utilised in the manufacture of vanaspati. That is absolutely incorrect because of the precautions that we have taken and the inspections that we have arranged. Vanaspati manufacture is limited only to three oils. No fourth oil can be used. We allow vanaspati manufacture only out of groundnut oil, sesame oil and cotton seed oil. These are the only three oils. So, I do not think that there is any truth in saying that other oils are used in this manufacture.

There may be some adulteration of vanaspati also. That is one of the arguments made here. That also we tried to prevent by insisting that sales should be in small packages so as to make it absolutely impossible and difficult for any manufacturers to indulge in it. Government are convinced that there cannot be much adulteration. The rest of the stuff is sold to hotels, defence forces and larger establishments etc., where bigger quantities are taken by them. They are the purchasers of large quantities and I am sure they take every precaution to see that there is no adulteration.

It is also claimed that people give vanaspati and other vegetable oil to buffaloes and other animals so as to increase the fat content. I do not think that this can be correct because it cannot be very economical for the people to do so; and also because, cotton seeds or even groundnut cake will yield much better results. I submit that although we have much sympathy so far as the use of vanaspati as an adulterant of ghee is concerned and I am in some agreement with my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that it does affect ghee producers, especially those who produce pure ghee, I am afraid the remedy is not stopping the manufacture of vanaspati. This is the poor man's food. Probably, like the manufactures of vanaspati most of the Members who speak here also do not touch vanaspati. Therefore,

to that extent, they are disqualified from speaking about vanaspati and its uses. In any case, this contention that it has any bad effect on health is also hopelessly incorrect. It has been established beyond doubt by all our institutions, all our scientists who have made experiments on human beings. I am prepared to read a list of the institutions; Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor of which Shri V. N. Patwardhan is the Director; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, under Dr. V. Subramanian, Aryan Orphanage, Daryaganj, under Dr. K. N. Mitra, Assistant Director General of Medical Services, David Sesson Industrial School, Bombay, under Dr. M. V. Radhakrishna Rao, St. Philomena's Orphanage, Mysore under Dr. V. Subramanian.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Hoshiarpur): May I suggest that this vanaspati should be sent to foreign doctors and scientists for examination?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh**: It is not necessary to do so. Foreign people have been taking this for ages. Margarine is a product of vegetable oil. It is nothing different. The British people are eating it for ages. There is also vegetable oil being eaten all over America. They are not the persons who will tolerate any adulteration or bad effects on life. I am sure that would have been banned if it had any such effect. It is merely a prejudice created in the minds of certain people that it has bad effects. I can assure the House that so far as the information that I have been able to obtain goes,—I have obtained it afresh when this Bill was to come up before the House—I have no ground to say that any authority has suggested that. Experiments have shown that it has no bad effect.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava**: This is hardly correct. Even the report of the Ghee Adulteration Committee, on which the entire thesis is based says that in respect of the poor food, which

is used by Bengalis and Orissa people, the continued use of *vanaspati* has got a very bad effect.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** If that is my friend's view we must agree to differ. I do not think I have very much more time to say anything. I have almost exhausted the arguments also. The main arguments were really two that the *vanaspati* manufacturers derive undue profit, and without benefitting the consumer in any way, they merely make money. As has been stated by me, it has now been fortified with vitamin 'A' which has increased the nutritive value. We have taken other steps to make detection of adulteration easy. I am also agreeable to try to see if colourisation is possible.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will you kindly re-examine this question of colours?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Yes. As a result of the addition of sesame oil, detection of adulteration has become quite easy.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** In laboratories only.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** No laboratory is necessary. There are Inspectors. There are laboratories where this can be detected. There is no much difficulty so far as this is concerned.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What happens if sesamum oil is added?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Sesamum oil is added at the time of manufacture. As a result of it, the boudouin test is easy and detection is also easy. The process of detection is so easy that it could be done without difficulty. All the municipalities have been informed of this and they have been requested to see whether there is any adulteration. I think the Government has done everything in its power. To suggest that it should be legally banned by the Government is too much.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** With your permission, may I be allowed to

put one question? The Punjab Government and the Bombay Government sent colours. The scientists, I think, said that these colours tend to produce cancer. No experiment on human beings has been made. I would request the Government to re-examine this question of colours.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I am prepared to make that enquiry.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** I have not taken part in the discussion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member is making a speech. I would not allow any hon. Member to make a speech. He can only put a question and get an answer.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** May I ask whether the hon. Minister has gone into this question that the system of manufacture of *vanaspati* in India may be different from that in America and Europe, that would result in some disorder in the human body, as it does?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I am not sure whether we have done this. We have the manufactured product and we have examined the manufacture product. I do not think that it is necessary to go through all the processes that are employed so long as the product is such that it does not spoil the human health.

**Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha (Hazaribagh East):** Sir, I have an amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have disallowed it as it is a dilatory one. The Bill was taken up long before. The hon. Member now wants to move the amendment that it may be circulated for eliciting public opinion. At an early stage I would have put this motion also to the House, even then only if I considered that it was not a dilatory motion. Even that does not arise now. I rule it out of order.

What is the attitude of the Mover of the Bill?

**Shri Jhulan Sinha (Saran North):** I will reply.



**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no question of replying. If the hon. Member wants me to put it to the House, I shall do so.

**Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Only a few words.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What for? Withdrawing?

**Shri Jhulan Sinha:** No, I am not withdrawing.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right, then I will put it to the House.

**Shri Jhulan Sinha:** I may be allowed just to make my position clear. The Bill was not intended to get vanaspati coloured. It is there to get it banned altogether.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is all right. I cannot allow any speech at this stage. There is no right of reply.

What is the attitude of the Minister?

**Dr. P. S. Deshpande:** I am against it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the prohibition of manufacture and sale of Vanaspati in India, be taken into consideration."

Those in favour will say "Aye".

**Some Hon. Members:** Aye.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Those against will say "No".

**Some Hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The "Noes" have it.

**Some Hon. Members:** The "Ayes" have it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Will the hon. Members who are in favour kindly rise in their seats? There are 49 for the motion.

Now, those against will kindly rise in their seats. Those against are 52. The motion is lost.

*The motion was negatived.*

## INDIAN ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of sections 1 and 26 etc.)

**Shri U. C. Patnaik** (Ghumsur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Arms Act, 1878, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Shri Balwant Nagesh Datar, Shri Narhar Vishnu Gadgil, Shrimati Uma Nehru, Shri Satish Chandra Samanta, Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal, Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha, Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah, Shri Tek Chand, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri Sadhan Chandra Gupta, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, His Highness Maharaja Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, Shri U. R. Bogawat, Shri N. Keshavaiengar, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri Shankar Shantaram More, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri N. Somana, Shri K. G. Wodeyar, Sardar Hukum Singh, Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, Shri Sitanath Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Bhagwat Jha 'Azad', Shri Lakshman Singh Charak, Shri Radha Raman, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri Joachim Alva, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, Shri R. Venkataraman, Shri Nardeo Snatak, Shri Dodda Thimmaiah, Shri Digambar Singh, Shri Rameshwar Sahu, Choudhary Raghuraj Singh, Shri Jagannath Kolay, Shri Panna Lal, Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowd, Shri Girraj Saran Singh, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, and the Mover, with instructions to report by the last week of the next session."

In moving this motion, I beg to recapitulate the circumstances in which the Bill has reached the present stage. The Bill was introduced on the 27th November, 1953. The motion for its consideration was discussed on the 27th March, 1954 and the 9th April, 1954. Thirteen hon. Members