

sector and Rs. 1,250 crores in the private sector. This is a very significant feature in the developing economy of the country for it indicates that we are in the midst of an industrial revolution.

Criticism has been levelled in the House about the insufficient return from public undertakings. I am sure we have already turned the corner and we are in the midst of a generating economy and these very public undertakings are sure to pay and finance our planning in some time to come. While I congratulate the Ministry on such an achievement, I feel that not sufficient effort has been made about the removal of regional disparities in the matter of location of heavy industries. I am grateful to the Ministry for the expectation which I have got that they will be locating the machine tools factory in Punjab and they will be selecting Ludhiana for the purpose, which is the nerve-centre of small-scale industries. I feel the emphasis has now to shift from the heavy industries to small-scale industries, and I believe the policy of the Government now is that the heavy industries should depend for their components on the ancillary industries. From the point of view of that objective, I feel that Ludhiana will be a place where this machine tools factory which is expected to be given to Punjab should be located.

Mr. Chairman: As the House will now take up Private Members' business, the hon. Member may continue his speech when the discussion on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Demands is resumed on Monday.

15.30½ hrs.

PREVENTION OF HYDROGENATION OF OILS BILL—contd.

by Shri Jhulan Sinha

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up further discussion of the
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motion moved by Shri Jhulan Sinha on the 24th March, 1961, namely,—

"That the Bill to provide for prevention of hydrogenation of oils in India and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Out of 2 hours allotted for the discussion of the Bill, 54 minutes were taken up on the 24th March, 1961, and 1 hour and 6 minutes are now available. Ch. Ranbir Singh was in possession of the floor. He may please continue his speech.

श्री० रजबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदया, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस देश के अन्दर जब वनस्पति तेल से बनना शुरू नहीं हुआ था उस वक़्त भी इस देश के अन्दर लोग तेल खाते थे। वड़े श्रीर खुशहाल आदमी थी और मकखन खाते थे और गरीब आदमी जिन कीकि इस देश में बहुत बड़ी तादाद थी, तेल खाते थे। मेरे एक साथी ने यह खतरा जाहिर किया था कि तेल में, एक जगह से दूसरे स्थान में भोजने की वजह से और देर लगने के कारण उसमें कुछ खराबियाँ आ जाती हैं। लेकिन इसका भी डर नहीं था क्योंकि हमारे देश के अन्दर छोटी छोटी तेल की धानियाँ होती थीं और वह किसी एक सूबे में ही नहीं थीं बल्कि तमाम सूबों में मौजूद थीं और तकरीबन हर देहात के अन्दर तेल की धानी होती थी। जिसको भी तेल चाहिए था उसको खाने के लिए ताजा तेल मिल सकता था और इसलिए तेल में देरी होने की वजह से कोई खराबी आने का शंका नहीं था। वनस्पति तेल तो एक तरीके से उन भाइयों के रास्ते में जोकि भी खाते थे, रोड़ा बना हुआ है। अगर वनस्पति तेल खाने वाले भाई लोगों का ही सवाल होता तो उसमें कोई ऐतराज की बात नहीं थी। अब अगर कोई भाई तेल को बचा कर और सकेव रंग का बना कर खाना चाहे तो उसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन सवाल तो यह है कि जो भाई इस देश

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

के अन्दर देशी घी खाना चाहते हैं वह भी तो इस देश के ही निवासी हैं और उनका भी इस देश के अन्दर अधिकार है। जो घी खाना चाहते हैं उनको शुद्ध घी मिल सके और जो ईमानदारी से देशी घी का अपना कारोबार करना चाहते हैं, इस देश के अन्दर घी पैदा करते हैं या इस देश के अन्दर पशुधन पालते हैं उनकी भी रोजी ईमानदारी से चल सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सबसे बड़ा सवाल आज हमारे सामने है। अगर यह सवाल न होता तो शायद तेल जमाने के ऊपर रोक लगाने के बारे में कोई विवेक इस सदन में लाने की जरूरत नहीं होती।

हर कोई इस बात को जानता है कि एक जमाना था जब इस देश के अन्दर घी, दूध की बहुत इफरात थी और इस देश को घी और दूध बहने वाला देश समझा जाता था। देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक अच्छे तगड़े पशु होते थे और यहां पर घी और दूध काफी भिकदार में मिलता था। कुछ ऐसे भी देश थे जहां कि उस जमाने में घी और दूध की पैदावार उतनी नहीं थी जितनी कि आज वहां पर है। आप जानते हैं कि आज दुनिया के अन्दर दूध या दूध से बनी हुई चीजें पैदा करने के बारे में डेनमार्क का नाम बहुत ऊंचा है लेकिन एक जमाना था जब उस देश में दूध की पैदावार इतनी अधिक नहीं थी जब कि हमारे देश के बारे में कहा जाता था घी और दूध की नदियां बहा करती थीं। अब हमारे देश के अन्दर घी और दूध की पैदावार क्यों कम हुई, उसके ऊपर हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना है। यह तो हर एक भाई मानता है और जो वनस्पति तेल के हक में हैं वे भी इस बात को मानते हैं कि जहां तक घी का ताल्लुक है घी वनस्पति की अपेक्षा अधिक शक्तिदायक और स्वास्थ्यवर्धक है। अब अगर कोई भाई देशी घी खा सकता है उसकी क्षमता के अन्दर है तो वह देशी घी ही खाना चाहेगा। अब लोग वनस्पति इसलिए खाते हैं कि देशी घी या तो

उनकी ऋय शक्ति के बाहर है या उनको शुद्ध घी मिल नहीं सकता है। हमें इस सवाल पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए कि आज हमारे देश में घी और दूध की कमी क्यों हो रही है? हमारे यहां पशुधन का निरन्तर ह्रास हो रहा है। हमारे देश के अन्दर ३१ करोड़ पशु हैं लेकिन उनकी हालत दयनीय है। उसका कारण यह है कि विदेशी शासन का न में इस देश के अन्दर हालात ऐसे पैदा हुए जिससे पशुपालन धीरे धीरे कम होता गया।

वनस्पति तेल से खुराक में घी और दूध की कमी होने से देश के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को चोट पहुंचाई। इसके साथ ही साथ इस देश के अन्दर जहां लोगों को कारोबार देने का सवाल था उसमें भी बड़ी भारी चोट पहुंचाई। इस देश के अन्दर हर एक गांव के अन्दर जो घानियां चलती थीं वह चलनी बंद हो गईं। प्लानिंग कमिशन के हिसाब के मुताबिक तो शायद वह फीगर थोड़ी हों लेकिन जैसे कि एक सदस्य ने कहा था कि जो आबादी बढ़ी उसका हिसाब अगर लगाया जाय तो तीसरी पंचसाला योजना आरम्भ होने तक हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसे भाई जिनको कारोबार नहीं मिला या इस योजना के बीच जिनकी कि उम्र कारोबार करने के लायक हो जायगी, प्लानिंग कमिशन के अंदाजे के मुताबिक उनकी ताददा कोई डेढ़ करोड़ है। लेकिन जो दूसरे साथी हैं उनके अंदाजे के मुताबिक ऐसे लोगों की तादाद २ करोड़ से ज्यादा है। हम देश के अन्दर जो खुराक की समस्या है और जिसकी कि बजह से इस देश के लोगों की सेहत करने की शक्ति कम हो गई है, उसको हल नहीं कर पाते हैं और न ही लोगों को रोजगार देने के सवाल को हल कर पाते हैं। इसलिए हमें इस विषय पर ध्यानपूर्वक सोचना होगा।

मंत्री महोदय ने एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए यह बतलाया था कि हमारे देश में करीब २० लाख नाकारा पशु हैं। अब हमारे

देश में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में नाकारा पशु होने का कारण यह है कि हमने यहां पर ऐसे हालात पैदा नहीं किये जैसे हालात कि डेनमार्क के अन्दर हैं ।

सभापति महोदया, आप दिल्ली में रहती हैं इसलिए आप जानती होंगी कि दिल्ली के नजदीक पड़ोसी जिले रोहतक और हिसार में हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बढ़िया मवेशियों की नसल रहती है । पशुधन का व्यापार जो कलकत्ते, बम्बई या मद्रास से चलता है तो पशुओं को लाने के लिए व्यापारी लोग रोहतक और हिसार पहुंचते हैं । लेकिन जब दूध के कारखाने कायम करने और क्रीमरी चलाने का सवाल आता है तो उनको देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में खींच ले जाते हैं । आज के जमाने में खींचतान का नतीजा कोई बहुत ज्यादा सही नहीं रहता है । अब यही वजह है कि जो भाई कलकत्ता और बम्बई शहर में रहते हैं अजीब हालत है कि हमारा जो बढ़िया से बढ़िया पशुधन उनके द्वारा कलकत्ता ले जाया जाता है, बम्बई ले जाया जाता है, एक ब्यांत दूध देने के बाद वह बूषड़खाने में पहुंच जाता है । जो पशुधन इस देश की दौलत है, बँसा अच्छा पशुधन पैदा करने के लिये, उस हालत तक पहुंचने के लिये देश के दूसरे इलाकों को कई साल लगेगे । देश में परिस्थितियां इस प्रकार की हैं कि ऐसे अच्छे पशुओं की उम्र एक साल में खत्म हो जाती है । इस का कारण यह है कि जिस जगह का पशुधन अच्छा है, वहां ऐसे कारखाने नहीं लग सके, जहां मिल्क पाउडर या क्रीमया दूध की बनी हुई और चीजें पैदा की जाय, ताकि वे पशु उमी जगह रह सकें । उन लोगों को पशुओं से प्यार है, लेकिन जब उन को पशु की अच्छी कीमत मिलती है, तो उन को बाहर भेजना पड़ता है । कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बम्बई से वहां व्यापारी आते हैं । वे लोग दूध पीने के बाद पशु से प्यार नहीं करते । हमारे देश में ऐसे हालात नहीं हैं कि जिस स्थान पर अच्छे पशु पैदा होते हों, वे वहां ही रह सकें । लेकिन दूसरे देशों में इस समस्या को हल किया गया

है । वहां इस बात की कोशिश की गई है कि पशुओं की नसल का सुधार हो और पशु पालने वालों की आर्थिक हालत ऊंची हो । वनस्पति ने देश को जो नुकसान पहुंचाया है, उस में सब से बड़ा नुकसान यह है कि उस ने हिन्दुस्तान के पशु-पालन करने वाले भाइयों की इकानोमिक्स को खराब कर दिया है और यह सब से बड़ी बदन-किस्मती है कि इस देश में ऐसे हालात नहीं पैदा होने दिये कि जिस से यहां लोग पशुपालन कर सकें और पशुओं की नसल की तरक्की कर सकें । सरकार को दस बारह साल तक इस बात का मौका दिया गया कि वह कोई रंग तलाश कर सके, लेकिन वह इसमें कामयाब नहीं हुई । आगे तेल को जमाने के बारे में हमारा कोई विरोध नहीं है लेकिन इस देश में घी खाने वाले भाइयों की तादाद बहुत बड़ी है । जो भाई वनस्पति खाने वाले हैं, उन की बात को इस देश ने दस साल तक बर्दाश्त किया उन लोगों की मर्जी के खिलाफ जो घी खाने वाले हैं और पैदा करने वाले हैं । अब समय आ गया है कि वनस्पति खाने वाले भाई कुछ दिन के लिये कुर्बानी करें और जब तक देश के साइटिस्ट कोई ऐसा रंग तलाश न कर सकें, जिस से वनस्पति को रंगा जा सके और इस प्रकार घी की मिलावट को रोक जा सके, कम से कम तब तक के लिये तेल को जमाना बन्द कर दिया जाये, ताकि इस देश में, जहां लोगों की खुराक खराब है, खाने के लिये अच्छा घी मिल सके, लोगों को तेल-धानी लगा कर धंधा मिल सके, घी खाने वालों को घी मिल सके और घी पैदा करने वाले अपने पशुधन की तरक्की कर सकें ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):
I congratulate the hon. Member who has sponsored this Bill on his sincerity of purpose and conviction and on the tenacity with which he has been pursuing the matter all the year round.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): And for misplaced enthusiasm.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I wish to say that I was never so much in agreement with my hon. friend Ch. Ranbir Singh as today on all that he has said in support of this Bill. When I say all this, I do not forget the great contribution made by my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar and the arguments advanced by him. It is after taking into account all those arguments that I am advocating my support for this Bill.

I flung a small question at Shri V. P. Nayar when he said that in the absence of hydrogenated oil, the people in the south would be in difficulty, because they had now taken to these hydrogenated oils. Previously, they were using fresh coconut and other oils; now, that is not available; it becomes rancid with the passage of time. This was what my hon. friend was saying. I just flung a small question at him and asked him what they were doing before the hydrogenated oils came into the picture. I could not get any satisfactory answer. The answer was that fresh oil was available in the village all the time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The answer is that more and more of coconut oil is being consumed by a variety of industries, and the population is growing so much that coconut oil production has not grown in keeping with it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is just a fiction and nothing more than a fiction, and that has been exploded in many ways already.

I may just tell him how this very argument was advanced formerly, when I had something to do, in a little way, with this affair in Jodhpur State which was just 36,000 square miles in extent. Being fully convinced that the hydrogenated oils should be stopped, should be stamped out and rooted out from the State of Jodhpur, I wanted to do something in this matter.

Then, I was an official, and I wanted to take a strong attitude. The Chief Minister of that State who happened to be an Englishman, and the Finance Minister of that State who also happened to be an Englishman could not appreciate, just as my hon. friend has not been able to appreciate, my attitude in keeping hydrogenated oils out of that State. They said that it was absolutely impossible and it could not be done, and if I did it, the position would be that no ghee would be available in the State and people would suffer. But what happened was that hydrogenated oil was rooted out of that State for full ten years. The arrangements made by that Government at that time prevailed, and ghee was available all the time, and the rate at which ghee was sold did not go up from between 6½ *chattaks* a rupee to 6½ *chattaks* a rupee. At that time, that used to be the rate at which pure ghee was sold. And the myth which was being flung in our face by the topmost people in the State was just exploded. I have not the least doubt that if we adopt this Bill, and if we just realise that pure ghee is better than hydrogenated oil, and that fresh oils are better than hydrogenated oils, we shall be able to get sufficient quantities of ghee and fresh oils in this country, and we shall be able to meet the situation. Even at present, the total quantity of hydrogenated oil is just half of the total quantity of ghee consumed.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): When was it that the hon. Member took this step?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I took that step in 1945 or 1946.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to have the guidance of the House with regard to the time-limit for the speeches on this Bill. We have 1 hour and 6 minutes left, which means that this discussion should come to an end at 4.36 p.m. today. The hon. Minister wants half an hour, and the Mover of

the Bill might need at least five minutes, which comes to a total of 35 minutes. That leaves us hardly half an hour.

As for extension of the time, the maximum extension that is possible now, in view of the business before us, is 10 minutes or 15 minutes. It is not possible to extend it beyond that. I have got four more names here, or rather, four more chits here from hon. Members who wish to speak.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I have not sent my chit. I also want to speak. So, you may count it as five chits.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid it would be very difficult. 1 hour has been allotted for the next Bill, and the third Bill also should get started today and have at least five minutes, and then it can be taken up on the next occasion. Therefore, I am afraid that either some of the hon. Members might withdraw their names, or the time-limit will have to be six or seven minutes for each Member. Hon. Members can choose whichever way they like.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): I have sent my chit already, and I want just five minutes.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I would like to make a submission. This Bill which is under discussion really brings to the forefront the issue of nutrition, the issue of cattle protection and so on. So many points connected with our food problem are involved, and it is not simply a Bill that we are debating or a particular clause on which we are speaking. Therefore, looking to the nature of the subject that is before us, which has come up after a long time, and considering the fact that, as you yourself, Madam, know, being a doctor yourself, nutrition is an important subject, I would appeal to the House to give us a little more time for the consideration of this Bill.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We need not conclude our discussions on this Bill today. We can take it up on the next occasion, if we want the other Bills to have their turn today.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid that is not possible, namely that we keep this Bill pending and take up the next Bill. This Bill has to be disposed of before we take up the next Bill which is on the list. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur may continue his speech. I shall consult the hon. Speaker if he wants this Bill to be postponed to the next occasion. But the hon. Members whose Bills are next on the agenda and will have their turn to move for their consideration may not feel very happy about it, if their Bills are not taken up. They miss the opportunity completely; they may never again get a chance of moving their Bills. That is my difficulty.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur will be as brief as possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I feel very strongly in this matter. As my hon. friend has put it, this raises very fundamental points. I never thought that vested interests are so powerful in this country that they would be able to stop us, the Government, the scientists and others from going ahead in their way in this particular matter. This matter has been raised in Parliament times without number and keen awareness and interest have been shown by hon. Members on all sides. Yet this hydrogenated oil has become a part of our life.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let us see the voting.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Some people think that this has become a part of our life just like opium was for some time a part of the life of the Chinese. If it was essential for the Chinese to go on consuming opium, it may be necessary for us to go on consuming this hydrogenated oil because it has become a part of our

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

life. I consider it to be more dangerous than opium—this habit.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a narcotic?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think it is more dangerous than that. I consider it to be a slow poison to the health of the nation. It is a most dangerous and insidious enemy of animal husbandry. That has been very strongly pointed out by my hon. friend. When I gave the example of animal husbandry, I had in mind what I found even in the Jodhpur State. There animal husbandry used to be one of the most important sectors of the economy. It was an important exporting centre. Within three years, vegetable ghee had displaced this exporting centre and what we found was vegetable ghee coming from outside and getting mixed with pure ghee and people having a roaring trade. So animal husbandry was suffering. Every hearth and home has been exploited. We know that the consumption of wine is restricted to 5 per cent of the population. But here is something which exploits every hearth and home. Either you are being cheated or somebody else is being cheated.

In Delhi, I was purchasing ghee from rural areas, pure ghee paying for pure ghee. But all the time I found that it was never pure ghee. I sent a sample of it to my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister, to get it analysed and say whether it was pure ghee that I was paying for. He got it analysed and told me that 70 per cent of it was *vanaspati*. So 30 per cent only is pure.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Did he analyse it or did he get it analysed?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: So every hearth and home is being cheated. This has completely demoralised the rural economy. We have completely displaced the village *ghani* which would have given employment to so many people, which would be everywhere, in every village, because nobody would take rancid oil as my hon. friend apprehends. Everyone

wants fresh oil. When he wants it he will immediately go to the *ghani* which is there in every village.

So hydrogenated oil is the enemy of this. It is responsible for driving out the village *ghanis*. It is also doing considerable harm to animal husbandry. It has been there cheating and exploiting every hearth and home. It is taken to the villages and mixed with things in a hundred and one ways. Then it is churned and ghee is prepared, producing the flavour.

Therefore, I very strongly support this Bill. We must not only discuss this Bill but pass it so that we may get rid of this nuisance.

As regards colourisation, it is difficult for a man of my understanding to believe that it is not possible to find a suitable colour. I wish to convey it to the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture that very few in this country believe that such a thing cannot be found. People look at you with suspicion when you say it is not possible. Why is it that in this age of scientific and technological advance you say that you cannot devise a colour for this? Even when there is a little talk of some colour likely to be devised, you find a sort of vicious propaganda let loose against colourisation. All the time you see in cinemas documentaries being shown which are against the idea of colourisation. When Government have accepted the policy of colourisation, it is unfortunate that not only in cinemas but even in some government publications we find advertisements supporting these ideas against colourisation.

The other day I went to Mysore and had been to the technological laboratory there. I was taken round there. I make this statement on the floor of the House and want an answer from the hon. Deputy Minister. I was told by the Director and his subordinates that they have been able to find a colour which could be adopted and it was also not an offending colour. It

was a colour which would be acceptable from the aesthetic point of view also. I do not know what has happened to that. We hear no talk of it. I do not know where it has been silenced. I wish the hon. Minister takes serious action. I make this statement on the floor of the House. When I went there, I was particularly interested in this matter.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Is it Mysore?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes. In my presence, they conducted the experiment and they said, 'Here is the colour. Here we are heating. The colour does not disappear on heating. Also it is not offensive'. But when I asked a question, they said nothing is being done at Mysore. Poona has done something in this connection. Now they are conducting certain tests which will take three years.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the name of the colour found out there?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not know the name.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I say this because there is a list of the schemes on that in answer to a question today. I do not find it there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I put a specific question here. In Mysore, they told me about this. Still, I do not know what has happened. There are many who think that a colour could be found. There are certain people who say that even if you put *haldi*, which we use every day in our dietary, the colour will not disappear. It will have an yellow colour. I do not know whether it has been tested or not. If we are able to find out a colour and apply it, it would be something, so that if there are people who are bent upon taking it, they will know what they are taking. Let them have it.

I feel that even this colourisation is not the right solution to this problem.

The right solution is to stop it completely. What advantage are you deriving from this? If vitamins can be added in hydrogenated oil, can they not be added in some other way? What is the necessity for having vitamins only through in hydrogenated oil. After all, you are taking oil and nothing else. If you get fresh oil, is it not better? Are you not paying much more for this than you pay for fresh oil? It is only the poorer section which goes in for hydrogenated oil because that section cannot afford to go in for ghee. Why are you exploiting that section? The poorer section which cannot afford to buy pure ghee goes in for this and still you raise the price. Government are getting Rs. 5 crores every year. Because of this, are they also not becoming a vested interest in this? I say that the poor man who is using it and who can much better use the ordinary oil should be permitted to do that.

It may be said, 'Please do not ban *vanaspati*. We have all the machinery with us'. If that is so, what harm is there if it is used for some other purpose? Let those people who have already made tons of money be satisfied with what they have got. There is no answer to that. They cannot demand that we should pay them for the machinery. They have exploited the country and they have got everything out of that machinery by manufacturing it and looting people in the real literal sense of the term.

16 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: I hope he will stick to his promise to take only five minutes.

Shri Amjad Ali: Madam Chairman, I was very glad to find my friend Shri H. C. Mathur, a gentleman from Rajasthan supporting the Bill for the prevention of hydrogenation. As a matter of fact, there has always been a prejudice against men of his State that they are the persons who indulge in this sort of spurious trade....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, no. Do not identify Rajasthan with two or three persons: Rajasthan has got 150 lakhs of people.

Shri Amjad Ali: Before I go on to the other points I have a question to ask the hon. Mover of this Bill. I have a slight doubt as to what a particular portion in this Bill is about. In his reply he may give an answer. I am quoting the second proviso in clause 2 of this Bill which reads as follows:

"Provided further that the stock of vanaspati existing at the commencement of this Act shall be permitted by the Government to be exported by the manufacturers at their option on and from the commencement of this Act."

I have considerable difficulty in understanding this part of the Bill. I hope my hon. friend would make it clear when he gives his reply. Unless he was thinking in terms of compensation for expropriation or some such thing, he will not have put this clause into the Bill.

I would also like to know from the Government, from my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister, Mr. A. M. Thomas something about this, some clear idea about this, because this movement was possibly started as early as Independence itself. In the year 1951, such a move was taken in the Provisional Parliament and our esteemed friend, Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, who was the Food Minister then, told the House that he had appointed a committee to go into the question of the colourisation in order to distinguish the Vanaspati from pure ghee and also for the purpose of checking adulteration of ghee but that report has not come to us and we do not know what has been done with respect to that.

The hon. Mover of this Bill has also opined that our scientists and our laboratory assistants and also the doctors were there but till now we have not been able to know anything about the colourisation. Why should not vanaspati or for the matter of that Dalda have been given the colour in

order to give a distinguishing mark from the ordinary ghee. Ordinary ghee, as a matter of fact, costs much more. To adulterate it with vanaspati would be cheaper but that would not give the property of ghee and the consumers and customers are cheated to that extent. Incidents have been cited by Shri Mathur where a person like him who possibly has got very good sense of business and trade could be cheated.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Do you suggest that he himself adulterated it?

Shri Amjad Ali: It may be the other way round because Shri Thomas was given charge of it and he had found it out. You have expressed a doubt earlier whether he had examined it himself or he had it examined it by his laboratory men. Somehow, the fact remains that it was adulterated to the extent of 70 per cent. So, colourisation was much more needed just to see that vanaspati or Dalda is not mixed, and we remain always suspicious of purchasing ghee unless it is from the custody of my hon. friend Shri Krishnappa or Shri Thomas, in the milk scheme. We are always suspicious of purchasing ghee from the bazar. This difficulty could be avoided by colourisation. That is the thing which is needed, and the services of doctors and our scientists may be utilised and that will obviate the difficulty of detecting the spurious stuff as against the real ghee.

The mover of this Bill has elucidated the possible ill-effects of vanaspati. I find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that there are four reasons for moving this Bill. One of them is the injury caused to public health. Regarding this aspect, I completely agree with my predecessor that it is injurious. I have somehow a feeling that Dalda or vanaspati is really injurious to health and it is also slow poisoning. For a number of years, indeed for a century, ever since the Britishers entered Assam—my State—the Assamese were subjected

to slow poisoning by opium. Vanaspati is another poison which we have now introduced into the public health of the nation. I wish it goes out sooner.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Ban smoking also because it is nicotine.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member is a supporter of vanaspati, he could have given his name for speaking. Let him not interrupt every speaker. Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have already spoken.

Shri Amjad Ali: What I want to say is that the Government should make up its mind once and for all and declare clearly what its policy is. Today, such a Bill has come. But 15 years ago also such a Bill had come here. The time-lag is there and attempts have been made to know the definite policy of the Government. I hope that the Government—the Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—will today declare the policy of Government cut-and-dried, so that we can know the position and how the Government thinks in this matter, and we shall be grateful that such a thing is not kept pending.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt that the mover of this Bill had a laudable object in view. But unfortunately he has not given sufficient thought to achieve it. Those who have supported the measure are making it a grievance that the Indian cattle wealth today has deteriorated because of the manufacture of vanaspati and that the use of vanaspati has spread all over the country. I would like to say, as I said earlier while requesting you for an extension of time, that while discussing this measure, the aspect of nutrition should be kept before our eyes. Those who have come forward with the plea, "Ban vanaspati or Dalda"—whatever it is—are looking at the problem from a very particular angle, in the sense that in Rajasthan

and Gujarat, for example, there is good cattle wealth. India is unevenly developed, or rather, the distribution of cattle wealth and milk is uneven in India just as it is in the case of wealth which is unevenly distributed. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have got good cattle wealth and enough milk. If you go to Assam—recently I had been there—or to the South, there, there is very poor yield from cattle, almost negligible. So, looking to the modern conditions of life, it is extremely difficult to procure an ounce of milk for tea, apart from preparing ghee. Therefore, it is not a problem between ghee and vanaspati. Certainly, if there is a problem of adulteration, it should be effectively dealt with.

Recently, the Health Minister admitted, perhaps to the shame of the administration, that unfortunately in this country nobody can vouchsafe that any food is not adulterated. I am quoting almost verbatim from his statement. Now, if adulteration has become a paying proposition, I do not think the method which you aim at, by which you would like to keep pure ghee purer by banning vanaspati or hydrogenated oils, would be possible. This is a wrong approach. What is the poor man's food today? With all the medical evidence at our disposal, there are views which are definitely against him. One hon. Member quoted the instance of Denmark. What is the position today in Denmark, which is supposed to be a butter-rich country in the world? 92 lbs. is the per capita consumption of butter per year and as against that 41 lbs. of margarine is being used. Why? Because butter is being exported. They have got a big export market.

But there is another aspect also. Looking to the prevailing price of ghee, can a poor man afford to buy ghee? Those of us who had experience of jail life remember that there is a schedule that so much ounces of oil should be given to every convict.

[Shri Khadilkar]

There of course we were robbed of our oil, and the doctor used to complain that our health was suffering. That means, a certain fat content in our food is essential. That must be accepted. Conditions of modern life being what they are, with greater urbanisation and other things, we will have to put up with all the defects in it. So many other articles we consume have some counter-effect. As an expert medical woman in the profession, you would also bear me out that there are so many things which we consume which are harmful in some way or other.

Mr. Chairman: You seem to call for my expression of opinion. I do not consider vanaspati is necessary. I consider it to be harmful.

Shri Khadilkar: That is all right. That is a medical opinion, but there are medical opinions and medical opinions. There is one opinion by the Indian Medical Council, which is supposed to be a very authoritative one. This problem was considered long ago and some authoritative opinion was expressed collectively. I will come to that later.

But the main question today is, if at all we are going to make a rational approach to our food and nutrition problem from the point of view of the poorer people, are we going to deprive them of this vanaspati and replace it by pure oil? Is it possible? Some of us are lamenting that ghanis are disappearing. They are bound to disappear. Another fact was mentioned last time by Shri Nayar that you cannot preserve oil without getting rancidity. That aspect also must be considered, which is very harmful to oneself.

I would plead that the cattle wealth of this country needs protection. I know the prices of Dalda and other vanaspatis are going high. The shares of Dalda and other vanaspati-manufacturing concerns are quoted very

high; they are making great profits. I am not giving support to any vested interest in the industry. But a proper approach must be undertaken by the Ministry concerned and they must come forward with necessary steps. If more ghee is produced and made available at cheaper rates, I am certain that people will prefer ghee to vanaspati. But as it is ghee is not within the purchasing power of the common man. Therefore, people have no other choice but to buy some vegetable oil or some such thing for its nutritive value; they are forced to do it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Khadilkar: I want to say a word about adulteration. Science has developed and I am told that decolourisation is equally possible for those who have practised adulteration as a profitable business. They cannot be prevented by mere colourisation. Therefore there should be strict administrative checks, so far as food articles are concerned, whether it is vanaspati, ghee or any other food article. There must be a strict administrative check and those who practise adulteration must be severely punished. That is the only remedy. Also, cattle wealth must be protected by positive efforts and not by just showing sympathy nor complaining that because of vanaspati, our cattle wealth is suffering.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneswar): Madam Chairman, I have not been able to understand why there has been so much opposition to the use of vanaspati. Certainly, vanaspati is not only used in India but in different names it is also used throughout the world. In putting forward their arguments, I have found that hon. Members have only expressed sentiments. It has only been said that it is a bad thing.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Dr. Samantsinhar: I will cite medical opinion. Nobody has so far said in what way it produces bad effect. Which of the medical associations in the world have given definite opinion that vanaspati is doing harm to the human system? As regards medical opinion, I can say that no clear opinion has been given. Only recently we were told that vanaspati produces certain heart diseases. On that also, we had some discussion in the Health Consultative Committee. This is the opinion which they have given:

"Vegetable oils contain certain compounds called fatty acids, some of which may be saturated while others are unsaturated. This distinction is based on the nature of the chemical composition of the fatty acids. The proportions of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids vary in different vegetable oils. The nutritive value of any given oil is found to depend to a great extent on its unsaturated fatty acid content. Oils rich in saturated fatty acids, like coconut oil, ghee, vanaspati, etc., have the property of elevating serum cholesterol levels, which is one of the many factors associated with certain blood vessel lesions, called atherosclerosis."

So it is not only vanaspati, even pure ghee and coconut oil produce these heart diseases. Therefore, why do you accuse only vanaspati? Even ghee should be banned if you take into consideration the heart diseases.

Secondly, there was opposition to this on the ground that ghanies are wasted and that industry is going down. It was also said that people depending on animal husbandry are affected and their condition is becoming worse. Madam Chairman, you know that charkha was in our country and many cottage industries based on that were there. After the establishment of the textile factories what has happened to those cottage industries? If those cottage industries are to survive, why do you not

ban these textile factories? May hon. friend Shri Mathur said that these people have exploited the consumers and the Government. Same is the case with the textile mill owners. They have also exploited the consumers. They have also made very good profits. So they should also be banned if you want the cottage industries to prosper.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In the case of textiles I know what I am purchasing.

Dr. Samantsinhar: That is true. If you want to know what you are purchasing in the case of vanaspati there must be some colourisation or some other method, and not by banning it completely.

An Hon. Member: That will take ten years.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That will never be found.

Mr. Chairman: Please allow the hon. Member to proceed.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Now I come to the question of adulteration. Whatever method you may adopt, whatever process you may introduce, this will continue. That has come into our society. Even parents now want their children to be given cheap foods. So, this is a social evil and this actually requires serious consideration, and adoption of some strong measures. So, I am in favour of having some colour to distinguish vanapasthi from others.

To meet the argument of Shri Nayar hame have argued that before vanaspati, oil was used and its proportion being spoiled after long storage was there, we are also using some oils for preservation of food. But when better methods are available, why continue the old method?

Thirdly, it is giving us some foreign exchange. It also gives the Government some revenue. Besides, many people are employed in the

[Dr. Samantsinhar]

industry. So, I do not think that this Bill would be beneficial to the country. So, I oppose it.

श्री बाल्मीकि (बुलन्दशहर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभानेत्री जी, मैं इस विषय का स्वागत करता हूँ। तथा इसमें प्रदर्शित भावना का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। हमारा भारतवर्ष देश राम और कृष्ण की पुण्य भूमि है और यह वह देश है जहाँ पर कि कभी घी और दूध की नदियाँ बहा करती थीं। आज वहाँ पर शुद्ध घी, दूध का तो कहना ही क्या, शुद्ध पीने के पानी का भी अभाव है। मैं किसी भावुकता के साथ नहीं बल्कि गम्भीरता के साथ इस विषय को इसलिये लेता हूँ क्योंकि रासायनिक क्रिया द्वारा वनस्पति या डालडा को घी के रूप में जमाया जाना उचित नहीं है। आज सारे देश के अन्दर वनस्पति घी के प्रति एक अश्रद्धा ही नहीं बल्कि विरोधात्मक भावना भी मौजूद है। इस वनस्पति आयल के बारे में डाक्टरों का कुछ भी मत ही लेकिन मैं इस विचार को मानता हूँ कि शुद्ध घी शुद्ध घी बना रहना चाहिये और वनस्पति आयल जो कि तेल का एक रूप है वह तेल के रूप में रहना चाहिए।

मुझे याद है कि आज से २०-२५ साल पहले जब मैं भारतवर्ष की गुलामी के पंजे से आजाद करने के लिए एक मामूली कार्यकर्ता की हैमियत से आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ता हुआ देश में घूमता था तो एक बार भुसावल से एक मील चल कर जब मैं ताप्ती नदी के किनारे खड़ा हुआ था तो मैंने जो दोहा उस समय रचा था वह इस अवसर पर मुझे याद आ रहा है :

“तप्त हृदय वरताप्ती, गिरि उर धुनै शरीर
मां पहिला वैभव कहां, रजत कनक घट क्षीर”

अभी कल या परसों रेल में एक यात्री ने वनस्पति के विरोध में एक शेर पढ़ी थी और वह भी मुझे इस मौके पर याद आ रही है और वह इस प्रकार है :

“पहले सब्जी घी से बनती थी
अब घी सब्जी से बनता है
पहले औरत बच्चा जनती थी
अब सारा आलम जनता है।”

घी हमारे शरीर के लिए और शक्ति देने के लिए जितना आवश्यक है उतना यह वनस्पति तेल आवश्यक नहीं है। वनस्पति तेल या डालडा हमें हानि पहुंचाता है। वह हमारे हृदय की धमनियों को और जो मस्तिष्क की पतली शिराएँ हैं उनको मोटा करने में सहायता देता है और इस तरह से जीवन का ह्रास होता है।

हमारे देश में अच्छे घी का अभाव इस वजह से भी है कि हमारे पशुधन का ह्रास हो रहा है। यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हमारे देश में गोधन का निरंतर ह्रास होता चला जा रहा है। हमारी सरकार का यह कर्तव्य और उत्तरदायित्व हो जाता है कि पशुधन और गोधन की रक्षा करे और शुद्ध घी जो दूध के जानवरों से प्राप्त होता है उसको कम न होने दिया जाय और उसकी शुद्धता बनाये रखने की दिशा में जोरदार कदम उठाये जायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय देश भर में जो आवाज उठ रही है कि वनस्पति आयल जो कि सफेद रंग में घी की शक्ल में जमाया जाता है उसमें रंग मिला दिया जाय, उससे अनभिज्ञ नहीं होंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस आवाज की उपेक्षा नहीं करेंगे और शीघ्र ही इस वनस्पति आयल में कोई रंग मिलाने के वास्ते सक्रिय कदम उठावेंगे। अब सारे देश में यह आवाज उठ रही है कि इस वनस्पति आयल और डालडा में कोई कलर दिया जाय, कोई रासायनिक क्रिया इस रूप में की जानी चाहिये लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्या कारण है जो कि अभी तक हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स इस विज्ञान के युग में कोई उसके वास्ते उपयुक्त रंग नहीं तलाश कर पाये हैं।

राजा महेश्वर प्रताप (मथुरा) : सभापति महोदय में आपकी इजाजत से एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। मैं वनस्पति आयाल कभी नहीं खाता, मैं शुद्ध सरसों का तेल खाता हूँ। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब से लोग यह वनस्पति आयाल खाने लगे हैं तब से हिन्दुस्तान में बच्चे क्यों ज्यादा पैदा होने लग गये हैं ?

श्री वाल्मीकि : बड़ा विचित्र सवाल है।

मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि सरकार वनस्पति आयाल में कोई उपयुक्त रंग मिलाने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न करे ताकि आज जो घी में मिलावट हो रही है वह बन्द हो सके और लोगों को शुद्ध घी मिल सके। हमारी सरकार को एक जनतन्त्री सरकार होने के नाते जनता की इस वनस्पति में कलर देने की आवाज पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। सरकार को जहाँ पशुधन और गोधन के विकास की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। वहाँ देश में जो धानियाँ मृतप्रायः हैं उनको भी प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। जनता को शुद्ध तेल और घी प्राप्त होना चाहिए। जो सरसों का तेल ग्रथवा और तेल खाना चाहे उसे बह शौक से खाये *Interruptions*.

Mr. Chairman: There is too much of subdual noise in the House. So, those hon. Members who wish to converse may kindly go into the Lobby and those who wish to listen to the speeches may kindly listen carefully.

श्री वाल्मीकि : जहाँ तक मिलावट का सवाल है चाहे वह तेलों में हो ग्रथवा घी में, अनुचित है और यह खेद का विषय है कि यह मिलावट घी के अन्दर बहुत जमाने से किसी न किसी रूप में होती रही है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान उभर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ और मेरा उनसे आग्रह है कि यह मिलावट जैसे भी हो, रोक दी जाय। आज भी व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिये घी और तेलों में मिनावट की जाती है। मिलावट करने के

अपराध में जो लोग पकड़े भी जाते हैं उनको पूरी सजा नहीं मिलती है। होना तो यह चाहिए कि ऐसे लोग जो कि मिलावट करने के अपराधी पाये जायें उनकी कड़ा दण्ड दिया जाय क्योंकि उनकी यह हरकत समाज विरोधी है और उसका मनुष्यों के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ता है। वे मिलावट करके जनता के स्वास्थ्य को धक्का पहुंचा रहे हैं। इसलिये मन्त्री महोदय को इस सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिये। मेरा आग्रह है कि वनस्पति आयाल का घी की शकल में जमाया जाना बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये कम से कम उस समय तक के लिए जब तक कि उममें कोई रंग नहीं मिला दिया जाता। मन्त्री महोदय को इसको कलर देने के बारे में विशेष रूप से प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिये। लेकिन जब तक इसमें कलर न दिया जा सके तब तक वनस्पति आयाल का घी की शकल में सफेद रंग में जमाया जाना बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

मैं और अधिक न कह कर इस विषयक का स्वागत व समर्थन करता हूँ।

16-28 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I sympathise with the sentiments of the hon. Members, but I find it difficult to see whether under the present Constitution it is permissible to pass a law to ban the production of vegetable ghee. The simple question is that under the Constitution the manufacture of only that commodity can be stopped which has proved injurious to the public health and as such is harmful to the public interest.

Ghee as it is has two elements, namely, fat, the greasing agency and vitamins to support, help and maintain the health of an individual. So far as the vegetable product is concerned, it has got the greasing quality as well as the vitamins necessary for building up health.

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

It has not got the quality of fats. It has not been medically proved injurious to the health and this being the case it is not permissible under the Constitution to pass a law to prohibit the manufacture of this commodity.

As regards adulteration, you know, throughout the ages, woman in this country has been abused. It is no argument to say that because the woman is abused, and in certain cases it has adversely affected the morale and the life of the people, the girl child should be killed as soon as she is born. This is a useful commodity but because certain unscrupulous merchants resolve to adulteration, it is equally no argument to prohibit its manufacture. Therefore, Sir, on this legal ground I oppose the Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. I am really surprised at the very long speeches that have been made on such a simple Bill.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let us have a short speech from you.

Dr. M. S. Aney: It should not take much time for any intelligent man to understand it. The Bill, if it taken in the spirit in which it has been presented to the House by the hon. mover, Shri Jhulan Sinha, is simply this. It is well known that there is a big industry of vanaspati and that industry has made practically the existence of pure ghee more and more scarce. It has become difficult to get it. Not only that. What it has done is that it has almost become impossible for a large number of persons who want to use ghee to get it at all. That is a problem. My hon. friend Mr. Mathur has just given an example of his own experience. He says that a sample was sent to the Minister—I do not know whether it is the Minister or the Deputy Minister—but he sent it to somebody and it was found out that the sample contained something like 70 per cent of

some other thing and not pure ghee at all.

The question is this: ghee is one of those articles in our food which has been considered as the most nutritious and healthy from all points of view for all of us. Ghee being the most nutritious article in our food, particularly of the vegetarians who do not take any other food at all—and a considerable part of India lives on vegetable food only—is it not necessary for the Government to see that that particular article which has been considered as the most indispensable is supplied in a pure and unadulterated form? Is it not the duty of the Government to see that the food that is taken by man and for which he goes to the market is available there in the pure form? Does the Government recognise its duty or not? That is the question I want to ask. It is no use arguing the other points at all. If the Government do not think it their duty to do so and allow these things to pass on, then the people may die in large numbers or at least suffer in many ways. This is an elementary duty which the Government must recognise. If it is admitted that whatever ghee is available, most of it is adulterated and the people are being cheated, deceived and defrauded, is it not the duty of the Government to put a stop to that kind of thing?

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I may be given a few minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: He might have two minutes more.

Dr. M. S. Aney: My point is this I would like to explain what is the sancity attached to this food, namely, ghee. This is what is described in the vedas. I would like to read it here. It reads as follows:

तेजो वा एतत् पशूनाम् यत् क्षतम् यद् क्षु-
नाभिषिञ्चति तेज एवास्मिन् तत् दधाति

All the strength and stamina of the beasts is in the ghee; and man wants that strength to keep up his body and mind all right, and he gets that strength from ghee. Therefore, the *mantra* says that by all means try to have at least some quantity of ghee in your food; this is also called *annashuddhi*. The orthodox men may not eat it. It is said that they cannot have their food unless there is at least a sprinkling of ghee over it. This has been the religious conviction that has been going on. That is the reason why the practice of the consumption of ghee has been kept up. An attempt should be made to make it more easily available to the people, and not to try to encourage those things by which the existence of ghee itself will become a matter of history in this country.

My point is this, that whatever else Government may be doing, this elementary duty of Government to protect the food of man, and to make it available to him in all its purity is not being done. The reason is that they have not been able to find a proper colour. I think we have got eighteen national laboratories in our country, and so many scientists and chemists are engaged there. Should it be beyond the capacity of our chemists to find out a suitable colour? I have reliably learnt that this question has never been referred to the scientists in our laboratories. I had asked some friends whether it was not possible to find out a colour. They said that this question had never been referred to them. That was what I was told. Nobody is keen about this matter. When there is a discussion, some kind of suave reply is given just to satisfy those who raise the discussion, and an attempt is made to hush up the whole thing. But the point is this, namely that Government must be serious about this matter. I do not mind whether this Bill is passed or not, but the Government should seriously try to find out a suitable colour, so that it would be possible for the people to distinguish between

pure ghee and vanaspati. I do not want to come in the way of those who want to use vanaspati, and they can have it, but those who want to have pure ghee should be saved from the adulteration and from the fraud that is going on. That is my reason for supporting this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Is it the desire of the House that the time for this Bill be extended?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): **Shri D. C. Sharma** also wants to speak.

श्री सुशिल नयार (श्री) : श्री श्री तारिक नहीं बोलना चाहते ?

श्री अ० म० तारिक : काश्मीर में हम ची खाते नहीं हैं ।

श्री सुशिला नयार (श्री) : समापति महोदय, जो दो तीन मेडिकल सबाल उठाये गये हैं, मैं दो तीन मिनट में उनके बारे में जबाब देना आवश्यक समझती हूँ ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Member **Dr. Sushila Nayar** may speak in English.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: As my hon. friends want me to speak in English, I shall abide by their wishes, although having been here for about four years now, they should be able to understand Hindi by this time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But there is another difficulty also. The hon. Member would not be able to give the Hindi equivalents of the scientific words.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I shall speak regarding the medical aspects of the question, about which one hon. Member asked my opinion. Another hon. Member said that even ghee was bad. Fats led to various kinds of cardiac conditions, of arterio-sclerotic conditions and he read out certain medical

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

opinions to point out that all those oils which got frozen, such as coconut oil, vanaspati ghee etc. were all bad because they increased the amount of cholesterol in the blood, and increase in the amount of cholesterol in the blood leads to arteriosclerosis or the hardening of the arteries, with all the consequent changes, leading away to heart diseases, high blood pressure and stroke which carried our revered Home Minister Shri G. B. Pant, or the coronary hard disease which carried away our valued colleague Shri Feroze Gandhi and some others. He concedes one point which is a very valuable point from my point of view. That is, that medical opinion has agreed and has come to the definite conclusion that those oils which get frozen are bad for the health of man; they lead to early arteriosclerosis and they lead to consequent cardiac diseases which are taking a heavy toll of life in our country. It was said that in western countries also they are using hydrogenated oils much as margarine. But do my hon. friends realise that the problem number one in those countries today is the cardiac disease and they are spending colossal sums of money on research as to how to overcome these cardiac diseases, coronary conditions and so on?

Everyone knows how in our country the incidents of coronary diseases has been increasing of late. We did not hear of so many people dying all of a sudden, as we do these days. We have been hearing about it for some years now especially since the advent of these hydrogenated oils in this country.

Now the point was made that even ghee is bad. I concede the point that even ghee can lead to an increase of cholesterol in the blood. But the very fact that ghee is not available in large quantity, it is not, so easily available and is so very costly, prevents man from taking too much of it. We are making vanaspati more easily available so that it is possible

for people to go and have *puris* and *kachauris* and all kinds of fried things made in vanaspati, which they cannot make in pure ghee because it is too costly.

Therefore, it is most important that we find a way of putting an end to this excessive consumption of *vanaspati*. If *vanaspati* is banned in this country, I think we will render the greatest service to our countrymen.

There is one more point I wish to make. One hon. Member asked here a moment ago: 'Do you want to do away with fats in the diet? Certainly not. We can use oils, and the very fact that pure oil cannot be kept for a very long time will necessitate the local production of oil. In that way, fresh oil will be used. Nobody is going to use rancid oil. The pity of it is that we are converting good oil into poisonous *vanaspati* and making our people consume it. We are spending money on making it harmful. Pure oil is cheaper than *vanaspati*. We make our poor folks pay more for something which is worse than pure unadulterated oils, which they can have and they will have if *vanaspati* was not available.

I have just mentioned the effect that hydrogenation has on the heart. But do the hon. Members realise its effect on genetics that this *vanaspati* is likely to produce? 'Rat' experiments and certain other experiments have been carried out to show the changes that are produced in the genes, as a result of the use of hydrogenated oils. None of the hon. Members will be there to see the day when our descendants, the generations to come, will be paying for what we are doing today.

The central theme today in medical research is the effects of genetics. Some hon. Members might have seen an article two days ago in the *Lay Press* about the importance of genetics. It is being said that cancer is traced to genetics and leukaemias

have their origin in genetics and so on. Research is still going on in genetics. It is one of the most important fields of research, namely the effects upon genetics of the nuclear tests on the one hand and of *vanaspati* on the other. What havoc hydrogenated oils and *vanaspati* are playing with the generations to come, none of us is able to say today. Sir, the vested interests are very powerful and with their money are able. I am sorry to say—even to purchase some of the scientists today. So, it is necessary that the Government puts an effective check on these vested interests in the interest of the country and saves the nation from the evil effects of *vanaspati*.

Shri V. P. Nayar: She happens to be a medical expert. What is her opinion about the animal fat? As a medical expert, does she approve of the large-scale consumption of animal fat?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have told you the proportion of the saturated and unsaturated fatty acids so far as the medical science is aware of it. But what are we doing? We are increasing the amount of this harmful components through the process of hydrogenation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That answers everythings except my question.

Mr. Chairman: Very well. The hon. Minister.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have had a good debate on this Bill and I am glad that the discussion has cut across party lines and policies too. The subject-matter of the discussion is not one of the first impression, as far as this Parliament is concerned. It has come up, in some form or the other, in every session of Parliament, either in the form of questions or in the form of Bills or in the form of Resolutions, either in this House or in the other House.

Shri Amjad Ali: Since 1951.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The arguments advanced either for prohibition of hydrogenated vegetable oil or for compulsory colorisation of *vanaspati* have been more or less the same as on the previous occasions. So, there is naturally bound to be much of repetition of the various aspects presented by the Government to justify its approach as also its stand which it wants to take on a measure of this kind.

Before proceeding further, I am very anxious to dispel any impression that may be gaining ground that the Government is not quite responsible or appreciative of the views expressed or the feelings voiced on the floor of this House. I earnestly plead, with hon. Members, Dr. Sushila Nayar and others who have expressed very strong feelings on a Bill of this kind and advocated the prohibition of hydrogenated oil, to consider this matter without any prejudice or pre-conceived notion, such as that the *ghee* my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, produced contained 70 per cent. *vanaspati* or only 30 per cent. of *ghee*.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: At least you verified the fact.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I want a dispassionate consideration of the whole question. I want the House to have an objective approach, the whole question of *vanaspati* or hydrogenated oil must fall or stand on its merits as a cooking medium and on that basis we shall examine this hydrogenated oil, *vanaspati* or dalda, or by whatever name it is called. The hon. Member wants by this Bill absolute prohibition of hydrogenated vegetable oil. What does that mean—banning of *vanaspati*? Apart from the other aspects, to which I will come later, apart from the purpose which it serves as a fat as pointed out by Shri V. P. Nayar, what would it mean—that is the banning of manufacture of hydrogenated oil? We are

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

now producing about 3.4 lakh tons of hydrogenated oil valued at Rs. 92.65 crores. We get an excise duty on this to the extent of Rs. 6.8 crores. The foreign exchange earned on the export of *vanaspatti* comes to about a crore of rupees. The capital invested on this industry comes to about Rs. 12-15 crores and the labour employed, about 10,000 persons. So, this is the position of the industry. Therefore, the banning of this industry would mean the banning of all these activities which we find in this industry. This industry has grown from very small beginnings, and it has reached the stage of growth which we find today and in which we find ourselves in today. Whatever it be, whatever be the cost, if it is established that it is not conducive to the national economy of the country or to the health of human beings, then the Government would have absolutely no hesitation in adopting a measure of this kind.

I want to disabuse any impression that the Government is subject to any influence of the manufacturing concerns. I am sorry that the hon. Member, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur—a Member with the standing of Shri Harish Chandra Mathur—has levelled a charge that we are subject to the influence of the manufacturing concerns. He has not even spared the scientists and the technicians of this country. I am very sorry for this line of approach by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, a person who really is quite well-informed and who contributes very usefully to the discussions and debates in this House.

My hon. friend must know that the tradition of this Government has never been to yield to the pressure of vested interests if that is injurious to the interests of this country. It has never been the tradition of this country. Take, for example, prohibition. Have we yielded to expediency rather than to principle? In any step that this Government have taken after Independence, it had never yielded to the pressure of vested interests or any-

thing like that. So, I want to disabuse from the minds of hon. Members any impression that we are yielding to the pressure of vested interests. (*Interruption*).

The first question that has been dealt with by my hon. friend, Shri Jhulan Sinha is about the effect of the consumption of *vanaspatti* on the health of the people. That point has been referred to by almost all hon. Members and lastly by my hon. friend, Dr. Sushila Nayar. In spite of the fact that Dr. Sushila Nayar is an eminent personality in the medical field, I am sorry that she has not been rather up-to-date in the knowledge that we have got on this subject. (*Interruption*). The question that has been referred to by my hon. friend, Dr. Sushila Nayar was in respect of genetics, fertility and such other aspects. She said that some doubts were expressed about these aspects. I concede that. There were certain doubts because of the premature publication in 1947 of the results of certain researches conducted at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. But subsequently, the findings of the Izatnagar Institute were put to test, and detailed researches were arranged in the Indian Veterinary Research Institute itself, and then at the Nutritional Research Laboratories, Coonoor, the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta. All these researches, which included feeding experiments with poor rice-diets carried out on rats as well as on human subjects at different centres of research, have shown that *vanaspatti* of melting point 37°C has no deleterious effect as compared with raw and refined groundnut oil. That is the finding. As regards the comparative nutritive value, the experiments indicated that *vanaspatti* of 37°C was as good as raw groundnut oil or refined groundnut oil.

I may also bring to the notice of the House that we have now by legislation enjoined on the manufacturers to

add a minimum of 5 per cent. of sesame oil to be added to the product to serve a two-fold purpose. Firstly, it helps to ensure the presence of essential fatty acids in the product at a level comparable to that in *ghee*. Secondly, it serves as a latent colouring agent for *vanaspati*, by means of which the presence of *vanaspati* in *ghee* even at a 10 per cent. level could be readily detected by a simple chemical test known as the Baudouin test. If my hon. friend wants it, I can have that mechanism installed even in his house, so that he can find out whether by the adoption of the Baudouin test, there has been adulteration of *ghee* by *vanaspati* or not.

In order to further enrich the nutritive value—this aspect, I am glad, has been referred to by Shri V. P. Nayyar—*vanaspati* is also being compulsorily fortified with vitamin A to the level of 700 International Units per ounce which is the vitamin A content of best cow's *ghee*.

That *vanaspati* is a wholesome cooking fat comparable to *ghee* in nutritive value was confirmed by the Indian Council of Medical Research in a statement which was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 11th December, 1959 by the Minister of Health. As a result of discussions and researches made by technical experts, we have been able to find that so far as nutritive value is concerned, there was practically no difference between *vanaspati* as currently manufactured and *ghee*. That is the position.

Doubts have also been raised with regard to the effect of consumption of *vanaspati* on heart disease. In that matter also, medical researches have been conducted. Since I have not got time, I do not want to read all the medical opinions. As a result of these researches, there is one finding to the effect that if there is any defect in the matter of cholesterol content by the consumption of *vanaspati*, it is equally shared by other categories of cooking media like butter, *ghee*, and coconut oil. The experiments are still conti-

nuing and the Ministry of Health are not yet in a position to arrive at a final conclusion regarding the effects of hydrogenated oils on the consumers.

It will be clear from the various medical opinions that I have got with me—for lack of time, I am not reading them to the House—that all that can be said is that excessive consumption of hydrogenated oils may lead to increase in blood cholesterol levels. But this drawback is shared by hydrogenated vegetable oil with other commonly used food fats like butter, *ghee* and coconut oil. If for this reason alone the production and consumption of hydrogenated vegetable oils is considered undesirable and should be banned, then we would be inconsistent if at the same time we do not ban the production and consumption of butter, *ghee* and coconut oil. One of the hon. Members expressed that view. Although hydrogenated vegetable oils are being consumed in various countries including the U.S.A. where so much research on this subject has been and is being carried out, no country has banned the production of these oils.

In U.S.A. also, they have authoritative opinion to the effect that it has not been yet established that it would have any effect on heart diseases. The Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Government has in a notification, dated 7th December, 1959 indicated that the role of cholesterol in heart and artery diseases has not been established. A causal relationship between blood cholesterol levels and these diseases has not been proved. The advisability of making extensive changes in the nature of the dietary fat intake of the people of the U.S.A. has not been demonstrated. There are further opinions of that medical body, which I shall not read. I do not want to take the time of the House on this aspect of the matter.

Shri Jhulan Sinha has legitimately asked the question why vegetable oils should be hydrogenated and why people should not consume the vegetable

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oils without hydrogenation. That has been partly answered by some Members. The answer to this is twofold: firstly, *ghee* has all along formed the cooking medium of choice particularly in the north and even in the south, though to a relatively lesser extent. People who have been used to the appearance and consistency of *ghee* cannot be expected to take kindly to liquid oils. Secondly, although liquid oils are generally suitable for most cooking purposes, they have little use in the preparation of doughs for baking bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. where a highly developed dough structure is involved, and which can be secured by the incorporation of a plastic or "hard" fat alone; even in the preparation of the dough for *puris*, etc., "hard" fats are often preferred. Then again, for the preparation of sweets, "hard" fats are almost invariably used in preference to liquid oils.

Apart from these utilitarian considerations the hardening process imparts two important advantages to vegetable oils, viz.: (i) increased stability, i.e., freedom from rancidity for a longer period and (ii) improved transportability without risk of leakage and loss of costly oil. I may add that there was a strong agitation against the use of margarine in the United States of America sponsored by the dairy interests, but it died down in course of time and both shortening and margarine are now being freely produced and sold in that country. Although in certain European countries like Austria, Belgium and Germany latent colourisation of margarine with sesame oil has been made compulsory for enabling detection of adulteration of butter—as has been done in India in the case of *vanaspathi*—in U.S.A., even that is not being done.

17 hrs.

Some hon. friends have argued that they waited for ten years after the announcement in this House that as a matter of policy it has been adopted

by the Government of India that when a suitable colour is found it would be adopted for colourisation of *vanaspathi*. I say it is not a reflection on our scientists. Even in advanced countries it has not been found possible. Even in countries like Austria and Belgium, in the continental countries of Europe, they have adopted the very same things that we have adopted, namely, the compulsory addition of sesame oil. Therefore, if it was possible for them to find a suitable colour do you not think it would have been adopted in those countries?

Sir, we are making very sincere efforts in this matter. My hon. friend, Shri Mathur has referred to his experience at the Mysore Research Institute. With regard to that, I want to just make a mention. In fact, it is not a pleasant duty for me to come often and say before this House that although in principle it has been accepted it has not been possible to find a suitable colour. But I strongly urge that the *bona fides* of the Government should not be questioned in this matter. As I do not question the *bona fides* of the mover, the *bona fides* of the Government should not be questioned. Very serious steps were taken, but we have not been satisfied with the results achieved. We have even formed a technical committee of the leading scientists in this country.

The work so far carried out indicates that the choice is limited to four colours. My hon. friend Shri Mathur has referred to one of them. The four colours are: ratanjot root dye, alcohol extract of turmeric, copper chlorophyll and a synthetic yellow colour prepared from 4, 4' dihydroxy 2, 6, 2' 6', terra tert-butyl diphenyl methane. I do not want to refer to all these four colours. I will only refer to the colour which was shown to my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, by Dr. Subrahmanyan of the Mysore Institute—the alcoholic extract of turmeric.

The use of this colour had been proposed by Dr. Subrahmanyan, the Director of the CFTRI, Mysore. The

Committee's attention was drawn to the fact that the use of turmeric as a colouring material for *vanaspati* is beset with a serious draw-back in that *vanaspati* coloured with turmeric, especially in the dilution at which it might be used to adulterate ghee, would have a colour very similar to that of cow's ghee. In view of this, there is a risk that colourisation of *vanaspati* with turmeric may actually help to promote adulteration of ghee with *vanaspati* rather than prevent it, and thus defeat the purpose for which the measure is to be introduced. The Committee about which I mentioned a little time ago was conscious of these difficulties, and in this connection Dr. Subrahmanyan informed the Committee that some attempts were being made at his Institute to modify the colour of turmeric with calcium. The Committee decided to await the results of these experiments. It was also decided that confirmatory tests in regard to the extent to which this colour satisfied the other specifications prescribed for the purpose should also be carried out at the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun. I do not want to mention the other colours. I have referred to this because this was specifically referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Mathur.

I want to deal with one more point before I conclude, because some attention was given to that point in this House. Shri Jhulan Sinha has asked in his speech: after all, why do you add to the cost when vegetable oils are available in sufficient quantities? On one ton of *vanaspati* oil, you have to pay about Rs. 600 more per ton. He was asking whether it is desirable. We may just go through the break-up of this Rs. 600. You will find that the cost of tin containers will come to Rs. 140.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is too much.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Central excise duties will come to Rs. 200.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is good.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Then you have to add handling charges, processing charges, sales tax and all that. Then it will come to more than Rs. 600.

I may also say that the average price of *vanaspati* prevailing at Bombay during 1960 was Rs. 2,492 per metric ton and that of raw groundnut oil Rs. 1,859 per metric ton. A difference of Rs. 633 per metric ton between the two, which is very close to the calculated cost of production plus Rs. 627 per metric ton. It is essentially a matter of consumer preference between the raw oils and *vanaspati* and if the consumer goes in for the finished product in an increasing measure, in spite of its high price, he evidently feels that the high cost involved is commensurate with the advantage that is obtained thereby.

I want to deal with one more question before I conclude, and that is the production of *vanaspati vis-a-vis* dairy industry. It is a very important point and I shall be failing in my duty if I do not refer to that aspect of the question. In a matter like this, we have to be sure of certain facts. The total quantity of edible oils and fats available in the country is just sufficient to provide a *per capita* consumption of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per head per day of fat, as against the minimum normal requirement of two ounces per head according to experts. There, is therefore, plenty of scope for both *vanaspati* and ghee along with edible vegetable oils to flourish side by side and to expand and develop without impinging on one another's interests. *Vanaspati* fills the demand for a "hard" fat, particularly among the middle classes, who are unable to afford the high price of ghee; it usually costs between half and one-third as much as ghee, the current rates being about Rs. 3.30 and Rs. 7.00 per kg. respectively. So, when the ghee costs Rs. 7 *vanaspati* costs only Rs. 3.30.

I may also say that the supply of ghee is comparatively inelastic, as will

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be observed from the figures of the production of milk and ghee during the past 16 years, based on the quinquennial Livestock Census carried out in 1940, 1945, 1951 and 1956. I do not want to give the figures in detail, but you will find that during the past 16 years the production of milk has increased by about 15 per cent. whereas the production of ghee has been more or less stationary.

As I have already stated, the average *per capita* consumption is only half an ounce whereas the minimum requirement is two ounces. So, there is need for a substitute hard fat like vanaspati to meet the constant and ever-widening gap between demand and supply of ghee will, therefore, be readily appreciated.

Another aspect which was referred to by Shri Khadilkar, which is very important, is that the consumption of vanaspati will release more milk for direct consumption. You will find from the 1956 figures—they are the only figures available; we will get the 1961 figures later—that the total production of milk comes to 197 lakhs tonnes. The portion that is converted into ghee comes to 78.4 lakhs tonnes and the percentage converted to ghee comes to 39.8. So, 78 and odd lakh tonnes go for ghee for which the percentage comes to 39.8 and the rest goes for direct consumption.

We know very well the ridiculously small intake that we have of milk. Is it advisable to reduce that intake much further and then increase the production of ghee? Consider it from the nutritive and from the availability of fat aspects. Considering all these aspects, we find that it will be certainly more beneficial to the country or to the people at large if more milk is used rather than convert milk into ghee. So, from that aspect also I want this question to be studied in a dispassionate manner. Then we should come to a conclusion. The scanty resources that we have got in this coun-

try have to be preserved. If there is a case, it is only for increased consumption of milk.

It is true that there is this evil of adulteration. I am happy that my hon. friend has drawn my attention to the sample that he has taken. It is true. But I may just mention in two minutes my own personal experience when I was in the college hostel. By the side of it there was a house in which ghee was being produced on a large scale. I just wanted to know how it was being produced. Here at least there was 30 per cent. ghee, but I found that in the other case it was 99.5 per cent. animal fat. Only with a sprinkling of ghee some coconut oil was being added to it. So even in the absence of Vanaspati the adulteration process will continue. You will find that the banning of the manufacture of Vanaspati will never solve this problem. People will resort to other methods. The adulteration problems is a very, very serious problem and, as I told you, the remedy is not in banning Vanaspati but in tightening up the anti-adulteration measures both by the Central and State Governments. That is the only way to deal with it.

It was reported in the press that my hon. friend, the Minister of Health, mentioned in Hyderabad in that conference that a person purchased poison to commit suicide but because it was adulterated it had absolutely no effect on that man. There is absolutely no article which is not being adulterated.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is a sad commentary on the Government.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I only say that that the problem is really baffling and so the remedy is not banning it but tightening up the anti-adulteration measures in the country. I know that Vanaspati is being used as a common adulterant for ghee. That is why we want its colourisation if and when a suitable colour is found.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Does the hon. Minister think that animal fat will be available in every hearth and home in every village as Vanaspati is available.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not want to mention the particular part of the country which I visited recently. I find that what is called *kasturi* is used for Ayurvedic preparations in Kerala. I was told that 60 per cent. of the *Kasturi* that is being purchased is found to be adulterated. How can the Ayurvedic medicine have the same potency which the old people have prescribed? The general standard of our morals has to increase. Also, for the better administration of these laws the State Governments have to take the necessary steps.

I find the recommendations made by the Seminar to which I referred and which was addressed by Shri Karmarkar as well as the recommendations made by the Central Council of Health are now reported to be under the examination of the Ministry of Health. The decisions taken thereon would, it is hoped, make a marked improvement with regard to the problem of prevention of adulteration of all foodstuffs including Vanaspati.

I will conclude with just one quotation. This is from the report on the Marketing of Ghee and other Milk Products in India published by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection in 1957. It reads:

"The main adulterants used are (i) vanaspati (ii) refined vegetable oils and (iii) tallow, charbee and other animal fats. Before World War II, unrefined vegetable oils and tallow were used in larger quantities than vanaspati. The use of tallow is at present negligible. White oil and other mineral oils are also reported to be used as adulterants with ghee, butter and cream...As adulteration of vanaspati is easily detectable by Baudouin Test, the merchants usually adulterate ghee with refined vegetable oils other than

sesame oil. In some cases the adulteration is done both with vanaspati and refined vegetable oil, the vegetable oils being used to dilute the vanaspati to an extent that it is not detected through the performance of Baudouin Test."

So, the banning of vanaspati is no solution to the problem.

I want the House to consider this question dispassionately. The Central Government is not against the spirit of this Bill which has been brought forward by my hon. friend Shri Jhulan Sinha, and we are even now pursuing our attempt to find out a suitable colour just to minimise the evil of adulteration.

I oppose this Bill, and I believe the hon. Member will persuade himself to withdraw this Bill.

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I can hardly improve upon the arguments advanced by those who have supported this Bill. The arguments advanced on this side of the House in support of this Bill have practically answered all the objections raised by the opponents as well. So, I need not deal with that matter.

I had a hope that Government would have been influenced by the weight of opinion expressed in this House as well as all the quotations from Gandhiji, Vinobaji and eminent doctors, which I had given the other day. But the arguments advanced by my hon. friend the Deputy Minister have left me cold and unconvinced. When he was reading from the long brief that he was holding in his hand, I had an impression in my mind—I do not know whether that would be correct or not—that he was reading from a book that I have with me still, entitled 'The case for Vanaspati', a book produced by the vanaspati manufacturers' association. I was all along under this impression.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I read also your book which is with me.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: But he never referred to that book. He never referred to the quotations from the eminent leaders of public opinion in this country and the resolutions of the organisation to which we on this side of the House belong. I had a hope that those things would be referred to and answered in proper detail.

However, you know the difficulties that a Member on this side of the House has in dealing with matters, especially when they are opposed by Government. But the way in which the question has been tackled by Government leaves me no option. They are as unconvinced by my arguments as I am by theirs. So, in the democratic set-up in which we are living...

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): We agree to differ.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Yes, we agree to differ. So, the decision has only to be reached by the people and by the hon. Members constituting this House. I would, therefore, very humbly submit that the matter may be decided by the vote of the House.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for prevention of hydrogenation of oils in India and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Chairman: Those against may say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Chairman: The 'Noes' have it...

Shri Amjad Ali: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Chairman: If hon. Members challenge the result and they want a

division, they may do it in the proper way.

Shri Amjad Ali: Yes, we want a division.

Mr. Chairman: In that case, the votes will be taken on Monday.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): Why not today?

Mr. Chairman: It is now past 5 P.M. It is about 5.17 P.M. now: So, votes cannot be taken today. They will be taken on Monday

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not know whether the hon. Mover is pressing for a division.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The Mover himself has pressed for it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not know whether he is pressing for a division.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He does not obey the party whip; he is pressing for a division.

Shri A. M. Thomas: He only wanted it to be put to vote. I do not think he pressed for a division

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: He wants a division.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Yes, I want a division.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is very legitimate.

Shri Rane (Buldana): Division can only take place on the next Private Members' Bills day.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. The division will take place on the next Private Members' Bills day.