HYDRO-PREVENTION OF THE GENATION OF OILS BILL, 1962continued

Prevention of

Hydrogenation

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICUL-TURE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): Chairman, Sir, I find that the Mover of this Bill himself is not present in this House today. This matter was left over for the last so many months. I was intervening in the debate in the month of August last and since then several months have passed. I think the hon. Member perhaps may not be very serious about his motion.

Sir. I have already dealt with many aspects of the question in the course of the debate, quoting some figures of production of oil, ghee and vanaspati. I had argued that there was scope for simultaneous development of the dairy industry and the vanaspati industry and I was also arguing, Sir, that vanaspati, to some extent, met the demand for 'hard' fat. Besides. Sir, vanaspati releases more milk for direct consumption. The position, according to the 1956 Livestock Census, is not at all satisfactory with regard to the supplies of milk in this country. The overall per capita availability, according to the 1956 Livestock Census, is 3.2 ounces of milk per person, which is undoubtedly very much below the requirement according nutritional standards. The tentative figure that was fixed for this country by the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association in the year 1944 was that that there must be at least a per capita consumption of ten ounces per day. In fact, the ideal quantum to be aimed at is round about twenty ounces per adult and forty ounces per child. Evidently this ten ounces is a very very modest figure. There should have been some increase since the 1956 but according to the statistics available, Sir, in 1956 it was only a little over three ounces per per day. So, this establishes that there is great need for conserving our scanty

resources of milk for consumption as fluid milk or in any other form wherein most of its original nutrients including protein, fat, carbohydrate, calcium, phosphorus, vitamins A and D etc., are retained intact as for example cream, butter, dahi, Khoa, ice-cream. Conversion into ghee entails a total loss of most of these nutrients excepting fat and a part of the vitamins-the loss of the protein being particularly significant in the vegetarian diet in which milk forms almost the only source of essential animal protein. So, whatever milk we are in a position to distribute in the form of milk, it must be a welcome step rather than convert this milk into cream and into ghee. So, the consumption vanaspati, to some extent. this milk for liquid consumption.

Sir, Shri Vajpayee, in the course of the debate, and also some other Members criticised the Government not encouraging the dairy industry. Sir, that is not a correct statement of the present position at all. The Government of India is attaching great importance to the development of diary industry now. I might submit that the progress that we achieved in the last few years is, according to me, a creditable achievement. In fact, Sir, in both the Second and Third Plans we have set about Rs. 55 crores for the development of dairy industry-Rs. 36 crores in the Third Plan and Rs. 19 crores in the Second Plan. We have able to spend about Rs. 15 crores in the Second Plan and, I think, in the Third Plan we would be in a position to spend the entire allotment that has been provided. Twenty two plants are now functioning in India at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Madras, Trivandrum and Chandigarh and other cities. Seven dairy plants are in the co-operative sector. Pilot milk schemes have also been taken up in 12 cities. The total daily milk output of the dairy plants and pilot schemes is about 8½ lakh litres. That shows, Sir, that there has been satisfactory progress, and we have

planned also for greater development on these lines. A milk powder factory has been recently started at Amritsar and another factory is expected to be commissioned at Rajket shortly. The preliminaries for starting construction of a third factory at Vijayawada are in hand. A proposal for the setting up of six additional milk drying plants at Anand, Mehsana, Dhulia, Barauni, Delhi and Bikaner is under consideration.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA (Uttar Pradesh): How much has been the increase in production of milk?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: The total production of milk is estimated to be, by the end of the Third Plan, about 25 million tons. At present the production is estimated to be round about 22 million tons. We are giving considerable importance to the development of the dairy industry because it will indirectly help the development of the Cattle wealth of this country.

In order to organise and develop the supply of milk from villages for working the dairy plants successfully, a programme of rural dairy extension has been taken up. This programme includes:—

- (a) organisation of village co-operative societies;
- (b) grouping the village co-operative societies for milk collection;
- (c) bulk purchase of concentrates and fodder;
- (d) provision of loans to co-operative for purchase of milch animals; and
- (e) provision of adequate technical staff for organising extension work and giving technical guidance and help to the village co-operative societies.

We have got an integrated development programme for animal husbandry also coupled with the dairy development programme. We want to use the potential of an assured market to the main task of developing our cattle wealth. We want to adopt intensive cattle development schemes and we have impressed on the State Governments to adopt such schemes as necessary for the intensive development of cattle in all these dairy areas wherein there is an assured supply and an assured market. So the criticism that has been levelled against Government that they are not taking steps necessary for the development of the dairy industry and for the production of milk products such as ghee, butter, milk powder, etc., is not at all correct.

One aspect which has been mentioned in the course of the debate is the great evil of adulteration of pure ghee with Vanaspati. In fact, that is really a serious problem and for that, according to me, what we have to do is the enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. A more vigorous enforcement is certainly called for. I am aware that the Health Ministry is at this task and that they are also proposing to place before Parliament a measure to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act to provide for a minimum punishment. Now, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act only provides for maximum punishment. I understand the Health Ministry wants to provide for a minimum punishment for offences under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. I think there should be some deterrent punishment. Then only, to some extent at least, this evil could checked. As far as Vanaspati is concerned, although it may be utilised for adulterating ghee in a large measure, the chemical composition is such that it will enable the detection of adulteration by chemical analysis. To minimise the chances, as I have stated on a number of occasions, steps have been taken by Government. We have made the addition of sesame oil compulsory, which imparts to Vanaspati a

[Shri A. M. Thomas.]

Prevention of

Hydrogenation

positive Baudouin Test. These measures, if enforced properly, would certainly enable us to check the widespread abuse that is prevalent in this country now. For putting these means into effective use a sustained for sampling and testing of ghee at a reasonable level and proportion in various parts of the country and for punishing those guilty of adulteration under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, would appear to be called for. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act itself is comparatively new and the implementation thereof is primarily within the purview of the State Governments. The Health Ministry also have been holding a number of seminars conferences to deal with this problem.

I should mention about the scheme of colourisation which has been attempted for a long time now. latest position with regard to the matter is this. I have, on a previous occasion, mentioned in this House that the entire researches to suitable colour were being co-ordinated by an Expert Committee which has been constituted at the instance of the Member (Agriculture), Planning The researches so far Commission carried out were recently reviewed by the Committee. The review reveals that the addition of rataniot root dve and alcohol extract of turmericthese were the two colours that were being experimented with—will serve the purpose. All the other colours have been more or less held to be not to serve the purpose. Now, the review has revealed that although these colours possess certain tages over the other colours which have been considered, they have several disadvantages which may militate against their being used for the purpose in view. I do not want to go into the details of their findings. They have pointed out certain drawbacks specific to each colour, namely, ratanjot root dye as well as alcohol ex-

There is the adtract of turmeric. ditional disadvantage that both these colours suffer from a common drawback in that they are unstable to treatment with commonly available materials like activated charcoal, ted earth, caustic soda or lime-water, by means of which the colours can be substantially or even totally removed from the colourised Vanaspati by interested parties. As a result, colourisation of Vanaspati with these two colours may only give a false sense of security against adulteration of ghee. It may also create an additional health hazard to consumers of Vanaspati and ghee arising from residual traces of the chemicals used for decolourising the product. I may submit that the Committee has, however, not yet taken a final decision in the matter. It is likely to meet again in a couple of months for finalising its views and drafting its report. After the receipt of the report of the Committee of Experts . . .

of Oils Bill, 2330

1962

SHRI R. P. N. SINHA (Bihar): Vanaspati is odourless. Some odour This should be introduced into it. would prevent adulteration.

MR CHAIRMAN: Not a bad odour.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: So, this is the position with regard to the stage at which the problem stands at present of finding a suitable colour for colourisation. The Ministry was very serious in this matter because it was committed to undertaking research to find a suitable colour. The Planning Commission was also very serious. In fact, the Member in charge of Agriculture in the Planning Commission took a special interest and was mainly responsible for constituting this Committee of Experts. They have gone into the matter thoroughly. The attempts are still being pursued and if any good results ensue I would be most happy.

SHRI KHANDUBHAI \mathbf{K}_{\cdot} DESAL (Gujarat): But up till now the results are negative.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Up till now there has not been any satisfactory progress in the matter of finding a suitable colour.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND (Madhya Pradesh): Has any prize been awarded for finding a suitable colour?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Any prizes we are prepared to award, but there is no use of awarding prizes if the experts in our country are not in a position to find a suitable colour after the researches which are being conducted.

Dr. Shrimati SEETA PARMA-NAND: At least if Government is interested, an announcement could be made that prizes would be awarded.

Shri A. M. THOMAS: I should think that the hon. Lady Member, although she has been told a number of times of the steps that are being taken and the seriousness with which the Government has pursued the matter, is critical of the bona fides of the Government, and that is why I am not in a position to convince her at all. As I have submitted already, according to me the remedy lies in a more rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

There has been considerable discussion about the harmful effects of Vanaspati, about the effect on health because of the consumption of Dalda or Vanaspati. Vanaspati of melting point 41°C as previously produced was generally harmful. Its absorption in the system was less and there was adverse effect on calcium utilisation also. So, the Government interfered and it has statutorily fixed that the melting point of all Vanaspati that produced for consumption now should be of 37°C. So, Sir, it would not be harmful as was the quality that was being produced earlier. Then there has been this compulsory addition of sesame oil which is very good also from the point of view of health apart from enabling the health authorities or the persons who test ghee to detect the presence of Vanaspati in ghee. There is also an addition which has been compulsorily fixed, and that is that there should be an addition of vitamin A to the level of 700 International Units per ounce, which is the vitamin A content of best cow's ghee.

Even medical opinion with regard to the harmful effects is not positive in that matter and it has not even now been established.

The latest position in this regard as advised by the Ministry of Health, based on further researches carried out on the subject under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, is this. The intake of hydrogenated vegetable fats at moderate or low levels-10 per cent to 15 per cent of total calories in the diet-is associated with no significant increase in serum cholesterol levels. If consumed in high amounts, that is, supplying nearly 40 per cent of the total calories in the diet, hydrogenated vegetable fats tend to increase serum cholesterol concentrations significantly. There are other findings also. I would say that at this date all that can be said is that excessive consumption of hydrogenated oils may lead to increase in blood cholesterol levels. It may more or less correct, 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. That is the position with regard to the cholesterol content and other things.

I was very much interested to read in an American journal quite recently about this matter, that is, increase in the cholesterol content and other things by consumption of ghee, but-

[Shri A. M. Thomas.] ter, etc. It is a very interesting information. There is what is known as Anti-Coronary Club in America, and these are the findings of one of the experts on this matter, Dr. Kinsell:

"Dr. Kinsell's findings were of prime importance in fathering the concept of lowering cholesterol by changing to a new kind of diet. The first experiment to show whether dietary changes would reduce the risk of heart attacks began in New York five years ago when the city Health Department's Board of Nutrition organised an Anti-Coronary Club. The Club now has 600 all-male members who follow a "prudent" diet for-mulated by the late Dr. Norman Jolliffe. Butter, ice cream, and most pastries are ruled out Whole milk is permitted as a replacement for cream in coffee, but otherwise members are advised to drink skim milk or buttermilk. Consumtion of fat-rich beef, pork, and lamb-with visible fat trimmed away-is held to a bare pound a week. On the other hand, the , volunteers are urged to eat fish". . .

Their motto is now butter is out, fish is in. I do not know whether I could advise the Mover of this Bill. Shri Vajpayee, and others to more fish, to encourage the eating of more fish rather than pleading for the banning of the manufacture Vanaspati.

"On the other hand the volunteers are urged to eat fish (rich in polyunsaturated oils) at least five meals a week".

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA (Madhya Pradesh): What about vegetarians"

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: I would suggest to Mr. Chordia to take to fish eating

SHRI V. M CHORDIA: I will not take your advice. If a person is vegetarian, what would you suggest for him?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: If he wants to live longer, then it is better for him to take to fish-eating.

"The volunteers are urged eat fish (rich in polyunsaturated oils) at least five meals a week,"

At least that can be adopted by Mr. Chordia.

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: It may be good for you. You experiment it yourself. I am living quite all right without it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So butter is out and fish is in.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: "Total content is 33 per cent of calories, moderately less than the average diet (45 per cent)".

I do not want to trouble the House by reading that further.

SHRI SYED AHMAD (Madhya Pradesh): I want to put one question. I want to know from my hon, friend whether he is aware that medical opinion on these matters in America is mostly commercial.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Most of the opinion in the world seems to be so.

SHRI SYED AHMAD: That is the general consensus of opinion all over the world, that the opinion on these matters in America is mostly commercial.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: My would realise that there are other independent bodies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These interjections are an indication that he has already spoken this time and the last time for 57 minutes.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Whatever may be the commercial motive of certain firms, there are certain independent organisations just as the Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Gov-

Hydrogenation ernment. It consists of experts and others. They have not suggested the

banning of hydrogenated vegetable oils

which are being produced there also.

Prevention of

Some reference has been made to the question of advertisements. The hon, Member, Dr. Siddhu, made particular mention of these advertisements. I must confess that I am not also quite happy with the advertisements that appear in the papers about the good qualities of Vanaspati and other things, But the hon. House has to realise that after all they are advertisements, to that people know what value should be attached to such statements. You should also take into consideration that when there are continuous attacks that it is harmful, that it leads to heart disease and all that, they do like that.

There is what is called the right of self-defence.

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Right of self-defence should not misguide the people, it should protect the people.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: So, we have to take into account that aspect also In both Houses of Parliament it has become an annual feature to discuss this matter of the banning of the manufacture of hydrogenated oil and there has been this question of colourisation etc. so there is no wonder in that. The industry also wants to protect itself and wants to give the public the other side of the picture. There may be exaggerations and, as I have already said, I am also not quite happy about the tall claims that are being made in regard to this. But at the same time we have to appreciate their standpoint also.

I do not want to take more time of the House. This matter was discussed on several occasions in this House itself. Last year a similar motion was discussed. That was not carried. That was also a motion for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion. On 10-3-61, just two years back, I said:

"Why I am opposing the motion for circulation is this. I do not want any confusion to prevail among the public regarding the position of the Government in an important matter like this. I do not want also to commit the Government that there is a prima facie case for accepting the principle underlying the Bill, namely, to impose a ban on the manufacture of vanaspati."

This reason holds good even now to that . . .

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA-NAND: To whom is this matter important?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Government does not even agree to the motion for circulation of this Bill for eliciting public opinion and, Sir, now is not the time to raise a controversy on this question at all. In fact, I understand that the hon. Mover himself was not very serious to discuss this in the previous session because it would create a lot of confusion among the public now. In fact, in our Defence Services Vanaspati is used on a large scale. So, it is not proper to give any wrong impression that it is harmful or it is injurious to the people.

Dr. Shrimati SEETA PARMA-NAND: Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Bill that has come from the Opposition because I am one of those persons who believe that from whatever quarter a good thing comes, it should be supported. Last time this Bill was moved in this House by Shri Jugal Kishore and after that the motion for circulation of the Bill came up. This Bill has been before Parliament for nearly twenty years now. In 1949, in the Lok Sabha, the late Shri Thakur Das Bhargava, brought it. Shri Jhulan Sinha moved it in 1954. And it was before that House early in 1951

Before I go further, I would say that the hon. Mover of the Bill, of course, has put forward every point of view

[Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand.] that could be made in support of the Bill. But I would like today to remind the House about one point. I was going through some of the points made in the other House during the last twenty years in support of this Bill. Revered names in the Congress and in the country, people like Gandhiji, the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai—he was Food and Agriculture Minister then_our late President. Dr. Rajendra Prasad-he was Food and Agriculture Minister-Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamiah, then Shri ramdas Daulatram who was also the Food and Agriculture Minister and Acharya Vinoba Bhave, all have been against the use of hydrogenated oil and have said that making the people use more and more of ordinary oil would be in the interests of the country. The Congress Working Committee itself passed a resolution in 1943, and the late Shrimati Janki Bai Bajaj moved a resolution before the A. I. C. C. also. All these things should have been sufficient to convince the Government, if not the voting in the other House, which was taken in 1949 and in 1954. The next time division was demanded and then the who was a member Mover the Congress Party somehow decided not press for division, and withdraw the Bill well, because the Government had decided not to support him. I think, Sir, in our democratic country whether it is ordinary time or time emergency-and of has been before Parliament for a long time—Government must do what is in the best interests of the country and what has been demanded again and again by both Houses of Parliament. Government should have long ago set up a committee to enquire into the matter when there was no emergency. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to reply as to why the Bill was not circulated for eliciting public opinion. Why is it that an important thing is not taken up? I asked him, "To whom is it important?" He did not reply to that. It may be important to the manufactu-

rers of vanaspati. If it is such an important thing and if they want to be sure that it would be produced now at 37°C temperature. Government should have taken it up in the public sector immediately. Then the people could have been satisfied. In the other House, so much of overwhelming evidence from different authorities has been given and one of the points mentioned was that animal fat imported for the manufacture of soap was being adulterated with pati. Now, so many things are done to adulterate vanaspati. The Minister sitting here in a very simple manner, very glibly, puts before the House that there are laws for prevention of adulteration of foodstuffs and that all that is required is to see that they are implemented properly. It is a statement difficult to understand and to that is an insult to the intelligence of this House because we know-in the words of the hon, ex-Minister of Health, Shri Karamarkar, while replying to a question in the other House "there is hardly any foodstuff which is not adulterated in the country and it is difficult for the Government to prevent it." Even such simple articles as haldi and chilli powder, everyrequirements of food. not supplied in pure quality. how is the Government going to see that these laws are implemented and adulteration stopped? Therefore, nobody is going to accept these things even at their face value.

Sir, the hon. Minister was pleased to quote about the Anti-Coronary Club. I felt—and many others also must have felt—that he was quoting against himself, he was disproving his case and he was making out a case for the other party. I will explain why I say so. Firstly, the Anti-Coronary Club was formed because such a disease had become common there. Why? It was because they ate so much of fat, margarine and other fatty foodstuffs, animal fat also. And I would also refer—1 am not quoting—to the debate in the other House where something of

this sort was said by Dr. Sushila Nayar the year before she became a Minister. She said that medical opinion had agreed and had come to the definite conclusion-mark the word definite—that those oils which frozen were bad for the health of man. They led to early arteriosclerosis and they led to consequent cardiac diseases which were taking a heavy toll of life in that country. In Western countries where they are using margarine, problem No. 1 is cardiac disease and they are spending colossal sums of money to find out the cause. In America also this coronary disease is common and that is exactly the reason why they had to form that Anti-Coronary Club. And the details that he gave clearly show that emphasis is taken away from fat, that you are asked even not to eat so much butter, and milk with cream, he said, allowed for tea, not for other things. What does it all indicate? It indicates that in the opinion of doctors coronary diseases are caused by consumption of fats, and therefore, if ordinary fats are bad, one can understand. I would request the Deputy Minister to write to that Club or, if he gives me the address, I will write, and then give the opinion on the floor of the House whether consumption of hydrogenated oil is not worse. That it is worse goes without saying, without anybody having to reply back. Therefore, for him to have quoted what he quoted on the floor of the House as a report of the Anti-Coronary Club and left it at that was not satisfying to us. It was really necessary that he should have given a little more thought news before quoting it here.

Prevention of

Hydrogenation

Sir, he referred also to the advertisements and he said he was himself against them but then, he again more or less justified them by saying that when so much propaganda is carried on that it is bad for heart and bad for health, what are the poor manufacturers to do? That was his case, silent case in their favour, and so they

go on advertising, and he pleaded helplessness on the Government's ground that everybody has the right of freedom of expression. In that case I would like to know whether Government would allow any advertisements in favour of the good effects of alcohol for instance, or the good effects of opium. I think one of the steps taken for stopping some advertisements of patent medicines a measure which has been adopted by the Health Ministry, is that any wrong advertisement not only about medicines but about doctors, etc. will punishable because it is like saying that something is something which, in fact, it is not; it is like practising some fraud on the public and under that measure, I think, they could be proceeded against. You might have noticed even in yesterday's paper I think, Hindustan Times-and every day there are such advertisements on the front pages of our papers—where a mother is shown fondly looking over the head of her child and the child is shown enjoying Dalda things. Well, I think there could be nothing really more misleading to the public than this kind of advertisement and I think it is very necessary that Government should protect the public from being misguided. If they want to use Dalda after being told that it is really injurious to health, then that is a different matter; they are welcome to do so because people, even after being told that alcohol is bad for their health are taking alcohol, and in this case also, if adults harm themselves, well nothing very much can be done.

I would like here, Sir, to point out that the use of oil is something which is very common in the whole country. The hon, Deputy Minister was pleased to say that people should use fish. Yes, I want to refer to that point but before that let me say that oil is used for frying fish in Bengal and in Kerala. He may say that fish should be used, but when it is difficult for people to buy even oil, fish is much more expensive. People cannot even

[Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand.] buy enough vanaspati, enough ghee. And how are they going to buy fish? And how expensive it is? Well, some of the fishery proprietors—they are in the private sector also-they may come and boost up even bad fish-I do not know. People who are near the sea coast, they can perhaps afford that luxury. But what about the millions of people who cannot have access to the sea and what are they to do for fish although fish diet may be better? Sir, I wanted therefore to point out that the use of vanaspati, which is now becoming more common for cooking, was not at all a felt need long ago. Even when cocoanut oil was refined by Tatas some years ago, about 25 years ago, it was never hydrogenated; it was in the form of Cocogem, sold as the best ingredient for frying fish, because it did not have that peculiar smell of ghee also, not liked by foreigners. In other countries, at least in one of the countries-I do not want to mention the namea very big country, they are using nothing except oil. Cattle are not to be found there, even for agricultural purposes, much less for giving milk, and all these people live on oil.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Which is that country?

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: It is China and there, you know there are very few draught animals, very few cattle, and all kinds of peculiar vegetable oils having a peculiar smell are used for cooking meat and other things.

Sir, the mover of the Bill has given you the results of the experiments carried on at Izzatnagar, and another Member said that those experiments were proved wrong. The only thing that was proved wrong there, or perhaps thought was proved wrong, was that the rice used for those rats was not of good quality. But the same type of rice was used for both the rats, the rat that was fed on hydrogenated oil and the one that was fed on butter.

Now the experiment shows that blindness accrues in the third generation, and heart diseases developed are taking away a heavy toll of lives. Now the people are wondering why it has become common in our country. I hope the Government would spend money on that, and it would be seen that this is so. I feel incidentally that the hon. Deputy Minister should not have been put in charge of this Bill. I do not know what agriculture has to do with this Bill when we are dealing with this Bill from the point of view of health. At the most the Commerce and Industry Minister could have come and said, "We will lose so much on exports, or he could have quoted some other figures as to what excise duties would be lost and what other things would happen. But the only Minister who replies to questions very often on the deleterious effects of hydrogenated oil on human beings in the House is the Health Minister, and therefore the Minister who should even now be called by Government to come and reply here is the Health Minister.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): But this is a food matter.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA-NAND: May be food matter, but we are dealing with what are the harmful effects of it, and instead of borowing things from a third hand, from a third person, the present Health Minister, who happens to be a doctor—unlike her predecessors, taking knowledge second-hand-and one who had spoken so strongly in the other House, can enlighten us. would have been the proper thing for this House to accept a reply from her. Even if she . . .

Shri A. M. THOMAS: I am surprised that hon. Member is arguing in this way, because what is spoken here on behalf of any Ministry is the opinion of the Government of India. (Interruptions.)

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Yes, even if it is the opinion of the Government of India, we would have been able to ask that Minister on what basis is the opinion of the Government of India formed.

(Interruptions.)

Please, let me go on; I will reply to questions afterwards.

We could have asked the Health Minister what experiments have been carried on as far as health is concerned. And in her absence here, when we are not in a position to hear her here, what you would perhaps say is, "I do not know about that matter. They very probably have carried out some experiments". And by the time they are known, the Bill would have been taken away from the House. So, again it will go to next year. Even now before the Bill is disposed of, I think it is the right of this House to request the Health Minister to come and say how it is injurious or it is not injurious to the health of the people. I know the opinion of the Government can be expressed by any Minister. I have some bitter experience about my Bill relating to minority and guardianship. The Law Minister was in Geneva and the Deputy Law Minister was in America and it was to be answered by the Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. Thomas, for the same person. So I sent a note, after seeing Mr. Thomas in the House, that I was not proceeding with the Bill. Sir we want our Bills to be dealt with in a more serious manner. We want that the people also, who reply to our Bills on behalf of the Government. should do so not only as a matter of p liev but as a matter conviction. The very reply of the hon, Minister gives out the case. That shows that the Government of India has come to this conclusion for some other reasons and not for reasons of health because if it had been for reasons of health, he would have been able to get the opinions from England which, as he said last time in the other

House, he did not quote in extenso for want of time. Now we are not short of time. I would request him to quote them in extenso. Even now we have not had the benefit of hearing these opinions.

I feel, Sir, in short the case has been put forward fully by the hon, mover. The opinions of various people like Dr. P. C. Ghosh are not released. Dr. Ghosh has said that from the point of view of nutrition hydrogenated oil can hardly substitute any of the other fats like ghee and butter.

Sir, for various reasons this matter is brought forward again and again. And because it is brought forward again and again, it is no use ridiculing members and saying that almost every year they bring forward this Bill. Well, people have a right to bring forward this Bill again and again. That it is brought forward each year shows to the Government how keen public opin on is on this point. Therefore, for the simple reason that the Bill is brought forward since 1945 before both the Houses, and even before the Assembly, and for the reason that Mahatma Gandhi and others just now mentioned, and even the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. have been feeling so strongly about it. Government itself should bring forward a comprehensive Bill and get it passed. I say that because when a private Member brings forward a Bill and the Government is convinced that there is some point in it, usually the Government promises to bring forward a comprehensive Bill itself and asks the Member concerned to withdraw it. I would be satisfied with that. Let them no longer put off this question only because vested interests are con-Why I say "vested interests" cerned. is because the duty on oil has been altogether removed, causing a loss to the exchequer to the extent of Rs. 10 crores and they will benefit also. Now, I have put a question hope the answer will come on the 19th. I want to know how much of this oil will be free from duty because

[Dr. Shrimati 'Seeta Parmanand.] these vanaspati manufacturers also use oil.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: The duty on vanaspati has been increased.

Dr. Shrimati SEETA PARMA-NAND: That has been, but what proportion is it, how much it is, whether it is compensated? All these questions have to be gone into. I feel, Sir, that in the interest of indigenous industries like ghani, etc., and the things that I have already said, the Government should bring forward a Bill for eliciting public opinion. Emergency is not going to matter in this question, because they can manufacture this in the public sector at least for the Army. Nobody will feel that the Army people are going to get heart attack because of this. And as far as the ordinary people are concerned, when there is no means of checking their daily supply of milk or other things, even haldi, mirch, masala and other things, how do you expect them to find out whether the hydrogenated ghee has been manufactured with 35°, 70° or 45° heat? It is leaving them to the mercy of greedy people. The very fact that these vanaspati manufacturers spend more Rs. 7 to 8 lakhs on advertisements alone shows the colossal profits that they make and that takes the cat our of the bag. The margin of profit in the hydrogenated and vanaspati industry should be about 6 per cent. Many arguments were given by the hon. Minister in the other House about all these people going out of business and the machinery lying idle. Such arguments can be used for several things. So, Sir, I hope that before the Government replies, at least the Whip would request Dr. Sushila Nayar as Health Minister to intervene in the debate. This is an earnest request from a woman Member to a woman Minister in the interest of the health of the country, and I hope the Government would accede to it.

With these words I support the Bill.

شرى عبدالغنى - (بنجاب) : جناب چير مين صاحب - چهوٿي سي بات تهی جسے افسانه کر دیا -جهسا اس هاوس مین جناب دیکه رهے هیں که بالکل دو دهارائیں هیں چاهے ولا جملا اور گفتا هوں - ایک طرف کانگریس بیتھی ھے ایک طرف اپوزیشن بیتھی ہے تو کہا تو ابنا ہے۔ گیا تھا دہ گھی جو پیور گھی ہے۔ اس کے مقابلہ میں درسرے کو بھی گھی کہا جاتا ہے چاہے وہ وناسپتی ہو۔ سوال يه تها كه ديميتم هي نظر آ جائم که یه و اسپتی هے اور یه اصلی گهی ھے - اس لئے اس کو کلر کر دیا جائے -کئی برس سے یہ سمسیا همارے بھارت کے سامانے ہے اور پارلیمانت میں بھی کئی برس سے یہ بات جل رهی هے جب هم انگریز کے ساتھ لوتے تھے تو کہتے تھے کہ یہاں دودھ اور کھی کی ندیان بهینگی - کوئی شک نهین که گهی کی ندیاں بہت رهی هیں گرچه ولا وناسپتی کی شکل میں هیں -

جهر مین صاحب - مه بالکل بھی تھا کہ مجھے میرے ماتا پتانے بھیائے مدرسه بهیجلے کے بجائے مسجد میں بهیجلے کے انہوں نے مجھے پانڈہ کے پاس بهیجا - وہاں للڈے پڑھائے جاتے تھے اور حساب کتاب سکھایا جاتا تھا - وہاں هم چھوٹے چھوٹے بچے جب تھے اور همارے هلدو ساتھی بچے جب

چهور دیا لیکن یه مرتے دم تک تجهے دودهه پلاتی رهیگی - تو ماں تو یه هے هی -

of Oils Bill, 2348

12 NOON

میں آے ہوے فور سے اپنے آنریبل منستر صاحب کے وچاروں کو س رھا تھا - وہ بوے زوروں سے اسریکھ کے قاکتروں کی رائے دے رہے تھے اور وہ جب کہہ رہے تھے کہ فص جو ہے مجهلي جو هے وہ زيادہ اچها بدل هے مكهن كا تو مين هلسا - هلسا اس لئے کہ ایک راجہ کے یہاں پرجا روتی هوئی چلاتی هوئی گئی اور راجم نے اس سے پوچھا کہ کیوں آئے ہو تو پرجانے کہا کہ سیس روڈی نہیں ملتی ہے اُس پر راجه کا کہنا تھا که روآئی نہیں ملتی ہے تو کیک کھاو - یہ بالکل کیک کھلانے کی بات کرتے هیں - ان کو شاید پته نہیں ہے کہ مارکیت میں مجھلی کا کیا بھاو ھے - وھاں تلی ھوئی محچهلی کم سے کم چهه روبعے سیر بکتی هے اور ویسی محچهای دو روپیم قفائی روپیه سیر سکتی هے - جن کے مذهبی جذبات اس کے خلاف نه هوں اور وه منچهلی کهانا بهی چاهیی تو ان کو محهای مایگی بهی کهان - تو یه تو کیک کھلانے والی بات ہے۔

وہ پہلے اس بل کے سرکولیشن کے لئے نومبر ۱۹۹۱ع کی تاریخ کہتے تھے لیکن آب وہ سلم ۱۹۹۳ بن جائیگی تو میں یہ جاندا چاھتا ھوں کہ یہ

بھے گائے کو دیکھتے تھے تو اس کو سانا کہتے تھے - میں نے آکر کے یہ سوال انے گھر میں کیا کیونکہ میرے گھر میں ھی سیرے والد نے ایک کائے رکھی هرئی تھی کہ ماں ایک تو تو ماں ہے اور ایک یه کائے کو کیوں ماں کہتے هیں - تو اس نے کہا عبدالغذی -میں نے تھوڑا عرصہ تجھے دودعہ یلایا اور اس کے بعد تجھ سے چھٹکارا پایا جب تو ذرا بوا هو كها لهكرن يه ايسي مار هے که چاهے تو بورها هو جائے چاھے سو برس کا ھو جائے تب بھی یہ تجھے دودھہ پلانے سے انکار نہیں کویگی - سی لئے اس دیھ والے اس کو گیا میا کہ تے ھیں - پھر میرا دوسرا سوال تهاکه جب مان هے تومان کو كاتت كيون هيي - انهون نے كها كه اس میں میں تجھے کچھ نہیں سمجهاوں کی سوائے اس کے کہ میں يه كهور كه اينا اينا خيال هے اللے اللے مذهب کے دائرے هیں لیکن میرے هانهون وه نهین کنتی - آخیر وه بھیں کا خیال مہرے دماغ میں آج بھی جان گزین ھے - پنچھلے دن ں اسمبلی میں جب میں نے گیا میا کا لفظ کہا تو میرے ایک بہت محترم مسلم بزرگ ھیں انہوں نے مجھ سے کہا کہ تو ہوا پاگل ھے ھندو بھائیوں کو خوش کرنے کے لئے یہ کہتا ہے۔ میں نے کہا که میری ماں نے کہا تھا که میں نے بچپن میں تجھے دودھ پلانا Prevention of

Hydrogenation

شرى عبدالغني سمسيا كيون صاف نهين هوتي -آخر اس میں کیا دقت ہے - اس طرح کے رنگ کے بارے میں مختلف رپررتیں ابھی تک آئی ھیں که رنگ کے سے کیا جائے یا یہ کہ وہ صحت کے للهُ نقصان وه هوگا يا نفع بخص هوگا -تواس پر همارے باجیئی جی کا کہنا هے کہ اس بل کو سرکولیت کر دو اور رائے لے لو - آخیر اس ملک میں ھزارھا بوے - بوے قابل ڈاکٹر ھیں -سائلتست هين حكيم هين ويد هين ارر کئی لرگ ھیں جو اس علم سے آشا هين که پيور گهي اور وجيتيهل آئیل ان دونوں میں کیا فرق ھے -اگر سرکار کی نظر میں فرق نه هو تو مين نهين جانتا ليكن ميرا يقين نے که ضرور درق هے کیونکه ان کی نیشنازم میں اور هماری اپوزیشن کی نیشالزم میں فرق ھے - یہ هماری ایک دلچسپ گورنمذت هے که همارے پرائم منسقر مانتے هیں که اس چائنا کی زیادتی نے هماری آنکھیں کھول دين ليكن وهي بات راج كماري جي نے کہی تو مرار جی بھائی خفا ھوگئے ھیں اور کہتے ھیں که کانگریس سر نکل جاو بجائے اس کے کہ محسوس کریں کہ ہماری سرکار کی غلطی ہے -اسی طرح به دانچسپ بات هے که مرارجی بهائی مانتے هیں که هم سمکلنگ کو نہیں روک سکے اسمکلنگ

کے روکنے میں عمارا فیلیور ہوا اور کرورتا رودیے کی شکل میں هر سال همارے ملک کا بہت ہوا نقصان هوا لیکن اس کے باوجود وہ بیتھے ھیں اینی گدی پر - اے کاش - وہ احساس کریں اگر کوئی اچھا رنگ نہیں تھا یا آپ کو کوئی رنگ پسند نہیں تھا تو كچه اور هي ايائے ديوں نهيں كيا -كجه اور سادهن قهوندها هوتا يا كوثي اس طرح سے کیا ہوتا کہ جہاں وناسپتی تیار هوتا هے وهاں هی کورنمذے استامپ کر دے اور بغہر استامی کے جو بھی قبد بکے کا وہ قانون کے خلاب ھوگا کیونکہ آپ جانتے ھیں کہ اقلاریشن کی ملاوے کی بہت ہوی بیماری یہاں ھے - بدنصیبی سے کاندھی بابا کے ديه کا جو وچاروں ميں بہت هي بلند تھا جس نے بوی سندر آزادی کی لوائی لوی اس دیھی کا مورل آج اس حد تک کر گیا ہے که سیلکوں آدمیوں کی موت چهزوں میں غلط مالوت کی وجه سے بھارت میں ھوئی اور چیر مين صاحب - يه سرکار جانتي هے که دالدا یا دوسرا بناسپتی جو بهی هو وه صرف بند دبه میں هی نهیں بكتا هي بلكة كهلي مين بهي بكتا هي اور وسے کھلے بددوں بھی بغایا جاتا ھے - چونکہ اس پر کوئی سیل ہوتی نہیں تو یہ پتھ کیونکر چلے کہ ذابہ مهن جو ڌالا کيا هے ولا وهي هے جو که فیکٹری سے بن کر آیا ھے یا وہ ھے جس میں که چربی ہے - چربی بھی هر قسم

سے کم اس کو سیل تو کیا ہوتا اور یہ کیا ہوتا کہ بغیر سیل کے کہیں نہیں بکے گا - اگر وہ کر دیتے تو دنیا یہ نہ کہتی۔۔۔

کوئی معشوق ہے اس پردہ کاری میں آج دنیا والے چوت کرنے ھیں که گاندھی بابا کے ملک میں جس میں سوائے خلوص کے اور کوئی چیز نه تهی جس میں سوائے سچائی کے دچھه اور نه تها وهاں آج اس کے ماننے والے اس کے نام پر حکومت کرنے والے کس دھنگ سے چل وہے ھیں - تبھی تو گاندھی جی نے کہا۔

وابسته میری یاد سے کچھه تلخیاں بھی تھیں

اچھا کیا جو آپ نے مجھ کو بھلا دیا

آپ حکومت کرتے ھیں گاندھی بابا کے نام پو اور ان بازوں میں الجھائے کے نام پو اور ان بازوں میں الجھائے کیوئے ور الجھے ھوئے چلائے جا رہے ھیں کیوئکہ آپ کی اکثریت ہے۔ آپ رنگ بھی نہیں کریں گے اس پر سیل بھی نہیں کریں گے اور اس کو جدا بھی نہیں دکھائیلئے – میری دلی خواھش ہے کہ سرار اسی پر وجار کرے اور قملگ سے وچار کرے ۔ یہ ضروری کہیں کہ ایک آدمی ایماندار ھو بلکہ یہ بھی ضوری ہے کہ اس کا احساس دنیا کو ھو کہ یہ ایمان دار ہے ۔ آج اب اگر گھی نہیں دے سکتے گھی دہیں دے سکتے گھی دہیں دے سکتے گھی دھلی میں بسفے والے گائیں نہیں رکھ

کی ملائی جاتی ہے - میں یہ اس
لئے نہیں کہتا ہوں کہ کسی کے مذہبی
جذبات کو تھیس نہ لگے - میرے
کہنے کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ آخیر اس
ملک میں کروڑھا بھائی اپنے وچار کے
مطابق وجیتیرین ہیں ان کی نیچورلی
یہ خواہش ہوگی کہ بناسپتی بھی
اگر ملے تو وہ شدہ ملے - تو جیسا کہ
سرکار کہتی ہےکہ اس کوئینقصان نہیں
ہے و میری بد نصیبی بھی ہے کہ میں
بھی بناسپتی کھانا ہوں - میرے ماں
باپ نے جو گیا میا کا گھی کہلا دیا
باپ نے جو گیا میا کا گھی کہلا دیا
وہ کھلا دیا اب میرے بس کا نہیں ہے
وہ کہ اللہ میرے بس کا نہیں ہے
لئے لیما ہوں -

श्री सी० डी० पांडे (उतर प्रदेश): श्रापकी सेहत अच्छी है। الله عبدالغلى: ميرى آنكهوں پر شري عبدالغلى: ميرى آنكهوں پر اثر پوا هے پهر بهي . . .

ا بهرهال یه جو مسئله هے اس میں هماری خواهش یه تهی که بناسپتی کو رنگ کر الگ کر دیا جائے آب ولا نه مانیں تو نه سهی کسی طرح کا رنگ نهیں تها تو نه سهی لیکن کم

Prevention of

Hydrogenation

کے هاته، میں نہیں ہے وہ آپ کے هاته، میں ھے - نو آپ کوئی ایسا راسته نکال لیں جس سے کہ جس کو بناسپتی کھانا ھے وہ اس کو لیے سکے اور اگر چورزیا جی کو اصلی گھی ھی کھانا ھے تو ولا اصابی کھی لے سکیں ۔ اس میں دقت نه هو -

تو اتذی سی بات ہے - میں امید گرتا هرن که اس وچار کو جس کو ک میری ماں نے اپنایا تھا کہ گیا میا ہے اس وچار کو اس گیا میا کو پھر سے زندہ کریں کے - آج بھگوان رام کا دیھی جو هے اسکے ایمان کو امریکہ و برطانیہ اور تانمارک والے لے جا رہے ھیں - وہ ادعر کائے کی پہورش اس دھیان سے کرتے هیں که کچهه یوچهنا نهیں اور ادهر هم کهتے هیں که وہ هماری ماں م لیکن اپنی ماں کو دبلا اور پتلا کرتے چلے جاتے هيں - اذر برا نه مانه تو سپے بات یہ ہے کہ ہم نے اس کو کافی دھکا ھی دیا ھے لیکن امریکہ نے اس کو اینایا ہے برطانیہ نے اس کو اینایا هے - تو میری درخواست هے که آپ کیوں یہ سب هم سے ظاهر کرواتے هیں آپ اینی غلطی کو دیکھیئے آپ ان گدیوں پر بیٹھے ہوئے ھیں آپ کوئی راسته نکالئے اور پھر سے مہاتما کاندھی کے خیال کے مطابق اپنے ہزرگوں کے وچار کے مطابق گائے کی پرورھی کیجئے گائے کی پوجا نہیں لیکن کائے کی یرورش کهجئے - ایک نئے سرے سے اس

[شرى عبدالغني] سکتے اپلی غربت کی وجہ سے کہیئے یا یوں کہیئے کہ اس کے لئے کچھہ پابندی ہے اس کی وجہ سے نہیں رکھ سكني اگر آپ سب كرگهي سهلائي نہیں کو سکتے ۔۔ یے شک دودهه سیلائی کو کے آپ نے یہاں والوں کی بری خدمت کی هے میں اس کی سراهنا كرنا هول - لهكن اكر آپ كهي سپلائی نہیں کر سکنے تو میری درخواست یه هے که باجپئی جی کی جو تجویز ہے اس کو منظور کر لیجئے اگر ان کی طرف سے لائی هوئی تجویز ملظور نہیں کر سکتے تو اروزا جی کی طرف سے لے آئیگے - همیں کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہوگا اگر وہ آپ کی طرف سے آئے - حقیقت میں بات تو یہ ھے -كه كانگرس اور ايوزيشن بالكل جدا جدا دکھائی دیتے ھیں لیکن بداسپتی اور گھے بالکل جدا جدا دکھائی دیں یہ نہیں چاھتے ۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ آپ اصلی نہیں هیں یا هم کیا هیں هم اور آپ سب ایک هیں آپ بهی اصلی هیں اور مم بھی اصلی هیں لیکن پھر بهی اپوزیش پارتی اور افیشیل پارتی دو هیں - جمهوریت میں دونوں کا زنده رها ضروری هے اپوزیشن بهی آفیشیل پارتی زندی رہے بھی زندہ رہے - تو اگر آپ کے خیال میں بناسپتی گھی ھارم لیس ھے تو آپ مہربانی کرکے اس کو جدا کردیجگے اس کی ایک دوسی شکل بنائیئے -اگر رنگ پسند بہیں ھے اور رنگ کے ہارے میں دقت ھے تو کوئی اور راسته نكالو - راسته نكالف كا انيشيتو ايوزيشن

پر زیادہ سے زیادہ روبیہ خرچ کیجکے زیادہ سے زیادہ اس کے لئے بجت رکھئے عوام کو یہ کہنے سے کام نہیں چلے کا کہ وہ مچھلی کھائیں - کہاں سے کھائیوں محهلی کهانے کے لئے پیسه بهی بو هو -همارے یہاں کی پیداوار کو بوهاو هماوی آمدنی کو بوهاو ایلے خرچ کو گھٹاو غریموں کو اٹھاو نب حا کر مجهلی کهانے والے مجھلی کھا سکھی کے ورثہ اس زمانہ میں ناممكن ي - أس لئے مين اميد كرتا هوں که میری جو سیدهی ساد ہی بادیں هیں ان کو آپ اس لئے نہیں تھمرا دیں کے کہ دیوار گلدی ہے جس ير لكها هے كه سپج بولو - اگر مين نكما هوں مگر میری بات اچھی ہے کد گانے ماتا هے اور کائے کا پورا مان رکھنا چاهیئے ولا مان رکهنا هي هوگا - تو يهر آب اس کی طرف نوجہ دیں اور بجائے اس کے کہ تالئے کے اس کا مذاق اوانے کے اور اس پر کچهه اور دلیلیں دیائے کے آپ اس کو جلد سے جلد لوگوں کی رائے لینے کے لئے بھیجیں گے کیونکہ یہ جنتا کا دار ھے ۔ جنتا کی دائے اس میں آئی چاہ کے دیونکہ اس نے سانھہ جفتا كاستبند هے - جے هند -

†श्री भ्रब्दुल ग्रानी (पंजाब) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब ! छोटी सी बात थी जिसे भ्रफसाना कर दिया ।

जैसा इस हाउस में जनाब देख रहे हैं कि बिल्कुल दो धारायें हैं, चाहे वह जमना श्रीर गंगा हो। एक तरफ कांग्रेस बैठी है, एक तरफ श्रपोजीशन बैठी है तो कहा तो इतना ही गया था कि घी जो प्योर घी है उसके मका-बलें में दूसरे को भी घी कहा जाता है चाहे वह बनस्पति हो। सवाल तो यह था कि देखते ही नजर ग्रा जाये कि यह बनस्पति है ग्रीर यह असली घी है। इसलिये इसको कलर कर दिया जाये ू, ं कई बरस से यह समस्या हमारे भारत के सामने है और पालियामेंट में भी कई बरस से यह बात चल रही है। जब हम ग्रंग्रेज के साथ लड़ते थे तो कहते थ कि यहां दूध भीर घी की नदियां ह बहगी। कोई शक नहीं कि घी की नदियां बह रही हैं गरचे वह बनस्पति की शक्ल में है। 😓

चेयरमैन साहब, मैं बिल्कुल बच्चा था कि मुझे मेरे माता-पिता के ने बजाय मदरसा भेजने के, बजाय मस्जिद भेजने के उन्हों मुझे पंडे के पास भेजा। वहां लौडे पढाये जाते थे ग्रीर हिसाब किताब सिखाया, जाता था। वहां हम छोटे छोटे बच्चे थे ग्रौर हमारे हिन्दू साथी बच्चे जब भी गाय को देखते थे तो माता कहते थे । मैने ग्राकर के यह सवाल ग्रपने घर में किया, क्योंकि मेरे घर में ही मेरे वालद ने एक गाय रखी हुई थी, कि मां एक तो तूमां है और एक यह गाय को क्यों मां कहते हैं। तो उसने कहा अब्दुल गनी ! मैने थोड़ा अरसा तझे दूध पिलाया और उसके बाद तुझ से छ्टकारा पाया जब तू जरा बड़ा हो गया। लेकिन यह ऐसी मां है चाहे तू बढ़ा हो जाये, चाहे सौ बरस का हो जाय तब भी यह तुझे दूध पिलाने से इंकार नहीं करेगी। इस लिये इस देश वाले इसको गैया मैया कहते हैं। फिर मेरा दूसरा सवाल या कि जब मां है तो मां को काटते क्यों हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें म तुझे कुछ नही समझाउंगी सिवाय इसके कि में यह कहूं कि प्रपना ग्रपना ख्याल है, ग्रपने ग्रपने मजहब के दायरे हैं लेकिन मेरे हाथों वह नही कटती । प्राखिर

^{†[]} Hindi transliteration.

[श्री श्रब्दुल ग़नी]
वह बचपन का ख्याल मेरे दिमाग में श्राज
भी जां गजीम है। पिछले दिनों असेम्बली
में जब मैने गैया मैया का लफ्ज कहा तो मेरे
एक बहुत मोहत्तरिम मुस्लिम बुजुर्ग हैं
उहोंने मुझ से कहा कि तू बड़ा पागल है
हिन्दू भाइयों को खुश करने के लिये यह
कहता है। मैने कहा कि मेरी मां ने कहा था
कि मैने बचपन में तूझे दूध पिलाना छोड़
दिया लेकिन यह मरते दम तक दूध पिलाती
रहेगी। तो मां तो यही है।

में भ्राज बड़े ग़ौर से भ्रपने भ्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब के विचारों को सून रहा था वे बडे जोरों से भ्रमेरिका के डाक्टरों की राय दे रहे थे भ्रौर वह कह रहे थे कि फिश जो है मछली जो है वह ज्यादा ग्रन्छा बदल मक्खन का, तो मैं हंसा। इस लिये कि एक राजा के यहां प्रजा रोती चिल्लाती हुई गई स्रौर राजा ने उससे पूछा कि क्यों भ्राये हो तो प्रजा ने कहा कि हमें रोटी नहीं मिलती है इस पर राजा का कहना या कि रोटी नहीं मिलती है तो केक खाफ्रो । यह बिल्कूल केंक खिलाने की बात करते हैं। उनको शायद पता नहीं है कि मार्केट में मछली का क्या भाव है। वहां तली हुई मछली कम से कम छः रुपये सेर बिकती है भीर वैसी मछली दो रुपये सेर ढाई रुपये सेर बिकती है। जिन के मजहबी जज्बात इसके खिलाफ न हों भौर वह मछली खाना भी चाहें तो उनको मछली मिलेगी कहां । तो यह तो केक खिलाने वाली बात।

बहु पहले इस बिल के सरक्यूलेशन के लिये नबम्बर १६६२ ई० की तारीख कहते थे लेकिन भव वह सन् १६६३ बन जायेगी। तो में यह जानना चाहता हू कि यह समस्या क्यों साफ नहीं होती। ग्राखिए इसमें क्या दिक्कत है। इस तरह के रंग के बारे में मुख्तलिफ रिपोर्टे ग्रभी तक ग्राई हैं कि रंग कैं से निया जाये या वह सेहत के लिये नुक-सान-देह होगा या नफा-बक्स होगा। तो

इस पर हमारे वाजपेयी जी का कहना है कि इस बिल को सरक्युलेट कर दो भ्रौर राय इस मुल्क में हजारहा लेलो। म्राखिर बड़े बड़े काबिल डाक्टर हैं, साइंटिस्ट हैं, हकीम हैं, वैद्य हैं और कई लोग हैं जो इस इल्म से ग्राशना है कि प्योर धी ग्रौर वेजी-टेबल ग्रायल इन दोनों में क्या फ़र्क है। ग्रगर सरकार की नज़र में फर्क न हो तो में नहीं जानता लेकिन मेरा यक्तीन है कि जरूर फर्क है क्यों कि इसकी नेशनलिज्म में हमारी ग्रपोजीशन की नेशनलिज्म में फर्क है। यह हमारी एक दिलचस्प गवर्नमेंट है कि हमारे प्राइमिमिनिस्टर मानते हैं कि चायना कि ज्यादती ने हमारी ग्रांखें खोल दो, लेकिन वह बात राजकुमारी जी ने कही तो मोरारजी भाई खफ़ा होते हैं श्रीर कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस से निकल जान्नो बजाय इसके कि महसूस करें कि हमारी सरकार की ग़लती है। इस तरह यह दिलचस्प बात है कि मोरारजी भाई मानते हैं कि हम स्मर्गालंग को नही रोक सके स्मेगिलग के रोकने से हमारा फेल्योर हम्रा श्रीर करोड़ों रुपये की शक्ल में हर साल हमारे मुल्क का बहुत बड़ा नुक़सान हुन्ना लेकिन इसके बावजूद वह बैठे हैं भ्रपनी गद्दी पर, काश वह एहसास करें। ग्रगर कोई ग्रन्छा रंग नहीं था या ग्रापको कोई रंग पसंद नहीं था तो कुछ ग्रौर ही उपाय क्यों नहीं किया। कुछ और साधन ढुंढ़ा होता या कोई इस तरह से किया होता कि जहां बनस्पति तैयार होता है वहां हो गवर्नमेंट स्टाम्प कर दे ग्रौर बगैर स्टाम्प के जो भी डिब्बा बिकेगा वह क़ानून के खिलाफ होगा क्योंकि भ्राप जानते हैं कि भ्रडल्टरेशन की, मिलावट की बहुत बड़ी बीमारी यहां है। बदनसीबी से गांधी बाबा के देश का जो विचारों में बहुत हो बुल द था जिसने बड़ी सुन्दर ग्राजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी उस देश का मोरेल भ्राज इस हद तक गिर गया है कि सैकड़ों श्रादिमयों की मौत चीज़ों में ग़लत मिजावट की वजह से भारत में हुई ग्रौर चैयरमैन साहब, यह सरकार जानती है कि डालडा या दूसरा बनास्पति जो भी हो

वह सिर्फ बन्द डिब्बे में हे। नहीं बिकता है, बल्कि खुले में भी बिकता है ग्रौर वैसे खुले बन्दों भी बनाया जाता है। चंकि इस पर कोई सील होती नहीं तो यह पता क्यों कर चले कि डिब्बे में जो डाला गया है वह वही है जो कि फैक्टरी से बन कर आया है या वह है जिसमें कि चर्बी है। चर्बी भो हर किस्म की मिलाई जाती है। मैं यह इसलिये नहीं कहता हूं कि किसी के मजहबी जज्बात को टेस लगे मेरे कहने का मक़सद है कि म्राखिर इस मुल्क में करोड़हा भाई ग्रपने विचार के मुताबिक वैजिटेरियन हैं, उनकी नैच्यरिली यह ख्वाइश होगी कि बनास्पति भी भ्रगर मिले तो वह शृद्ध मिले। तो जैसा कि सरकार कहती है कि इससे कोई नुक़सान नहीं है तो मेरा बदनसीबी भी है कि मैं भी बनस्पति खाता हुं। मेरे मां बाप ने जो गैया मैया का जो घी खिला दिया वह खिला दिया श्रब मेरे बस का नहीं है कि श्रसली घी लूं, इसलिये बनास्पति ले लेता हूं।

Prevention of

Hydrogenation

श्री सी० डी० पांडे (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रापकी सेहत श्रन्छ। है।

भी ग्रब्बूल गनी: मेरी ग्रांखों पर ग्रसर पड़ा है फिर भी

श्री सी० डी० पांडे : लेकिन श्रापकी सेहत तो श्रच्छी है।

श्री ग्रब्दूल ग़नी: मेरी सेहत ग्रन्छी है ग्रीर ग्रल्लाह च हेगा तो ग्रच्छ। रहेगा। वह खराब होने वाली नहीं है। जब तक भ्राप जिन्दा हैं।

बहरहाल यह जो मसला है उसमें हमारी ख्वाइश यह थे। कि बनस्पति को रंग कर श्रलग कर दिया जाये। श्राप वह न माने तो न सही किसी तरह का रंग नहीं था तो नहीं सही, लेकिन कम से कम इस को सील तो किया होता स्रोर यह किया होता कि बगैर सील के कहीं नहीं बिकेगा। ग्रगर वह कर देते तो ईिनियां यह न कहती:

कोई माशक है इस परदाये निगारी में

श्राज द्नियां वाले चोट करते हैं कि गांधी बाबा के मुल्क में जिसने सिवाय खुलूस के ग्रीर कोई चीज न थी जिसमें सिवाय सच्चाई के ग्रार नथा वहां ग्राज उसके मानने वाले उसके नाम पर हुक्मत करने वाले किस ढंग से चल रहे हैं। तभी तो गांधी जी ने कहा-

वाबस्ता मेरी याद से कुछ तल्खिय भी थी श्रच्छा किया जो श्रापने मझ को भला दिया।

श्राज हुकुमत करते हैं गांधी बाबा के नाम ग्रीर इन बातों में उलझाये हये ग्रौर उलझे हये चले जा रहे हैं क्योंकि भ्रापकी भ्रकसिरयत है। श्राप रंग भी नहीं मानेंगे। इस पर सील भी नहीं करेगे श्रौर इसको जदा भी नहीं दिखायेंगे । मेर्रा दिला ख्वाइश है कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे ग्रौर ढंग से विचार करे। यह जरूरी नहीं कि एक भ्रादमी ईमानदार हो बल्कि यह भी जरूरी है कि इसका एहसास दुनियां को हो कि यह ईमानदार है। भ्राज श्राप श्रगर घी नहीं दे सकते, घं महैया नहीं कर सकते-ग्रीर यहां दिल्ली में बसने वाले गायों नहीं रख सकते, श्रपनी गुरबत की वजह से कहिये या युंह कहिये कि उसके लिये कुछ पाबन्दी है इसकी वजह से नहीं रख सकते-श्रगर श्राप सब को घी सप्लाई नहीं कर सकते-बेशक दूध सप्लाई कर के भ्रापने वहां वालों की बड़ी खिदमत की है, मैं इसकी सराहना करता हं-लेकिन भ्रगर भ्राप घी सप्लाई नहीं कर सकते तो मेरी दरख्वास्त यह है कि वाजपेयी जी की जो तजवीज है उसकी मंजूर कर लीजिये। प्रगर उनकी तरफ से लाई हई चीज मंजूर नहीं कर सकते तो अरोड़ा जो की तरफ से ले भाईये हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा श्रगर वह श्रापकी तरफ से श्राये । हर्क़ाक़त में बात तो यह है कि कांग्रेस ग्रीर श्रपोजिशन बिल्कुल जुदा जुदा दिखाई देते हैं लेकिन बनस्पति ग्रौर घी बिल्कुल जुदा जुदा दिखाई दें यह नहीं चाहते । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि श्राप ग्रसली नहीं हैं या हम क्या हैं हम भौर

ज्यादा रुपया खर्च कीजिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा इसके लिये बजट रिखये। ग्रवाम को यह कहने से वह काम नहीं चलेगा कि वह मछली खायें। कहां से खायें मछली खाने के लिये पैसा भी तो हो हमारे यहां की पैदावार को बढ़ायें, हमारी

ग्रामदनी को बढो .

श्रिं भ्रब्दूल गने। श्राव सब एक हैं श्राप भी श्रसली हैं श्रीर हम भी श्रसला हैं लेकिन फिर भा श्रपोजिशन पार्टी ग्रौर श्राफिसियल पार्टी दो हैं। जम्हरियत में दोनों का जिन्दा रहना जरूर। है। भ्रपोजिशन भी जिन्दा रहे ग्राफिसियल पार्टी भी जिन्दा रहे। तो अगर श्रापके ख्याल में बनास्पति घी हार्मलेस है तो भ्राप मेहरबान। करके इसको जदा कर दोजिये । इसकी एक दूसरी शक्ल बनाईये। प्रगर रंग पसन्द नहीं है श्रीर रंग के बारे में दिक्क़त है तो कोई ग्रांर रास्ता निकालो । रास्ता निकालने का इन्सियेटिव भ्रपोजिशन के हाथ में नहीं है। वह श्रापके हाथ में है। तो ग्राप कोई रास्ता निकाल लें जिससे कि जिसको बनस्पति खाना है वह उसको ले सके भीर भगर चौरडिया जो को ग्रसलो घा हो खाना है तो वह श्रसलो घा हा ले सकें। इसमें दिक्कत न हो।

ग्रपने खर्च को घटाम्रो गरीबों को उठाम्रो तब जाकर मछली खाने वाले मछली खा सकेंगे। वरना इस जमाने में नामुमकिन है। इसलिय मैं उम्मीद करता हं कि मेरी जो सीधी सादी बातें हैं उनको ग्राप इसलिय नहीं ठकरा देंगे कि दिवार गन्दी है जिस पर लिखा है कि सच बोलो । ग्रगर मैं निकम्मा हुं मगर मेरी बात श्रच्छी है कि गाय माता है श्रीर गाय का पूरा मान रखना चाहिये। वह मान रखना ही होगा । तो फिर आप इसकी तरफ तवज्जो दें भौर बजाय इसके कि टालने के लिये, इसका मजाक उडाने के लिये श्रीर इस पर कुछ श्रीर दलीलें देने के श्राप इसको जल्द से जल्द लोगों की राय लेने के लिये भेजेंगे क्योंकि यह जनता का राज्य है। जनता की राय इसमें म्रानी चाहिये क्योंकि इसके साथ जनता का सम्बन्ध है । जय हिन्द ।

तो इतनी सी बात है। मैं उम्मीद करता हं कि इस विचार को जिसको कि मेरी मां ने श्रपनाया था कि गैया मैया है इस विचार को इस गैया मैया को फिर से जिन्दा करे। भ्राज भगवान राम का जो देश है उसके ईमान को श्रमेरिका, बरतानिया श्रीर डेनमार्क वाले ले जा रहे हैं। वह उधर गाय की परवरिश इस शान से करते हैं कि कुछ पूछना नहीं ग्रौर इधर हम कहते हैं कि वह हमारी मां है लेकिन श्रपनी मां को दुबला श्रीर पतला करते चले जाते हैं। अगर बुरा न मानिये तो सच बात यह है कि हमने इसको काफी धक्का ही दिया है। लेकिन श्रमेरिका ने इसको ग्रपनाया है। बरतानिया ने इसको ग्रपनाया है। तो मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि ग्राप क्यों यह सब हम से जाहिर करवाते हैं, भ्राप भ्रपनी गलती को देखिये आप इन गहियों पर बैठ हैं आप कोई रास्ता निकालिय और फिर महात्मा गांधी जी के ख्याल के मुताबिज, ग्रपने बजुर्गों के बिचार के मुताबिक गाय की परवरिश कीजिये। गाय की पुजा नहीं बल्कि गाय की परवरिश कीजिए। एक नये सिरे से इस पर ज्यादा से

श्री राम सहाय (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, यह बिल जिस रूप में हाउस के सामने श्राया है उसका तो मैं समर्थन नहीं कर सकता हं लेकिन यह बात ग्रवश्य है कि इस के बारे में गवर्नमेंट को कुछ सोचना जरूर चाहिये। कारण यह है कि इस वनस्पति तेल की वजह से ग्रसली घी ग्रौर नकली घी में भेद करना कठिन हो गया है, यहां तक कि दही में वन-स्पति तेल मिलाकर उसमें से घी निकाला जाता है। इतना ही नहीं भैस को भी यह खिलाया जाता है ताकि भैंस के दूध में से घी ज्यादा निकल सके । तो इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है जिसका नतीजा यह हुम्रा है कि म्रसली घी मिलना मुशकिल हो गया है श्रौर ग्रगर मिलता भी है तो बड़ी दिक्कत के साथ और शायद उस पर भी यह विश्वास नहीं होता कि ग्रसली घी हम खा

भी रहे हैं या नहीं । इसलिये इस बात की स्रावश्यकता जरूर है कि गवर्नमेंट को कोई ऐसा रास्ता जरूर ग्रब्तियार करना चाहिये या इस प्रकार से विचार करना चाहिए कि जिससे इन बातों की रोक हो सके।

श्रभी डा० सीता परमानन्द ने बताया था कि कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी में इसके बारे में रिजोल्यूशन ग्राया था । सन् १६४६ में, जिस समय की यह बात है, मैं भी कांग्रेस विकंग कमेटी का मेम्बर था। देहरादून में उसनी मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल भी मौजूद थे, पंडित जी भी मौजूद थे श्रौर पहले जो हमारे अग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर थे श्री जयरामदास दौलतराम, जो स्रभी हमारे हाउस के मेम्बर है, वे भी उसमें मौजूद थे। उस वक्त इत्तिफाक राय से यह तय पाया था कि इसके कारखानों को भ्रब इजाजत नही देनी चाहिये। जयरामदास जी ने यह फर्माया था कि हमने कुछ मशीनों की इजाजत दे दी है स्रौर उसकी वजह से यह जरूरी हो जायेगा कि हम उनको कारखाने खोलने की इजाजत दें। तो इस पर पंडित जी ने यह फर्माया था कि भाई, उस मशीनरी की बजाय हम उनको किसी श्रौर काम के लिये प्रायरिटी दे देगे लेकिन इस काम को बन्द कर देना चाहिये, इसको रोकना चाहिये। मैं देख रहा हूं कि उसके बाद से ग्रब तक इसमें कुछ प्रोग्रेस नहीं हो सकी है ग्रीर उसी तरह से यह वनस्पति घी का ममला चला ग्रा रहा है उसी प्रकार से बराबर चला म्रा रहा है। जनता की तरफ से बार बार इस बारे मे ग्रावाज उठाई जाती है लेकिन मालूम नहीं किन कारणों से इस पर कोई भी तवज्जह नहीं देता श्रौर न कोई रास्ता ही निकलता है ।

यह बिल जिस तरह से ग्राया है मैं समझता हूं उस तरह से मंजूर होने के काबिल नहीं है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को काप्रिहेन्सिव तरीके पर जैसे भी वह मुनासिब समझे उस तरीके पर, कोई दूसरा बिल लाना चाहिये ग्रीर उसमे ऐसे रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स जहर ग्राने चाहिये कि जिससे उसका जिस तरह से उपयोग किया जाता है उस तरह से उपयोग नहीं हो सके। अर्भ

बहुत सी दलीलें इस बारे में दी जाती है कि दरग्रसल में यह सेहत के लिये मुफीद है या नुक्सानदेह है स्रौर इसमें मुखतलिफ डाक्टरों की मुख्तलिफ राये ब्राती हैं। यह बात सही है कि जितना मुजिर हम इसको खयाल करते हैं उतना न हो लेकिन किसी हद तक तो मृजिर है। कोई चीज सेहत के लिहाज से कम से कम मुजिर क्यों न हो लेकिन उसका रहना मुनासिब नहीं है । इस-लिये मेरी अर्ज यह है कि इस बारे में सोचना चाहिये। दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि घी की कमी इतनी हो गई है कि उसकी वजह से अगर डालडा या बनस्पति घी न चालाया जाये या न चले तो फिर घी मिलना बिल्कुल ही द्रवार हो जायेगा और बिल्कूल नहीं मिलेगा। मेरा ऐसा ख्याल नहीं है। मेरा ख्याल यह है कि चाय का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल होने कीव जह से, चाय मे जितना दूध काम में लाया जाता है उसकी वजह से, दरहग्रसल में यह कमी हो गयी है। मैं देखता हूं, शहरों में और दूसरी जगहों में पहले जितना दूध होता था उससे कई गुना दूध अब आता है लेकिन वह दूध की शक्ल में लोगों के पीने के काम नही म्राता, वह चाय के साथ पीने के काम मे श्राता है। मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूं कि चाय दूध के साथ मिलकर दूध को भी खराब कर देती है, दूध सेहत के लिये जितना ग्रच्छा हो लेकिन चाय में मिलने के बाद वह उतना मुफीद नही रहता। तो मेरा भ्रजं करना है कि उन सब बातों पर काफी गौर श्रौर तवुज्जह की जरूरत है ग्रीर इस मसले को महज डिबेट के तौर पर जठाना, क्योंकि हाउस में पच्चीसों दफा यह चीज श्राई श्रौर कई बार एस पर विचार हारा लेकिन उस पर पूरी तवज्जह नही फर्मायी गई, यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये श्रीर मुझे तो श्रफसोस इस बात का है कि कांग्रेस वार्किग कमेटी मे जिस समय स्वर्गीय पटेल भी थे, पंडित जी भी थे, उस समय [श्री राम सहाय]
इस मसले के तय हो जाने के बाद, यह निर्णय
हो जाने के बाद कि ऐसे कारखानों की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये, मुतवातिर कारखाने
पर कारखाने बन रहे है और खोले जा रहे
हैं और इसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन
जितना हो सके, दिया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं, इसमें किस प्रकार कमी हो सकती
है इसके बारे में स्वतः गवर्नमेट को विचार
करना चाहिये और विचार करके इसकी

रोक के लिये कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिये।

श्री नेकीराम (पंजाब): माननीय सभापित जी, श्राज हमारे हाउस के सामने यह जो तेलों के जमाये जाने के बारे में बिल है इसका विरोध करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुमा हूं। [उपसभापित पीठासीन हुईं] ग्रौर विरोध इस लिये करता हूं कि श्राज के समय में तेल का जमाया जाना बंद कर देने से वनस्पति तेल के कारखानों के मजदूरों पर काफी बुरा श्रसर पड़ेगा क्योंकि श्राज समरजेसी की स्थित है जिसमें हमारा खर्चा श्रौर बढ़ने का श्रंदेशा है।

उप सभापति महोदया, पहले भी इसी तरह का वनस्पति घी में रंग देने का बिल पेश किया गया था । मेरा यह कहना है कि स्रगर इसमें रंग मिला दिया जाये तो भी खर्च बढ़ जायेगा, कम नही होगा श्रौर जिस गरीब को ग्राज यह थोडी कीमत में मिलता है उसको बात में ज्यादा कीमत में मिलेगा। जहां तक घी के बारे में मेरे भाई म्रब्द्ल गनी ने कहा कि घी नहीं मिलता, तो यह कोई सरकार का इतना कसूर नहीं है का जितना कि हमारा है। घी तो लोग निकालते हैं भीर बेचते है भीर यह देखा जाता है कि उसमे कुछ लोग दूसरा बनस्पति तेल मिलाकर बेचते है। मिलावट वाली चीजों के लिये कानून बना हुन्ना है ग्रौर ग्रगर उस कानून का कोई इस्तेमाल देश में न करे तो यह हमारी

गलती है। मिलाने वाला तो मिलायेगा ही।

इसके श्रागे मैं एक चीज श्रौर बता दुं। श्रगर इसको जमाया जाना बन्द कर दिया गया तो सबसे बड़ा नुक्स जो भ्रायेगा वह यह है-में श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को उसके बारे में बताना चाहता था लेकिन वे हाजिर नहीं है, मैं उनकी नोटिस में यह बात लाना चाहता था--कि ग्रगर कहीं घी में किसी ने वनस्पति की जगह चर्बी मिला दी तो ग्रनजाने में खाने वाले को उसका पता ही नहीं चल सकता । धी में किस जानवर की चर्बी मिलायी जा सकती है, इस बात को मेरे ख्याल में हाउस के सभी मेम्बर जानते हैं, स्रोर मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता । तो इस लिये इसका जमाया जाना बंद नहीं होना चाहिये । ग्रगर यह बंद हो गया तो घी में भ्रौर खराब चीजों की मिलावट होने लगेगी, ऐसी चीजें मिलायी जाने लगेंगी जो धर्म के विरुद्ध होंगी, जिसको हिन्दू ग्रौर मुसलमान दोनों बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि उसका दोनों पर प्रभाव होगा । हमारे संविधान में कहा गया है कि धर्म को टच नहीं किया जायेगा। तो अगर कहीं गऊ की चर्बी घी में मिला दी और बाद में खाने वाले को पता चल गया कि वाकई यह चीज थी जो सभापति महोदया, ग्राज तो खाली चीख पुकार है, फिर तो हमारे ऊपर ढेले बरसा करेगे, लोग हमारे ऊपर ढेले मारेंगे। इस बात को में ज्यादा नहीं कहता हं भ्रीर श्रपने प्यारे भाई, मोहमडन भाई का स्रौर दूसरों का नाम इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं लेना चाहता हं क्योंकि न जाने किस के ऊपर ब्लेम लगे। इससे बेहतर तो यह होगा कि इस चीज के ऊपर कोई फ़ैसला ही न किया जाये तो ज्यादा ग्रच्छा होगा । श्रगर घी के साथ कोई चीज नहीं मिलाई जाती है तो यह म्रच्छी बात है। जहां तक हमारे साथी भ्रब्दुल गनी का सवाल है वह कहते है कि डालडा खाने से मेरे देखने में कमी श्रा गई है, तो मैं हरियाने से श्राता हं भौर खान साहब भाप वहां चलिये भौर देखिये

कि वहां की गाय कितना दूध देती हैं। हरि-याने की एक एक गाय २५ सेर रोजाना दुध देती हैं। इससे भी ज्यादा देती होंगी लेकिन मै जिस जिले से म्राता हं वहां गाय २५ सेर रोजाना दूध देती हैं। मैं ग्रापके सामने ग्रपनी मिसाल देना चाहता हं कि मै श्राज तक बीमार नहीं हुआ। इसी वजह से मैं अपने भाई को राय देता हं कि वे दूध पीये । ग्रगर डाक्टर ने ही बता रखा कि डालडा खाग्रो तो दूसरी बात है श्रीर मझे कोई ऐतराज नही है। श्रगर नहीं बता रखा है तो इस तरह की बात क्यों नहीं करते ? (इन्टरप्शन) इसलिए मै कहता हुं कि ग्राप हाथ से काम करिये, जिससे श्रापकी सेहत भी ग्रच्छी रहेगी। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं श्रीर यह तेल के जमाये जाने के विरोध में जो कुछ कहा जा रहा है उसका भी मैं विरोध करता हं। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस चीज़ के ऊपर इतना जोर क्यों दिया जा रहा है । श्रीमान, मै उस इलाके से प्राता हं जहां गऊ चराने वाले महापुरुष ने ही गीता लिखी थी। जब हमारे यहां लोग षंगलों में गऊ चराने जाते हैं तो वे इस प्रकार का गीत गाते है :

> "जमुना तट गऊ चराई थी, भारत के कृष्ण मुरारी ने । भी दूध मलाई खाई थी, भारत के कृष्ण मुरारी ने ।। यह गीता तब ही बनाई थी, भारत के कृष्ण मुरारी ने ।"

इसलिए में भ्रपने दोस्त से कहना चाहता हूं कि भ्रगर सेहत अच्छी रखनी है तो भ्राप भी गऊ रिखये। इसलिए में इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं।

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : Madam, I move:

"That the Debate on the Bill be adjourned"

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उपाध्यक्ष महोदया: मैं राज्य सभा के नियम ११५ के अन्तर्गत यह निवेदन करता हूं कि यह जो मोशन है, डिसकशन है, इसको एडजोर्न कर दिया जाये क्योंकि इस बिल को मूव करने वाले सदस्य महोदय आज उपस्थित नहीं हैं। उनको जवाब देने का अवसर मिल सके और सदन इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर के अपना मत दे सके, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आज इस पर विचार एडजोर्न कर दिया जाय।

The question was proposed.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, I think, in fairness to Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, it will be in the fitness of things for the House to agree to the adjournment of this debate.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall put it to the House.

The question is:

"That the Debate on the Bill be adjourned."

The motion was adopted.

THE INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE BILL, 1959

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to codify the law relating to marine insurance, as reported by the Joint Committee of the Houses, be taken into consideration."

If the House permits me, I would like to say that this Bill today is the culmination of six years' efforts of my Membership of this House. It was in 1956 that I came to this House and in 1957 I introduced a motion in this House requesting the Government to take steps to enact a taw relating to marine insurance. That motion could not be discussed and on the 20th February 1959, I introduced 2 Bill in this House. In this connection, though it would be rather personal,