

[Shri C. R. Pathabhi Raman]

Notification No. G.S.R. No. 594 dated the 11th April, 1964.

- (ii) The Apprenticeship (Second Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 751 dated the 16th May, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2908/64].

12.17 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st June, 1964."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not want to object to any of the recommendations. But I just want to make a request with regard to item I, viz., discussion and voting of the supplementary demands for grants. I request that you may be pleased to exercise your discretion so that this item may get one hour extra, which is always there up your sleeve, and which can always be given by you in your discretion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to support Mr. Kamath's request. There are two major items, viz., the Vigilance Commission and the Monopolies Commission which will have to be discussed. Therefore, more time should be given.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st June, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

12.18 hrs.

CONSTITUTION: (NINETEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion on clause 3 of the Constitution. (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कांस्टिट्यूशन के १९ वें अमेंडमेंट के लिये कितना समय दिया गया है और वह कब खत्म होगा।

Mr. Speaker: Straightway it is difficult for me at present, because I have to find out how many speakers would be there. Clause 3 is under discussion. 1 hour more would be enough, I think. Then we can divide at 1.15.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What about third reading?

Mr. Speaker: I was thinking of 1 hour for the whole. I will allow third reading. Then, we can have half an hour for clause 3 and one hour for third reading. Shri Jain.

श्री मीर्यं (अलीगढ़) : क्या अध्यक्ष महोदय यह भी बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि सदन कब तक बैठेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सदन ५ जून तक बैठेगा।

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Sir, the two hon. Members who have preceded me were both Members of the Joint Committee and they took a very intensive part in the discussions. I was also a member of the Joint Committee. If I am not revealing any secret or commit any breach of the privilege I can say that there are few Committees which have given such thorough consideration to the Bill as the Joint Committee on the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill:

gave. There was a thorough examination of all the different aspects of the Bill.

I am a fairly old parliamentarian. I have spent about 27 years of my life in the provincial legislation and in the Parliament and I have been a member of a large number of Select Committees in my early days. Of course, of late I have not had much experience of it. I can say with safe confidence that there are few Select Committees which have devoted themselves with such seriousness to a measure of such importance as this Constitution Amendment Bill. The fact that the Law Minister and the Government were as accommodating to the Members of the Select Committee and to the views of the Members of this House as they possibly could is evident from the fact that while in the original Bill no less than 126 laws passed by the various State legislatures were intended to be given a blanket protection, when the Government found that the Members were not happy with such a long list—I was among them—that list was first reduced to less than 40. At a later stage, when a few laws came, members of the Select Committee were given a fresh opportunity to express their views. I really cannot understand what more could be done. It was the duty of the members of the Select Committee to go through all the laws. We were handed over several fat volumes containing full texts of those laws. We were also handed over the notes of the Planning Commission. I do not think the Government could have taken greater care of this Bill than what they did.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: But there was no time to go through all of them.

Shri A. P. Jain: The Law Minister has been very considerate and the very fact that at this late stage he has agreed to accept an amendment...

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Your amendment.

Shri A. P. Jain: Not only mine but Dr. Singhvi's also. Perhaps, he is not aware of it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is very difficult for you to understand our viewpoint.

Mr. Speaker: It creates difficulty if members do not understand each other.

Shri A. P. Jain: Fortunately or unfortunately, we are so placed that we cannot understand one another.

At a very late stage, when certain lacunae were brought to the notice of the Law Minister, he had agreed to accept an amendment, which itself shows that he has an open mind and he is prepared to accommodate the viewpoints of members of this House. Let us also understand the nature of this law. It only gives protection to certain Acts passed by the Legislatures. Yet, the Legislatures have a right to amend those laws, to modify them and if at a later stage it is found that some lacunae have been left over, it will always be open to the Law Minister to point out to the State Government to fill it up. I do hope that the Law Minister, if he finds any difficulty or any lacunae at a later stage, he will take due care to remove the difficulty or lacunae.

Shri Ranga: How can the Law Minister get this done?

Mr. Speaker: Now the members understand each other very well.

Shri A. P. Jain: Shri Ranga and I are old friends.

Therefore, I say it is a wrong accusation to make that the members of the Select Committee or the members of this House have not been given an opportunity to examine and appreciate the implications of this law fully. I was a little amazed and a little worried to know that no less a person than the hon. Member, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, had stated that the present Constitutional Amendment Bill is a fraud on the Constitution. I

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think there can be no greater misunderstanding of the Constitution and of the implications of this Bill than what Shri Chatterjee has stated. Article 31B says:

"Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in article 31A, none of the Acts and Regulations specified in the Ninth Schedule nor any of the provisions thereof shall be deemed to be void, or ever to have become void, on the ground that such Act, Regulation or provision is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by, any provisions of this Part, and notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court or tribunal to the contrary, each of the said Acts and Regulations shall, subject to the power of any competent Legislature to repeal or amend it, continue in force."

Even if there has been a judgment of the Supreme Court or of any court or tribunal, the law provides that, that judgment can be over-ruled and the law can be given blanket protection. That is the provision of the Constitution and what is being done at present is to fulfil the intentions of that provision. Therefore, I am unable to understand how any objection can be taken on this ground.

Item 33 relates to the Gujarat Surviving Alienations Abolition Act, 1963. It deals with two subjects—one is compensation to persons holding land and the other is compensation to persons who have been given an annuity in place of land. In that State certain persons were given an annuity. That may be an annuity for life or annuity in perpetuity. If it was annuity for life, the compensation would be three times and if it was annuity in perpetuity the compensation would be seven times. Therefore, these sections which are referred to in the amendment relate to introduction of annuity

and they are not part of land reforms. It is on that ground that the hon. Minister has been good enough to accept that amendment. I must really thank him for taking the correct view in the matter.

Coming to the question of land reforms, it is a vital part of our policy; not only of our policy but the policy of the law makers all over the world. America is reputed for its liberalism, for its aversion of applying compulsion, for its *laissez faire*. I want to make a presentation to our friends of the Swatantra Party what the great President Jefferson said in his days. He said:

"Whenever there are in a country unemployed poor, it is clear that the laws of property have been so far extended as to violate natural rights. I am conscious that an equal division of property is impracticable. The legislature cannot invent too many devices for sub-dividing property. It is not too soon to provide by every possible means that as few as possible shall be without a proportion of land."

That is exactly what we are going to do by applying the ceiling. Nothing more, we are going to do. Therefore, this is a universally accepted doctrine.

There are two ways of doing or achieving land reforms. One is what has been done in the Communist countries where the villagers meet together and divide the land without any law. The other way of having land reforms is through law. We have accepted the more civilised of the two methods. We are doing it. It is necessary for the country that it must be done irrespective of the impediments that come in the way.

Shri U. M. TriVedi: Sir, when my predecessor got up to speak, I thought that he would logically go over all the amendments which were

proposed by Members, including myself. But, unfortunately, he got pleased with the amendment of his having been accepted by the Law Minister, and praised the Law Minister for that. If the Law Minister is fond of flattery, I can also do the same. Let him accept my amendments.

Mr. Speaker: In that case, the amendment was accepted first and flattery came afterwards.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In my case, it may be accepted after my flattery.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is only a promise of flattery.

Shri A. P. Jain: The question is very simple in this case. In my amendment I have proposed the omissions of items 33 and 49 from the Schedule. Here I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Statement of Objects and Reasons where it is stated:

"Article 31A of the Constitution provides that a law in respect of the acquisition by the State of any estate or of any rights therein or the extinguishment or modification of any such rights shall not be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by article 14, article 19 or article 31. The protection of this article is available only in respect of such tenures as were estates on the 26th January, 1950....."

I am giving emphasis on the words "such tenures as were estates on the 26th January, 1950."

I do not want to read the whole thing.

It is also proposed to amend the Ninth Schedule by including therein certain State enactments relating to land reforms in order to remove any uncertainty or doubt that may arise in regard to their validity. It was

well and good if we had kept ourselves within the four corners of the objects and reasons mentioned. If it was a question of land reforms being affected in any manner by the use of the word "estate", I would have very readily agreed to it—and we have agreed in principle. If it was a question merely of land reforms or agrarian reforms, we would have very readily agreed to this proposition. But by the backdoor this item No. 49 is being put.

The Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961 (item 49), as published in the Mysore Gazette, says:—

"Whereas it is expedient in the public interest to abolish the village offices which were held hereditarily before the commencement of the Constitution and emoluments appurtenant thereto in the State of Mysore and to provide for matters consequent and incidental thereto".

That is the preamble of the Act and it has absolutely no reference whatsoever to land reforms. It is with reference to the right of a person to hold an office to which he is entitled and to which protection has been granted by the Constitution. Under the provisions of articles 309, 310 and 311 of the Constitution that right has been given to him. I will not for a moment suggest the extension of that right in conflict with article 16 of the Constitution, that he might have that right, to be left over or to be inherited by his son, issue or heir. I will not go to that extent; but, surely, this will be an entirely inhuman thing, it will be absolutely beyond the purview of this amendment that is being made here that 12,000 accountants or *patwaris* will be deprived of their means of livelihood here and now by virtue of adding this law to the list. I do not know what reason has goaded our Government to come to this conclusion that these 12,000 persons must be deprived of their means of livelihood which is by means of the emoluments being paid.

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This is what it says:—

“emoluments appurtenant thereto in the State of Mysore”.

Why are these people to be deprived of that particular position? They have already filed writs before the Supreme Court. About 41 of them are pending and we could have waited till they were decided. And even then there is absolutely no relation between the one and the other. Here this is a land reform measure. We have been saying from the housetops that we are only providing for the extension of the definition of “estate” for certain measures which we want to take and these measures of land reforms are obstructed by virtue of the definition of “estate” not being comprehensive enough to include the particular estate which will be affected. That was the object in view. Even now what is the amendment that is being made? It is:—

“the expression ‘estate’ shall, in relation to any local area, have the same meaning as that expression” etc.

That has been put down with that object in view and that is the only object in view. So, I see no reason whatsoever for putting this Act in the Schedule which is only for the purpose of depriving a man of his right under articles 14, 19 and 31 of the Constitution to hold his property or to dispose of his property in any manner that he likes or to earn his means of livelihood in the manner that he chooses.

Even in his speech the hon. Law Minister was careful enough to avoid any explanation about it. He was very reasonable enough to accept the proposition at the Joint Committee stage that if there was a legislation of a type which could be dubbed as colourable, he was agreeable to drop it. But today it is not merely colourable but

it is patently illegal and is patently forcing the man on to the street. 12,000 men will be deprived of their means of livelihood. I do not know why and for what reason we can agree to the inclusion of this Act in the Schedule. I say that there is absolutely no reason.

The same is the position with regard to item 33, the Gujarat Surviving Alienations Abolition Act, 1963 (Gujarat Act XXXIII of 1963). Why has this been put in this list? Cash grants are cash grants. One rupee is equal to one rupee everywhere. One rupee multiplied by 12 is equal to Rs. 12/-. Rs. 3/- multiplied by 12 are equal to Rs. 36/-. It is ordinary mathematics and I have not come across any provision anywhere, in the Contract Act or in the history of the world, in any restatement of the law that is prevailing in any part of the world, that Rs. 3/- multiplied by 12 are equal to Re. 1/-. What is that calculation? By what particular method or mathematical formula this provision has been reached? Go on multiplying the annuity for 20 years, it becomes 1. It is peculiar mathematics coming from Gujarat State. For that purpose you are including the whole of this law and are giving protection in a particular clause only by virtue of accepting the amendment of Shri Jain. I say: “Why do you include the whole law and get a bad name for this legislature itself? The Parliament is here to make a reasonable law, an equitable law. It is not here to dance attendance simply on the whims or the pleasure of some people. It is here to make the law which should stand to reason, which should appear reasonable and which should stand the scrutiny at the hands of posterity from time to time.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): They do not care for posterity.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will, therefore, suggest that my amendments, Nos. 9 and 21, be accepted.

The Minister of Law and Minister of Communications (Shri A. K. Sen): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Dr. Singhvi and Shri Kashi Ram Gupta had taken exception to my not repeating the arguments which I had done on the last occasion, taking each legislation separately about his objection for the inclusion of which objection has been specifically raised. It has been further stated by Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, particularly, that he failed to appreciate a method by which over 100 laws are included in the Schedule to start with, and are then voluntarily reduced by the Government and then ultimately they come before the House truncated.

If my speech on that occasion is recalled, I said specifically, while moving the Bill, that we have included a large number of laws at the request of the various State Governments but the mind of the Government was completely open on the subject and in the Joint Committee we shall follow this principle, namely, that only measures of land reforms would be included and those measures will also be included if there is a likelihood of a challenge succeeding on the principles on which a challenge to similar Acts standing *pari materia* has succeeded before the courts.

We had consistently followed this principle in treating the question of including various State laws into the Ninth Schedule.

Then, we were told yesterday that no reasons were given for the inclusion of these Acts. I am really surprised when such sweeping statements are made when we took all the care of circulating to each member of the Joint Committee and also.....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: (Jodhpur): Reasons are required to be given to this House. That is the parliamentary law.

Shri A. K. Sen: First of all, this House was told of the reasons only when specific Acts were brought into

question. I dealt quite at length on the Madras Act and on the Mysore Act to which objection was taken on the last occasion. It was not necessary to go on recounting the same reasons which were given in writing for the Joint Committee unless there was a question raised with regard to a particular Act; otherwise, in my humble submission we would have been taking up unnecessarily the time of this House even in dealing with the reasons for inclusion of Acts about which no question was raised. I was to give reasons for those Acts about which questions might be raised and I did so on the last occasion. Every Member of the Joint Committee was provided with written memorandum setting out the reasons for inclusion of these Acts.

On the last occasion, a question was raised about two Acts and a third Act was also referred to. While dealing with those Acts, I dealt with the Madras Act particularly with regard to the same argument which had been repeated by Dr. Singhvi yesterday, namely, that the Madras Act should not have been protected because it creates an artificial family. I dealt with that question last time. But I will do it again since Dr. Singhvi thought that I was escaping from the issue.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: You should try to convince yourself.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have convinced myself. I do not hope to convince you. I hope to convince the House. (*Interruption*) When I say, I hope to convince the House, I mean the majority of the House. We go by majority, not by unanimity.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Even if you do not try to convince them, they will be convinced by the whip.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have not so much of expectation as the hon. Member has. But I shall do my duty anyway.

Let me take the three Acts one by one. The Madras Act does not create

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an artificial family. But it creates a family which is the pattern in every State legislation on land reforms. The definition is uniform in every State legislation on land reform and it was the result of a consensus arrived at by the Panel set up by the Planning Commission to give a report on the pattern of land reform legislation which should be followed in different States.

Shri Ranga: Chosen by themselves.

Shri A. K. Sen: For formulating the Second Plan and the proposal for land reform, an expert panel was set up by the Planning Commission consisting also of the representatives of all the States for the purpose of reporting to the Planning Commission, to the Central Government and also to the States about the pattern which should be followed in order to bring about uniformity in land reform legislation all over India. (*Interruption*) **Mr. Ranga** is still very restless. I cannot help it. But I have to do my duty and he will kindly extend me the courtesy of not disturbing me when I am on my feet.

The Committee reported that the definition of family which should be adopted in every State legislation should be as follows:

"Family is a real operative unit in land ownership as in land management. We, therefore, recommend that in the fixing of the ceiling the aggregate area held by all the members of the family should be taken into account. For this purpose, a family should be deemed to consist of husband, wife and dependent sons and daughters and grand-children. The land held by married daughters and earning sons should be excluded."

This is the principle which has been followed in every State legislation. It is true that this does set up a family different from the traditional family with which we are concerned in land

ownership in areas where there is a joint family in existence or other forms in existence where the ownership passes by survivorship. It is true. So in land reforms, it is not revivalism but a departure from revivalism. If land reform is unorthodox, so is a family which forms the core of the land reform which we have got in existence. To that extent, I have no dispute that we have brought about an unorthodox pattern of legislation in which there is also the form of orthodox unit of ownership, that is, the family. There is nothing wrong in it. All the courts have said that this is bypassing of article 14 of the Constitution. They never say that it is colourable or unreasonable or it is a fraud. I have got a judgment here, a very short judgment, of Mr. Justice Wanchoo. He never said it was a fraud. He said it was an effort to bypass the Constitution.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is an effort to wipe out article 14 from the Constitution. Is that all right? It is to argue with the aid of the fallacy of *petitio principii*, that because it exists in all the State enactments, therefore, it is valid or because it has been recommended by the Panel of Land Reforms in the Planning Commission. He must try to meet the argument which has been adopted by the Supreme Court and which I have adduced here.

Shri A. K. Sen: What I was saying is that this is an unorthodox family and we have chosen to adopt it. It is for Parliament to decide whether that choice is a right choice or not. What I am trying to say is that the Supreme Court has never said that is was a fraud on the Constitution. It is a purely technical constitutional objection.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Not a purely technical objection.

Shri A. K. Sen: Article 14 has been called in aid to attack progressive laws passed not only here but also in the

States and we have repeatedly tried to overcome the difficulties including amendments of the Income-Tax Act. Therefore, in my submission there is nothing wrong in the definition of the family and the Madras law is as much a law of land reforms as any other law. It is the same family which finds its place in every other law.

Then, the question of Mysore Act was raised.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Is that the recognised definition of family throughout the Madras State?

Shri A. K. Sen: Not the Madras State. For our land reform legislation, this is the definition of family.

Shri Ranga: This is an arbitrary definition.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is a definition of family which we have under the Hindu law as it obtains in various areas. So is the Income-Tax law where there is an artificial definition of family, and so in many other laws too.

With regard to the Mysore Act, I explained it in detail in the Joint Committee when Mr. Jain was there, Dr. Singhi was there and various other Members were there and I agreed with Mr. Jain that the Joint Committee with which I had the privilege to work was so keen that every Act came under its scrutiny and the point about this particular Act was also raised. I explained to them that though the word 'offices' is used, the office by definition of the Act is itself not an ordinary office but the office to which lands and other hereditary emoluments were attached, whether the office was functioning or not. This was the definition of the office in the Act itself. So, to call it an office without deciding the definition itself would be rather misleading, if I may say so, without meaning any disrespect to those who have raised this point. May I read the definition?

"Village office means every village office to which, not the

office simpliciter but only an office, emoluments have been attached and it was held hereditarily before the commencement of the Constitution under an existing law relating to a village office for performance of duties connected with administration of collection of the revenue or with the maintenance of order or with the settlement of boundaries or other matters of civil administration of a village, whether the services originally appertaining to the office would continue or have ceased to be performed or demanded or by whatever the designation the office may be locally known."

This was a law for the purpose of abolishing these offices to which hereditary lands and emoluments were attached for the performance of duties which are no longer performed because almost all the duties are taken over by civil administration. When these offices were abolished, they were not offices simpliciter but only those offices to which hereditary emoluments as defined in the Act were attached, namely, land revenue payable in respect of lands, fees for agricultural produce and so on.

Shri Bade (Khargone): May I just request the hon. Minister to clarify one thing?....

Shri A. K. Sen: After I have finished, I shall be very glad to answer whatever explanation the Chair is pleased to allow.

Therefore, in order to carry out land reform and take over these vast holdings which were hereditarily owned and originally granted as prize for the offices created, it was necessary to abolish them, and when they were abolished, compensation was fixed as in other land reform legislation, namely that for inferior offices, it was three times, for other offices, six times and so on and so forth. That is what is provided for in section 9 of that Act. I had personally

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examined it myself, and I had no doubt in my mind that it was a form of land reform, because mere offices were not abolished but offices to which hereditary land emoluments were attached were abolished in return for compensation fixed by the Act itself. If it was not an acquisition of property, there was no question of paying compensation. Therefore, elaborate rules of compensation were fixed in the Act itself.

With regard to the Gujarat Act, I had examined it myself. It is true that that Act was brought into the Bill at a later stage, and I must frankly say that I could not personally examine that Act as much as I should have done on that occasion. It was brought to my notice on the last occasion, when I had said on the floor of the House that if any Act was pointed out which on scrutiny would be found to be not a measure of land reform but other forms of expropriation, I would certainly reconsider the matter and after scrutinising the subject-matter myself. I did go into this Gujarat Act, and I found that the Act contained provisions relating to land reform as also to abolition of allowances as defined in the Act. I thought myself, and I am very happy to say that the hon. Prime Minister and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and other senior colleagues with whom I had consultations had all agreed to the note which I had circulated to them, that these provisions relating to allowances could not be characterised as measures of land reform, and including them would, therefore, be contrary to the object of the Act itself. And I had agreed to accept the amendment in this regard; even before Shri A. P. Jain in his generosity had said a few good words, for which I am very much obliged to him, certainly, we had decided with the sanction of the hon. Prime Minister himself that we should accept this amendment and I had announced it before the debate had started.

I, therefore, regret to find that there should have been suggestions that we have included these laws without scrutiny and without examining them myself. It may be that our examination has convinced us in one way and convinced others in a different way, but that is quite inevitable in such matters where all persons may not agree with the same approach or with the same conclusions. But that does not prove at all that we have included anything without scrutiny or without care.

Those are my submissions. I shall be happy to answer any further queries which you, Sir, may permit.

Shri Bade: In regard to the Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act, about 40 appeals are pending in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has ordered a stay of the proceedings under this Act. As a result of this, about 12,000 accountants or patwaris or talayatis will be without any office, and new appointments would have to be made by the Mysore Government?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know about the number of persons that will be affected. I have no doubt that quite a large number may be affected, because it appears that in Mysore, all these offices were created for the purpose of carrying out local duties which are no longer performed by the holders of these offices....

Shri Bade: The Supreme Court has given a stay order.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have quite followed the hon. Member. It is true that while admitting the petitions challenging this, the Supreme Court has issued a stay order. But that is hardly of any consequence. Unless the challenge was brought forward or was, in fact, pending, there would be no occasion for including these within the schedule.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): A large number of cases are such that they have not been challenged in the

Supreme Court, and yet they have been included only for the reason that they are expected to be challenged.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has replied to that point already.

Shri A. K. Sen: I had told Shri Kashi Ram Gupta personally, and in the explanation we have said that for Acts *pari materia* which have been struck down, we are taking the precautions.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In opposing the inclusion of some of these Acts, I had submitted that in artificial definition of 'family' was sought to be brought into operation, and I had given an illustration which demonstrated that there would be discrimination between major sons and minor sons to a very considerable extent. Would the hon. Law Minister be pleased to tell us in what specific way this discrimination between members of a natural family helps and promotes land reform measures?

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, unless there was discrimination in the technical sense, the Supreme Court would not have struck it down. But the panel of experts which went into the matter thought that the term 'family' should be defined; we have to have 'family', and we have to have a definition, and this is the definition which has been arrived at with the largest consensus possible.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In regard to the Mysore village offices....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has answered that point already. The hon. Member was not present here, I think, at that time.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I want to ask one question in regard to that. Some wrong information....

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member argues and then goes away without hearing the reply, then what can be done?

770 (Ai) LSD.—6.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am not arguing. I would just like to ask one.

Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether land has been touched in each case where the emoluments are referred to? The Act refers to emoluments only and nowhere has the term 'land' been mentioned at all.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know about that. The term 'emoluments' include land, fees for land, agricultural produce and so on; it means substantially land. As you know, land is not merely the physical soil but includes all rights to immovable property.

Mr. Speaker: Does any hon. Member want any amendment to clause 2 to be put to vote separately?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Amendments Nos. 4 and 6 may be put to vote separately.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Amendment No. 5 may also be put to vote separately.

Mr. Speaker: The Opposition Members might have chosen just one or two amendments which they would like to press.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We have chosen these three amendments, namely amendments Nos. 4, 5 and 6. We are pressing them to a division.

Mr. Speaker: I shall first put amendment No. 4 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1, line 13,

(i) omit 'for the time being;

(ii) after 'in force' insert 'on the 25th day of March, 1964'. (4).

Let the Lobby be cleared.

13-00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha divided:

'Division No. 4]

Ayes

13.04 hrs.

Alvares, Shri Peter
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bhil, Shri P.H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Viahnu
Kapoor Singh, Shri

Kesar Lal, Shri
Kohor, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Laxmi Dass, Shri
Mahananda, Shri
Mandal, Shri B. N.
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mste, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri A. P.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Sivasankaran, Shri.
Solanki, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Abua, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bebunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Boroah, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandarhian tingh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaudriki, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.

Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daji, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri R. G.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Eias, Shri Mohammad
Firodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Sing Rao, Shri
Ganspati Ram, Shri
Gandbi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajemavia, Shri

Hansa, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhar
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.

Kumaran, Shri M. K.	Nanda, Shri	Raut, Shri Bhola
Kunhan, Shri P.	Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Rawandale, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Nilgam, Shrimati Savitri	Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Lakshmiathanamma, Shrimati	Oza, Shri	Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Lalit Sen, Shri	Paliwal, Shri	Reddiar, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Pande, Shri K. N.	Reddy, Shri K. C.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Pandey, Shri R. S.	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Lonikar, Shri	Pandey, Shri Sarjoo	Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri	Pandey, Shri Viahwa Nath	Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Pannal Lal, Shri	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Mahtab, Shri	Pant, Shri K. C.	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini	Paramasivan, Shri	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Parashar, Shri	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Majithia, Shri	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Saigal, Shri A. S.
Maliachami, Shri	Patel, Shri Man Singh P.	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Maleviya, Shri K. D.	Patel, Shri N. N.	Samnani, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Patel, Shri P. R.	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Malliah, Shri U. S.	Patel, Shri Rameshwar	Sarma, Shri A. T.
Mallick, Shri	Patil, Shri D. S.	Satyabhama, Devi Shrimati
Manaen, Shri	Patil, Shri J. S.	Satyanarayana, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.	Patil, Shri M. B.	Sen, Shri A. K.
Mandal, Shri J.	Patil, Shri S. B.	Sen, Shri P. G.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Patil, Shri S. K.	Shah, Shri Manabendra
Maniyangadan, Shri	Patil, Shri T. A.	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Mantri, Shri	Patnaik, Shri B. C.	Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Marandi, Shri	Pattabhi Ramen, Shri C. R.	Sham Nath, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri	Pottekkatt, Shri	Shankaraiya, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Matcharaju, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri	Sharma Shri D. C.
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Raghavan, Shri A. V.	Sharma, Shri K. C.
Mehdi, Shri S. A.	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari	Raghuramaiah, Shri	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Mehta, Shri Jashvnt	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Melkote, Dr.	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Raja, Shri C. R.	Shinde, Shri
Menon, Shri Krishna	Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Shivnanjappa, Shri
Menon, Shri P. G.	Raju, Shri D. B.	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Minimata, Shri	Ram, Shri T.	Siddananjappa, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Ram Sewak, Shri	Siddiah, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibbuti	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Ram Swarup, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.
Mishra, Shri M. P.	Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.	Singh, Shri J. B.
Misra, Dr. U.	Ramanathan, Chettiar Shri	Singh, Shri K. K.
Misra, Shri Mahesh Durta	Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.	Singha, Shri G. K.
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Mohanty, Shri G.	Ramdhani Das, Shri	Singha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Mohiuddin, Shri	Rampure, Shri M.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Morarka, Shri	Rananjai Singh, Shri	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
More, Shri K. L.	Rane, Shri	Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku.
More, Shri S. S.	Ranga Rao, Shri	Sonavane, Shri
Mukane, Shri	Ranjit Singh, Shri	Soundram Ramchandran, Shrimati
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Rao, Dr. K. L.	Soy, Shri H. C.
Munzri, Shri David	Rao, Shri Hanmanth	Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Murli Manohar, Shri	Rao, Shri Jagannatha	Subbaraman, Shri C.
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Murti, Shri M. S.	Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Muthiah, Shri	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.	Rao, Shri Rajagopala	Sunder Lal, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.	Rao, Shri Ramaspathi	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan	Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Surya Prasad, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Rao, Shri Thirumala	Swamy, Shri M. N.
Nallakoya, Shri	Rattan Lal, Shri	Swamy, Shri M. P.
Nambiar, Shri		

Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengondar, Shri
Thevar, Shri V.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwarly, Shri D. N.
Tiwarly, Shri K. N.
Tiwarly, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri

Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri
Upadhyaaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.

Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyasa, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is Ayes: 42; Noes: 352.

The motion was negatived.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Their statements may be recorded.

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): I am for Noes.

Shri Imbichibava (Ponnani): I am for Noes.

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur (Bhilwara): I am for Noes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 13,—

(i) omit "for the time being".

(ii) after "in force", insert—

"on the date on which the Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1964 comes into force." (5).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5]

AYES

[13:06 hrs.

Azey, Dr. M. S.
Bede, Shri
Besant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kanashi Ram
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kapur Singh, Shri

Kesar Lal, Shri
Kohor, Shri
Mahananda, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh

Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri A. P.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Solanki, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bebunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri

Balmiki, Shri
Benerjee, Shri S. M.
Benerjee, Dr. R.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Beera, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.

Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Boroosh, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chandak, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandra Bhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri

Amendment) Bill

Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.	jena, श्री	Menon, Shri Krishna
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.	Joshi, Shri A. C.	Menon, Shri P. G.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Minimata, Shrimati
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala	Jyotishi, Shri J. P.	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Chava, Shri D. R.	Kabir, Shri Humayun	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Chavda, Shrimati	Kadadi, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhuhendra
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan	Kajrolkar, Shri	Mishra, Shri M. P.
Chuni Lal, Shri	Kanakasabai, Shri	Misra, Dr. U.
Daji, Shri	Kanungo, Shri	Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Daljit Singh, Shri	Kappen, Shri	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Das, Dr. M. M.	Kar, Shri Prabhat	Mohanty, Shri G.
Das, Shri B. K.	Karothiruman, Shri	Mohiuddin, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.	Kayal, Shri P. N.	Morarka, Shri
Das, Shri Sudhansu	Kedaria, Shri C. M.	More, Shri K. L.
Dasappa, Shri	Kelabing, Shri Rishang	More, Shri S. S.
Dass, Shri G.	Khadilker, Shri	Mukane, Shri
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. G.	Khan, Dr. P. N.	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Desai, Shri Morarji	Khan, Shri Osman Ali	Munzri, Shri David
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.	Khan, Shri Shahnewaz	Murli Manohar, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Khanna, Shri P.K.	Murti, Shri M. S.
Dey, Shri S. K.	Kindar Lal, Shri	Murthiah, Shri
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Kisan Veer, Shri	Naidu, Shri V. G.
Dighe, Shri	Kotaki, Shri Liladhar	Naik, Shri D. J.
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Kripa Shankar, Shri	Nair, Shri Vasudevam
Dixit, Shri G. N.	Krishna, Shri M. R.	Wankar, Shri
Doraj, Shri Kasinatha	Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.	Nambiar, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.	Kumar, Shri M. K.	Nanda, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Kunhan, Shri P.	Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Elyasperumal, Shri	Kureel, Shri B. N.	Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Elias, Shri Mohammad	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Oza, Shri
Ering, Shri D.	Lalit Sen, Shri	Paliwal, Shri
Firodia, Shri	Laskar, Shri N. R.	Pande, Shri K. N.
Gahvari, Shri	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Pandey, Shri R. S.
Ganapati Ram, Shri	Lonikar, Shri	Pandey, Shri Sarloo
Gandhi, Shri V. B.	Mahadeo Prasad, Shri	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Panna Lal, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Atulya	Mahtab, Shri	Pant, Shri K. C.
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani	Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini	Paramasivan, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A. K.	Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Parabhar, Shri
Govind Das, Dr	Majithia, Shri	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Guha, Shri A. C.	Malaichami, Shri	Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Malaviya, Shri K. D.	Patel, Shri N. N.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Patel, Shri P. R.
Hajarnavis, Shri	Malliah, Shri U. S.	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Hanada, Shri Subodh	Mallick, Shri	Patil, Shri D. S.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Mansen, Shri	Patil, Shri J. S.
Haq, Shri M. M.	Mandal, Dr. P.	Patil, Shri M. B.
Harvani, Shri Anwar	Mandal, Shri J.	Patil, Shri S. B.
Heda, Shri	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Patil, Shri S. K.
Hem Raj, Shri	Maniyangadan, Shri	Patil, Shri T. A.
Himatsingka, Shri	Mantri, Shri	Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Imbichibeva, Shri	Marandi, Shri	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Maruthiah, Shri	Pottekkatt, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.	Masuriya Din, Shri	Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Matcharaju, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri
Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Mathur, Shri Hariachandra	Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Jain, Shri A. P.	Mekdi, Shri S. A.	Raghubhat Singh, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. G.	Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bibari	Raghubarniah, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati	Mehta, Shri J. R.	Rai, Shrimati Sabodrabai
Jeyaraman, Shri	Melkote, Dr.	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Jedhe, Shri	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Raja, Shri C. R.

Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramaswamy, Sri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Rao Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Sri
Raut, Shri Bhole
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gupala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri

Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shivanajappa, Shri
Shuka, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddanajappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri J. B.
Singh Shri K. K.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivapparaghasan, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Soy, Shri H. C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri

Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengondar, Shri
Thevar, Shri V.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Kishan Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammed

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is Ayes: 31; Noes 349.

The motion was negatived.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): There is something wrong with this machine.

Mr. Speaker: Their statements might be recorded.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I am for Ayes.

Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Chatra): I am for Ayes.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): I am for Noes.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I am for Noes.

Mr. Speaker: It is unfortunate that power should fail!

I now put Amendment No. 6 to the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I now put Amendments Nos. 3, 31 and 32 to the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The Lok Sabha divided:

[Division No. 6.]

AYES

13.09 hrs.

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.	Deo Bhanj, Shri P. G.	Keishing, Shri Rishang
Achal Singh, Shri	Desai, Shri Morarji	Khadiolkar, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati	Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.	Khar, Dr. P. N.
Alagesan, Shri	Deahmukh, Shri B. D.	Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Alva, Shri A. S.	Deahmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Kunhan, Shri P.
Alva, Shri Joachim	Dey, Shri S. K.	Khanna, Shri P. K.
Anjanappa, Shri	Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Kindar Lal, Shri
Ankineedum, Shri	Dighe, Shri	Kisan Veer, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri	Dinesh Singh, Shri	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Dixit, Shri G. N.	Kripa Shankar, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri	Dorai, Shri Kasinatha	Krishna, Shri M. R.
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri	Dubey, Shri R. G.	Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Balakrishnan, Shri	Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Kumarar, Shri M. K.
Balmiki, Shri	Elayapermal, Shri	Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Elias, Shri Mohammad	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Banerjee, Dr. R.	Pirodia, Shri	Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati
Barkataki, Shrimti Renuka	Gahmari, Shri	Lalit Sen, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.	Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Laskar, Shri N. R.
Barua, Shri R.	Ganapatj Ram, Shri	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Gandhi, Shri V. B.	Lonikar, Shri
Basappa, Shri	Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Basumatari, Shri	Ghosh, Shri Atulya	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Baswant, Shri	Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani	Mahtab, Shri
Besra, Shri R.	Gopalan, Shri A. K.	Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Gounder, Shri Muthu	Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Bhagavati, Shri	Govind Das, Dr.	Majithia, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Guha, Shri A. C.	Malachami, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Bhargava, Shri M. B.	Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Bhatkar, Shri	Hajarnavis, Shri	Malliah, Shri U. S.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Hansa, Shri Subodh	Mallick, Shri Ram Chandra
Bis, Shri J. B. S.	Haq, Shri M. M.	Manaen, Shri
Boroosh, Shri P. C.	Havanri, Shri Anasar	Mandal, Dr. P.
Brahm Prakash, Shri	Heda, Shri	Mandal, Shri J.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Hem Raj, Shri	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Brij Basi Lal, Shri	Himatsingka, Shri	Maniyangadan, Shri
Brij Rai Sing	Hukam Singh, Sardar	Mantri, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.	Imbichibava, Shri	Marandi, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Iqbal Singh, Shri	Maruthiah, Shri
Chandak, Shri	Jadhav, Shri M. L.	Masuriya Din, Shri
Chandarban Singh, Shri	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Matcharaju Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Jagdivan Ram, Shri	Mate, Shri
Chandriki, Shri	Jain, Shri A. P.	Mathur, Shri Hariash Chandra
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.	Jamir, Shri S. G.	Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Chaudhuri Shri D. S.	Jayaraman, Shri	Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra	Jedbe, Shri	Melkote, Dr.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar	Jens, Shri	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Chaudhri, Shrimati Kamala	Joshi, Shri A. C.	Menon, Shri Krishna
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Menon, Shri P. G.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben	Jyotishi, Shri J. P.	Minimata, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri	Kabir, Shri Humayun	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Daffe, Shri	Kadadi, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Daji, Shri	Kajrolkar, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Daljit Singh, Shri	Kamble, Shri	Mishra, Shri M. P.
Das, Dr. M. M.	Kanakasabai, Shri	Misra, Dr. U.
Das, Shri B. K.	Kanungo, Shri	Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Das, Shri N. T.	Kappen, Shri	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Das, Shri Sudhanu	Karuthiru man, Shri	Mohan Swarup, Shri
Dass ppa. Shri	Kayal, Shri P. N.	Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Dass, Shri G.	Kedarla, Shri C. M.	

- Mohiuddin, hri
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 More, Shri S. S.
 Mukane, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Munshi, Shri David
 Murli Manohar, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Naidu, Shri V. G.
 Naik, Shri D. J.
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nallakoya, Shri
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nayyar, Dr. Sushila
 Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
 Oza, Shri
 Paliwal, Shri
 Pande, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Pannal Lal, Shri
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paramasivan, Shri
 Parashar, Shri
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
 Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri J. S.
 Patil, Shri M. B.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri S. K.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri B. C.
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
 Pottekkatt, Shri
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghavan, Shri A. V.
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raghuramaiah, Shri
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Raja, Shri C. R.
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Sughag Singh, Dr.
 Ram, Swarup, Shri
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
 Ramanathar, Chettian Shri
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
 Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
 Ramdhani Das, Shri
 Rampure, Shri M.
 Rananjai Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Ranga Rao, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Hanmanth
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Rajagopala
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rattan Lal, Shri
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Rawandale, Shri
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
 Raddiar, Shri
 Reddy, Shri K. C.
 Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shri Yallemanda
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
 Roy, Shri Biahwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Samnani, Shri
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Serma, Shri A. T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Satyanarayana, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
 Sham Nath, Shri
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri K. C.
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shivananjappa, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddananjappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri K. K.
 Singha, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Singha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sevapraghassan, Shri K.
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Soundram Ramachandran, Shrimati
 Srinivasan, Dr. P.
 Subbaraman, Shri C.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Surya Prasad Shri
 Swamy, Shri M. N.
 Swamy, Shri M. P.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tantis, Shri Rameshwar
 Thengondar, Shri
 Thevar, Shri V.
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Ulkey, Shri
 Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Vajshya, Shri M. B.
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri M. L.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Veerabasappa, Shri
 Venkajsh, Shri Kolla
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri K. K.
 Vidyalkar, Shri A. N.
 Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
 Vimla Devi, Shrimati
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vishram Prasad, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
 Yadava, Shri B. P.
 Yusuf, Shri Mohammadd.

NOES

Basant Kunwari, Shrimati	Kesar Lal, Shri	Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Bheel, Shri P. H.	Krishnapal Singh, Shri	Singh, Dr. B. N.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri	Mahananda, Shri	Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Buta Singh, Shri	Masani, Shri M. R.	Solanki, Shri
Ghoosh, Shri P. K.	Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Gulshan, Shri	Reddy, Shri Narasimha	Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Gupta, Shri Kanshi Ram	Shashank Manjari, Shrimati	Utiya, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir	Yashpal Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 353; Noes 24.

The motion has been carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Their statements might be recorded.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): I am for Ayes.

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur: I am for Ayes.

Shrimati Jamunadevi (Jhabua): I am for Ayes.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): I am for Ayes.

Shri J. R. Mehta (Pali): I am for Ayes.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): I am for Ayes.

Shri Ranga: I am for Noes.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajempet): I am for Noes.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 3. Any Amendments that I am required to put separately where division is required?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: 9 and 21.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: 20.

Mr. Speaker: First, I shall put amendment No. 10.

The question is:

Page 3, line 15,—

add at the end—

“except in so far as this Act relates to an alienation referred to in sub-clause (d) of clause (3) of section 2 thereof.” (10).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Can I put amendments Nos. 9, 20 and 21 together? But if division is demanded, I will have to put them separately.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On amendments Nos. 9 and 21, want division.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will put them separately.

The question is:

Page 3,—

omit lines 14 and 15(9).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 7]

AYES

[13:12 hrs.

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Besant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bheel, P. H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, P. K.
Gulshan, Shri
Kakkar, Gauri Shankar
Kapur Singh, Shri

Kesar Lal, Shri
Kohor, Dr.
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mahananda, Shri
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati

Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh, Shri A. P.
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Solanki, Shri
Trivedi, U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barua, Shri R.
Basupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basu matari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Batra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash, Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Boroah, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar

Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Johrabehn
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daji, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Firodis, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gouncer, Shri Muthu
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri

Himatsingka, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keising, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kishor Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Lildhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.

Amendment) Bill

Laaxmi Da	Osa, Shri	Reddiar, Shri
Lonikar, Shri	Paliwal, Shri	Reddy, Shri K. C.
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri	Pande, Shri K. N.	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Pandey, Shri R. S.	Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Mahtab, Shri	Pandey, Shri Sarjoo	Reddy, Shrimati Yaahoda
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini	Pandey Shri Vishwa Nath	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Panna Lal, Shri	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Majithia, Shri	Pant, Shri K. C.	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Malaicahmi, Shri	Paramasivan, Shri	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.	Parashar, Shri	Saigal, Shri. A. S.
Mallhotra, Shri Inder J.	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Malliah, Shri U. S.	Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.	Sammami, Shri
Mallick, Shri Ram Chander	Patel, Shri N. N.	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Manaan, Shri	Patel, Shri P. R.	Sarma, Shri A. T.
Mandal, Dr. P.	Patel, Shri Raieshwar	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Mandal, Shri J.	Patil, Shri D. S.	Satyantarayana, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Patil, Shri J. S.	Sen, Shri A. K.
Maniyangadan, Shri	Patil, Shri M. B.	Sen, Shri P. G.
Manoharan, Shri	Patil, Shri S. B.	Sezhiyan, Shri
Mantri, Shri	Patil, Shri S. K.	Shah, Shri Mananbendra
Marandi, Shri	Patil, Shri T. A.	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Maruthiah, Shri	Patnaik, Shri B. C.	Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Masuriya Din, Shri	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.	Sham Nath, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri	Pottekkatt, Shri	Shankaraiya, Shri
Mate, Shri	Prabbakar, Shri Naval	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Pratap Singh, Shri	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Mehdi, Shri S. A.	Raghavan, Shri A. V.	Sharma, Shri K. C.
Mehrotta, Shri Braj Bihari	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Mehta, Shri J. R.	Raghuramaiah, Shri	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Melkote, Dr.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Sheo Narsin, Shri
Menon, Shri Krishna	Raja, Shri C. R.	Shinde, Shri
Menon, Shri P. G.	Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Shivananjappa, Shri
Minimata, Shrimati	Raju, Shri D. B.	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Mirza, Shri Bakar All	Ram, Shri T.	Siddananjappa, Shri
Misbra, Sifri Bibhuti	Ram Sewak, Shri	Siddiah, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Mishra, Shri M. P.	Ram Swarup, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.
Misra, Dr. U.	Rcmakrishnan, Shri P. R.	Singh, Shri J. B.
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta	Ramanatban Chettiar, Shri	Singh, Shri K. K.
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.	Singha, Shri G. K.
Mobanty, Shri Gokulananda	Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Mohiuddin, Shri	Ramdhari Das, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Morarka, Shri	Rampure, Shri M.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
More, Shri K. L.	Rananjai Singh, Shri	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
More, Shri S. S.	Rane, Shri	Sivappraghassan, Shri Kn.
Mukadne, Shri	Ranga Rao, Shri	Sivasankaran, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.	Ranjit Singh, Shri	Sonavane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Rao, Dr. K. L.	Sounderam Ramchandran Shrimati
Munzni, Shri David	Rao, Shri Hanmanth	Soy, Shri H. C.
Murfi Manohar, Shri	Rao, Shri Jaganatha	Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy	Subbaraman, Shri C.
Murti, Shri M. S.	Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Muthiah, Shri	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Naidu, Shri V. G.	Rao, Shri Rajagopala	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.	Rao, Shri Ramapathi	Sunder Lal, Shri
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan	Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Rao, Shri Thirumala	Surya Prasad, Shri
Nallakoya, Shri	Rattan Lal, Shri	Swamy, Shri M. N.
Nambiar, Shri	Raut, Shri Bhola	Swamy, Shri M. P.
Nanda, Shri	Rawandale, Shri	Sawaran Singh, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Ray, Shrimati Renuka	Swell, Shri
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri	Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala	Thengondar, Shri

Thevar, Shri V.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Ulkey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ram Chandra
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt

Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerasubba, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharsikumar

Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radheial
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is Ayes. 30; Noes. 363.

The question is:

The amendment was negatived.

Page 4,—

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put amendment No. 21.

omit lines 19 and 20. (21).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 8]

AYES

[13-14 hrs.

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gulshan, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri

Kohor, Dr.
Krishnapal Singh Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mahananda, Shri
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shastri, Prakash Vir
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati

Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh, Shri A. P.
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Solsnki, Shri
Trivedi, U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Yashpal Singh

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barkatki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumtari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bears, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagvati, Shri

Bhakt Dershan, Shri
Bhanu, Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B. 1
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooh, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dajji, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri

Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhanu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanji, Shri P. G.
Dessi, Shri Morarji
Deahmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deahmukh, Shri B. D.
Deahmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammed
Firodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.

Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Laxmi Dass, Shri	Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Ghosh, Shri Atulya	Lonikar, Shri	Oza, Shri
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani	Mahadeo Prasad, Shri	Paliwal, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A. K.	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Pande, Shri K. N.
Gounder, Shri Muthu	Mahatab, Shri	Pandey, Shri R. S.
Govind Das, Dr.	Mahishi, Shrimati Sarjojini	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Guha, Shri A. C.	Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Panna Lal, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Majithia, Shri	Pant, Shri K. C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Malaichami, Shri	Paramasivan, Shri
Hajarnavis, Shri	Malaviya, Shri K. D.	Parashar, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Haq, Shri M. M.	Malliah, Shri U. S.	Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Harvani, Shri Ansar	Mallick, Shri Ram Chandra	Patel, Shri N. N.
Heda, Shri	Manaen, Shri	Patel, Shri P. R.
Hem Raj, Shri	Mandal, Dr. P.	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Himatsingka, Shri	Mandal, Shri J.	Patil, Shri D. S.
Imbichibava, Shri	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Patil, Shri J. S.
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Maniyangadan, Shri	Patil, Shri, M. B.
Jadhav, Shri M. L.	Manoharan, Shri	Patil, Shri S. B.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Mantri, Shri	Patil, Shri S. K.
Jaggiyan Ram, Shri	Marandi, Shri	Patil, Shri T. A.
Jain, Shri A. P.	Maruthiah, Shri	Pattanaik, Shri B. C.
Jamir, Shri S. G.	Masuriya Din, Shri	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati	Matcharaju, Shri	Pottekkatt, Shri
Jayaraman, Shri	Mate, Shri	Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Jedhe, Shri	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Pratap Singh, Shri
Jena, Shri	Mehdi, Shri S. A.	Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Jha, Shri Yogendra	Mehrotra, Shri Brai Bihari	Raghubnath Singh, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.	Mehta, Shri J. R.	Raghuramaiah, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Melkote, Dr.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Kabir, Shri Humayun	Menon, Shri Krishna	Raja, Shri C. R.
Kadadi, Shri	Menon, Shri P. G.	Rajdeo Sing, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri	Minimata, Shrimati	Raju, Shri D. B.
Kamble, Shri	Mirza, Shri Akbar Ali	Ram, Shri T.
Kanakasabai, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Ram Sewak, Shri
Kanungo, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Kappen, Shri	Mishra, Shri M. P.	Ram Swarup, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat	Misra, Dr. U.	Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Karuthiruman, Shri	Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta	Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda	Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Keishing, Shri Rishang	Mohiuddin, Shri	Ramdhani Das, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri	Morarka, Shri	Rampure, Shri M.
Khan, Dr. P. N.	More, Shri K. L.	Rananjai Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali	More, Shri S. S.	Rane, Shri
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz	Mukane, Shri	Ranga Rao, Shri
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Khanna, Shri P. K.	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Rao, Dr. K. L.
Kindar Lal, Shri	Munzni, Shri David	Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Kisan Veer, Shri	Murli Manohar, Shri	Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Murthy, Shri B. S.	Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Kripi Shankar, Shri	Murti, Shri M. S.	Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Muthiah, Shri	Rao, Shri Muthyal
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.	Naidu, Shri V. G.	Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Kumaran, Shri M. K.	Naik, Shri D. J.	Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Kunhan, Shri P.	Nair, Shri N. Sreekantam	Rao, Shri Ramachwar
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Lakshmi Kantamma, Shrimati	Nallakoya, Shri	Rattan Lal, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri	Nambiar, Shri	Raut, Shri Bhola
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Nanda, Shri	Rawandale, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Ray, Shrimati Renuka

Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala, Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri

Shivananjappa, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheswar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri J. B.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeahwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku
Sivasankaran, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Srinivasan, Dr. A. P.
Subbaraman, Shri C.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengondar, Shri
Thevar, Shri V.
Thimmaiah, Shri

Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwi, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is Ayes 28, Noes 362.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put amendment No. 20.

The question is:

Page 4,—

omit lines 15 and 16. (20).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 9]

AYES

[13:17 hrs.

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bede, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gulahan, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri

Kohor, Dr.
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mahananda, Shri
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh, Shri A. P.

Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Solanki, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vijaya Raju, Shrimati
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagasan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.

Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Benerjee, Shri S. M.

Banerjee, Dr. R.	Ganapati, Ram, Shri	Leakar, Shri N. R.
Barkatki, Shrimati Renuka	Gandhi, Shri V. B.	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Berman, Shri P. C.	Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Laxmi Das, Shri
Barua, Shri R.	Ghosh, Shri Arulya	Lonikar, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani	Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Basappa, Shri	Gopalan, Shri A. K.	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Basumatari, Shri	Gounder, Shri Muthu	Mahtab, Shri
Baswart, Shri	Govind Das, Dr.	Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Beera, Shri	Guha, Shri A. C.	Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Majithia, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri	Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Malachami, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Hajamavis, Shri	Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Hansda, Shri Subodh	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Bhargava, Shri M. B.	Haq, Shri M. M.	Malliah, Shri U. S.
Bhatkar, Shri	Harvani, Shri Ansar	Mallick, Shri Ram Chandr
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Heda, Shri	Manaen, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.	Hem Raj, Shri	Mandal, Dr. P.
Boroosh, Shri P. C.	Hukam Singh, Sardar	Mandal, Shri J.
Brahm Prakash, Shri	Imbichibava, Shri	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Iqbal Singh, Shri	Maniyangadan, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri	Jadhav, Shri M. L.	Manoharan, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Mantri, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.	Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Marandi, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana	Jain, Shri A. P.	Maruthiah, Shri
Chandak, Shri	Jamir, Shri S. G.	Masuriya Din, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri	Jamunadevi, Shrimati	Matcharaju, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Jayaraman, Shri	Mate, Shri
Chandriki, Shri	Jedhe, Shri	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandr
Chattar Singh, Shri	Jena, Shri	Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.	Jha, Shri Yogendra	Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra	Joishi, Shri A. C.	Mehta, Shri J. R.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar	Joishi, Shrimati Subhadra	Melkote, Dr.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala	Jyotishi, Shri J. P.	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Kabir, Shri Humayun	Menon, Shri Krishna
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben	Kadadi, Shri	Menon, Shri P. G.
Chuni Lal, Shri	Kajrolkar, Shri	Minimata, Shrimati
Deji, Shri	Kamble, Shri	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Daljit Singh, Shri	Kanakasabai, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibbuti
Das, Dr. M. M.	Kanungo, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendr
Das, Shri B. K.	Kappen, Shri	Mishra, Shri M. P.
Das, Shri N. T.	Kar, Shri Prabhat	Misra, Dr. U.
Das, Shri Sudhansu	Karuthiruman, Shri	Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Dasappa, Shri	Kayal, Shri P. N.	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Dass, Shri G.	Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. G.	Keishang, Shri Rishang	Mohiuddin, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji	Khadilkar, Shri	Morarka, Shri
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.	Khan, Dr. P. N.	More, Shri K. L.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Khan, Shri Osman Ali	More, Shri S. S.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Khan, Shri Shah nawas	Mukane, Shri
Dey, Shri S. K.	Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Khanna, Shri P. K.	Mukerjee, Shrimati Shard
Dighe, Shri	Kindar Lal, Shri	Munzri, Shri David
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Kisan Veer, Shri	Murli Manohar, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha	Kripa Shankar, Shri	Murthi, Shri M. S.
Dubey, Shri R. G.	Krishna, Shri M. R.	Muthiah, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Krishnamanchari, Shri T. T.	Naidu, Shri V. G.
Elayaperumal, Shri	Kunhan, Shri P.	Naik, Shri D. J.
Elias, Shri Mohammad	Kureel, Shri B. N.	Nair, Shri N. Sreekanan
Firodia, Shri	Lakshikanthamma,	Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Gahmari, Shri	Lalit Sen, Shri	Nallakoya, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri		Nambiar, Shri

Nanda, Shri	Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri	Rao, Shri Rajagopala	Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku
Oza, Shri	Rao, Shri Ramapathi	Sivasankaran, Shri
Paliwal, Shri	Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Sonavane, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.	Rao, Shri Thirumala	Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimat
Pandey, Shri R. S.	Rattan Lal, Shri	Soy, Shri H. C.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo	Raut, Shri Bhola	Srinivasan, Dr. P. °
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Rawandale, Shri	Subbaraman, Shri C.
Panna Lal, Shri	Ray, Shrimati Renuka	Subaramaniam, Shri C.
ri K. C.	Reddi, Dr. G. Gopala	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Paramasivan, Shri	Reddiar, Shri	Sunder Lal, Shri
Parashar, Shri	Reddy, Shri K. C.	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna	Surya Prasad, Shri
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.	Reddy, Shri Yallamanda	Swamy, Shri M. N.
Patel, Shri N. N.	Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda	Swamy, Shri M. P.
Patel, Shri P. R.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Swaran Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Sadhu Ram, Shri	Swell, Shri
Patil, Shri D. S.	Saha, Dr. S. K.	Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Patil, Shri J. S.	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar	Thengondar, Shri
Patil, Shri M. B.	Saigal, Shri A. S. .	Thevar, Shri V.
Patil, Shri S. B.	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Thimmiah, Shri
Patil, Shri S. K.	Samnani, Shri	Thomas, Shri A. M.
Patil, Shri T. A.	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.	Sarma, Shri A. T.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati	Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Pottekkatt, Shri	Satyanarayana, Shri	Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Sen, Shri A. K.	Tula Ram, Shri
Pratap Singh, Shri	Sen, Shri P. G.	Tyagi, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A. V.	Sezhiyan, Shri	Uikey, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri	Shah, Shri Manabendra	Ulaka, Shri Ram Chandra
Raghubarasaiah, Shri	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati	Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Raj Bahadur, Shri	Sham Nath, Shri	Valvi, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.	Shankaraiya, Shri	Varma, Shri M. L.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Sharma, Shri A. P.	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Raju, Shri D. B.	Sharma, Shri D. C.	Veerabassappa, Shri
Ram, Shri T.	Sharma, Shri K. C.	Venkaiiah, Shri Kolla
Ram Sewak, Shri	Shashi Ranjan, Shri	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur	Verma, Shri Balgövind
Ram Swarup, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramenand	Verma, Shri K. K.
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.	Sheo Narain, Shri	Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri	Shinde, Shri	Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.	Shivananjappa, Shri	Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Ramdhani Das, Shri	Siddananjappa, Shri	Vishram Prasad, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.	Siddiah, Shri	Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Rananjai Singh, Shri	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri	Wadiwa, Shri
Rane, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.	Warior, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri	Singh, Shri J. B.	Wazik, Shri Balkrishna
Ranjit Singh, Shri	Singh, Shri K. K.	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Rao, Shri Hanmanth	Singha, Shri G. K.	Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Rao, Shri Jaganatha	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan	Yadava, Shri B. P.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy	Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari	Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the *The amendments were put and nega-*
division is Ayes 31; Noes 362. *tived.*

The amendment was negated.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put all
the other amendments moved to this
clause to vote.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That Clause 3, as amended,
stand part of the Bill”.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 10]

AYES

[13.19 hrs.

- Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Alvares, Shri
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Baburath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishana Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatarai, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooh, Shri P. G.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Joytsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daji, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Dass, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhani, Shri P. C.
Dessai, Shri Morariji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Firodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghan i
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Shri Charan
Hajamavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri
Hem Rai, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri, M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yggendra
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kamble, Shri
Kanakasabei, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnewaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kishan Veer, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmi Kantamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Laxmi Das, Shri
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Mallick, Shri Ram Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Manoharan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shri P. G.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M. P.

Misra, Dr. U.	Ram, Shri T.	Siddiah, Shri
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta	Ram Sewak, Shri	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Singh, Shri D. N.
Mohan Swarup, Shri	Ram Swarup, Shri	Singh, Shri J. B.
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda	Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.	Singh, Shri K. K.
Mohiuddin, Shri	Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri	Singha, Shri G. K.
Morarka, Shri	Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
More, Shri K. L.	Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.	Sinha, Shrimati Ramdular:
More, Shri S. S.	Ramdhani Das, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Mukane, Shri	Rampure, Shri M.	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.	Rananjai Singh, Shri	Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku .N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Rane, Shri	Sivasankaran, Shri
Munzri, Shri David	Ranga Rao, Shri	Sonavane, Shri
Murli Manohar, Shri	Ranjit Singh, Shri	SoundaramRamachandran, Shrimati
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Rao, Dr. K. L.	Soy, Shri H. C.
Murti, Shri M. S.	Rao, Shri Hanmanth	Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Muthiah, Shri	Rao, Shri Jaganatha	Subbaraman, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.	Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Naik, Shri D. J.	Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantam	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Rao, Shri Rajagopala	Sunder Lal, Shri
Nallakoya, Shri	Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Surenda Pal Singh, Shri
Nambiar, Shri	Rao, Shri Thirumala	Surya Prasad, Shri
Nanda, Shri	Rattan Lal, Shri	Swamy, Shri M. N.
Nath Pai, Shri	Raut, Shri Bhola	Swamy, Shri M. P.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Rawandale, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri	Ray, Shrimati Renuka	Swell, Shri
Oza, Shri	Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala	Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Paliwal, Shri	Reddiar, Shri	Thengondar, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.	Reddy, Shri K. C.	Thevar, Shri V.
Pandey, Shri R. S.	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna	Thimmaiah, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo	Reddy, Shri Yallamanda	Thomas, Shri A. M.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Panna Lal, Shri	Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Pant, Shri K. C.	Sadhu Ram, Shri	Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Paramasivan, Shri	Saha, Dr. S. K.	Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo .
Parashar, Shri	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar	Tula Ram, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Saigal, Shri A. S.	Tyagi, Shri
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra
Patel, Shri N. N.	Samnani, Shri	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt:
Patel, Shri P. R.	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal	Utiya, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Sarma, Shri A. T.	Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri D. S.	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati.	Valvi, Shri
Patil, Shri J. S.	Satyanarayana, Shri	Varma, Shri M. I..
Patil, Shri M. B.	Sen, Shri A. K.	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Patil, Shri S. B.	Sen, Shri P. G.	Veerabasappa, Shri
Patil, Shri S. K.	Sezhiyan, Shri	Venkaiiah, Shri Kolla
Patil, Shri T. A.	Shah, Shri Manabendra	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.	Shah, Shrimati Jayabeni	Verma, Shri Belgovind
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.	Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati	Verma, Shri K. K.
Pottekkatt, Shri	Sham Nath, Shri	Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Shankaraiya, Shri	Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Pratap, Singh, Shri	Sharma, Shri A. P.	Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Raghavan, Shri A. V.	Sharma, Shri D. C.	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri	Sharma, Shri K. G.	Vishram Prasad, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri	Shashi Ranjan, Shri	Vyas, Shri Radhehal
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur	Wadiwa, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramanand	Warior, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.	Sheo Narain, Shri	Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Raideo Singh, Shri	Shinde, Shri	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Raju, Dr. D. S.	Shivananjappa, Shri	Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh .
Raju, Shri D. B.	ghukla, Shri Vidya Charan	Yadava, Shri B. P.
	Siddananiapps. Shri	Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

NOES

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gulshan, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri
Kohor, Dr.

Krishnapal, Singh Shri
Mahananda, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shashanak Mannjari, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh

Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri A. P.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
olanki, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vijaya Rajc, Shrimati
Yashpal Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 368; No. 31

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1— (Short Title)

Amendment made:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4,—
for “(Nineteenth Amendment)”,
substitute “(Seventeenth Amendment)” (2)

(Shri A. K. Sen)

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Clause 1, as amended, to vote. This requires only a simple majority.

The question is:

“That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted, Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I submit a point of order. On clause 1 there was no division.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It was not necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under rule 155 it is only the Short Title, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title that may be adopted by a simple majority; otherwise, division is obligatory on all clauses.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 1 is the Short Title.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I have a point of order to raise.

Under the rules of this House, we cannot proceed to the third reading today. Under rule 93, sub-rule (2), it is very clearly said:

“Where a Bill has undergone amendments the motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.”

This is not an ordinary Bill. It is an amendment of the Constitution of the greatest consequence. The meaning of the rule is perfectly clear. Sub-rule (1) says that where there are no amendments, the House may normally proceed with the third reading, but as soon as a Bill is amended, time has to be given to Members, and the following day is the right day for discussion. In this

[Shri M. R. Masani]

case, as we know, there have been two amendments accepted. I therefore request your ruling that under sub-rule (2) we should proceed to the third reading tomorrow and not today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I add my voice of support to the point that has been raised by my colleague, Shri Masani. I am not a stickler for rules but on this occasion the House is considering a Bill of grave consequence to the vast masses of our country. We have supported many of the provisions, I and my Party have given support, but the procedure to be followed normally is that if amendments are adopted, the third reading will not take place on the same day. This is a Bill to amend the Constitution, and, as you know, in the Constitution itself there is a special provision made for Bills of this nature, and in our own rules of procedure we have got a separate section for Bills to amend the Constitution. Therefore, I suggest in all humility, in all earnestness, that, in spite of your best intentions to the contrary, the impression has gone round the country that there has been a little hustling with regard to this Bill. Therefore, I would request you, I would appeal to you, that on this occasion the point raised by my hon. friend Shri Masani might be upheld, and the third reading might be postponed. The heavens will not fall if the third reading is postponed till tomorrow.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I also support the point of order raised on this occasion, because you will remember this is the first time that this point has arisen, and when a point has been raised, it will be fit and proper that the rule as laid down must be observed, rather than disregarded.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Trivedi has said that this is the first time that this has arisen. I agree with him that according to our traditions, our procedures, we have been taking up the third reading when the discussion on

the second reading is concluded. Therefore, there is one thing that Mr. Trivedi has said in favour of taking it up today, that ordinarily we do take and this ought to be done.

There is another thing. Unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made—that also contemplates that there might be circumstances in which the Speaker might allow the third reading on the same day. Now, I have to consider whether there are circumstances exactly when I should allow this motion to be made today, or whether I should put it off to the next day. Of course, I had a mind, if we had concluded the second reading yesterday, to have the third reading today, and I expressed that inclination of mine yesterday very clearly.

Then again, we ought to take the spirit and substance why this rule has been made. The purpose is this. Amendments are made. Many amendments are adopted. Then we have to see, that the Members are given time to become familiar with the changes that the Bill has undergone during the second reading, so that they might be ready to make their comments in the third reading. That is the purpose why this rule has been inserted in our rules, that when amendments have been made, the third reading might be taken the next day. But then, only one amendment was accepted in this case, and that was for the insertion of one entry. There are no substantial amendments that the Bill has undergone during the second stage.

Then again, we have spent one day yesterday. It is not the same day. The amendment was accepted yesterday. I think in this case I should allow this motion to be made at this moment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you to clarify that this will not be a precedent for the future?

Mr. Speaker: Every issue has to be decided on its own merits as it arises. How can I say what the circumstances at that moment would be? That would not be possible for me.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri A. K. Sen: May I request you to intimate for our guidance as to when it will be your pleasure to take the vote?

Shri M. R. Masani: May I raise a point of order? I think it is not a very sound practice that Members should just come and vote without taking any interest in the discussion. It is wrong to fix the time. Those who want to vote should jolly well stay in the House and listen or suffer.

Mr. Speaker: But, a special majority is required. Members want an indication as to when they ought to be present here. There is no harm. It should not be objected to so seriously at this moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Masani never stays in the House. He is now in the House only because of this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm. How many would like to speak? Five. One hour I had said could be taken for the third reading. At 2-30 I will have the division.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It is a reflection on the House to say that we come here to vote without taking any interest in the discussion.

13-30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Ranga: This 2nd June will go down in our history as one of the blackest days in the constitutional career of Parliament and also of this country because this House is passing a Bill, which affects adversely according to me, the vital interests of a majority of people in our country and it is also symptomatic of the cavalier manner in which the ruling party

and its allies have been proceeding about this particular matter. On several occasions, yesterday, we had in the House only just a little more than the bare minimum for a quorum, i.e., 50 Members present. Does this Bill really deserve that kind of cavalier treatment from the parties which are interested in this Bill? I say no. But, why are they so indifferent and at the same time, take it for granted the result on this Bill? It is because of the intoxication they have gained by the presence of the numbers on their side in favour of the arbitrary policies that they have decided upon, the arbitrary interpretations they have given to the expression and idea of land reform and the arbitrary definition they have chosen to give to the expression "estate".

My hon. friend, the Law Minister, has just now said that whatever might have been the conception of a family prevalent in different parts of the country, they themselves and the Planning Commission and the panel appointed by the Planning Commission, according to their own wishes, decided in favour of their own interpretation and were bent upon it. Therefore, they did not care for the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the Madras Act.

They have been trying to justify this Bill in the name of land reforms. Yet, may I make it perfectly clear that I have myself been in favour of land reforms all these decades. Much earlier did I take up this issue than most of my friends in the other side, including the Ministers. I can assure you, Sir, that a large number of my friends who are in the opposition have been in favour of land reforms. But what do we mean by land reforms? I need not go over all the points I have already made, on previous occasions. I need only mention this that by land reforms in this country as well as in other democratic countries it is understood that the peasant, the land-owner, the pattadar, the small-holder should be brought into direct relations with the State and there should not be any inter-

[Shri Ranga]

mediaries, and every step should be taken as early as possible to remove the intermediaries by paying compensation. Yesterday the Law Minister was trying to find fault with my colleague, the Deputy Leader of my party, Mr. Masani, for having stated that when ceilings came to be imposed, compensation at market rates should be paid, as if that demand was immoral. I put that question yesterday and I repeat it again today: When this very same Congress Government decided to pay more than Rs. 1,600 for every share which was worth only Rs. 100 belonging to the then Imperial Bank of India, did they consider that procedure, that action of theirs immoral? If in the same manner, we were to demand that all those people from whom their land is to be taken away by legislation and such action, compensation at market rates should be paid, how can it be treated as an immoral demand? Nevertheless, we bow before practical realities and we have agreed to the system of compensation that they have adopted also to be implemented. We did not raise any serious objection to that.

Then there is the other question, about the rights of ryotwari tenants. My hon. friend, the Law Minister, wanted to take umbrage behind the phrase used by the late Prime Minister that he did not wish that article 31A should be extended to ryotwari and that he used only the word 'tenants' and not 'owners'. Actually, at that time, according to the ideas of most of our friends from north India, including the Prime Minister, they looked upon all farmers as merely tenants and they considered the zamindars as owners. So the zamindars were got rid of. What happened to those millions of peasants in the Gangetic Valley, in Bengal and all the rest of India? They were brought into direct relations with the Government. Therefore, they were no longer tenants, but became owners of the

land. That is the position now in that part of India where there was the zamindari system. In the southern part of India, where there was the ryotwari system, some people considered them to be tenants. But we always maintained that the ryotwari pattadars were owners of their land, which was accepted by Sir Thomas Munroe. It was he who insisted that they should be treated as owners of their lands and ever since then the British Government accepted them as owners. It was those owners whom the late Prime Minister had in his mind when he used the expression ryotwari tenants. So, the late Prime Minister gave the assurance that their interests were not going to be jeopardised. Dr. Ambedkar gave that assurance that if at any time this or any other legislature were to be so unmindful of their interests as to jeopardise their rights and seek to pass any kind of legislation like this, it would be the duty of the President to withhold his assent. These were the two assurances which were quoted by Mr. Masani yesterday and earlier by so many of us. I charge this Government that it is going against those assurances.

My hon. friend just now said that the Government does not stand for revivalism, but only for reform. When those assurances were given, I would like them to see whether Dr. Ambedkar or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a revivalist. I say, no; they were not revivalists, but reformists and they wanted agrarian reforms. At the same time, they did not want to jeopardise the rights of the ryotwari pattadars. By the same token, all those other millions of peasants who had been groaning under the exploitation of the taluqdari system also have become according to me ryotwari pattadars because they have been given bhoomidari rights. All the South Indian pattadars and the teopattadars of northern India must be treated alike as owners of their lands

and their rights over the land ought not to be in the same category as the rights of the erstwhile zamindars; their lands ought not to be treated as estates.

The Law Minister said yesterday that they want land to be given to everybody. Mr. Jain who came today to pay a compliment quoted what Jefferson had said more than 150 or 160 years ago in America. What were the conditions in America in those days? Not more than 20 per cent of the arable land was brought under cultivation at that time. Thereafter, from time to time, Government went on offering a minimum of 100 or 150 acres of land to anyone who asked for land. There was plenty of land then. So, he could think of seeing to it that everybody became a landowner. What is the position now in America? Today not more than 10 per cent of the people are employed on the land. The rest of them are provided employment in non-agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional employments. Is that the position in our country? Is it possible for the Government to give land to every cultivator in this country? It is not possible because they have not got that much land. Nevertheless, they have got some land. Now they say they are going to get some land after implementing the ceiling legislation. The ceiling legislation has not been challenged, so far as the conception of ceiling is concerned, by the Supreme Court so far. Therefore, there is no need for this legislation if they want to safeguard the idea of ceiling alone.

Then they would get land from all those people whose holdings are bigger than the ceiling. That land is available for allotment. To whom? To the landless people, to small holders. But that would not be very much. Possibly, it might not be more than 10 million acres over the whole of India; very much less. Because, in Andhra they could get only 4 lakhs acres. In that fashion if we were to estimate, what would be the position?

It cannot be more than 10 million acres. But today in the possession of the government there is land to the extent of more than 75 million acres, right up to 125 million acres of land. Is it not possible for the government to grant all these land to the agricultural workers? Is it not a fact that myself and many other friends of mine in the Kisan Sammelan have been demanding all these 30 or 40 years that this land should be given to the agricultural workers freely as also the necessary equipments so that they will bring the land under cultivation? We have asked for it. What is the response given by the government during the last seventeen years of their regime? The latest response they have given us, taking advantage of the declaration of emergency, they have sent a circular to all the State Governments that no more land should be granted to the agricultural workers. So, no more land is being granted to the agricultural workers. Who is the big zamindar in the country today? It is the government. Who has the land monopoly other than this government? Yet the government have failed in their duty to see that the land is distributed among the ordinary landless people, for whom my hon. friend was shedding tears yesterday. They have been in those lands for years and we have been asking them that they should distribute the land among those people. Yet the Government has failed to do so. It is because of this that in Andhra the Kisan Sammelan, the Swatantra Party, even the Communist Party and the Jana Sangh have joined and organised a satyagraha with the result that thousands of people are in jail, demanding that this Bill should not be passed. So far as we are concerned, so far as the Communists are concerned, all voices are united in demanding that the land belonging to the government should be distributed among the landless people. The government is not willing to accept this request. Therefore, it does not stand to the credit of the

[Shri Ranga]

government, it does not lie in their mouth to begin to pose as if they are champions of the landless workers. On the other hand, if this Bill were passed—and it is going to be passed—what is likely to happen is even the house sites that are owned by the agricultural workers, by the artisans, not to speak of the ryotwari pattadars all over India, even those house sites are in danger of being compulsorily acquired by government. They might ask me, what would happen to those tenants of some of those ryotwari pattadars who come to have, even after the ceiling is imposed, some 100 or 200 acres of dry land in those areas, arid zones of which we were talking, desert areas and other places in various States. So far as the ceiling goes, it cannot be more than 25 acres of wet land or 50 to 60 acres of possibly fertile dry land. Some of these people may be employing some tenants. What will happen to those tenants? We have suggested that there ought to be legislation in order to protect them from eviction in an arbitrary manner, that there should be security of tenure for them for five or ten years, that the rent should not be too high and there should not be rackrenting. Therefore, there should be tenancy legislation.

Now, in this matter, my leader, and their leader too until a few years back, Rajaji, in Madras took the lead as early as 1952 in getting a legislation passed for Tanjore to protect the tenants under the ryotwari system in Tanjore district. Afterwards, it was extended, as I have already stated, to Andhra as well as other districts in Madras. You can have that kind of legislation. They have got it in Maharashtra and Gujarat and other places. That kind of legislation can be passed. But surely it would be wrong for my friend to come and say that this legislation is intended for their benefit, because if this legislation, if this amendment, were passed, even the tenants are in danger of losing the

small tiny rights they have come to have over their lands.

Let us not have lop-sided ideas of the importance of the various classes of people. Here is the livelihood pattern, as in 1951. It has changed more and more in favour of the owner-cultivators, tenant-cultivators and cultivating labourers. What was the position then? More than 249 million people were employed in agriculture. Among them owner-cultivators was 167 million. They cultivate their own lands, and I claim to speak for them. Let my friend say, no. Let him say how this Bill is going to benefit them. Let them prove in what way it is beneficial to them. The tenant-cultivators was only 31 million at that time, quite a large number in the north. I shall not be surprised if more than half of them have become owner-cultivators. Then the cultivator labourers amount to 44 million. These are the people affected by this Bill, and all of them are going to be adversely affected. Then it may be said "no, no, we have given the go-by to the conventional conception of land reform; we are developing a new conception of land reforms". What is that new conception? Nagpur Resolution has engaged a part of it. Their *gram dan* has also engaged a part of it. Their fondness or liking for the concept of Soviet Russia and their examples has also engaged another part of it. Their object is to have co-operativisation and collectivisation of land. How are they going to achieve it? They have found that co-operativisation of land is not successful, they cannot proceed with it in a voluntary manner. Therefore, they want to have this right in their hands, this right to acquire land, not in the usual manner under the Compulsory Land Acquisition Act.—they do not want to accept that because there the courts will have the jurisdiction—but in a different way. Under the present arrangement anybody whose land is likely to be taken away can go to the court and prove

that this land ought not to be taken for a public purpose but some other land may be taken, there is *mala fide* in making the decision and so on. Therefore, they do not want the courts to give any protection to the tenants.

That is why we charge that this Government is weakening in this sly fashion, in this indirect manner the Supreme Court itself. In the Constitution itself we have said that the Supreme Court is one of the three pillars of our Constitution. You destroy, you debilitate, you paralyse and you weaken the Supreme Court and to that extent, even more than the proportionate extent you would be destroying, debilitating and weakening and paralysing our Constitution. This is exactly what they are doing. If they say "no" I would like to put to them this question. When all these crores of peasants are brought within the purview of the panchayat board, panchayat samiti or jilla parishad, and when their land is acquired for co-operative cultivation, to whom are they to look for protection? They will go to the courts, but the courts will say "we are helpless". Then they will go to the Supreme Court but that Court will also say "we are helpless; we cannot help you." Of course, it might be said: why should you be afraid that anybody would be so foolhardy as to take away or say that all the land in a particular place should be given away to the government? The ruling party have decided and accepted it as a governmental policy that there should be large-scale, co-operativisation of land. Therefore, they want land. Since they want land, they will say that whichever panchayat samiti is willing to come forward to organise co-operative farms will be given encouragement, subsidy, prizes and so on and there would be competition between one panchayat and another. They will go on declaring by their own resolutions, "yes, we are ready to organise co-operative farms". Then the Director at the State level will

say, "yes, this resolution has to be implemented." Immediately all this land can be taken away, will be taken away by the Government and the peasants will be given the choice either of accepting the compensation or of becoming the members of the co-operative farm, which they would form locally. Are they to accept the compensation? If they accept the compensation, what are they to do with that money? You know what is happening in this country with investments and various other things. How are the small peasants getting this compensation of Rs. 200 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 to know anything at all about the stocks and shares of these companies, corporate sector and all the rest of it. Therefore, they would not know what to do with this small money, where to invest it etc. and they are likely to waste it. They themselves would come to the conclusion that the only best possible alternative for them would be to go into this co-operative farm, whether they like it or not. That way they want to coerce our peasants in an indirect manner. If some of them do not want to go that way, they have to get away with that small sum of money given as compensation.

Nevertheless, if they are to get that money, they are to be within the ceiling. My friend said, "we have made some improvement in the Joint Committee; we have provided for compensation for all those people whose lands are to be taken away provided they are within the ceiling. What is the use of this money? The distinction between money and land has got to be understood by this House. Money can be spent away then and there, but land need not be lost, will not be lost, cannot be stolen by anybody and the land gives yields, employment not only for the present generation but for many generations to come, not only ordinary employment, but self-employment, independent employment; he is his own manager, the owner, he is his own employer and his own worker and he finds his freedom and he is independent on that

[Shri Ranga]

land. What satisfaction would it be for a peasant to be told, "you will be paid your compensation". Therefore, even as it is amended by the Select Committee it is not at all in the interest of the peasants.

Then, let us look at it from the point of view of their revolutionary approach and not reactionary approach. What is the revolutionary approach? To help as many agricultural workers as possible to become land-owners—this the Government is not prepared to do. To help peasants to become owners—that also the Government does not want to do. To help the owners become better owners, better producers with greater assets, with greater credit and greater facilities on scientific principles in order to increase production and so on—is the Government prepared to do it? What is likely to happen now is—actually it is happening today in the country, all over the country—that people will have no more interest in the land or will be losing their interest. They will not invest any more money in the land. So, agricultural production is bound to suffer more and more, year after year for decades to come, that is, as long as the peasant proprietors are not allowed to remain there at all. If it is not for increasing the agricultural production, for what else then does the Government want to achieve this? You have got an idea that agricultural people are able to produce their own food, maintain themselves and keep independent of the urban civilisation, whereas the urban people are obliged to be dependent upon them even for food. Therefore, there seems to be some sense of envy in the minds of people in the Government in regard to agriculturists.

Secondly, quite a large number of people have been bitten by the bee of communism and socialism, Stalinism and Sovietism, and they are in a hurry to industrialise our country to such an extent as to dismiss all these people

as soon as possible. They want to be rid of the peasants because they cannot understand the mind of peasants and they cannot appreciate the love of freedom. They want to fill this land with people who would obey their orders, their dictates. With this end in view they wanted to introduce controls. They did introduce controls, but they could not make a success of that. They were defeated on that front and they had to withdraw from that front. The peasants have been independent people and they want to turn them away so that as rapidly as possible they could bring in controlled economy. Therefore, I say this Government is pursuing a policy which is suicidal, which is from the freedom point of view reactionary and from the agrarian point of view destructive of production and incentives and from the rational point of view it is calculated to destroy the culture, the age-old culture that has come down to us, culture of freedom, culture of free employment, culture of self-employment, culture of the people who are able to stand in their own homes, who are able to live in their own homes, work in their own farms and have their own place of worship and place of residence as free men. They are free men because they have this much of property. They want to destroy that much of property. That is the reason why they want to take power in their hands. That is why I oppose it.

I want to answer one other point. Some of my friends from the Socialist and Praja Socialist platforms have been under the impression that by my opposition to this I will be giving support and shelter to those very big landlords whom the communists have been pleased to call land monopolists and so on. I wish to assure them that I am one with them in saying that, wherever they may be there may be a few in a village, two or three in a district and a few thousands in a State—if they are old-fashioned or feudal-minded landlords who may be in a

position to exploit those other people who would have to co-operate with them in order to make agriculture a success, proper steps should be taken against them. I for one and my Party and my leader Rajaji also are prepared to co-operate with this and any other Government in seeing to it that proper steps are taken to see that they give every possible protection to the peasants and also to see that these people behave as decent employers and as decent citizens in this country.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, we are coming to the close of a very short debate on this Constitution Amendment Bill. If you read behind the words which have been massed against this Bill and cutting across the technical points raised, you will find that the real point at issue is that on the one hand there is an attitude of saintly sanctimoniousness, to the right of property and on the other hand a burning desire to have agrarian and social reforms. To the extent that this so-called divine right of property stands in the way of social reforms it has to be swept away. It is from this angle that we support this Bill.

I want to make it very clear that in the India of today and in the days to come, these two concepts of philosophy are bound to clash and clash more and more till a decisive result is achieved. Living as we are today in this momentous time, when the great personality of Pandit Nehru is no more with us, I through you pose this question very sharply to the conscience of every Congress member and to the Government. It is no use repeating *ad nauseam* in your Five Year Plans and Programmes that you want to effect land reforms if you are not going to implement all these things. The real criticism ought not to have been that the Constitution should not be amended. The Constitution is certainly sacred. But the Constitution has been given to the people by the people of India. If a particular clause of the Constitution stands in the way of better implementation of social re-

forms, certainly the people of India who are sovereign can amend the Constitution. But what can we say to the Government who come forward to get the Constitution amended in the teeth of opposition and at the same time fail to effectively implement the very policies for which the amendment has been sought.

Prof. Ranga pointed out only one aspect of it, deliberately avoiding the other aspect of it. On this one aspect I stand to agree with Prof. Ranga that the Government is guilty of not distributing the waste lands already lying with them. Mass satyagrahas are going on for getting them distributed. That is not the end of the problem. That is not the crux of the matter before us today. The crux of the matter before us today is this. Let us squarely face it. On the one hand millions of agricultural labourers have not got an iota of land to till; on the other hand there are persons owning large areas of land. Whether they are ryotwari tenants or old landlords is of no consequence to me. Prof. Ranga said that the old type of feudal systems still exist and he and his Party would help the Government to erase it, whether they are old type of landlords or new type of landlords.

14.00 hrs.

That is not the point. On the one hand there is concentration of land and, on the other, there is absolute, abject unemployment of agricultural labour, employed hardly for half the number of days in the year and facing for the remaining period of the year starvation. If this problem has got to be solved, the so-called sacredness of the right of property has got to yield as social forces develop in this country and as the meaning of real freedom, not the freedom for the propertied class which is advocated by Professor Ranga but the freedom of life which, I submit, is the basic freedom

[Shri Daji]

of the individual human being is realised. It has been the basic freedom even when man was not civilized and cultured; it remains the basic freedom, my right to live, and if any so-called old, outmoded concepts of property and social well-being stand in between the common people's right to live, that outmoded conception has to be washed away. Not only in the agricultural sphere but very soon forces will rise which will demand the application of this principle to urban incomes also.

As was once said by a great man, a nation cannot live half-free and half-slave. Certainly today we can very well say that a nation cannot live for long half-starved and half-stuffed. Therefore we have viewed this Constitution (Amendment) Bill from this angle and have supported it from this angle despite some technical considerations which may be brought on the surface.

But now the real problem is this. If after the Government gets this Bill passed with an overwhelming majority with a solid majority, with the support of all right-thinking men and of those who want to co-operate with the policy of social and land reforms, if after getting this Bill passed, the Government still fumbled with land reforms and tinkered with the problem, the Government shall certainly have to stand in the dock. It is about this that I want to warn it. The Government is now armed with all the necessary powers to undergo a bold and swift programme of land reforms, but if the Government is not going to use this power, this weapon given to it, by the House and still tumbles on the course of land reforms, then the *raison d'être* of passing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will cease to exist.

If we look to the record of the Government, whether it be in Kerala or in any other State, we know that progressive laws are slow to be passed and once passed are still slower to be implemented. The Planning Commis-

sion in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan have again and again pointed out this lack on the part of Government and we would like the Government to give a categorical assurance.

This thing will not help. So slow is the administrative machinery of land reforms, deliberately in certain States, that before the reforms can be implemented, big land-holdings are parcelled out, sold out, divided between different members of the family. So, Professor Ranga can vindicate the entire concept of land reforms by saying, "Even if you impose the ceiling, you will get only so much land to distribute".

Why is it so? It is so because Government has the habit of tomtomming everything but not implementing anything. If it is gold control, speak of gold control for three months till all the gold goes underground. If it is the power to search lockers in the banks, talk about it for two months till all the lockers are empty. If it is land reforms, shout about them for three months till all the land is distributed and nothing is left for the poor peasant and Government can play both left and right at the same time. This tightrope walking will not stand by the Congress in the days to come. Therefore, having armed itself with this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, Government should speedily implement it.

As for the concept of freedom and the concept of independence, Professor Ranga is concerned only with the freedom and independence of those big persons who can own land. But what about the freedom of the agricultural labourer who has no land and who has to work as a slave, as a semi-serf, even now in many agricultural households of our country? Has he no right of freedom? Has Professor Ranga's concept of freedom no dimension for the poor agricultural labourer who wants land, who has equal right to land, who has, in the course of the last few centuries, slowly been

robbed and deprived of his land in view of all sorts of terror that he has been made to undergo? The philosophy of the Swatantra Party stops short with the freedom of the big and the rich. It has got to be extended. If the freedom of the big and the rich stands in the way of the freedom of the common man, let the freedom of the rich go to the wall; let the freedom of the common man be vindicated effectively so that we can really march forward to all our declarations of land reforms and social progress that we have made.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, we have extended our support to this Bill only because we want land reforms in this country to be implemented as speedily as possible. But that does not mean that we agree with the procedure and the manner in which Government has introduced this Bill and has sought to get it passed. It appears to me after this discussion in this House, even at this stage, that even today their approach to this Bill has been as thoughtless as to the Acts which have been passed in the different State legislatures which are sought to be given protection under this Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

We had our apprehensions in the beginning and I am more than satisfied that the Joint Committee agreed to insert clause 2 according to which lands beyond the ceiling will be given compensation according to the market value. So far as the small tenants are concerned, they are protected. But the question is as to what sort of protection you are going to give to the State Governments. Is the State Government's record very clean so far as land reforms are concerned?

The Planning Commission itself has lamented not once but so many times that in plan after plan they fix the target date, they want that land reforms should be completed by such-and-such a year, whereas nothing happens. What stands in the way? What has the Central Government done to

see that the State Governments concerned fulfil this objective? They do not come forward with an explanation. At the beginning I asked the Government, when you want support for this Bill, whether you are in a position to tell us that according to the present legislation passed in different States how much surplus land was available actually to be given to landless agriculturists or agricultural labourers. Practically there is nothing because as a result of the delaying tactics that they have deliberately adopted lands are transferred before the particular Acts come into force and are implemented.

Even now you keep a loophole in this very Bill. I am thankful to the Law Minister that he acceded to the demand of the Joint Committee but here was a suggestion made which was raised in the Joint Committee itself. Knowing the State Governments as they are, I will not be surprised if in some States there is legislation which advocates more ceiling, after this Bill is passed. I feel that today there are certain land legislations in different States where the ceiling is on the high side; it even goes counter to the suggestion of the Planning Commission. So, I will not be surprised if, after this Bill is passed, in some States there is legislation which advocates more ceiling than what we think, proper and reasonable. Therefore I wanted this assurance then and I was told that so far as future legislations are concerned, they will not be protected according to this Bill. Therefore here we wanted to make it specific and Dr. Singhvi brought forward this amendment that instead of "for the time being" a particular date be fixed. But I am sorry that because of the lack of thinking, again the Law Minister would not agree to this proposal and now he wants the entire Bill to go as it is. I, therefore, shudder to think, although we are passing this Bill—it is good that we will pass it—but I am not very optimistic about

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

the future, that is, that after this there will be uniform land reforms all over the country. That is perhaps not going to happen. I do not mind that we give protection to the tenants so far as the implementation of this legislation is concerned. But I would like this Government to make an attempt, a sincere effort, in this direction when they are getting the support from almost all those who want social justice in the rural sector. I had hinted at it in the speech which I made in the beginning when we discussed this Bill in the last session that there is going to be a split, a cleavage, which is developing very fast in this country between the urban interests and the rural interests. It is going to happen if we proceed in this lopsided manner. It is for you, therefore, to see that when you take these powers, when you take the support of this Parliament, you would so re-arrange and re-orient your entire economic activity that there is congenial growth, uniform growth, both in the rural and the urban sectors. If that is not done, then this Bill will have defeated the very purpose for which it has been brought before us.

With these words, I give my support to this Bill.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Law Minister has taken shelter under a broad-side, a shibboleth, which is meaningless and pointless. He claims that this Bill is for the benefit of the common peasantry. He claims that this is for promoting land reforms. It may be so to a certain extent but it is doubtful whether the Bill as conceived as a whole is really calculated to or likely to promote the interests of land reforms. It is an over-simplification to seek to compartmentalise the support for this Bill as progressive and the opposition to this Bill as retrogressive. I suppose this sort of over-simplification is resorted to because it is thought that it would facilitate the passage of this Bill in this House and

that it may make it more likely that the Bill would be accepted by the people at large on such a plea. But such a plea, in my humble opinion, would be wholly incorrect and misconceived.

Sir, this is essentially an agro-economic question which the Government more than the Swatantra Party has tried to turn into a political question, into a shibboleth, which unfortunately creates walls, unthinking walls, or rigidity. I think that it is primarily in the perspective of agro-economic development of this country that any such legislation should be undertaken and should be viewed. I am sorry to say that the Government, while it has come forward with a few scattered legal arguments here and there, has not come forward with a proper agro-economic justification for this Bill as it has been conceived and brought before the House.

I would like to make it clear that I am second to none in my support for effectuating the insistent demand in our new Republic for social justice. I would like to make it clear that I am not opposed in the least measure to a rational programme of agro-economic reform and reorganisation. But I do not see even the primary ingredients of such an agro-economic reorganisation in the policies of the Government in this Bill as it has been brought before us. It is unfortunate that an attempt has been made at times even to question the patriotism or the larger public concern of those who have opposed this Bill. I understand that certain statements have been made that those who oppose the Bill are concerned only for the freedom of the rich as my friend Shri Daji put it. I feel that we all try to express our opinions in the light of what we know is best for the nation and it is unfortunate that motives are imputed in this manner.

Sir, I should like in this case to say that the whole argument of the hon.

Law Minister has unfortunately proceeded in a sort of a circle. He has relied on the well-known fallacy of *petitio principii* of arguing in a circle. He says that this artificial definition of family has been accepted by him because it has been accepted by various States in their legislations. This is precisely what we are attacking. He says, this has been accepted by us because this was the definition evolved by the Planning Commission's Panel of Land Reforms as if the Panel has the last word on this matter and as if it was not the duty of the Government to meet the objections that were raised by the Supreme Court and which prevailed with the Supreme Court. I really felt very sorry to find the hon. the Law Minister having dubbed these objections raised by the Supreme Court as merely technical objections. If the right to equality as enshrined in the Constitution of India is merely a technicality, if the rights against discrimination as enshrined in the Constitution of India are mere technicalities I do not know where the substance resides. As a matter of fact, it does appear to me that in seeking to support this Bill, the Law Minister has chased some shadows without meeting the very substantial arguments that we have raised here. I feel that unfortunately we have set to perform the impossible task, as Acharya Kripalani said, of even changing the gender of an individual or an institution because it appears that the emphasis is more on legislating our courts and judicial process into impotence.

I must say that I heartily endorse the observations made by my esteemed colleague, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy that the rejection by the Government of my amendment No. 4 in respect of specifying the date in clause 2 seems to stem merely from a cus-sedness of approach. It appears that the Law Minister was not prepared even to concede a very elementary drafting change in the legislation before us.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that when even now the Law Minister rises to reply to this debate and on various occasions which would arise in future, the Government must try to outline for us its agro-economic policies and land reform policies.

Shri M. R. Masani: If any.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Land Reform is not merely in trying to validate this or that body of legislation. The Government is advised that it is imperative that such validating legislation should be enacted. But the country is entitled to expect a more comprehensive programme of land reorganisation and of land transformation, of increasing productivity in the field of agriculture, of ensuring that the yield rate would be higher and that the physical inputs into agriculture are greater. I am sorry to say that no effort has been made to satisfy this august House or the country at large that there is economic thinking to back this legislation before us and that this legislation is justified by considerations of agro-economic reorganisation and of extensive land transformation and redistribution. I would like in this context to draw the attention of the House that there are supposed to be as much as 124 million acres of waste and fallow land in this country. All that even the entire Fourth Plan envisages to do is to seek to reclaim as much as 3 million acres of land, which is almost twice as much as has been done in the preceding Plan. This is not a showing of which Government could be proud. This is not a showing which could be termed as an earnest of the Government in seeking to transform the land system in this country and to better the lot of the common landless peasant.

I hope that Government would seek to meet these arguments both on the front of law and on the economic front.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If some abuses had been showered, which I am sure were not likely to be showered, from the ruling party against us for our

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

opposing this Bill, we would not have felt it. But abuses have been showed upon the Opposition on this side by people with extra-territorial fidelity. I do not know whether they have got a right to say so about those who stand second to none in their patriotism for the country and for their will to lay down their lives for the sake of the country.

Simply because we have opposed this measure, we have no desire in our hearts to stem in any manner the progress of the country. In certain respects, I had agreed in principle, at the Joint Committee stage, to some of the amendments, and in fact, even to the principle of the Bill. But, today, after a good deal of thinking, I find that I cannot justify myself even for a moment to deprive about 12,000 accountants of their means of livelihood, which means their salaries or their emoluments. The hon. Minister was pleased to tell us that these included so many things. I have gone through the Act after that, and to my utter disgust and dismay, I do not find anything pertaining to land reforms *vis-a-vis* these accountants and the deprivation of their salaries. It is one thing to have land reforms and to help agrarian reforms which we have in view, by providing land for the landless. But to take away a *bigha* of land or half a *bigha* of land or two or three or ten *bighas* of land from ordinary people who are very common and whose standing is nothing and whose emoluments would never come to more than Rs. 30 p.m. and thus to deprive them of their means of livelihood is sheer cussedness and nothing else. I cannot reconcile myself to this position.

On the one hand, we are holding out that we are going to provide work for one and all, for one and sundry in the country, and on the other hand, we are making laws, by virtue of which, we shall deprive these people of their means of livelihood. It is this which has goaded me to this position that I should oppose this Bill.

The second consideration which has weighed with me is the mathematical calculation to which I can never reconcile myself; I could not conceive of a position where a cash grant, or cash in terms of a certain amount of rupees, annas and pies or rupees and naya paise or paise according to the present system, could be converted into a lesser amount of rupees and paise than what is to be calculated upon. It is these things which should have opened the eye of the ruling party. Unfortunately, they have received a whip. That is why all of them were out of this House, when arguments were being advanced, and they all came back to express their voice at the time of voting only...

Shri A. K. Sen: It is the same with my hon. friend also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: . . . without the necessary reason. It is said 'Out of sight, and out of mind'. They had gone out because they were not prepared to listen to anything, and, therefore, they could plead ignorance and say that 'We have been told by our Minister that it is like this and therefore, when we are asked to say 'Aye' we say 'Aye', and when we are asked to say 'No', we say 'No'. It is this which is more pinching than anything else.

There were valid arguments advanced by Shri J. B. Kripalani when he said that so far as an amendment to the Constitution was concerned, when the provision of law was like this that more than a particular number must be present in the House, the idea behind the whole thing was that for changing the Constitution, all must join hands together and then only the Constitution could be changed. My hon. friends opposite have taken advantage only of the brute majority which they have, to dictate terms which they ought not to, in such measures, and pass a Bill which they must be ashamed of passing. Fifteen years hence, posterity will tell them that what they have done is a great

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wrong; in fact within ten years they will reap the fruits of this, and within another ten years, there would be an enormous number of quarrels in families when these ceilings have been imposed; these ceilings will create trouble between brother and sister, between father and son, and between father and daughter and so on.

For these reasons, I oppose this Bill, although I have accepted some of the principles which had been laid down and which have been accepted as amendment to clause 2. I would have been pleased if the hon. Minister had seen his way not to deprive the people of the salary that they were going to receive. But he has not done so. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

Shri A. K. Sen: My hon. friend Dr. L. M. Singhvi has said that we are throwing to the winds article 14, article 19, the Supreme Court decisions and so on. He has said that we are doing it merely on the strength of our brute majority and regardless of consequences.

Let us see the Ninth Schedule as it stands today. The very first item is the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950. It was struck down by the Patna High Court on the ground that it contravened article 14,—one of the earliest decisions under the Constitution. When it was pending before the Supreme Court, Parliament changed article 31A and introduced article 31B by passing the first amendment, and the Bihar Land Reforms Act was the very first Act put in the Ninth Schedule. Can anyone suggest that the spirit of article 14 was violated by protecting the Bihar Land Reforms Act and allowing the Bihar State to resume those vast estates which were the private property of a few individuals or that the tenants have suffered or that the tillers have suffered as a result thereof?

Then, we had the West Bengal Land Development and Planning Act,

which was struck down by the Calcutta High Court on the ground of contravention of articles 14 and 19. It was protected by including it in the Ninth Schedule. Various other Acts had been put there for the purpose of saving them from being challenged in courts as contravening the technical requirements of article 14.

14.29 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I say 'technical', because so long as in substance we do not discriminate, technical application of the rule of discrimination in the matter of allowing the States to proceed with vigorous programmes of land reform cannot be allowed to stand merely by an appeal to the constitutional provision. If the interpretation of article 14 leads to a very technical application of this rule so as to invalidate important measures of land reforms, it is not only our duty but our solemn obligation to see that the substance of the requirements of article 14 is observed and that the other Directive Principles of the Constitution are facilitated by brushing aside these technical objections.

I still reiterate, Sir, that these programmes of land reform do not violate any spirit of the Constitution. On the contrary they enable the various States to carry out the Directive Principles of the Constitution.

Then, Dr. Singhvi has said that we have claimed that this Bill will be beneficial for the peasants, for the tillers. Well, I never made any such claim. The actual benefit will be conferred by the State laws. What we are doing here is to remove the obstacles from which the State Legislatures appear to be suffering at the present moment in passing necessary laws for benefiting the peasant. The Constitution amendment will not benefit the peasantry *per se*; it will only enable the State Legislatures to pass such laws as are consistent with the all-India programmes we have undertaken ourselves for the purpose

[Shri A. K. Sen]

of benefiting the peasantry and the actual tiller of the soil.

Then, Dr. Singhvi has taken....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : जब यह राज्य सरकारों का अधिकार है, तो फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह बिल लाने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गई ?

श्री अ० कु० सन : अब माननीय सदस्य ने अंग्रेजी समझ ली ?

Sir, I am very happy to find that Swamiji has now started following us in English.

Now, Sir, he said that we have not announced our programme of land reform or our agro-economic policies. Well, the series of literature published by the Planning Commission, including the last two ones, namely, the one on progress of Land Reform and the Third Plan Mid-term Appraisal, show that we have in print published our programme, the progress, and what we have done up till now with regard to land reform. It was not necessary to reiterate them while moving the motion. We have neither the time, nor is it the occasion to do that.

Then, the most astounding proposition which was put forward by Shri Homi Daji was that we have not implemented land reform, that we have been only talking about it. I am very sorry to point out that he has not even taken the pains to read the last pamphlet, the Third Plan Mid-Term Appraisal, which clearly sets out the implementation done in the different States. And the very first line at page 98, under the heading 'Land Reform' is:

"The main aspects of land reform are the abolition of intermediaries, etc."

And it says:

"The programme for the abolition of intermediaries has been mostly completed."

An Hon. Member: Mostly.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is quite different from saying that we have not done it. (*Interruption*). I understand the implication of the word 'mostly'. It is certainly quite different from saying that we have not done it and that we do not intend to do it.

And it shows what are the difficulties in the further implementation of these programmes. And one of the main things pointed out is the legal difficulty. And but for these various Acts being struck down in the areas where ryotwari settlements have been held to be protected from land reforms we would have completed them by now.

It may be, as Shri Gopalan said,—I can appreciate it—that the legislation in particular areas has not been as radical as they would have liked. But to say that our announced policy of land reform has not been implemented and that we are not serious about it is certainly a proposition which we cannot allow to go unchallenged.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You have yet to prove it.

Shri A. K. Sen: Well, we have proved it, not to your satisfaction, but to our satisfaction and to the satisfaction of the country.

Now, Sir, there is one further point which I would only like to answer, and that is that we have not distributed the wasteland belonging to the Government but are trying to pounce upon other people's land and trying to distribute it among the landless. The correct facts are that according to the information which we have collected up to the end of April this year, about 7.8 million acres of wasteland belonging to the Government

have already been distributed to the landless.

Shri Ranga: How much more is there now?

Shri A. K. Sen: The difficulty about the distribution of the residue is, firstly, the reclamation of this land and making this land fit for cultivation before it is distributed. And for that purpose it has been calculated that that will take about Rs. 150 per acre before we can reclaim them and make them fit for cultivation. And to make them fit for cultivation a sum of Rs. 7 crores has been allotted in the Third Plan already. So that, as and when they are reclaimed and made fit for cultivation, they will be distributed like the 7·8 million acres which we have already done. And hon. Members will also appreciate that some amount of wasteland has to be kept for the purpose of pasture and common land belonging to . . .

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): May I have a clarification? Does the Law Minister know that there was a satyagraha in Andhra for one and a half months . . .

Shri Ranga: Even now.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: . . . which is continuing, for the distribution of the wasteland, and the wasteland there has not been distributed?

Shri A. K. Sen: Where?

Division No. 11.]

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In Andhra.

Shri A. K. Sen: I cannot give you the details. No doubt the hon. Minister of Planning will, on a proper interpellation, answer that query. But the fact is that already 7·8 million acres have been distributed from Government-held wasteland. This is the position.

Shri Ranga: That is nothing.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the number of persons benefited by that?

Shri A. K. Sen: I could not tell you the number of persons benefited by it. But the distribution has been done with regard to this. I have no doubt that on the basis of the distribution it will be a large number of people now who must have benefited.

This is the position, Sir, and therefore in my submission no valid ground has been made for the purpose of showing that this Bill should not be passed.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Lobby be cleared.

Mr. Speaker: I hope the Lobby has been cleared and every Hon. Member is in his own seat.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The Lok Sabha divided:

[14·42 hrs.

AYES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Alvarez, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. 1.
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.

Basppa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Biswant, Shri
Bisra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu
Bist, Shri J.B.S.

Boroach, Shri P. C.
 Brahm Prakash, Shri
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Brij Basi Lal, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah Shri
 Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandak, Shri
 Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
 Chandrasekher, Shrimati
 Chandriki, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
 Chaudhry, Shri C. L.
 Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
 Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
 Chuni Lal, Shri
 Daljit Singh, Shri
 Das, Dr. M. M.
 Das, Shri B. K.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Das, Shri Sudhansu
 Dasappa, Shri
 Dass, Shri G.
 Deo Bhanji, Shri P.G.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Dey, Shri S. K.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dighe, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. N.
 Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
 Dubey, Shri R. G.
 Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Elaysperumal, Shri
 Elias, Shri Mohammad
 Firodia, Shri
 Gahmari, Shri
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Ganapati Ram, Shri
 Gandhi, Shri V. B.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gounder, Shri Muthu
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Guha, Shri A. C.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Priya
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
 Hajarnava, Shri
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri

Haq, Shri M. M.
 Harvani, Shri Ansar
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heda, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Imbichibava, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Ismail, Shri M.
 Jadhav, Shri M. L.
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jagivan Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri A. P.
 Jamir, Shri S. G.
 Jamunadevi, Shrimati
 Jayaraman, Shri
 Jedhe, Shri
 Jena, Shri
 Jha, Shri Yogendra
 Joshi, Shri A. C.
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
 Kabir, Shri Humayun
 Kadadi, Shri
 Kajrolkar, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kanakasabai, Shri
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Kanungo, Shri
 Kappen, Shri
 Kapur Singh, Shri
 Kar, Shri Prabhat
 Karuthiruman, Shri
 Kayal, Shri P. N.
 Kedarai, Shri C. M.
 Keishing, Shri Rishang
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Dr. P. N.
 Khan Shri Osman Ali
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisan Veer, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
 Kripa Shankar, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
 Kunhan, Shri P.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakkan Das, Shri
 Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Laxmi Dass, Shri
 Lonikar, Shri
 Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahtab, Shri
 Mahato, Shri Bhajhari

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
 Malithia, Shri
 Maisichami, Shri
 Malaviya Shri K. D.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Malliah, Shri U. S.
 Mallick, Shri Ram Chandra
 Manan, Shri
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri J.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Mantri, Shri
 Maruthiah, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Matcharaju, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
 Mehdi, Shri S. A.
 Mehta, Shri J. R.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
 Menon, Shri Krishna
 Menon, Shri P. G.
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
 Mishra, Shri M. P.
 Misra, Dr. U.
 Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
 Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
 Mohiuddin, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 More, Shri S. S.
 Mukane, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati, Sharda
 Munzri, Shri David
 Murli Manohar, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Musafir, Shri G. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Naidu, Shri V. G.
 Naik, Shri D. J.
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nallakoya, Shri
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Mohan
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
 Oza, Shri
 Paliwal, Shri
 Pande, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri R. S.

Amendment) Bill

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo	Rao, Shri Rajagopala	Sinhaan Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Rao, Shri Ramapathi	Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku
Panna Lal, Shri	Rao, Shri Rameahwar	Sonavane, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.	Rao, Shri Thirumala	Soundaram Ramachandran,
Paramasivan, Shri	Rattan Lal, Shri	Shrimatj
Parashar, Shri	Raut, Shri Bhola	Soy, Shri H. C.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Rawandale, Shri	Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.	Ray, Shrimati Renuka	Subbaraman, Shri C.
Patel, Shri N. N.	Reddy, Dr. B. Gopala	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Patel, Shri P. R.	Reddiar, Shri	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Reddy, Shri K. C.	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Patil, Shri D. S.	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna	Sunder Lal, Shri
Patil, Shri J. S.	Reddy, Shrimati Yasboda	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri M. B.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Surya Prasad, Shri
Patil, Shri S. B.	Sadhu Ram, Shri	Swamy, Shri M. N.
Patil, Shri S. K.	Saha, Dr. S. K.	Swamy, Shri M. P.
Patil, Shri T. A.	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar	Swaran Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Vasantrao	Saigal, Shri A. S.	Tantis, Shri Rameshwar
Patnaik, Shri B. C.	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Thengondar, Shri
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.	Samnani, Shri	Thimmaiah, Shri
Pillai, Shri Nataraja	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal	Thomas, Shri A. M.
Portekatt, Shri	Sarma, Shri A. T.	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Pratap Singh, Shri	Satyanarayana, Shri	Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Puri, Shri D. D.	Sen, Shri A. K.	Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Raghavan, Shri A. V.	Sen, Shri P. G.	Tula Ram, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri	Sehyan, Shri	Tyagi, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri	Shah, Shri Manabendra	Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai,	Shah, Shri Manubhai	Umanath, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Raja, Shri C. R.	Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati	Utiya, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Sham Nath, Shri	Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Raju, Dr. D. S.	Shankaraiya, Shri	Valvi, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.	Sharma, Shri A. P.	Varma, Shri M. L.
Ram, Shri T.	Sharma, Shri D. C.	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Ram Sewak, Shri	Sharma, Shri K. C.	Veerabasappa, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Shaahi Ranjan, Shri	Veerappa, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur	Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Ramabadrn, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramanand	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.	Sheo Narain, Shri	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri	Shinde, Shri	Verma, Shri K. K.
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.	Shivnanjappa, Shri	Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Ramdhani Das, Shri	Siddananjappa, Shri	Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Rampure, Shri M.	Siddiah, Shri	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Rananjai Singh, Shri	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri	Vishram Prasad, Shri
Rane, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.	Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Ranga Rao, Shri	Singh, Shri J. B.	Wadiwa, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri	Singh, Shri K. K.	Warior, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Singh, Shri R. P.	Wasmik, Shri Balkrishna
Rao, Shri Jagannath	Singha, Shri G. K.	Yadav, Shri N. P.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy	Sinha, Shri Setya Narayan	Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan	Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulazi	Yadava, Shri B. P.
Rao, Shri Muthyal	Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari	Yusuf, Shri Mohammad.

NOES

Bade, Shri	Brij Raj Singh, Shri	Kapur Singh, Shri
Bedrudduja, Shri	Buta Singh, Shri	Kesar Lal, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati	Deo, Shri P. K.	Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Berwa Shri, Onkar Lal	Ghosh, Shri P. K.	Mahananda, Shri
Bheel, Shri P. H.	Gulshan, Shri	Masani, Shri M. R.

Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Rameshwaranand, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha

Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri A. P.
Singh, Shri Y. D.

Solanki, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Vijaya Rajc, Shrimati
Yashpal Singh, Shri

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): My machine did not work. My vote is for "Ayes".

Mr. Speaker: Are there any others whose votes have not been recorded?

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur (Bhilwara): I am for 'Ayes'.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I was not able to vote. I am for "Noes".

Mr. Speaker: These statements will be recorded.

The result of the division is:

Ayes : 381; Noes : 27.

The motion is carried by a majority . . .

Shri Ranga: It is a shameful thing. Wait for 1967.

Mr. Speaker: I have not completed my announcement. Was it directed against me?

Shri Ranga: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. The Bill is passed.

The motion was adopted.

14.45 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1964-65

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND NO. 31—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,73,000 be granted

to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 56—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,90,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 58—INDUSTRIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 85—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Communications (Including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 145—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.