

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Forty-first Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 895 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1967.

(v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Forty-second Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 914 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-741/67].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:

(i) The Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 888 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1967.

(ii) The Central Excise (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 889 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-742/67].

SECOND REPORT OF RULES COMMITTEE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (2) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Second Report of the Rules Committee. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-743/67].

12.49 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CONTINUANCE OF EMERGENCY

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) :
प्रध्दक्ष महोदय, मंत्री के वक्तव्य के पहले

मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह सदन की परम्परा रही है बराबर से कि जो भी वक्तव्य देना है मंत्री को वह पहले किसी प्रेस में नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। सदन के सामने पहले दिया जाना चाहिये, उसके बाद अखबारों में आता है। परन्तु यह तो अखबारों में आ चुका है एमजॉसी के बारे में।

Mr. Speaker: Somehow, it may have leaked out. It is not a statement made by the Minister. If it is a statement made by him, then I could understand and he could be held responsible. But if somebody else has leaked it out, how could he be held responsible for it?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : कैसे लोक आउट हुआ ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, I informed the House in March last that the Government have in actual practice already restricted the exercise of emergency powers to certain areas, and that it was our intention to seek necessary constitutional authority to terminate with effect from 1st July, 1967 the state of emergency in all parts of the country except where abnormal conditions still persist.

In making this announcement the Government had three related considerations clearly in mind. The first was that as a result largely of operation of external factors the situation in certain parts of the country was such that the Government had no alternative but to continue the Proclamation of Emergency in those parts. Secondly, it was our view that it would be more appropriate that the Government should have specific constitutional authority for the continuance of the Proclamation of Emergency in certain parts of the country. Thirdly, it was our intention that in the other parts of the country Emergency powers which were already not being exercised in practice, should be formally withdrawn.