

(SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Gold (Control) Ordinance, 1968 under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

14.51 hrs.

JUDGES (INQUIRY) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave is granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I introduce the Bill.

14.52 hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

Sir, before I proceed to explain the salient features of the Bill, I would like briefly to recall the background to this legislation. You are well aware that the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 gave powers to acquire land for a public purpose, to Government and this Act did not give the power to requisition any immoveable property for a public purpose. During the World War II in 1939, the Defence of India Act was passed and under the Act and rules made thereunder, certain lands were requisitioned, and thereafter the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immoveable Property Act, 1947 was passed. It was a temporary Act, and later on, in 1952, the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immoveable Property Act came into being. All the properties that were acquired and requisitioned under the earlier Act were deemed to have continued to be requisitioned under the 1952 Act. This 1952 act comes to an end by 13th March, 1970. In the wake of the Chinese aggression in 1962, the Defence of India Act was passed. Under the Act and the rules made thereunder certain number of lands were requisitioned. In particular, 74,570 acres of land and about 203 buildings were requisitioned by the Ministry of Defence for the purposes connected with the defence of the country and the efficient conduct of military operations. At present, there are about 65,916 acres of land and 200 buildings under requisition and the estimated cost of the acquisition of the land still to be requisitioned would be about Rs. 85 crores. On many of the requisitioned land, valuable constructions have already been put up and the construction therefore is of a permanent nature.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.