

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 18]

AYES

[16.55 hrs.

Aney, Dr. M.S.
Balmiki, Shri K.L.L.
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Kachhavaiya, Shri

Kapur Singh, Shri
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Seth, Shri Bishanchander
Sezhiyan, Shri

Sharma, Shri K. C.
Singh, Shri D.N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Alva, Shri Joachim
Basappa, Shri
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. G.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hanumenthaiya, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Ismail, Shri M.
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jain, Shri A.P.
Jena, Shri

Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mirza, Shri, Bakar Ali
More, Shri S.S.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri M.B.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Ram, Shri T.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
R ne, Shri

Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Roy, Shri Vishwanath
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinkre, Shri M.P.
Siddiah, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri C.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Utiya, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 12; Noes 55.

The motion is not 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 voing.

The motion was negatived.

16.55 hrs.

PROTECTION OF CIRCUS EMPLOYEES BILL

(By Shri Nambiar)

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to protect the Circus employees by bringing them under the operation, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, etc. be taken into consideration."

Sir, I consider it a privilege to introduce and speak on this Bill. Some hon. Members may not know the contents of this Bill and may begin to think that it is about circus. This is not a Bill about the circus industry. This Bill only seeks protection to be given to the tens of thousands of employees working in the circus industry. This is a social security measure intended to give relief to these poor employees who are working day and night in these industries throughout the country. From the *Statement of Objects and Reasons*, the hon. Members may see that the idea is this. The circus employees who are not attached to any particular trade or industry do not have the benefit or relief of the Workmen's Compensation Act, Industrial Disputes Act and other labour laws. The purpose of the Bill is to bring them under the scope of these labour laws; that is, the artists

and employees of the circus industry who comprise women, children and men. They work day and night but they are not protected by this. It is not treated as an industry under the Shop Establishments Act or the Industrial Disputes Act. My purpose is to see that this lacuna is cleared. Then hon. Minister of Labour and Employment may say that the present labour laws are applicable to them and that there is already some protection. I submit that it is not so clear.

17.00 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

To my knowledge, the industrial court or labour courts have not acted in a way to give these employees any benefit out of these Acts. The hon. Labour Minister and the Deputy Labour Minister are here and if they can convince the House that they are already protected, I shall be the happiest. But if there is a lacuna, the necessary provision may be brought in because this has to be done. They may have difficulties in accepting my Bill as it is. But if a lacuna exists, as I shall presently point out that it exists, I shall request the hon. Minister to bring forward some legislation to remove it to the satisfaction of the employees. There is no opposition to the principle that protection should be given; there is no difference of opinion on this point between the Opposition and the Treasury Benches. It is the *modus operandi* which has to be considered. If they could be brought under the present Workmen's Compensation Act, the Payment of Wages Act and the Industrial Disputes Act, there could be no difficulty. They may state the position clearly and it will be circulated throughout the country and all the labour officers will know that they are covered and these employees will have protection.

Now, section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act defines the "workman". The circus employees will not come

under that definition. It says that "the workman means any person including apprentices employed in any industry, trade or calling as unskilled, skilled, supervisory, technical or clerical work for hire or wages under terms which may be expressed or implied, and for the purposes of this Act in relation to an industrial dispute it includes any such person who has been dismissed, discharged or retrenched in connection with or as a consequence of that dispute or whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has led to that dispute ...". Here, the term "workman" does not include an artiste. An artiste of the circus company may be working on the trapeze or doing any other work in the company or he may be riding a tiger or tiger in the cage on the motor cycle, etc. The employee may be taming or breeding some dangerous animals. These people do not come under the term "workman". That is my submission. Therefore, I want to say that these employees also should be covered by this section. If the term "workman" applies to them, I shall accept it.

In the Industrial Disputes Act, at page 3, the relevant section says:

" 'Industry' means any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture or calling of employers and includes any calling, service, employment, handicraft or industrial occupation or avocation or working."

Here again, the circus proprietors escape from the claws of the law as they are very capable, and they spend a lot of money in this respect to see that their employees do not get the benefit of the legislation. Therefore, I want a better clarification on this point.

In the Payment of Wages Act also, there is no provision to show that the circus employees will have the benefit. Only in the Workmen's Compensation Act, there is a mention. In the

[Shri Nambiar.]

schedule to the Workmen's Compensation Act, page 45, item 32 says "those employed in a circus." It is only here, in the Workmen's Compensation Act, these employees can be brought remotely under the provisions of the law, but generally speaking, they do not get themselves covered under the Industrial Disputes Act or the Payment of Wages Act, and since they do not come under the definition of "workman", there is the danger of their being neglected. This remote entry in the schedule to the Workmen's Compensation Act alone will not suffice. That is the reason why I am bringing forward this piece of legislation.

Coming to the position of circus companies, I have to bring to the notice of the Government that, to my knowledge, all told—small and big—there are 480 circus companies in this country with 10,500 employees. The smallest circus company has 75 to 85 employees and the biggest has 250 to 400 employees. This is the size, and it is a big industry. In my Bill I have concentrated my attention on certain aspects of the benefits that are to accrue to the employees. I could not make it a complete Bill as such. There may be drafting mistakes or certain other defects. I am not submitting that the whole Bill as such must be accepted. My point is only to concentrate on the aspect that the employees should be treated properly.

Clause 3 of the Bill provides that the employees of a circus should be treated as workmen, as I have already stated earlier. Clause 4 is about the muster roll of the employees. The management of a circus establishment shall maintain a muster roll showing the names of all the employees employed by it. Today, they are not doing that. I have proof with me to show that they are not doing it. Then comes the question of the hours of work. No employee of a circus establishment shall be required to

work in excess of eight hours a day or 48 hours a week and for every additional hour of work he shall be paid an amount equal to double the normal rates treating it as overtime work. Today, the employees of a circus start functioning practically from the early morning. Suppose, it is a matinee show on a Sunday, the show starts from 3 O'clock. In order that the circus should start at 3 O'clock, the employee or a clerk or a gate-keeper has to start working five or six hours earlier than 3 O'clock for the reason that they have to stamp the tickets, get them prepared, and so all the preliminaries of preparing for the show have to be done much earlier. They have to keep everything in order. So, actually, the work starts several hours prior to 3 O'clock.

Then, the actual issue of tickets starts. The people come in. The circus show goes on, one show after another; the last show finishes somewhere at 11 or 12 in the night. After that, the employees have to put the whole thing in order, and then only they can go to sleep. It means that right from 10 in the morning up to 12 or 1 in the night the employee, he or she, is engaged in one way or the other. This goes on. There is no holiday for him. Practically, there is no chance for a holiday, because, on Sundays and other holidays there are more shows, and the employees are put to continuous strain and continuous work. It is not only so for the employees who are at the gate or elsewhere, but other employees who are artistes.

Take the case of an artiste. One man or woman plays on the trapeze. He or she has to keep himself or herself fit so as to play on the trapeze. The artiste has to attend to exercises in the morning. A minimum of two to three hours every day is necessary. Every day, the artiste must undergo such exercise. Otherwise he or she would not be in a fit condition. Only after three shows he or she can take

rest. Therefore, it is basically a sort of work that is continuous for more than eight hours a day. If the training time is also included, the working hours are greater. Sometimes, they are made to work for several hours in the day. That is why I submit that there must be some sort of restriction as to which part of the day is to be treated as a working hour, whether the exercise is to be included or not, and if it is not to be included, how it can be accounted for. Then the question of overtime also comes in. Otherwise, the danger is, if there is no specification like this; the proprietors who are only bent upon the success of the show and on the collection of money, have no scruples to see how their employees are hard-worked.

The employees and the artistes are engaged continuously in the work, and they cannot escape. Further, the employees or the artistes must be very accurate in their work. No flaw can be committed by any artiste. You know that the smallest fault committed by the man who plays on the trapeze will bring him nothing but death, and there is no safety. The otherday, I had the benefit of going and seeing the Russian circus here. I do not know whether all the Members who have seen the circus have noted one thing. To every artiste who was playing the risky game, a string-like thing, obviously a copper wire, was attached on the belt which was also moving along with the movement of the artiste, which may not be always visible clearly. Thereby any accident that might occur will never lead to death or any harm to the artiste. The artistes are held by the string, and everything will go perfect, and there is no danger there; whereas in the Indian circus, I have seen and I have verified that no such safety is offered. There is absolutely no safety.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: (Kanpur): There is a net.

Shri Nambiar: That does not give protection. In the Gemini circus, the person on the trapeze once fell down and he was straightway taken to the hospital, but he died in a few hours. Recently, in the Kamala circus in Madras, the same thing happened. This sort of thing continues.

An Hon. Member: No compensation for him?

Shri Nambiar: So far as I understand—I have got cases with me—no compensation was given, and there is no possibility either. According to the Workmen's Compensation Act, a claim can be made, but when you look into that aspect, you will have to look into the whole question of the circus establishment and see how it runs. That is a thing which might give you certain pieces of information which you might not get otherwise. A circus tent is a place where the circus proprietor alone rules. The rule of law does not reach there. Our Rashtrapathi's rule never reaches within a tent. In the place where the tent is pitched, about 200 to 400 employees work. This tent is a place where the policemen do not generally go except when wanted by the proprietor. So, if anything happens to anybody, if he is beaten and he dies, he could be buried in the tent for two or three months, the play will continue. By the time the tent goes, the body gets completely mutilated. Nobody in the circus company will have the courage to raise a finger against the proprietor. If anybody does, he is beaten and buried.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Are you speaking about Punjab or circus?

Shri Nambiar: I am talking about circus. Perhaps circus in Punjab will be still worse. I am not exaggerating. The circus proprietors, who tame wild animals like tigers and lions and elephants, tame the employees also. They show the same attitude towards the young boys and girls which they show towards the

[Shri Nambiar]

wild animals, I know a girl was beaten and the child died.

Ninety per cent of the circus proprietors come from Malabar in Kerala and ninety-five percent of the artistes and employees are also Malayalees. How it happened is a big story. There was a famous teacher Keeleri Kunjikannan, in Tellicherry who started the idea of circus in this country sixty years back. He started a circus company and it gradually spread. They bring small children—boys and girls of 6 or 7 years of age, who are orphans invariably, with nobody to look after them. They are tamed in the same way as wild animals. They are beaten to such an extent that when the *ustad* comes before the child, the child gets terrorised and does anything that the *ustad*, says. They are trained in this way.

We have got a memorandum submitted by one Damodaran who belongs to the Kamala Circus. He has cyclostyled it in reply to the Bill which was gazetted. He says that children below 12 years of age are to be brought in, because otherwise it will not be possible to have such shows which will create so much thrill, enthusiasm and inspiration to the onlooker. He says, unless the child is trained up in this way, it cannot bend itself. So, bending has to be done when it is small and there is no other go. That is their argument. But we saw in the Russian circus boys and girls of 15 or 16 years. We could not see a child of 8 or 10 years playing in it.

An hon. Member: That is not a perfect circus.

Shri Nambiar: We want a perfect circus where orphans are not brought in and made to suffer like this for the benefit of our looking on, so that if anything happens to them, nobody cares.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): In the Soviet circus, the parents and their children enact an item all together.

Shri Nambiar: Here orphans are brought, so that nobody sheds any tear over the children's sufferings.

Therefore, the rule of law does not reach the circus tent. You may say, there is the police. But even the police officer, if he is given two circus complimentary passes, speaks on behalf of the proprietor. Some of the circus companies offered me free passes. I accepted them, went there and saw the circus, because they are my Malayali friends coming from the South. I saw the circus and the same night I wrote the Bill. They cannot corrupt us with free passes, though officials may be corrupted by it.

There are labour officers, but they are not useful in this case, because this month the show will be in Delhi. Suppose there is an accident and a petition is given to the Delhi court for compensation. Before it is decided, the company has shifted somewhere in Nagpur. The whole paraphernalia has gone to Nagpur where there is another court. Who will go to Delhi to claim the compensation? Where is the heir or successor to claim it? No one is there and thus the compensation is also lost to them. By that time these circus proprietors call the concerned people and square it up with them. They get a receipt to the effect that they have received the compensation.

When an accident occurs and an artiste dies, there is always the desire on the part of the relatives of the deceased to get back the body for burial. When a death occurs the body goes for *post mortem*. Then his relatives will say: "Why do you want to break his head now; after all, he is dead. You may say that he died

under normal circumstances and put it in writing so that at least you may release the corpse for burial." Then a letter is extorted by the proprietors from the relatives saying that they will not claim any compensation. These are very, very strange things that are hapening. I have no animosity towards these proprietors. As I have said, most of these people come from Malabar and I will naturally have a soft corner for them because I am also a Malayalee. But still I do not agree that these proprietors have a right to exploit these people like this and make their life most miserable. That is the reason why I have brought in this Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Are you their legal adviser?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is their moral adviser.

Shri Nambiar: I am not their legal adviser, I am only a servant of the people, especially of the workmen.

In clause 6 I have said about the question of freedom of movement. I have said that they must have the right to move about as they like so that they may have an opportunity to contact lawyers or other people concerned to write their petitions etc. These opportunities should not be denied to them.

Then I come to the question of leave. No leave is granted with full pay and no casual leave is allowed. Suppose they are sick and they go on leave, they are treated as absent and no salary is paid. The excuse that Shri Damodaran, proprietor of Kamala Circus, gives is that the circus shifts from place to place and then they will have two or three days in between which could be treated as leave. In these two or three days they have actually to work more in shifting the things etc., and practically they do not get any leave. I submit, therefore that they must be given casual leave

and they must also be given one month's leave in a year with full pay. I have made a provision to that effect in this Bill.

Sir, I have many points more to submit, but as there are other hon. Members who want to speak on this, which I welcome I will only say a few words on one or two important aspects and then conclude. Firstly, education is to be imparted to the children who are in the circus company. Small boys and girls are taken in and they are given no education. Most of the circus employees do not even know how to read or write with the result that to evade income tax the proprietors show their salaries in the books as Rs. 200, Rs. 300 and so on and they are actually paid Rs. 20, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35. Therefore, these circus proprietors do not want their employees to have even this much or education to know what they are signing for.

Lastly, I will submit that recently when the Russian circus team came, their leader, Shri Valoshin, gave an interview to the correspondent of *Ananda Vikatan*—one of the widely circulated weeklies in Madras—on 15th March, 1964 and there he said—I am translating from the Tamil version of it—

"We have made our feats out of danger. Still if some artistes are injured they are capable of looking after themselves as they are well educated. Yours is quite different. Your artistes are not so educated and if made incapacitated they are left helpless in the streets."

"The private employers send them out as they are unable to keep useless men in service. For all these reasons I suggest that it is better you nationalise this industry."

[Shri Nambiar]

This is what Mr. Veloshin said. I do not say now to nationalise it.

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad (Nalanda): Why not?

Shri Nambiar: No. Let the industry thrive. My intention is to see that the industry thrives with all the help that the Government must give to it. Railway facilities must be given; they may be given exemption from entertainment tax. Let the industry flourish; but, at the same time, while all this is being done, the employees should also be given the protection.

Recently the employees have themselves formed a union. The name of the Union is Akhil Bharat Circus Karmachari Sangh registered under the Trade Union Act.

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Affiliated to the Communist Party?

Shri Nambiar: But since this union has been registered the circus companies have started victimising the employees. I have got a case. The Gemini Circus people have sent out two of their employees while they were working in Meerut after knowing that those employees had joined this Sangh. They do not even want a union to function. Therefore I request the Gemini Circus proprietors also to see that this witch-hunting is stopped. In that case the Union has filed an application before the Labour Ministry here. They should see that suitable compensation is given and these circus proprietors are not allowed to have their way. This sort of misbehaviour should be stopped. These poor employees must be given the minimum guarantees and the minimum provisions that are granted to all the Indian labour. I am not asking for anything more. That privilege and that facility must be extended. That is why I submit that the hon. Minister and the members of the Treasury Benches may accept this.

With these remarks I commend this Bill to the consideration and acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to protect the Circus employees by bringing them under the operation of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, etc., be taken into consideration."

1½ hours are allotted for this Bill.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Chairman...

Mr. Chairman: Shri Joachim Alva.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am indeed grateful to you that you have called upon me to speak for I am going to give whole-hearted support to my hon. friend, Shri Ananda Nambiar, in regard to this Bill.

In the first place may I congratulate you on seeing you in the Chair? I see you for the first time in the Chair.

An hon. Member: That is why he has given you the chance.

Shri Joachim Alva: Apart from that, I think, you are a representative of an economically underdeveloped community and to see you in that Chair indeed fills our hearts with joy. You are a capable young man, a patriotic, capable, hardworking young man. Our leader, the symbol of that great community, Shri Sanjivayya, is here. Having said this, I will go on with the Bill.

I do hope, the hon. ex-President of the Congress will see that the small boys and girls are not maltreated and oppressed in the manner so graphically and realistically described by my hon. friend, Shri Ananda Nambiar. I have been sitting on this bench today from 11 O'clock to 5 O'clock. I went to the Estimates Committee and when the bell rang, I came running down. When I found that Shri Nam-

biar was dealing with the circus artistes, I said to myself, "Time or no time, I must give my humble support to this Bill".

As a journalist I have received many free passes for circuses and cinemas. But the other day I paid Rs. 10 each for the highest seat that I could ever pay. I paid Rs. 40 to go with my entire family to see the Soviet circus. I am glad, I saw it. I will correct Shri Nambiar. There was only one girl of 15 or 16 who played in the Soviet circus and I found out from the programme that her father and mother were also acting along with her at the same time and in the same item. So, this girl was protected under the fostering care of her own parents. Not so in Indian circuses. What about our own poor children? As a boy I have been seeing circuses because the Malabar people are near my native place in the South Kanara District. We had the natak or Kannada dramas and the circuses. As a small boy I have seen how those gymnasts used to thrash those little boys and girls. I still remember those incidents vividly. Therefore, whatever Shri Nambiar said was not away from truth; but more than the truth he uttered when he said that they are thrashed.

He as mentioned something horrible about murders. It is quite a possibility that murders take place. I have no knowledge about it; but I think, he has gone deep into the subject and it is quite possible to commit a murder, bury the person and not allow any one to come near. He was also right in saying about the police. I do not attack the police, but all kinds of influences are brought to bear on people. When we go to a small town, we find that the officials in the little town, the Taluk Board, the municipality or the police, are brought under all sorts of influence. And you know, what happens next? Dark things can be hidden and things do not come in to the public view. I want the Gov-

ernment to take a serious view of all these things happening in these Circuses. People want to enjoy Circuses more than anything else. I have seen the Circus in Germany and I saw another Circus at some other place. However, I had not enquired of conditions therein. But, I think, there the employees are well protected. In the Soviet Union, the artistes are the kings and queens. They get very high salaries. They are well-fed and beyond a certain hour they are not allowed to work. I remember, when Mrs. Pandit was our Ambassador in the Soviet Union, I had been there and once she was sitting in front of me right here and she was heard narrating an experience that she wanted a waitress to wait for an extra hour and the Foreign Office whispered, "Nothing of the sort; you shall have to pay many times more." So, if a waitress cannot be ordered like that, what about the poor children? You and I are the guardians of those children. They have no guardians inside the Circus. Though now you may think that this Bill is of not a national importance, we have to attach every kind of importance to this kind of a Bill and to the people who are not looked after and protected well. I am sure the new hon. Minister for Labour will see the importance of this Bill and give all the protection to the artistes who need to be looked after.

Now, as my hon. friend Shri Nambiar said, we watched the Soviet Circus and we saw a string being attached to every artiste so that when he or she is forced down, he or she may not break his or her limb or knock down the head. They do this so that they will not lose their life. Here, in every Circus they want thrillers. Many people refuse to go to see the Circus because they cannot bear to see such narrow escapes from death, when they are unaided by strings. Our circus people do not even learn by imitation. We can learn from the Soviet Circus and attach strings to all the artistes.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

But that is not done here at all. For the sake of thrilling thousands of people, all that is done is at the cost of the poor artistes. I come from a place not far off from Malabar. I pay a tribute to the Malabar artistes—they, are also Communists, but for us they are good artistes—these Malabar boys and girls. I must pay a tribute to them. If you go to Assam, if you go far away into NEFA, the nurses that are in the hospitals come from Malabar. They do not get all the railway or other facilities to go back to their homes as they ought to get. The circus artistes ought to get free passes to go to their homes. I think, when the State takes over the Circuses in its own hands, if the artistes die, they will be duly compensated; if they are injured, they will be compensated and they will not be forced to work. They will, of course, be sharers in the profits. This is a Bill where there can be no question of Party interests. I think, we are indebted to Mr. Nambiar for having done research in the conditions of working of these artistes. The House should support the Bill and strengthen the hands of the hon. Minister for Labour and see that he moves in the matter and at least he calls for the records, calls for the statistics, to find out how many children are employed, how they are employed, how long they serve and all that. He has also brought out one very important thing. It is this that circus owners escape the legal responsibility by running to another State where the labour laws do not touch them. These are the loopholes which the Circus employers and also the managers know. But what about those poor artistes under 12 years or 10 years of age? It is a shame that we exploit these children and put them up for our amusement. If we do not allow our children to work in mines, why should we allow them here in the circus? There are young boys and girls over 15 or 16 years who can be trained and who can be put on those shows. But even those artistes will have to be properly

looked after both financially and also in regard to their holidays, travelling and medical facilities and in regard to their food. Now, food is again another important thing about which my hon. friend has not said anything. It is a common kitchen and I do not think they get the food that they deserve and they should get. I remember, I went to Kamala Circus in Bombay about 20 days ago. I went to that Circus and when I went there the Circus had not yet started and there were 10,000 people to see the Circus. There was no room left. I saw a big fat man there. I started talking with him. He told me, "I am a sandow. The motor car passes over my chest". He was waiting for his item. He was to give his item for three minutes only. I asked about his salary. He said it was Rs. 1200. But then he said, "I have got digestive troubles". I suggested to him that papaya is a very good fruit and I took the trouble to see that he got papaya before I came to Delhi. The reason why I am mentioning this is that this artiste who can give three hours' performance or even three minutes' performance is paid a salary of Rs. 1200, and he is physically an extremely strong man and he can take care of himself. But you and I have a double responsibility for the tiny little boys and girls and we must see that they are protected financially, morally and physically.

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Chairman, Sir...

Mr. Chairman: It is now 5.30 p.m. Shri S. M. Banerjee will continue his speech on the next occasion

17.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 11, 1964/Chaitra 22, 1886 (Saka).