

the last session. Does this indicate a firm and final decision taken by the Government to hold the general election in Kerala next year?

Shri A. K. Sen: This has nothing to do with the holding of general elections. This is only with reference to the question of delimiting the parliamentary and assembly constituencies by a statutory commission, namely, the Delimitation Commission.

12.33 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 6th May, 1964.

(1) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1964.

(2) The Taxation Laws (Continuation and Validation of Recovery Proceedings) Bill, 1964.

(3) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(4) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following ten Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 6th May, 1964:—

(1) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1964.

(2) The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Amendment Bill, 1964.

(3) The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Bill, 1964.

(4) The East Punjab Aryurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(5) The Goa, Daman and Diu Judicial Commissioner's Court (Declaration as High Court) Bill, 1964.

(6) The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(7) The Industrial Development Bank of India Bill, 1964.

(8) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(9) The Durgah Khawaja Saheb (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(10) The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1964-65

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1964-65.

12.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (NINETEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Law and Minister of Communications (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*Published in Gazette of India—Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27-5-64.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): On a point of order, Sir. I beg to submit that besides infringing the various democratic conventions and precedents, this Bill contravenes the very fundamentals of democracy. This Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill is a carbon copy of the Seventeenth Amendment Bill, which has been negated by the collective wisdom of this House. This Bill has got far-reaching effects and tries to rob the citizen of his right over property and the poor peasant of his proprietorship. In the debate on the 17th Amendment Bill, various speakers from the treasury benches also opposed it.

Mr. Speaker: He should come to his point of order.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am coming, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He should come to his point of order first and then explain it.

Shri P. K. Deo: My point of order is that it is the inherent prerogative of the Chair either to disallow it or allow it to be introduced, because your function is not just to interpret the comma, semi-colon, etc.

Mr. Speaker: It may be the prerogative of the Chair, but what is his point of order?

Shri P. K. Deo: Government cannot bring it back in a different name under the pretext that it was a snap vote.

Mr. Speaker: Can he point out any article of the Constitution or any rule? He should come to that now.

Shri P. K. Deo: The various provisions in the Constitution are not there to be broken for the convenience of the ruling party.

Mr. Speaker: Which one is broken?

Shri P. K. Deo: The fundamental right over property. Above the Chair, it is written: " धर्मचक्र - पतनं नाय "

It is for you to see that proper democratic principles are observed. You

are the custodian of all the democratic rights.

Mr. Speaker: Is it his point of order that this *chakra* should be removed or I should be removed?

Shri M. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): He is shedding crocodile tears over the peasants.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Question.

Shri P. K. Deo: My point of order is that when there is a national emergency and when the Prime Minister is not keeping good health, it is all the more imperative that we should not bring a legislation of this type. A Government with 43 per cent of backing of the people is trying to thrust an unconstitutional Bill of this nature. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Rather there ought to be some limit to my patience also. So far he has been arguing his case, but no point of order has been made. That is not fair. It should come straight. They want to oppose it. That is all that they want to say. They should say it straight. Why should they resort to these things? Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस आदरणीय सदन की यह मर्यादा रही है कि अगर कोई बिल पास न हो सके तो दुबारा उसको हाउस में लाने के लिए बीच में ६ महीने का समय देना पड़ता है। इस कन्वेंशन को आज तक निभाया गया है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह कहाँ लिखा है?

श्री यशपाल सिंह: हमारे रूल्स ऑफ रीगुलेशन में लिखा हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मुझे बतलाइये कि वह कौन सा रूल है?

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मुझे कह लेने दीजिये। (इंटरफ़ॉस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: फ़ाईनर, फ़ाईनर।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आज तक कोई भी गैर सरकारी विधेयक ऐसा नहीं आया है जो कि एक दफे अगर रिजैक्ट हो गया हो और दुबारा उसे लाया गया हो तो उसके बीच में ६ महीने के समय के लिए इंस्टिस्टन किया गया हो

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब, आप ने रूल का हवाला दिया है मुझे देखने दीजिये कि वह कौन सा रूल है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह फुटरूल है (इंटरप्रेंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ! ठाकुर साहब ने कहा है कि रूल हमें ६ महीने से पहले इस बात की इजाजत नहीं देते कि रिजैक्ट हो बिल दुबारा हाउस में पेश किया जा सके । मैं उन से जानना चाहूंगा कि वह कौन सा रूल है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरी अर्ज करने की प्रथा यह है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य किसी रूल पर इनहिस्तर नहीं रखते ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अब अगर सरकार की इनएफिशिएंसी से यह बिल पास नहीं हो सका है और वह उसे पास कराने के लिए जरूरी बहुमत कायम नहीं कर सकी है तो सरकार की इस इनएफिशिएंसी की सजा टैक्स देने वाली जनता को दी जाय यह बिलकुल अनपार्लियामेंटरी है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार उस वक्त जब जरूरी बहुमत कायम नहीं कर सकी तो यह लाखों रुपया पब्लिक का यहां खराब न कर के इस का जो खर्चा हो वह सरकार के मिनिस्टर्स की तनख्वाह में से लिया जाय । जनता के ऊपर यह भार न डाला जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल पर बहुसंख्य के दौरान माननीय सदस्य तक्रार कर सकते हैं लेकिन उन्होंने अभी जो फरमाया वह कोई प्वाएंट ऑफ आर्डर नहीं है । जब उन्हें बहुसंख्य के दौरान तक्रार करने का मौका मिले तो वह अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह कोई प्वाएंट ऑफ आर्डर नहीं है । मैंने बार बार इस चीज को कहा है कि प्वाएंट ऑफ आर्डर के नाम पर कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं करनी चाहिए जो डिबेट के लेवल को बहुत नीचे ले जाय । उस लेवल को इतना नीचे न ले जाया जाय कि उसका मज्जा न बनाया जाय । तमाम दुनिया हमारे काम को देख रही है और प्वाएंट ऑफ आर्डर को लेकर ऐसा मज्जा न बनाया जाना चाहिए और हमें जज करने वालों को यह कहने का मौका नहीं देना चाहिए कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स यह समझते नहीं हैं कि प्वाएंट ऑफ आर्डर है क्या ।

Shri Ranga: Sir, according to me this Bill is an attack on the Constitution itself and especially the chapter on fundamental rights.

Mr. Speaker: A question has been asked whether he is opposing the hon. Minister.

Shri Ranga: I am opposing him. I am opposing the very introduction of this Bill. It is very destructive of the fundamental rights and it is derogatory to the dignity and status and position of the Supreme Court which the founders of our Constitution had constituted to be the third pillar and third arm of our Constitution. Secondly, it is wrong on the part of government to have brought forward this Bill in this shape, if they really care for the real wishes of Parliament and for the spirit of democracy, especially when this was not allowed to be proceeded with by Parliament by the requisite majority that was stipulated in the Constitution itself when it was presented before this House as the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, as amended by

[Shri Ranga.]

the Joint Committee. When the Government had the opportunity of giving a second look into this matter by Parliament itself, they should not have called this special session. A special session would have been justified if there had been invasion of the country. When an invasion took place no such thing was thought of. Now they have resorted to this method in order to destroy the fundamental rights enshrined in our Constitution. I consider this to be immoral and Rajaji thinks it may also be indecent and it is highly destructive of democratic privileges of our people.

So, Sir, it should be referred to the jurists of this country and also the eminent jurists of the World Jurists' Association to advise us, to advise Parliament whether it is legal or not. Apart from it, we have to consider whether it is proper and conducive to democratic institutions, liberties and freedom of spirit that government should be pursuing this kind of procedure, after the earlier Bill had been rejected.

Mr. Speaker: He can make these suggestions, whether the opinion of jurists should be secured or not etc. when the motion for consideration is made. This is the introduction stage.

Shri Ranga: Sir, you should bear with me patiently. They should do it now. It is never too late. Otherwise, they would be destroying the Constitution. After they pass this amendment, it would be too late thereafter. Then what would happen? What would be the choice left to the citizens, those who feel very strongly that it is an immoral way of proceeding, an illegal way of proceeding against the Constitution, after once this amendment comes to be passed in this House? Just because some of our citizens rose against one particular amendment that was passed, there was a special legislation passed and so many people, hundreds of people have been sent to jail because it was

alleged that they did not show sufficient respect, or they showed disrespect to the Constitution. It would be forcing the vast mass of this country to resort to some such procedure if they were to fail to take necessary advice from jurists in this country as well as abroad and if they were to proceed with this Bill in this way.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah):

Sir, on a point of order. I want to know whether general discussion can take place before the introduction of a Bill. He has started the general discussion.

Mr. Speaker: I decide in favour of Shri Elias. I hold that no general discussion can take place at this stage.

Shri Mohammad Elias: I thank you.

Shri Ranga: If the framers of the Constitution had no objection to party mandates and party whips, they would not have stipulated the special majorities for the passage of the Constitution Amendment Bills. It is because they expected all members, irrespective of their party loyalties, to exercise their individual judgments and to the promptings of their consciences, they made it incumbent for the absolute majority of the House to permit the passage of the second reading and for two-thirds of the members present alone to pass the clauses and the Bill, and in pursuance of this procedure the House once had refused to pass it. Therefore, I say that it is immoral for them to have brought it forward now. So, I appeal to the chief whip of the ruling party to assure the House categorically that his party does not issue a whip, or cancels the whips already issued and gives complete freedom to its members to vote as they freely choose to do and no reprisals or compulsions will ever be imposed upon them for the manner of their voting on this Bill. If the ruling party and its whip do not choose to give this freedom to its members and allies—and there

are plenty of allies for them—and if they persist in forcing the passage of this Bill through the House through their inflated numbers, then we wish to declare that we would not hold ourselves bounden to recognise and respect this Bill, when it comes to be incorporated in the Constitution by such undemocratic and immoral means.

In all the democratic countries of the world, right to property has been recognised and held sacred.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, we must be given the right to answer also.

Shri Ranga: Is it also a point of order? What is this? (*Interruptions*). Is my statement to be treated as a speech? I do not understand it.

Mr. Speaker: What is the difference between a statement and a speech? The statement is a speech that he has prepared earlier which he is now reading. That is the only difference. When I was about to point it out he told me that I should have patience. At this stage only a short statement can be made. I had allowed him. Now he is going into the details and asking for an assurance from the Minister that he will not issue a whip, so far as this Bill is concerned. What has that to do with the introduction as such? It has nothing to do, so far as introduction of the Bill is concerned. Now he might just conclude his speech.

Shri Ranga: If I were to go into the subject matter of the Bill, you say that I should not go into it. If I say something on the procedure by which this Bill has to be tackled or say the present procedure is wrong or immoral you say it has nothing to do with the Bill. Then what is it expected of us here? When this Bill is destructive of democracy and we are opposed to it, we must have the freedom to say why we oppose it. I have already said it is an immoral procedure, it is an illegal procedure, 713 (Ai) L.S.D.—5.

it is unconstitutional, it is destructive of the Constitution, particularly, the third pillar of the Constitution, namely, the Supreme Court. It is also destructive of the fundamental rights. Therefore, we hold ourselves free to arraign this government in every part of the country, in every Mohalla and then say to the people that they are the enemies of the peasant, enemies of private property, enemies of personal freedom.

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Speaker, I must confess that I shall not be able to match professor Ranga in his eloquence or in his vehemence against the Bill itself. But what I would submit respectfully for you and to the hon. House and also to Professor Ranga is this, that the Constitution need not be quoted in support of his untenable arguments. He has attempted to quote the Constitution to go against the very principles and directive guides of the Constitution itself. If I may quote from the judgment of a very great judge, he has attempted to make the river overreach its source. The Constitution is being quoted to subvert itself. It is no use quoting the Constitution for such an untenable proposition. We are pledged in this House under the Constitution and also by the various laws we have passed to bring about land reform in all its aspects, to see that every man who tills the land has a minimum holding.....

Shri Ranga: Which is not there.

Shri A. K. Sen: . . .and we shall overcome all obstacles, procedural or otherwise, if it is necessary, to achieve this objective.

Shri Ranga: Even constitutional?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is, therefore, in consonance not only with the spirit of the Constitution but with its letter also. It is, therefore, incumbent on us to see that all technical fetters which inhibit our capacity to bring about land reform are completely washed away.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): My vote is for the "Ayes".

Mr. Speaker: Did the machine not work?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: It is not working.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): It is not working.

Mr. Speaker: He might also make a statement. What did he vote for?

Shri Maurya: "Ayes".

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (सज्जर) :
प्रकाश नहीं हुआ है। मैंने बटन दबाया था।
मेरा वोट नोज के साथ है।

प्रत्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): There is one neutral light; it should be green.

Mr. Speaker: Did he press the green button?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I feel, I pressed the green button.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): My button is not working; I am for "Ayes".

Shri Bateshwar Singh (Giridih): I am for "Noes".

Mr. Speaker: Did he press the button? Did it not work?

Shri Bateshwar Singh: It did not work.

Shri Valvi (Nandurbar): The machine is not working; I am for "Ayes".

Mr. Speaker: All these statements have been recorded.

Division No. 1.]

AYES

[12.54 hrs.]

Abdul Rashid, Bakhshi
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Alvares, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Benerjee, Shri S. M.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Berman, Shri P. C.
Barua, Shri Hem
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Beare, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darsan, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.

Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandak, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
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.
Chavda, Shrimati Johrabai
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 C.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Gahmari, Shri
Gejraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghoosh, Shri N. R.
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghan
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Kaashi Ram
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.

Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Imbichibave, Shri
Icbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulahidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kamble, Shri
Kandappa, Shri S.
Kanungo, Shri
Kapppen, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishang, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnewaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lekshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Leekar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Laxmi Dase, Shri
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahatab, Shri
Mahato, Shri Bhajshari
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Mullick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mansan, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yemuna Prasad
Maniyangaden, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri

Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mathur, Shri Hariash Chandra
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
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 Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohiuddin, Shri
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantam
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nambiar, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Oza, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Pottakkatt, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D. D.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri

Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajaram, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subbag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramabadrana, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.
Ramdhan Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shrimati Yaashoda
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddanajappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. K.

AYES—Contd.

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivapparghassan, Shri K.U.
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Rameshchandra,
Shrimati
Soy, Shri H. C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Swamy, Shri M. P.

Swaran Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tombi, Shri
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabesappa, Shri

Veerasappa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharakumar
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Vyasa, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri Ram Harsh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
Yajnik, Shri
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

NOES

Badrudduja, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhawani, Shri Lakshmu
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Chaudhary, Shri Y. S.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri

Karni Singhji, Shri
Kohor Shri
Lahri Singh, Shri
Mahananda, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Prithvi Raj, Shri
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ram Singh, Shri
Rameshwaranand, Shri
Ranga, Shri

Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Seth, Shri Bishanchander
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singha, Shri Y. N.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Solanki, Shri
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
Yashpal Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 318; Noes: 31.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ranga: We walk out as a protest the failure of the Chief Whip to give the assurance not to issue a whip and the challenge hurled at the peasant masses by the Law Minister.

Shri Ranga and some other hon. Members then left the House.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.56 hrs.

SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT
AND CLEARANCE) AMENDMENT
BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Mehr

Chand Khanna on the 6th May, 1964, namely:—

“That the Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Balmiki was on his legs. He may continue his speech

श्रीबाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : मैं पिछले सत्र में गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्र (सुधार तथा सफाई) संशोधन बिल के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए कह रहा था कि देश में औद्योगीकरण के साथ साथ गन्दी बस्तियों में भी वृद्धि हो रही है और यह वृद्धि इतनी तेजी से हो रही है कि वह रोकें नहीं रोकी जा रही है। तत्काल इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। लाखों ऐसे भाग्यहीन मनुष्य हैं जिनके लिए घन, धरती और रोजगार का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। विशेषकर उन लोगों के लिए जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से आते हैं और गन्दी बस्तियों में आकर बस जाते हैं और गन्दी वातावरण में रहते हैं