

Clauses 1 and 2 were added to the Bill.

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

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

Shri Nambiar: Sir, I want to know whether the hon. Minister can give us an idea as to what is the amount that has been saved out of this for the last few years, or at least in one year?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have not got the figures.

Shri Nambiar: Not even for one year?

Shri A. C. Guha: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

**BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL.**

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 17)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up Private Members' Business.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt.—Central): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.”

The motion was adopted.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri S. V. Ramaswamy is not here. Then, Shrimati Maniben Patel.

**SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL
TRAFFIC AND BROTHELS
BILL**

Shrimati Maniben Patel (Kaira South): I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for and consolidate the law relating to suppression of immoral traffic in women and brothels, be taken into consideration.”

श्रीमती मणिबेन पटेल : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह बिल ऐसा है कि जिसमें कोई ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसकी आवश्यकता में मानती हूँ कि सब लोग महसूस करते हैं। कुछ स्टेटों में इस सम्बन्ध में कानून मौजूद भी हैं, परन्तु यह उचित होगा कि सारा देश भर के लिये अगर एक सेंट्रल लेजिस्लेशन हो जाय, देश के लिये एक यूनीफार्म कानून हो जाय तो इस पर अमल करने में भी काफी आसानी होगी। हम जानते हैं और हमने अक्सर देखा है कि लोगों ने इस प्रकार का एक धंधा बना रक्खा है कि वह बेचारी लड़कियों को उठा कर ले जाते हैं और उनको बाथरूम में ले जाकर पैसा बनाते हैं। इसलिये अगर इस प्रकार का एक कानून बन जाय तो हमारा देश और समाज में जो आज एक नैतिक अधःपतन हो रहा है उसको रोकने में हम समर्थ हो सकते हैं। पार्टिशन के बाद तो यह बुराई और भी काफी बढ़ गई है, क्योंकि काफी लोग बेचार अपने घरों से निकाले गए हैं और उनके रहने का कोई ठीक प्रबन्ध न होने के कारण मातृ एक जगह बसी है, स्त्री दूसरी जगह है और पति कहीं तीसरी जगह पर रह रहा है। इसके अलावा लोगों की आर्थिक हालत भी काफी बिगड़ी हुई है, इस कारण कई लोगों ने इसका भी फायदा उठाया है और बंगाल प्रान्त में कलकत्ते में तो अभी यह भी देखने में आया है कि वहाँ पर समाज क्लीनिक्स का धंधा लोगों ने कर रखा है, अभी अप्रैल के महीने के मॉडर्न रिव्यू में यह खबर आई है कि यह काम वहाँ पर इतने जोरों

से चल रहा है कि वहाँ की स्टेट असेम्बली इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार को जितनी अधिकार सत्ता चाहिये वह देने के लिये राजी हो गई है और विधान के अनुसार भी मैं समझती हूँ कि हमको इस तरह का अधिका-पूर्ण कानून बनाने में कोई अड़चन और संकोच नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान देगी और हमारा जो यह बिल है उसको जल्द से जल्द स्वीकार करेगी क्योंकि मैं समझती हूँ कि कानून बनाने से हमको लाभ ही है, इसीलिये मैं यह बिल आपके सामने पेश करती हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for and consolidate the law relating to suppression of immoral traffic in women and brothels, be taken into consideration.”

Shr.mati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban): Sir, I heartily support the Bill moved by Shrimati Maniben Patel. In July 1951, the then Home Minister, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, had brought a Resolution in the House:

“This House approves the ‘Convention for the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others’ signed at Lake Success on the 19th day of May, 1950, by the representative of the Government of India on behalf of India, and is of the opinion that the same Convention be ratified by the Government of India.”

This was brought in 1951. After that, for a long time, somehow or other, this Resolution was not passed in the House; but ultimately we learn from the Five Year Plan that the Government have ratified this Resolution. In the First Five Year Plan, on page 622, para 31, it is written that India is a signatory to the international agreement for the suppression of traffic in persons and of prostitution, which was reached in 1950. India is one of the signatories among the 25

States which have signed the protocol on the 4th May, 1949 at Lake Success known as the ‘Suppression of white-slave traffic’. Sir, I wish to read only the first one or two articles of this Convention which will give us some idea of the scope of this Convention. Article (1) says:

“The parties to the present Convention agree to punish any person who, to gratify the passions of another:

(1) Procures, entices or leads away, for purposes of prostitution, another person, even with the consent of that person;

(2) Exploits the prostitution of another person, even with the consent of that person.”

Article 2 says:

“The Parties to the present Convention further agree to punish any person who:

1. Keeps or manages, or knowingly finances or takes part in the financing of a brothel;

2. Knowingly lets or rents a building or other place or any part thereof for the purpose of the prostitution of others.”

There are many articles. In article 27, it is said:

“Each party to the present Convention undertakes to adopt, in accordance with its Constitutions, the legislative or other measures necessary to ensure the application of the Convention.”

On the basis of this, some of the Members of the Parliament, especially the women Members, thought that as the Government were thinking of taking action, if we brought this Bill, perhaps, we might strengthen the hands of the Government. That was the idea. Some of us had approached the Deputy Minister also. He gave us time to understand that Government are not taking action in this matter. Perhaps the Government might have circulated the matter to the various States, if they,

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for their opinion. I am informed that they are waiting for the opinion of the States. Meanwhile, if we bring this legislation, we hope the House will accept it because it is very necessary. A few States have already got this law, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. But, as this evil is spread out throughout the country and inter-state gangs are working for kidnapping women, I think it is necessary that there should be a Central legislation which could apply to all the States.

Besides this, in the report on moral and social hygiene,—some of the legal difficulties which come in the way of the various State Governments have been shown. In one of the reports, it is said that a draft model Act was prepared and sent to the Government for examination and action. It is said:

“In this model Act, an effort was made to remove the defects of the existing law. But, it is regrettable that in spite of many reminders, the Government have taken no action. We are hoping that during this parliamentary session, the draft will be placed before the House of Parliament for discussion. In this connection, I would also like to mention that of late, the Delhi Branch of the Association for moral and social hygiene, in the course of its rescue operations has come up against a serious difficulty. It finds that often the municipal law militates against the State law....”

because the municipal law allows their segregation and also allows brothels to be continued.

The role of the brothel in international traffic was considered by the League of Nations in 1938, and in their report they have said:

S. “While it is realised that, in the general, the existence of licensed brothels is a matter of internal conditions which does not

come within the competence of the enquiry, at the same time, it is the Commission's duty to consider the bearing of this system on international traffic in the East. The observation of the Commission has shown that the existence of licensed or recognised brothels in an eastern country is a determining factor in making that country a place of destination for international traffic, and that immediately recognition is withdrawn from brothels, the amount of incoming traffic shows a marked decrease.”

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This shows that a principal factor in the promotion of international traffic in women in the East is a chain of brothels which are at the disposal of the traffickers, particularly, a brothel in the place of destination of the victim. The most effective remedy that they have suggested in the abolition of licensed or recognised brothels. In the Bill that is submitted before the House, it is mentioned that the recognition and licensing of brothels should be discontinued.

There was a meeting of women in Delhi in 1952, in which they said that the Government of India will have to pass the necessary legislation to suppress immoral traffic, and that the gaps revealed in the State laws and the activities of inter-state gangs stress the importance of tackling the evil on an All-India basis, and that as the existing laws may suffer from being enforced desultorily, the Central legislation would guarantee strict enforcement. As I said, in the report on moral and social hygiene, they have also mentioned this difficulty. On that ground, they circulated a questionnaire to various States. In the questionnaire, they have asked these questions:

(1) Are there any segregated or reserved areas in your State/City?

(2) Are these areas legally permitted?

(3) Are these brothels and the prostitutes residing there under police regulation?

(4) Do the prostitutes residing in the brothels undergo medical examination or other routine check-up?

Some of the States have replied to this questionnaire and summary of the reports invites attention to:

"(1) The extent of discrepancies in the State Acts on suppression of immoral traffic.

(2) The extent of contradiction between State law and Municipal bye-laws.

(3) Legal difficulties in the effective application of these enactments.

(4) Loopholes in the existing laws."

On the basis of this questionnaire and the findings, I would request the Government to take action and make efforts to find out from the various States the way in which this Act is working and the difficulties that come up in the way of enforcement.

While supporting this Bill, I would also request the Government to find out a machinery for rehabilitating the women already rescued. We have not got sufficient homes in the country. In this, the State also must help the private organisations which are already doing work for rescuing the girls. In Bombay, I am told that there are quite a good number of rescue homes, though the number of brothels in Bombay is, I am told, about 6000. If we rescue the girls, we require homes to give shelter to them. At present, some of the homes—widows' homes or children's homes—are, on the contrary, helping this traffic. They are bogus homes and for that also some of the Members have brought another Bill for licensing and registering these homes, because it is necessary that whenever these homes are started, there should be proper con-

trol on them. For that also, I would request the Government to see that some legislation is immediately introduced, so that such bogus homes do not do this trafficking in women and children.

I feel that only the combined force of three agencies can effectively check this evil. They are: (1) adequate Laws, (2) proper Government agencies to enforce the laws, and, (3) enlightened public opinion which is alive to its responsibilities and gives full support to this enforcement.

For the present state of affairs, I think the main thing to blame is the status given to women by our society. Society looks down on women. The status of women should be improved in order to root out this evil. So long as there are evil customs like child marriage, dowry and one-sided laws, it is difficult to root out this evil, because hunger is the chief root of prostitution, and women, when they are thrown out on the streets, have no other way but to resort to this evil trade. So the first thing for society to do is—I would appeal to my brothers here also—to see to it that the status of women is improved. There are legislations before this House for improving the condition of women in our country, and I would appeal to my brothers here that we should all help in passing these legislations without any delay, because, unless women get their proper status in society, it will be very difficult for the Government also to work, depending only on this Act. The chief thing is to improve the condition of women in society. So, together with the law, we have to see that women's condition in society is also improved.

Lastly, I would say among the other causes for this evil is the breaking up of the joint family system. All these years we know that in the joint family widows and unmarried girls were taken care of, while at present the women who have become widows are dependent on their other relatives who do not take proper care of them,

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and they fall into the hands of evil-doers. Also, there was the caste system which used to help in creating public opinion. The other factor is the growth of large cities. In a place like Bombay we have got a large population which comes from the villages. They leave their family behind, and then they are enticed and they take to this sort of prostitution. Also some of the women who work in all these big factories are forced to lead this life. All these things are the causes of prostitution.

Then there is also another factor. Sometimes when the women from the villages reach the big railway stations, they do not know the right place to go to. Procurers take advantage of these poor women and they fall into bad hands. So, we should see that on all these railways, women guides are kept, and they should guide the women. Big *melas* and religious fairs are also places where guides should be kept and they should look after the women.

If the Government look into all these causes and take proper action, I hope we will be able to remove this evil. I read in one of the books that in Russia also this evil prevailed as it is at present in India, but the Russian Government took all this action and they have been successful in removing this prostitution.

I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I forgot to refer to the amendments for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion, one by Mr. Vallatharas and another by Mr. D. C. Sharma. They did not rise in their seats. Therefore, I have to call upon them. I believe they are not moving.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): We are moving.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, let them move their amendments.

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August, 1954."

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 29th August, 1954."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me hear immediately what the Government has to say before I allow further discussion. What is the attitude of the Government?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): You are not closing the debate, are you?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Absolutely not.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I am happy to inform this House that the Government of India are in sympathy with the principles of this Bill. They are aware that the evil which is sought to be eradicated by the passage of this Bill is of a very vast nature. We have seen in Delhi, as in other places also, that a large number of girls of immature age are brought here or seduced here from the roundabout districts, especially from the hilly districts, and then they are compelled to lead a life of shame. The House is also aware that some months ago the Government of India, with the full co-operation of the Delhi State, had a large raid over these houses of ill fame and a number of girls have been rescued and a large number of them have now been kept in what is known as the poor home, and all arrangements are being made to look after especially the moral rehabilitation of these girls. The Government of India are going to do whatever is possible for rescuing other girls also with a view to see that this inhuman crime is brought under control, if not completely eradicated.

So far as the present Bill is concerned, Government have been taken a number of steps in this direction. Last year, we received from the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India a copy of a model Bill for the consideration of the Government. A number of very good principles had been laid down there. Therefore, immediately after we received this representation from this association, we considered that in as much as this subject was mostly a State subject, it would be better to have a uniform law on the subject, but that could be done only after consulting all the State Governments.

Thereafter, a number of lady Members had come to me and placed their representations so far as this particular point was concerned. Immediately, Government took action and addressed the State Governments on a number of points as to whether the existing law was sufficient, whether the State Governments would like to have a comprehensive all India legislation. They were also told that the Government of India had been a party to an International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in persons and of the exploitation of prostitution of others. Government have already signed a convention and subsequently, in 1952, that convention was also ratified by the Government of India. So, under article 253, it is open to the Government of India to make laws with a view to implement the agreement or convention to which the Government of India is a party. After we submitted a detailed letter along with the copies of the draft Bill to the State Governments, we have received replies from some and we have yet to receive replies from a number of States like West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Madhya Bharat, Madras and the Punjab. We have not received their reactions to these proposals and, therefore, Government have to wait.

But, all the same, Government have come to a tentative decision. In view of the large Volume of support that the Government have from the other States it is expected that these States

will also fall in line and allow the Central Government to have central legislation on the point dealing with the various subjects that have to be considered for a proper application of the law.

We have got here a Bill on this which is moved for consideration. We have also other Bill. That also is going to be moved for consideration in the other House. So far as these two Bills are concerned, they are Bills by private Members and therefore certain objections have to be taken into account.

Pandit Tuakur Das Bhargava: What is the other Bill?

Shri Datar: The Bill in the other House. It is a Bill on the same subject, moved by Shrimati Sita Parmanand and it is identical with this Bill. It is also fixed for today. So far as these private Members' Bills are concerned, there are certain difficulties which have to be taken into account.

In the first place, Parliament can legislate only under article 253 with a view to implement the international convention. But, both these Bills contain certain provisions which go beyond the terms of the international convention. They are necessary, but, still, they cannot be said to be those to which article 253 would apply.

There are also certain financial commitments so far as the provisions of these two Bills are concerned. It is stated in the course of the Bill here as well as there that a Rescue Home should be established, that certain action should be considered as penal and they also state that tribunals should be set up to try these and other offences. For all these provisions, the President's recommendation under article 117 (3) is absolutely essential, because there are financial commitments. It reads like this:

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has

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recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

Now, the Bill before the House is such that in this respect the hon. Mover has not asked for the recommendation of the President. Unless a recommendation is received, it will not be open to this House to move for the passage or the enactment of such a measure.

So far as the implementation of the international convention is concerned that is a point which can only be taken up by the Government, and as I have stated to this House, Government are fully aware of the enormity of the evil and of the need for having central legislation so far as this great offence against humanity is concerned. I would, therefore, assure this House that as soon as the opinions that have not so far been received are received, we would consider all those opinions and the Bills before the two Houses and, after considering all the matters, Government would place before this House a comprehensive Bill dealing with all the aspects of the case.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): How long will it take?

Shri Datar: I cannot exactly say when the opinions will be received. But, Government have been acting extremely diligently so far as this is concerned. We have naturally to depend upon the replies of the States and the House would see that there are some very important States that have not yet replied. Therefore, we shall place before the House a comprehensive Bill which will deal with all the points which the hon. Mover has in view. With this assurance....

Shrimati Kamleudu Mati Shah (Garhwal Distt.—West cum Tehri Garhwal Distt. cum Bijnor Distt.—North): May I ask if we cannot do for other States, cannot we pass an Act for Part C States?

Shri Datar: It is open to Parliament to pass a law for Part C States. There are legislatures in those States and, even though not in regard to legality,

it would be proper to consult those States also. Therefore, it is our desire to have a Bill not only for Part C States but, if all the States agree, for the whole of India including all the States. That would mean a uniform law and it would be useful for all the States. With this assurance, I would request the hon. Mover to withdraw the Bill.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, you have given the hon. Minister an opportunity to clear certain doubts. He has said that there are many things contained in the Bill which go beyond article 253. Can he give specific instances of those things which go beyond the article. We have not got the treaty which has been ratified, so that we may see how the provisions go beyond the article mentioned by him..

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): A question was asked as to when the Government propose to bring in the new Bill. I shall endeavour, to the best of my ability, to introduce the new Bill some time next Session. This session is practically over and the next session will be in July or August. We will bring in a comprehensive Bill covering the whole subject for the whole of India. I think this would meet the wishes of everybody. Whether there is a convention or no convention, I shall see to it that we deal with this mischief according to our traditions, and this mischief is curbed. Whether we go beyond the international convention or limit ourselves to the international convention is a matter of little importance.

Shri Datar: I would answer the question. The hon. Member wanted to know.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Before he answers that question I will put another question. The hon. lady Member has put on question about convention. I want to know what is the legal obstacle to bring a Bill here in Parliament; so far as the States and the Central Government are concerned, this is a concurrent

subject. There is no question of the States concurring. Only in so far as you have to set up vigilance committees, Homes, Resthouses and shelters they have to incur expenditure. But, so far as the main subject is concerned, I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the legal obstacle in our bringing a Bill here.

Shri Datar: So far as the last question is concerned, we are advised that inasmuch as the present Bill is of a penal nature, making reference to imprisonment and detention in jails etc., therefore it comes under item 4 of List II of schedule seven, which is naturally a State subject. We are advised that it would be better to act with the concurrence of the States.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am interested to know whose advice it is because in the Concurrent List all criminal matters come under the purview of both. There have been cases in which you have been making laws providing for imprisonment also.

Shri Datar: Anyway that is not very difficult. The Government of India have their legal advisers in the Law Ministry.

So far as the other question is concerned, the hon. lady Member wanted to know which were the matters that went beyond the purview of the international agreement or convention. In the Bill here and in the other House, there are certain provisions which go beyond the purview of the international convention. I shall point them out. We are advised that the Bill contains some provisions, for example, a provision for punishment of adults living on the earnings of prostitution, and possibly also a provision for rescue of girls from brothels, etc., which are not strictly within the terms of the Convention. Anyway, I am not raising any constitutional objection at all, because the question is very important from the point of view of the interest of the nation. We are anxious to bring a bill and we are not going to depend upon legal subtleties or legal difficulties. With

a view to enable the Government of India to bring a comprehensive measure on the subject, I would request the hon. Mover to withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me ascertain the views of the hon. Member who moved the Bill. If she is willing to withdraw, there is no point in pursuing the matter.

श्रीमती मणिबेन पटेल: अगर सरकार अगले सेशन में लाने के लिये पक्की तरह से कहे तब तो मैं विद्वान कर सकती हूँ। लेकिन अगर अगले सेशन में कहे कि हम को टाइम नहीं है, इस लिये हम इस को नहीं ले सकते, तब मैं इस को विद्वान नहीं कर सकती।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not withdraw if she has any doubts. It may stand adjourned to some other day. The only procedure is that, if it stands adjourned, the hon. Member may give notice at the next earliest opportunity if by then nothing is done in the matter, and it shall again come up. Now if the motion for adjournment is made, I shall put it to the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the next possible date on which it may be taken up again?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any day.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Can we apply for it to be taken on a particular day that we like?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I suggest a course? There is no harm if this Bill is adjourned provided it is given precedence on some other day. Let the Government give an undertaking that they will agree to the Bill coming up again, if they do not bring in their measure in the next session, as soon as possible on some official day so that it may not compete for the ballot.

Dr. Katju: Why should there be all this distrust? I have given a definite assurance that this matter will be dealt with and I shall see to it that all the preliminaries are completed during the next two or three months,

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and we shall bring in a Bill in the next session, as soon as it begins.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What is the harm in keeping it alive?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no harm.

Shri B. S. Murthy: We want an assurance from Government that in case Government is not able to bring their Bill, this Bill may be given preference.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not in the hands of Government to give it preference. I do not want hon. Members to surrender their rights to any section of the House, even if it be Government. The priority or otherwise is not in the hands of the Home Minister. The procedure in such cases is this. Whatever Bill is part-heard, it will be taken up on the next non-official day. If such Bills are adjourned to some other day, they will have to come for ballot for purposes of consideration of priority. If priority is given to another Bills, they will be taken up first, and amongst the rest, —if there are other similar part-heard Bills—there may be a ballot. If notice is given for the purpose of bringing it up again, it will come in the usual course after a Bill, which is part-heard in the previous day, is finished.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Already in this House there is another part-heard Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some, perhaps three or four.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That means, we will have to ballot these three or four part-heard Bills and it will come in the order of priority, and all these will come up before the others are going to be introduced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that I can say is that motions for consideration are balloted now. I am trying to find out whether, if it is adjourned, along-with some other Bills, they

should go along in a ballot with the other motions for consideration, or whether they may be given any precedence. This point we will consider later. Here is a rule which says:

“When the debate on a private Member’s Bill or resolution is adjourned *sine die*, the member-in-charge of the Bill or the mover of the resolution, as the case may be, may, if he wishes to proceed with such Bill or resolution on a subsequent day allotted for private members’ business, give notice for resumption of the adjourned debate and on receipt of such notice the relative precedence of such Bill or resolution shall be determined by ballot.”

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): There is a provision by which we can suspend this rule by passing a resolution to that effect here, namely, that this Bill should come up again on the first or second or the third non-official day. If the other Bills are also balloted with this, we do not know where we stand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are proceeding as if the whole world is hanging on this single Bill, and to suspend a rule for this purpose is too much. It is open to the House to accept it or not accept it, but let their be a formal motion for adjournment.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Can we not, by a resolution of the House, see that this particular Bill be adjourned to a particular day we like, say, the first non-official day in the next session?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no rules to that effect (*Interruptions*). It can only be adjourned *sine die*, and if a motion for adjournment is made, I shall put it to vote.

Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah: Why is it that a Bill sponsored by a woman is to be withdrawn every time in the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rules of procedure do not make any distinction between man and woman in the House. What is the wish of the hon. Mover about her Bill?

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I submit that the Minister should take part in the discussion after the Members have taken part in it? What was the necessity for the Deputy-Speaker intervening in the discussion when the Bill has not been discussed at all by the Members? This looks like putting down the discussion on a very vital matter.

श्री अलगूराब शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़—पूर्व व जिला बलिया-पश्चिम): मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि एक महिला की तरफ से यह बिल आया और उस पर उनका जो भाषण हुआ, या जो यहां पर हाउस का सेंस था, उसको देख कर हमारे मंत्री महोदय को यह प्रेरणा हुई कि वह एक बड़ा सा बिल इस सारं विषय पर थोड़े दिनों के बाद ले आवें। इतना आश्वासन देने के बाद कोई कारण प्रतीत नहीं होता कि हम उनकी बातों का विश्वास न करें। हमको यह नहीं मान लेना चाहिये कि वह जिस उद्देश्य को पूरा करना चाहती हैं इस बिल के द्वारा, उस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने की भावना मंत्री महोदय में जरा कम है। अगर ऐसा होता तो वह इस मामले में जरा टालमटोल करते। जो सम्मितियां उनको प्राप्त हुई हैं, उन सम्मितियों के आधार पर उन्होंने कुछ बातें आपके सामने कहीं, लेकिन उन्होंने इसका भी विश्वास दिलाया कि जुलाई या अगस्त तक जब दूसरा सेशन होगा तब एक काम्प्रोमीसिव बिल इस सम्बन्ध में आवेगा। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं नहीं समझता कि हमें उन पर विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिये और इस बिल को स्थगित करने की मांग स्वयम् अपनी ओर से नहीं लानी चाहिये। अवश्यमेव इसको स्थगित करना चाहिये और यहां उन पर विश्वास करना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any hon. Member can make a motion for ad-

jourment of this and I will put it to the vote of the House.

श्री अलगूराब शास्त्री: मैं कहता हूँ कि इस बिल पर विचार स्थगित किया जाय, उस आश्वासन को सामने रखते हुए जो कि मंत्री महोदय की ओर से दिया गया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members may kindly resume their seats. Hon. Members do not seem to know what is passing on in this House. An hon. Member has made a motion. Let some body suggest an amendment; I cannot move it myself.

Dr. Katju: I beg to move:

“That the debate on the Bill be adjourned to some non-official day during the next session.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the debate on the Bill be adjourned to some non-official day during the next session”.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the next business. (Interruptions). It will get into the ballot; notice must be given; even if it is non-official day, notice must be given.

An Hon. Member: Any non-official day—the first or the second day.

Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah rose.—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am calling on Mr. Jhulan Sinha to speak.

An Hon. Member: He is not in his seat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, Mr. Dabhi. (Interruptions).

This will stand adjourned and notice will be given and then this will be taken up.

An Hon. Member: If that is so, we do not know whether it will come up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is this? I must be allowed to go on with the proceedings of this House. One section is seemingly taking charge of the entire House and there is no end to this. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. All that has happened is this. Under rule No. 30 a Bill can be adjourned to the next day in the same session or to some other day; that is the earlier sub-clause (1).

Hon. Members in the front benches cannot go on interrupting the proceedings like this; let there be no talk while I am standing and addressing the House. Sub-clause (1) says that if a Bill is adjourned to the next non-official day in the next session or the same session, even then it has to be balloted and along with it the second sub-clause says that if a discussion on a Bill is adjourned *sine die* without its being fully discussed, the resumption has to be by ballot. All that we have done by way of amendment is that this stands adjourned to some day in the next session. The hon. Mover of the Bill can give notice even on the first day to be sure that her Bill will be included in the first ballot for the next session. If in the meanwhile Government does not come forward with its own Bill then it is open for the Hon. Member not to withdraw and she may push the Bill through. That is all that can be done. (*Interruptions*) Why cannot the hon. Members look into the rules?

Shri K. K. Basu: We object to the way in which the proceedings are hustled through.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Member's statement is absolutely improper. I have never hustled. I have spent twenty minutes and I cannot stand such talk on the propriety of the proceedings conducted by the Chair. It is not the first time; I have been noticing it again and again; this has been going on for nearly 20 to 25 minutes. I allowed them to suggest amendments. There is not only one opinion and a few people here cannot control the House, much less control me, here. (*Interruptions*).

Order, order. I will have to ask him to withdraw.

Shri K. K. Basu: I will rather do it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will withdraw from the House for the rest of the day.

Shri K. K. Basu: We have had enough of this.

श्री अलगूराब शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बसु यहां से जाते समय ऐसे अपशब्दों का प्रयोग इन तमाम बेंच के मेम्बर्स के लिये करते हुए गए हैं कि जो हमारी शान के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हैं। इस तरह का जो टम्पर जाहिर करते हैं। उनके लिये एडीक्वेट पिनशमेंट जो पार्लियामेंटरी प्रोसीद्योर में हो वह उनको दिया जाना चाहिये। इस तरह की चीज को बर्दाश्त करते २ हम लोगों ने इस हाउस की डिगनिटी को धक्का पहुंचाया है। इस तरह की बातें कह करके चले जाते हैं जो इस हाउस की शान के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हैं। ये कभी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर नहीं रहे हैं, कभी पार्लियामेंटरी एक्टिविटीज में हिस्सा नहीं लिया है और इत्तिफाक से यहां आ गए हैं, ऐसे मेम्बर जो इस हाउस की शान को बट्टा लगाते हैं, उनका आना यहां बन्द होना चाहिये और सख्त से सख्त सजा इसके लिए उनको मिलनी चाहिए, भूँ इसका प्रस्ताव करता हूँ।

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): I support it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will go on with the next business. I will consider. I have not heard the statements while they were proceeding. I will see what all statements they have made.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): May I make a submission? I have nothing to do with the incident that has happened. But Shri Algu Rai Shastri said just now "इत्तिफाक से आ गए हैं।" I would like to understand what he means by that. Every Member has a right to be here, he comes by the votes he got and is a lawful member. "इत्तिफाक से आ गये हैं"

means by chance. They have not come by chance. They have a right to be here.

An Hon. Member: They have come by chance. (*Interruption*).

Shri B. S. Murthy: We protest against that. Withdraw that. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I adjourn the whole House?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. Hon. Members will maintain order in the House. Let there be no exchange of hot words. I do not think he said anything that was unparliamentary, though it was unnecessary. One hon. Member need not say that another came by chance. He comes through the same door as the other hon. Member.

श्री अलगूराय शास्त्री : अगर आप आज्ञा दें तो मैं अपनी परिस्थिति साफ कर दूँ। श्रीमती सुचंता जी को मेरे कथन पर भ्रम हो गया है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य सिर्फ यह था कि जो लोग पार्लियामेंटरी लाइफ से बाकिफ हैं और पहले से मम्बरी करते रहे हैं उनके व्यवहार में और जो पहले पहल यहाँ पर चले आए हैं, उनके व्यवहार में अन्तर होता है और उनको ट्रेनिंग लेनी चाहिये। अगर वे लोग कड़ु मिस्बहेव करते हैं तो उनको पब्लिशमेंट मिलना चाहिये। इतना ही मेरे कहने का मतलब है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि वह बोट से चुन कर यहाँ पर आए हैं और चुनाव में अपने विरोधी को हरा कर आए हैं, ऐसे ही यहाँ पर और लोग भी चुन कर आए हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. Mr. Dabhi.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Are we to sit here and not know anything? I would like to know what happened here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Dabhi.

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): A Bill dealing with the same subject was

discussed on the floor of the House during the last session and the Government stated that they would themselves bring forward a Bill. In the circumstances I do not want to move my motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. Shri Pataskar. I find the hon. Member is absent.

PUNISHMENT FOR ADULTERATION OF FOOD STUFFS BILL

Shri Jhunjunwala (Bhagalpur Central): I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for punishment of those found guilty of adulteration of food stuffs, be taken into consideration.”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह जो बिल है यह खाद्य वस्तुओं में जो मिलावट की जाती है उसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि पार्लियामेंट का एक ऐसा बिल पास करना चाहिये जिससे इस तरह के अपराध करने वाले लोगों को हम अधिक से अधिक सजा दे सकें। मेरे इस बिल के पेश करने का अभिप्राय: यही है।

श्री भुजुनजुनवाला : जरा थोड़ी देर सबू कीजिये, बिल का नाम क्या है ?

श्री झुनझुनवाला : जरा थोड़ी देर सबर कीजिये, आपको मालूम हो जायेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I give five minutes to hon. Members to exhaust all that they have to talk?

Shri Syed Ahmed (Hoshangabad): We ought to know what we are discussing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he not wait in patience? He is talking in Hindi.

श्री झुनझुनवाला : तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि खास करके खाद्य पदार्थों में आज जो मिलावट होती है, उसको रोकने के लिये यहाँ से यह बिल पास होना चाहिये कि जो ऐसा काम करे उनको अधिक से अधिक सजा दी जाय। पहले