

of taking or giving of dowry in marriages."

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Uma Nehru: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

[AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 53, 121, 132 ETC.]

Shri R. K. Chaudhury (Gauhati): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: I introduce the Bill

HINDU DIVORCE BILL

Shri Pataskar (Jalgaon): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a right of divorce among all Communities of Hindus in certain circumstances.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): Sir, I oppose the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a right of divorce among all Communities of Hindus in certain circumstances."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Pataskar: I introduce the Bill.

PREVENTION OF JUVENILE VAGRANCY AND BEGGING BILL

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी (जिला हमीरपुर): बाल शिक्षा और बाल भावारागर्दी के निषेध के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने के लिये सदन की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make provision for

the prevention of juvenile vagrancy and begging."

The motion was adopted.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं विधेयक प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

CONTROL OF EXPORT AND STANDARDISATION OF HANDLOOM CLOTH BILL

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to control the export and the standardisation of handloom cloth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to control the export and the standardisation of handloom cloth."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I introduce the Bill.

MUSLIM KAZIS BILL

Shri Kazmi (Sutanpur Distt.-North cum Faizabad Distt.-South-West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazis and for performing and keeping a record of marriages and for the appointment of tribunals for trying and deciding cases of divorce and dissolution of marriage amongst Muslims.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazis and for performing and keeping a record of marriages and for the appointment of tribunals for trying and deciding cases of divorce and dissolution of marriage amongst Muslims."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kazmi: I introduce the Bill.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati East): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for protection, maintenance, custody, education and employment of children.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for protection, maintenance, custody, education and employment of children."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I introduce the Bill.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: (Saran North): I am not introducing my Bill today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the private Members' business is over.

The House will now take up Government legislative business.

INDIAN TARIFF (THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why is the other Bill, that is the Tea Control (Amendment) Bill, left over?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is coming up later.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any special urgency for this Bill? Normally when a Bill is already before the House and is half discussed, naturally hon. Members expect that it should be continued unless, of course, there are any special reasons why it should be passed over and some other Bill taken up.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I might submit that the order of business is arranged by the office under instructions from the hon. Speaker. I have really no part or lot in this excepting that I had suggested that the Bill is rather urgent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally, unless the Minister is anxious and there is special urgency, I will not allow two Bills to be before the House.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do plead guilty, Sir, that I am anxious.

Section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, as amended by the amending Act of 1950 conferred emergency powers on the Central Government, by notification, to direct an amendment in the Second Schedule to the former Act to be made so as to increase or

levy an export duty on any article. But every notification so issued, by reason of the provisions of sub-section (3) of that amendment, ceased to have effect from the 1st day of March 1952 irrespective of whether Parliament had or had not approved of the duties imposed by these notifications. The present position is that section 4A has become inoperative because of the fact that notifications have ceased to have effect from the 1st day of March, 1952. The position, as the Government now envisages, is that Government need these powers because of certain other considerations. The levy of an export duty, as the House will understand, is not *per se* for the purpose of collecting revenue for the Government. It is more or less an economic corrective. The House will also understand that the burden of export duties does not happen to fall on either the producer or the consumer in this country but it is passed on to a buyer in another country. But this question of Government having to use these powers as an economic corrective is there under the present conditions because I feel that the conditions that existed in December, 1950, when section 4A was originally introduced, do obtain still. The administration of this particular section by the Government, as the House will have had an opportunity of reviewing it, would demonstrate that Government have been using these powers with a great amount of discretion. The House will be aware that recently there have been two large reductions in the export duty in regard to jute which has benefited our jute industry to a considerable extent. A question was asked this morning whether burlap enjoys a certain amount of preference in U. S. and I had to answer in the affirmative.

At the same time there is one difficulty in regard to Government giving up this provision altogether and coming to the House by way of an ordinary Bill. The matter is one of taxation, taxation on goods in which there is a lot of speculation. The Government is not empowered in the same way it ordinarily is through the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act which is used for the normal imposition of either duties or taxes. This question has to be decided more or less on the spur of the moment taking into consideration the prevailing conditions, and if the ordinary methods of legislation were adopted it is possible that people who deal in a particular commodity, who speculate in that particular commodity, might take advantage of Government's intentions and the Government's ultimate objectives might be frustrated. So, on a review of what has been happening all this year and a half or