

Mr. Speaker: I now put the amendment of Shri Braj Raj Singh and another hon. Member. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the White Paper II on India-China relations laid on the Table of the House on November 16, 1959, and subsequent correspondence between the Governments of India and China laid on the Table of the House on November 20, 1959, regrets the failure of the Government to secure India's frontiers and to safeguard her territorial integrity. In particular, the House regrets—

- (a) the suppression over a period of years from Parliament and the people of the fact of Chinese aggression,
- (b) the absence of measures to ensure the defence of the Himalayan frontiers such as suitable deployment of troops, adequate equipment of our forces, and the construction of necessary roads and air-fields,
- (c) the fact that the latest letter of the Prime Minister to the Chinese Premier does not maintain the stand that negotiations between the two countries can take place only on the basis of prior acceptance by China of our frontier and the immediate vacation of territories forcibly and wrongfully occupied by them,
- (d) the fact that in their eagerness for a negotiated settlement Government have suggested that India would withdraw from what has always been Indian territory, in return for the Chinese withdrawing

from areas which also are ours, and

- (e) that the Government have announced no clear plans to make the Chinese vacate Indian territories within reasonable period."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall put the substitute motion of Shri Kasliwal.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the White Paper II on India-China relations laid on the Table of the House on November 16, 1959, and the recent developments on the frontier, and subsequent correspondence between the Governments of India and China laid on the Table of the House on November 20, 1959 approves of and endorses the policy of the Government in this regard."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: All other substitute motions for approval are barred.

13.56 hrs.

KERALA STATE LEGISLATURE
(DELEGATION OF POWERS)
BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws be taken into consideration."

This is a simple measure. The House is aware that on the 31st July,

1959, the President took over the administration of the Kerala State. At that time the power to legislate on behalf of Parliament was not taken over by the President. When this question arose, the Government of India considered as to whether there were any urgent Bills that required an immediate enactment by Parliament. You are aware that during the last session, with great difficulty, the Parliament found time for legislation in respect of two Bills with regard to the Kerala State. One was the Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1959 and the other was the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation Bill, 1959. Now, these two Bills became law but there were some more.

Secondly, we had received certain Bills before the proclamation was issued and had received one Bill after the proclamation. I may point out in this connection that so far as the Bills, which are received by the Central Government for the President, are concerned, they have to be looked into and fully examined in consultation with a number of Ministries. In respect of some of these Bills, the matter assumed great importance because the Government of India received a number of representations. It was brought home to the Government of India that certain provisions in these Bills required a closer examination and perhaps some amendments before they could be assented to by the President. The whole question was fully considered.

It may also be noted that when the proclamation was issued article 202 had ceased to be operative. Article 201 is the article under which it is open to the President to give assent to the Bills that are referred to him by the Governor. Therefore, a question arose as to whether a supplementary proclamation should be issued so that the President's power under article 201 might be revived.

There was also the other question as to whether all these Bills could be straightway given assent to or whether certain provisions require further consideration, so that any amendment, if necessary, could be considered before assent of the President was sought to be obtained. That was the reason why the whole question was considered fully. In fact, two questions were considered: whether a supplementary proclamation should be issued re-authorising the President to act under article 201 or whether a general power should be taken by the President from Parliament for legislating such Bills as were necessary during the President's rule over the Kerala State. Now, it was found that occasions might arise when certain urgent matters will have to be considered by the President and perhaps emergent legislation resorted to, because the President is in charge of the Kerala Administration. Various such questions often arise, and that was the reason why it was considered advisable that, instead of taking powers under article 201, which would not meet with the requirements of the case, it would be better to seek power from the Parliament for the purpose of making legislation, or for the purpose of passing President's Acts. That was considered in a general way and it was found that it would be better to have such powers to the President so that he would deal effectively, not only with the Bills that were before the Government of India but with other matters as well.

14 hrs.

I might point out in this connection that when the President took over the administration of Kerala, there were as many as 26 Bills requiring attention; they were pending before the then Kerala Legislative Assembly. Some of them required further consideration, and it is not unlikely that during the continuance of the President's rule, a need might arise for certain very important and pressing legislation. It is for this

[Shri Datar]

purpose that the Constitution, under article 357(1), made it possible for the Parliament to enact a law, conferring on the President the powers of the Legislature of the State to make laws and authorising him to delegate this particular power in proper cases. There is an amendment, so far as the latter portion is concerned. That question will have to be considered by the Parliament in due course. But here the principal question that has to be considered is about authorising the President to make laws.

Another circumstance may also be considered. Parliament has a number of very urgent matters before it, and it is not very easy for the Parliament to deal with different Bills, so far as the administration of the Kerala State is concerned. Last time, with the greatest difficulty, we could find time, so far as two Bills were concerned. Now, there are a number of other matters that require immediate attention. There are, as I have pointed out, certain important Bills here before the President for consideration, and the President might have also to consider as to the extent to which some amendments should be effected before they would become law.

Secondly, the President should have such powers to meet any particular situation that might arise during his administration of the Kerala State. It is for these reasons that this particular Bill has been brought forward, for the purpose of authorising the President to make laws on behalf of the Parliament.

Now, I might also invite the attention of the House to the procedure that has to be followed in this case. Before the President makes laws, as far as practicable, he should have the views of an advisory committee or consultative committee in this respect. For that purpose, a specific provision has been made in clause (8), where it has been stated:

"Provided that before enacting any such Act, the President shall, whenever he considers it practicable to do so, consult a committee constituted for the purpose, consisting of,—

(a) thirty members of the House of the People nominated by the Speaker among whom shall be included all members who for the time being fill the seats allotted to the State of Kerala in that House; and

(b) fifteen members of the Council of States nominated by the Chairman among whom shall be included all members who for the time being fill the seats allotted to the State of Kerala in that House."

Thus, it will be found that we are following a practice that had been adopted on some previous occasion when there was President's rule.

Now, an amendment has been brought forward by my hon. friend opposite, the purport of which is that this consultative committee should consist only of Members of Parliament from Kerala State. That would not be a proper course to follow because whenever the President acts and makes laws, they would be the laws or Acts on behalf of Parliament, and so it is proper that members from other States also interest themselves in the provisions of such Bills which would be placed before the consultative committee for consideration, and their advice, their independent, disinterested advice, is likely to be of great use. Because, all the questions that arise are not necessarily confined in their import only to Kerala. There are broader questions, questions about land legislation, questions about a number of other matters, where the other Members of Parliament would like to interest themselves and to tender proper advice to the President. It is for this reason that in this Bill a provision has been made for having a consultative committee of 45 members, 30 from this hon. House and

15 members from the Rajya Sabha. As has been stated, as far as practicable, the President would take into account the views of the consultative committee and make such Acts as he considers necessary in the proper interests of Kerala State, whose administration is now under the President's care. That is the reason why this particular procedure has been followed.

Then, it has been stated in clause (3):

"Every Act enacted by the President under sub-section (2) shall, as soon as may be after enactment, be laid before each House of Parliament."

Finally, it is open to this House, subject to the conditions that have been laid down, to make such modifications as they might consider necessary.

Under these circumstances, the short question that arises in this case is to invest the President with the power to make laws for the simple reason that Parliament cannot have sufficient time to devote its attention to the numerous problems that have arisen in Kerala and the problems that are likely to arise during the President's rule. It is for this reason that this Bill has been brought forward and I am confident that it will recommend itself to the approval of this House.

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopergaon): May I raise a point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Let me first place the motion before the House. Then the point of order can be raised.
Motion moved:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws, be taken into consideration."

What is the point of order?

Shri B. C. Kamble: There are two points of order. The first relates to sub-clause (2) of clause (3), which in effect goes beyond the scope of the authority of the proclamation. In sub-clause (2) it is stated that power be given to the President to enact...

Mr. Speaker: Unless the hon. Member is objecting to the Bill itself, I would suggest that when I put clause 3 to the vote of the House, the hon. Member may refer to this.

Shri B. C. Kamble: My point is this. When Parliament is sitting, it can enact; when Parliament is not sitting, it cannot enact.

Mr. Speaker: I shall hear the point of order now if it goes to the root of the matter. If I accept any point of order, no further proceedings can go on with respect to that particular portion on which the point of order is raised. I have placed the motion before the House. Now I can hear a point of order which supports the view that the present discussion cannot go on. I find that no further steps ought to be taken now regarding the consideration motion. When I put the clauses to the vote of the House during the clause by clause consideration, the hon. Member can raise his point, and I will certainly allow him to do that.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of a motion for circulation of this Bill. If this Bill had been brought in the ordinary course of circumstances, as this House has accepted the Proclamation issued by the President of the 31st July and the necessary corollary of the Constitutional position would be to delegate the power, that this House has got to legislate, to the President, I would not have given notice of such a motion. On the previous occasions when the President exercised this extraordinary power of taking over the administration of the State, both in PEPSU and Andhra Pradesh, the Resolution followed in

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

the wake of the approval of this House of the Proclamation made by the President. In this particular case an extraordinary procedure was adopted by the Government in that that during the last session of Parliament, even though there was enough time left for bringing up such a Resolution whereby the power of this House could be delegated to the President for enacting legislation in respect of Kerala, in view of the fact

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member means the Bill and not the Resolution, perhaps.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am sorry, the Bill. In view of the fact that this House was over-burdened with a lot of work both during the previous session and in this session, we would not have much objection. But last time when the original resolution approving the President's Proclamation was moved and the hon. Home Minister replied to the debate, we raised the pertinent point that for a few years, since the first Kerala Assembly came into being, the Central Government used to take up a particular attitude to the Bills that had been reserved by the Governor of Kerala for the consideration and assent of the President. The first Bill in that case, as this House knows, was the Education Bill.

Mr. Speaker: We are not going into those cases.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am referring to that point.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a dilatory motion, I will disallow it forthwith. But, if on the other hand, the hon. Member thinks that any useful purpose will be served by circulating it, let him place those points before the House. The simple point here is only that. All other things are not quite relevant. It is not as if, if it would have been brought it would not have been allowed. These are all extraneous considerations. No reference

ought to be made on a general Bill of this kind in respect of any Bill which has been passed or reserved or which, in future, is going to be passed. Hon. Members are aware that if any future Bill is passed by the President under the authority conferred on him by this Bill he has to place that before this House soon after that and it is open to any hon. Member to treat it as it were an *teret* themselves and to tender Ordinance. In the case of an Ordinance, a regular Resolution is passed to throw out the Ordinance. In this case also a Resolution can be framed and passed suggesting some modifications in it or throwing it out. If modifications are made, those modifications are bound to be incorporated in another Act passed by the President modifying or amending the original Act. Therefore whenever any particular Act is passed it will immediately come to the Parliament. So far as future Bills are concerned, no reference therefore ought to be made here.

So far as the previous Bills are concerned, this has nothing to do with them. Under these circumstances, the scope of this Bill is limited. Article 357 of the Constitution is clear that the power can be conferred on the President. It has been exercised earlier also. The hon. Member has also referred to that. He has said that if it had been brought earlier, that is, during the previous session, he would have had no objection. He has also said that in this session there is enough work. Therefore, I believe we may pass this as quickly as possible. If he has anything more to say as to why it should be circulated and what special advantage we will get by sending it for circulation, he can say. That is all the point.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We feel that because the elections are approaching now there is no necessity for delegating the power of this House to the President.

I was making a particular reference to the Bill already sent for Presidential assent because the hon. Home Minister, while moving this motion, made a specific reference to the four Bills that are pending for Presidential assent. I am entitled to submit before this House that the functions of the President under article 201 of the Constitution are entirely different from the functions of the President which he is required to discharge under article 356 when he has taken over the power. While moving the motion the hon. Home Minister said that in the ordinary course of circumstances when the Government has scrutinised the provisions of the Bills that had already been reserved by the Governor of Kerala for Presidential assent, certain amendments were called for because certain parties raised certain objections to those Bills. I was only making a reference to that observation made by the hon. Home Minister and saying how it will not be desirable to delegate the functions of this House in so far as the Government wants to have some amendments to the Bills already reserved for Presidential assent. I am coming to this point because under the lay out of our Constitution, provincial autonomy regarding certain subjects is guaranteed. The hon. Home Minister, while moving the motion in August whereby the President took over the powers, said that because of the development of a peculiar situation in the Kerala State, the President had to take over the powers and that once the situation had been got over, it was the earnest desire of the Government to see that elections were conducted and normal democratic government was restored in that State.

Now when in the light of the provincial autonomy guaranteed by the Constitution certain Bills were passed by the Kerala legislature, which were within its exclusive power and which did not come under the Concurrent List, those Bills were earlier reserved for Presidential assent and were pending with the President for his

assent. I submit that but for the Presidential interference on the 31st July and the consequent Proclamation and the Resolution approving the President's Proclamation, the President could have only limited power making his own amendments to the provisions of the Bills which had been reserved for his assent. In exercising the powers under article 201 of the Constitution, the President could either refer the Bill to the Supreme Court or send back the Bill to the Kerala Legislature with his recommendations, if he felt that a Constitutional principle was involved or that any of the Bills violated the provisions of the Constitution. But that procedure was not followed and till the 31st July Presidential assent under article 201 of the Constitution was not given.

What I was submitting when you made your observation was that in the case of the Education Bill, he followed that procedure. But when the original motion was moved we raised that point, namely, what would be the future of the Bills already passed by the Kerala legislature and reserved by the Governor for the President's assent. We also submitted that with the President's Proclamation which had been approved by this House article 201 of the Constitution stood suspended as far as the State of Kerala was concerned. Then the hon. Home Minister said that if occasion arose that the assent had to be given by the President, Government would come forth, if necessary, with an amending Resolution.

Mr. Speaker: Some Bills had been reserved for consideration or assent of the President. If the legislature were there, he would have sent those back to the Governor to be sent to the legislature. Now the legislature is not there and he has to send them to this House if this Bill is not passed. If this Bill is passed, he can amend those Bills himself and then send them to this House for consideration.

Shri Datar: That is so.

Mr. Speaker: Unless this House amends it again it will be law. He can pass it. The jurisdiction of this House is not taken away.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): No.

Mr. Speaker: The only point is whether in the first instance he should send them here or not or whether the President should be allowed to amend them and then this House considers that. Therefore I do not know as to why there should be any difference made between Bills that have already been passed and the Bills that are going to be passed in future.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I was confining my remarks only to the powers of President under article 201 of the Constitution which are limited. The power that we are conferring is so wide because under this he can legislate himself. I will confine my remarks entirely to this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Now that the Kerala legislature has been superseded it is this House that can pass those Bills. If he returns them to this House the House can accept or reject them. The Parliament should consider it and not pass it at all. If the President does something with respect to a Bill and sends it here, it is open to the House to accept it, reject it or modify it. Except that they have come in the first instance, what difference does it make?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That is the only point I am submitting. When the President exercises his powers of legislation in this House and later on, when these Bills which are already reserved for assent come back to this House, the only difficulty that I am explaining to you is that he might.....

Mr. Speaker: How does the circulation motion help you; All that I want to know is, about this circulation motion. I can understand, the hon.

Member can oppose this Bill. He may say, until those Bills are disposed one way or the other, I do not want this Bill to be passed. That is, I do not want to clothe the President with any power in the first instance to deal with those Bills, let them be disposed of by him, let them come, in the future, let me see. Therefore, he can oppose this Bill, and say, let them bring it later on. This is a dilatory motion. Let it go round and round,—the more arguments he places, the more I feel that this is a dilatory motion. Therefore, I am going to reject it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That is left to you.

Mr. Speaker: We are not doing anything arbitrarily. -

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: After hearing me.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him sufficiently.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: If you are convinced that the circulation motion is a dilatory motion after hearing me and the other side.....

Mr. Speaker: I will leave it to the House to decide.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What I submit is this. I have put a specific date. If the Government contemplate today that elections could not be conducted in the State within a reasonable time, certainly the question of such a kind of legislation arises. That is why I have put the date, to elicit public opinion whether the power of legislating regarding certain subjects which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Kerala Legislature when it existed should be given to the President. Later on, I agree that under the Constitution, the Bill will come before the House.

Mr. Speaker: I will put one question to the hon. Member. If the elections are expedited, the Bills can be

sent back to that legislature. If the President exercises his jurisdiction now and before the elections are held, he sends them to this House. What will be the difference?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The difference is this. The Constitution allows provincial autonomy in certain subjects just like agrarian reforms, which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State legislature.

Mr. Speaker: I am not asking that. He sends them to this House. This House is an alias or substitute for the State legislature. It is open to him to send them away immediately to us.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not follow the hon. Member's objection. Shri Narayanankutty Menon himself will appreciate that his motion is not only dilatory, but it will altogether make this legislation unnecessary and there will be no occasion for placing it before this House again. Because, already by the 28th of February, by which date circulation should be completed and opinions should reach, elections would have been held there and so we are not going to confer any power on the President thereby, nor has the President any power thereafter. Therefore, so far as this particular proposition goes, it is almost senseless, if you will pardon me for saying so.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it is senseless or sensible, I hold that this is a dilatory motion. Indirectly he wants to oppose this Bill. Let him straightaway oppose this Bill. To send it away until the elections are held and the State legislature comes into being, this motion is ruled out as a dilatory motion. Shri Narayanankutty Menon may say anything against this Bill.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am against this Bill. The reasons for opposing this Bill are these. As I was just beginning to say, a burden lies on the Government to convince this House that because of the peculiar situation

confronting the Government it is necessary to have the amending legislations enacted by this House. Certainly, the House will not be inclined to delegate the power that this House possesses to the President. The one reason given by the hon. Home Minister is want of time to discuss the Bills relating to Kerala. Before we think of want of time, we should get an indication of what are the legislations which are to be enacted by the President so immediately, so that the administration of the State cannot be carried on today without this legislation being passed by this House. If such an indication had been given by the Government that such and such Bills are to be enacted immediately, the House could have very well understood why the House should now delegate powers to the President. Otherwise, it will be difficult. That indication has not been given. I was going through the debate.....

Shri G. B. Pant: Before you go, Sir, may I just seek a clarification as to what time you have allotted for this?

Mr. Speaker: Two hours, for the consideration motion and the amendments. How long will the hon. Member take?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I submit, Sir, on that day, I submitted.....

Mr. Speaker: I said, I can extend by half an hour if necessary.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: You said that you have one hour at your discretion.

Mr. Speaker: Let me know who are the persons who have tabled amendments.

Shri B. C. Kamble: Five minutes, Sir.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Five minutes.

Bill

Some Hon. Members: We would like to speak.

Mr. Speaker: For clause by clause, there is not much, I think.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: There are some amendments by me.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow 1½ hours for general discussion and half-an-hour for clauses.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I submit, Sir, because time has been taken on this point and only five minutes are left, I may be given at least 15 minutes for submitting my points?

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): I want ten minutes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: At 2.30, this will be adjourned. Let it be understood, whole time is two hours; 1½ hours for general discussion and half an hour for clause by clause consideration.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Two hours for general discussion and you may extend by half an hour for second reading.

Mr. Speaker: If one and a half hours are not sufficient, and if hon. Members are going to contribute to the discussion, I do not think any reference to any Bill is relevant.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I was just now looking into the.....

Shri G. B. Pant: If this Bill had been of such a character that more light could have been thrown on its provisions by a prolonged discussion, I would have been glad to have the benefit of the views of the hon. Member. It is such a simple Bill.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I assure you, Sir, I will not make any remark apart from replying whatever the hon. Minister has said, in commending this motion for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I have always held that even though the Mover of a motion may make some observations which are not relevant, I will not allow any hon. Member to take advantage of that in replying.

14.28 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What I was submitting was that under the constitutional set-up, provincial autonomy is guaranteed. It is only under extraordinary circumstances that the emergency powers of the President are to be used. While the emergency powers of the President are used, they will be confined to such a situation whereby the normalcy of provincial autonomy will be restored to the provincial legislature as soon as possible. It is only in extraordinary cases where a compelling situation arises for the Government to enact legislation by Parliament that the Central Government and this House takes up the responsibility of legislating regarding a subject which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Assembly. Now that the President has interfered and so many months have passed and only a very short time remains between the elections and today, this Bill is being introduced. My only submission before this House is that this House should not take up the responsibility of delegating the powers to the President in order to bring in legislations which are not so compelling. The hon. Home Minister, in commending this motion to the House, did not give any indication of the future legislation that is to be brought before this House. His remarks were confined to three or four Bills which are reserved for the Presidential assent and the Government feels that certain amendments are to be brought. My objection before this House is that the President should not be given power by this House, by delegating powers to have amendments to the

Bills reserved for his assent while under the general lay out of the Constitution, his powers were so limited. This Bill would have been avoided if, as promised by the Home Minister last time, another Resolution, amending the Resolution accepted by this House on the 20th of August had been brought in, thereby restoring the provisions of article 211 in respect of the State of Kerala. Because, when giving certain powers to the President under article 211, the Constituent Assembly made it abundantly clear that while respecting provincial autonomy, in certain respects, where the President feels that the provisions of the Constitution are violated by the State Assembly, the President is given power to interfere and either send the Bill to the Supreme Court or back to the Assembly. The hon. Minister did not indicate to the House why the amendments are needed for the four Bills. Where any of the provisions of this Bill violated the provisions of the Constitution, it was out of the question whether these Bills require to be sent back to the Legislative Assembly—that is a different question. Therefore, the question does not arise why the Central Government should get power to advise the President to make amendments as far as these four Bills are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he much more to say?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Of course. I have not said anything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he can continue next time.

14.31 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 11 and 12)
 by Shri Hem Raj

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hem Raj: I introduce the Bill.

14.32 hrs.

DELIMITATION COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 2) by Shri S. M. Siddiah

Shri Siddiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sche. Castes): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Siddiah: I introduce the Bill.

14.33 hrs.

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 5 and 24)
 by Shri Mulchand Dube

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhbad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Mulchand Dube: I introduce the Bill.