

- (b) Government Resolution No. 21(1)-T.R./60 dated the 22nd July, 1960.
- (c) Notification No. 21(1)-T.R./60 dated the 22nd July, 1960.
- (d) Report (1960) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Wood Screw Industry.
- (e) Government Resolution No. 35(1)-T.R./60 dated the 22nd July, 1960.
- (f) Notification No. 35(1)-T.R./60 dated the 22nd July, 1960.
- (g) Report (1960) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Calcium Lactate Industry.
- (h) Government Resolution No. 37(1)-T.R./60 dated the 28th July, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2222 to 29/60].
- (iii) A copy of each of the following papers:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine-tools Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.
 - (b) A review by the Government of the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2230/60].

the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The anti-Indian propaganda by Mr. Phizo in the U.K. and the steps taken by the Government of India in the matter”.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): In addition to this calling-attention notice by the hon. lady Member, I have received notices of a large number of motions and questions relating to Mr. A. Z. Phizo and his activities in the United Kingdom. It would be convenient if I make a statement before the House summarising the information available to us.

According to our information, Phizo left the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area some three years ago. Occasionally, we received some information about his movements, but as this was not precise or reliable, I shall not refer to it. We did not know who was financing his activities.

On the 16th June last, the U.K. High Commission in Delhi informed the Ministry of External Affairs that Phizo had arrived in London from Zurich on the 12th June. He was accompanied by the Rev. Michael Scott, who apparently testified to his claim as a Commonwealth citizen. We were informed by the High Commission that the Immigration Office had given permission to Phizo to land for fourteen days under the Aliens Order. The Rev. Michael Scott volunteered the information that Phizo had with him a forged San Salvador passport, but offered the clarification that he was not seeking to enter the United Kingdom on the strength of this passport. We have no precise information as to whether Phizo has been finally accepted as a Commonwealth citizen by the U.K. authorities.

An air of mystery surrounded Phizo's residence and activities in England. It was indicated that he had some startling disclosures to make against the

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA BY MR. PHIZO
IN U.K.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Under rule 197, I beg to call

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Government of India and the Indian Army. We could not understand this air of mystery, and we had no fear of any disclosures. We considered the question of his extradition but decided against it. We did not wish to take any step which might appear to be aimed at preventing him from saying what he had to say. So far as we were concerned, there was nothing to hide.

Some days after the arrival of Phizo in London, some persons on his behalf requested an interview for him with our High Commissioner. It was not quite clear what the purpose of the interview was. Nevertheless, these intermediaries were informed that a senior officer of the High Commission would see him if he so wished. There was, of course, no question of any negotiation with him on any matter. What he said, however, to the officer of our High Commission would be reported to Government. Later, the High Commissioner was informed by the Rev. Michael Scott that Phizo had decided to take time to prepare a full statement of his views, and the suggested interview did not take place.

On the 19th July, I received a telegram direct from Phizo from London. In this, he asked me if he could have safe conduct to visit me in Delhi accompanied by the Rev. Michael Scott to discuss cease-fire in Nagaland and the appointment of an Indian-Naga public commission to enquire into allegations of atrocities and to discuss the constitutional future of Nagaland, without prejudice to existing basic positions of either side. While I am always prepared to see any Indian national, I could not agree to the conditions laid down by Phizo. Our High Commissioner was, therefore, asked to inform him that I was unable to accept the proposals made by him, and in view of the reckless allegations against the Government of India and the Indian Army that he had made, I was unable to receive him, further, that in any case I could not discuss the

constitutional future of the Naga territory with him and that, in fact, I was going to meet the properly elected representatives of the Nagas soon. Phizo was again informed that if he wished to meet an officer of our High Commission, there would be no objection to his being received.

On the 26th of July, Phizo gave a press conference in London. Apart from making a statement, he also released a booklet giving his version of the Naga problem. This booklet contains a list of supposed atrocities by the security forces of the Government of India.

Any person reading this booklet and not acquainted with the real facts would be horrified by what it contains. Apart from general and vague charges, there are listed specific instances of so-called atrocities by the Indian security forces. We have examined this list. Some of the instances quoted were examined by us previously and found to be baseless, some are completely distorted, some had never been previously brought to our notice, even though these charges used to be made from time to time. I do not propose to go into an examination of these charges here, but I shall give some indication of their nature.

One important fact to remember is that the list of charges begins in November, 1954 with the so-called 'Yengpang massacre' and ends on August 4th, 1956, that is, exactly four years ago. It is significant that Phizo could not find anything to complain of even from his own point of view, during the last four years.

The Yengpang massacre, which took place in November, 1954, was a horrible affair, but it had nothing to do with any of the Indian security forces, who were not present there. The facts are that a group of tribal people from Yengpang or Yimping village in the Tuensang Area, probably associated with Phizo, killed a dak runner who was the son of the village headman of

Pangsha village. The people of Pangsha village in retaliation, raided Yengpang village and killed a large number of villagers there including a Government school teacher, his wife and baby. Our forces had nothing to do with this raid and our Political Officer was not present there. Soon after, the local authorities took punitive action against the offending village according to tribal custom and usage. I might mention that both these villages are very near the Burmese frontier. I to this Yangpang massacre were stat-might add that these facts in regard ed in answer to a question in Parliament on the 2nd December 1954, that is, within two or three weeks of the incident. The matter was raised by a question in the Rajya Sabha and the facts were given.

It will thus be seen that this Yengpang raid and killing was entirely a conflict between two tribes and had nothing to do with our forces. In the same way, other murders and similar crimes which resulted from tribal conflicts precipitated by the activities of Phizo's followers, have been falsely attributed by Phizo to our security forces.

The Indian Army went to the help of the civil administration for the first time in April 1955—that is to say, 7 or 8 months after the Yengpang massacre—in the Tuensang Frontier Division, which was then part of NEFA. Our instructions to our Armed Forces, both the Army and the Assam Rifles, were to treat the Nagas as Indian citizens and to try to win them over. Force, when it had to be used, was to be the minimum necessary. It must be remembered that our Armed Forces had to function in very difficult terrain and under extremely trying circumstances. Whenever any charges of misbehaviour on the part of our Armed Forces came to us, they were invariably inquired into. There were a few, indeed very few, cases of individual members of our security forces having misbehaved. After investigation, suitable punishment was ordered in proved cases of misbehaviour.

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Throughout these years of trouble in the Naga areas, I have been particularly anxious that our forces should behave according to our high standards. I have, therefore, tried to keep in touch with events, and whenever I have had a complaint, I ordered an inquiry. I think I can say with a measure of confidence that, on the whole, our Indian Army have functioned with discipline and credit to themselves and in accordance with their own high traditions.

More than two years ago, we declared an amnesty for all offences committed previous to that date. That was evidence of our desire to treat the Naga people, and even those who had been hostile to us, with leniency. Where, however, raids and murderous attacks on our forces as well as on Naga villages continued to be made by the hostile elements, we had to take action and protect our people. There has been a case of murder pending against Phizo himself. The person killed was one of his own intimate associates who once came to see me with Phizo some years ago. This man, Sakhrie, was killed because he refused to associate himself any further with Phizo's violent and terroristic activities.

These past few years in the Naga territory have been distressing in the extreme to us. I hope that this chapter has ended and another chapter of peace and progress and self-development will now open out for the Naga people in accordance with the agreements arrived at a few days ago.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I just want to seek a clarification.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: An exhaustive statement has been made. I have already sent all the questions that have been tabled on the subject and they have all been dealt with, as the Prime Minister said, in his statement (*Interruptions*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): What action has been taken against the activities of Phizo in U.K.?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not mind giving information—not argument but information.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): In view of Phizo being permitted by the Government of the U.K. to conduct with impunity propaganda through Press conferences and otherwise, may I know if the Prime Minister has taken up this matter in whatever way he thinks fit? May I know also if our publicity officers with our High Commission are doing something in order to counteract the effect of this kind of malicious propaganda which is in itself an atrocity?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think it will be quite correct to say that the United Kingdom Government have, in any sense, encouraged Phizo; I do not think they have done so. But they have to work within the terms of their own constitution and conventions. As I said in my statement, I do not exactly know the position of Phizo there now, that is, whether he is acknowledged as a Commonwealth citizen who has come in and who under the provisions of the law can come in even without a passport. But my own impression is that the U.K. Government have given no encouragement to Phizo. They cannot, so long as he is there, prevent him forcibly from holding a Press conference; but it was not through any encouragement on their part.

As far as our publicity agents and others in the High Commission are concerned, it is rather difficult for me to tell the House exactly all the details that happened, because much of all this, as I said, has been shrouded in some kind of mystery. Those people who have been, if I may say so, sponsoring Phizo, have created a most peculiar impression of mystery about it. In fact, nobody is supposed to know where he stays in London—where he is. If anybody sees him, he

is mysteriously brought in there. So it was not, strictly, easy to deal with this situation with dignity and without coming in the way of other people. I mean to say, without interfering with other people's freedom.

I think our people there in the High Commission dealt with it with considerable tact and credit. The Press conference that Phizo held there, from all accounts—which hon. Members may themselves have read in the Press—was far from being a success, was almost a total failure, even though, as I said, these charges that Phizo brought against us were for the first time brought there. It was not particularly easy suddenly to give an answer to them. The general facts were known. It is a fairly long list of individual cases. But the most horrifying of these is the Yengpang massacre. It is a terrible thing. If our Army, if any of our persons had done it, they should be punished with extreme severity. But the fact is that we had nothing to do with it, a tribal affair right on the borders of Burma. One of these villages, Pangsha, till two years before this, was indulging in the rather exciting pastime of head-hunting, and when the son of the village headman was killed, they went and put an end to the other village, no doubt cut off many people's heads. An unfortunate thing, but nothing to do with the Indian Army or the Indian Government. The Political Officer went there some days later, when he heard of it. As I have said here, within two or three weeks, an hon. Member, not of this but of the other House,—a Member from Assam—put a question to me. Of course, all these facts were given there. They are not manufactured for me for the occasion. They can be seen in the records of that time.

All this has led to trouble there because of Phizo's men coercing and bringing pressure on others to join them or pay them money, and tribal

feuds have arisen and so on and so forth.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the hon. Member wants to know what steps are being taken to clear it up in U.K. where he has gone and is carrying on propaganda.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I give the list of steps to be taken? I say whatever steps have been taken have succeeded remarkably. Is not that enough? And steps will continue to be taken because now that this pamphlet or booklet by Phizo has been distributed for the first time—we got it two or three days ago here—it was examined and we have sent such information as we had immediately in our possession to our High Commission, and they will, no doubt, deal with it adequately. But the fact of the matter is that as far as one knows, practically nobody in London or in England is interested in this question now. It is not for us to revive interest all over.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): What is the nationality of Rev. Michael Scott who is accompanying Phizo? Was he in India and is he accompanying him from India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Rev. Michael Scott is an Englishman who has played a very notable part in exposing South Africa and West Africa. Indeed he was very much opposed to racialism and apartheid; and we have all admired his activities in that matter. In this case, he went, so far as we know, to a place in Switzerland, Zurich and got Phizo with him to London.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether our Government tried to establish it from the British Home Office—which is usually very vigilant when Indians try to enter Britain on false passports—why they did not take any steps when Phizo openly declared to the customs officials, as reported, at the London airport that he was there on an unorthodox passport? May I also know whether it is

a fact that he was originally given a permit to stay for 14 days? May I know from the Prime Minister whether he has been allowed political asylum there?

May I also draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the publicity given to the statement of Phizo in the *Sunday Observer* and *London Times* while our Defence Minister's statement was relegated to a back date?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In fact, in the statement just made here I have stated that Phizo had a San Salvador passport obtained through dubious methods. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: Is it that Britain was a party to a conspiracy hatched in East Pakistan, Sir? (*Interruptions*). May I know whether Phizo went from East Pakistan? When a question was put here whether he was in Dacca, on the information obtained from Pakistan, it was said that he was not there. So, a sort of conspiracy was hatched in East Pakistan. May I know whether Britain was a participant in that conspiracy that was hatched in East Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not wish to make any statement here about matters I do not know anything about. I can only speak about matters that I know of. When Phizo arrived there, Mr. Michael Scott said he had this passport; but it was not used. He claimed to come in as a Commonwealth citizen. This, of course, raises other issues because he can only be a Commonwealth citizen by virtue of his being an Indian citizen. He cannot be a Commonwealth citizen in the air (*Interruptions*). However, leave that out. He claimed, or rather Mr. Michael Scott claimed on his behalf that he was a Commonwealth citizen and, under British laws, every Commonwealth citizen can go there and cannot be pushed out unless they hold that he is not a Commonwealth citizen. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): But he must have the passport. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No; the police may stop him. But if a man is there they cannot. (*Interruptions*). There was Mr. Michael Scott standing sponsor for him. So, they said, 'All right you can come in; we shall examine your case in the next fortnight'. Well, what they have done after this examination, I do not know except that Phizo is still there. So, they must have either extended his period of stay or, otherwise, allowed him to stay. That I do not know. But, I do not think you can bring in the British Government in this, as I said, as far as I can see. They had been much embarrassed by Phizo's going there. They did not want him there; they do not know what to do about him. So, they left matters to take their course. (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: The British Government had the information on the 16th.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Only one question by one Member. Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while fully respecting the sanctity of the right of political asylum of everybody, as we do it in the case of somebody sitting here, may I ask the Prime Minister whether the question of extradition and repatriation, in the light of the serious offences with which Mr. Phizo is charged, is being taken up with the United Kingdom Government and (b) whether any information is available as to who helped Mr. Phizo to reach Zurich—any neighbouring country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. We have no definite information as to how he reached Zurich. As for the other thing, it is a very doubtful legal matter—I mean about extradition. Strictly legally, it is rather doubtful. But, apart from the legal aspect of it, we considered it carefully and we

thought that it was not necessary for us or desirable for us to ask for extradition. We have no desire to have Mr. Phizo. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Rraj Raj Singh: He has been charged with murder etc.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question legally is whether we have the right of extradition or not. We have examined to know about it. That would involve, in any event, a kind of a petty trial in England itself before we can establish the right. Complicated proceedings have to be gone through. We have decided to allow him to live at peace in England if he wants to.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): May I know whether Government knows or has any reliable information as to the intentions of Phizo or his sponsors to take this Phizo case or his case of the so-called Naga people to the United Nations or has any move been made in that direction?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should imagine, for the last 3 or 4 years, Phizo has been saying that he would take this to the United Nations. Now he would like to. Maybe he might make an attempt to. But it is not clear to me how he can possibly do so. On what ground or basis? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vajpayee.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): In view of the fact that Phizo is wanted by the police on a charge of murder and in view of the fact that he has been carrying on treasonable activities, may I know why he should be given the honour of being received by a senior official of the Indian High Commission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot answer that. It becomes a complicated matter. It is not a question of

honour. First of all, he did not get the honour; he was offered the honour but he did not take it. It became complicated because important persons in England were sponsoring him and were creating this atmosphere of mystery and secrecy all over; and we could not afford to allow this atmosphere to remain as if we were trying to hide anything. (Interruptions).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Regarding the Press Conference Mr. Phizo held, besides giving a list of atrocities did he reiterate the demand for an independent Nagaland or did he leave that out of the Press Conference?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not seen the full report; but, in that pamphlet, in the kind of historical section, he said that he stood for that and he stuck to it. For the rest, he dealt chiefly with the so-called atrocities.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): May I ask a question, Sir? In view of the fact that we have given our explanations about Phizo, and Mr. Scott must have heard about them by now, has Mr. Scott who is well-known for his activities in West Africa and other places, withdrawn from that position in any measure?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. There has not been much time for even Mr. Scott to know all these things. He may know now, perhaps. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shrimati Mafida Ahmad.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmad (Jorhat): In view of the fact that Mr. Phizo, the rebel Naga leader is solely responsible for the death of hundreds of Indian Army men and officials on duty and others, may I know the reason why Government are hesitating to demand his return as a wanted criminal?

Mr. Speaker: The same kind of question again.

श्री शं. मु. तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर):
मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजीर आजम अपने ध्यान में इस बात का जिक्र करना भूल गये कि लन्दन में फीजो और हमारे जय प्रकाश नारायण जी के दर्शन जो मुलाकात हुई और उस के बाद मि० जय प्रकाश नारायण की वजीर आजम से जो बात हुई वह क्या बात चीत थी। क्या वह कोई खास पैगाम लाये थे फीजो की तरफ से?

[شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق (ج۔و)
اور کشمیر] میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا وزیر اعظم اپنے بیان میں اس بات کا ذکر کرنا بھول گئے کہ لندن میں فیضو اور ہمارے جے پرکاش ناراین جی کے درمیان جو ملاقات ہوئی اور اس کے بعد مسٹر جے پرکاش ناراین کی وزیر اعظم سے جو بات ہوئی وہ کیا بات چیت تھی۔ کیا وہ کوئی خاص پیغام لائے تھے فیضو کی طرف سے۔]

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: यह सही बात है कि जय प्रकाश नारायण जी वहां फीजो से मिले थे। उन का तो फीजो से कोई खास ताल्लुक नहीं था, लेकिन मि० माइकेल स्काट और उन के कुछ दूसरे अंग्रेज मित्र थे, उन के जरिये से मिले और जो कुछ फीजो ने कहा उस उन्होंने सुना। उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे तो कुछ मालूम नहीं है। जब बाद में वे वापस आये और मुझ से कहा कि फीजो से यह यह बातें हुई तो मैं ने उन्हें कुछ और वाक्यात बतलाये। उन्होंने कहा, ठीक है मुझे कुछ मालूम नहीं था।

श्री शं. मु. तारिक: यह ताल्लुक कैसे पैदा हुआ? हमारे हाई कमिश्नर को तो

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

मालूम नहीं है कि फीजो कहाँ हैं तब मि० जय प्रकाश नारायण ने यह ताल्लुक कैसे पैदा किया ?

[श्री अ० - अिम - طارق : یہ تعلق]

ہیسیہ پیدا ہوا - ہمارے ہائی کمیشنر

کو تو معلوم نہیں ہے کہ فیوز کہاں

ہیں تب مسٹر جے پرکاش ناراین نے

یہ کیسیہ پیدا کیا -]

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : आसान है ।

फीजो जय प्रकाश नारायण जी से मिल के लिये उन के हौटल लाये गये ।

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand (Visakhapatnam): May I know how Phizo was able to get foreign exchange? Is he being helped by Pakistan or by China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can assure the hon. Member that he did not get it through the Reserve Bank of India.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: Is he being helped by China or Pakistan? Is there any information to that effect?.... (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Now that agreement has been reached and very soon Nagaland will emerge as one of the integral States of the Union of India, are Government considering the possibility of declaring an amnesty for all those who have got themselves involved in this movement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is a kind of continuing amnesty. One of the difficulties that we have to face is the tribal feuds. We may not do anything but a tribe which has suffered wants to take vengeance. I am informed that if Mr. Phizo by any chance went back to the Naga area, it will be difficult to protect him from those who have suffered from his

activities and who want to take vengeance. It becomes a difficult situation.

Shri Ranga: Are we then to understand that when the self-governing Nagaland comes into existence, we would allow these inter-tribal feuds to continue among themselves and allow them to go back again head-hunting?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Head hunting has stopped already. There has been no head-hunting for the last, I think, six or seven years. The last case took place, I think, in 1954 or perhaps 1953. That was very near the place called Pangsha and Yeng-pang. The head hunters came from the other side of the Burma border to our village and went back after scalping some people. That was the occasion when I went across the border to this area with Mr. U Nu. But this has nothing to do with head-hunting. It is a question of tribal feud and people want to revenge themselves. It sometimes happens outside the tribal areas too; probably it happens there a little more.

Mr. Speaker: We shall take up legislative business.

Shri Vajpayee: Mr. Speaker,.....

Mr. Speaker: This business is over and I have proceeded to some other item.

Shri Vajpayee: I have not given notice of any adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Vajpayee: I am within my rights to make a submission at this stage; I am very sorry to say this.

Mr. Speaker: Not every minute.

Shri Vajpayee: Before the legislative business is taken, this is the right time.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Hon. Members have no right, except when I call them, on their own to make a statement in this House. They must give me notice and if I considered that that matter ought to be brought up here I would allow it. So far as this question is concerned, I called him as I called the various other hon. Members.

Shri Vajpayee: I am not putting any question in regard to this matter now. I have already given notice of a motion seeking to raise a discussion on the Government's decision to create a separate Naga State. The motion is there. You are to consider that motion.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. I will consider that motion, but not today.

12.43 hrs.

BANKING COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to introduce the Bill.

12.44 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-second Report of the

Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd August, 1960."

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I make a submission in respect of item No. 7? 18 hours are allotted for the discussion on the Third Plan. I submit that it is not sufficient.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member has not tabled any amendment. What is the good of it? Only ten hours were originally allotted. Was the hon. Member in the Business Advisory Committee meeting? I think he was not present. There was a desire that we should have four days fully. I suggested fifteen hours—three days and then I said that we might sit every day for one hour more and thus have three hours more. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty said that it was very difficult to have quorum. Therefore, I said that these three hours might be added to the 15 hours. Thus, the time has been extended to 18 hours. I think it would be sufficient. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd August, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

12.47 hrs.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. M. Hajarnavis on the 3rd August, 1960, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely, Shrimati Mafida Ahmed, Pandit Braj Narayan "Brajesh", Shri V. Eacharan, Shri S. C. Gupta, Shri

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