

Credit Certificate (Excise Duty on Excess Clearance) Scheme, 1965, under clause (4) of section 280ZE of the income Tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5173/65.]

FORTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (1965-66)

श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : नागरिक विमान चलन, वाणिज्य, सामुदायिक विकास तथा महुकार, शिक्षा और खाद्य तथा कृषि (कृषि तथा खाद्य विभाग) मंत्रालयों से सम्बद्ध विनियोग लेखे (ग्रसैनिक) 1963-64, लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (ग्रसैनिक), 1965 और लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (वाणिज्यिक), 1965 पर लोक लेखा समिति (1965-66) के इकतालीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति मैं सभा पटल पर रख रहा हूँ ।

ALLOTMENT OF TIME FOR MOTION RE REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that under Rule 172 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, the Chairman has allotted two hours for the consideration of the Motion regarding the Ninth Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India—Part I.

THE DELHI LAND REFORMS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI):
Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Madam, this is a small Bill. The Delhi Land Reforms Act came into force in July, 1954. During these eleven years, it had been found that there were practical difficulties and defects in the implementation of this Act. In order to remove these deficiencies and defects and also with a view to giving some more concessions to the personnel of the Defence Forces, the Act is now being sought to be amended. The various clauses of the amending Bill can be classified into two broad categories. Out of the twenty-seven clauses contained in the Bill, nine are consequential, one—clause 27—is a validating clause and another is a repealing clause. Fifteen clauses deal with the defects and deficiencies that came into our notice. Under the Act, all land in a *gaon* vested in the Gaon Sabha and the Gaon Sabha was responsible for the management of the land and to see that it remained with the Gaon Sabha and was not encroached upon. It has come to the notice of the Government that during this period large areas, nearly fifty-three hundred acres, have been encroached upon by the people. A suit should have been filed under the Act to eject them but the Pradhans did not do it for three years and those people became, those who had encroached upon the land became the owners of the land. That had to be remedied. Secondly, the Gaon Sabha has also the right and power to decide the ownership, whether the land belongs to an individual or it belongs to the Gaon Sabha. In some cases the Pradhans colluded with the people who claimed ownership and thus ownership passed on to these people. There are such cases. The first deficiency that was brought to our notice was the unauthorised encroachment and no steps being taken in that regard, secondly, this unauthorised ownership or disputed ownership passed on to these people because of collusion and the third was conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land. The fourth was misuse of land. The fifth was they tried to convert agricultural land into