

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 the, Enacting Formula and the TMe were added to the Bill.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI K. C. REDDY): Madam Deputy Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The scope of this Bill is very limited and its subject matter, I believe, is quite non-controversial. This Bill seeks only to replace with a minor addition the Ordinance that was issued on the 3rd of this month with a view to enabling the Boards of Directors of companies, both public and private, to make without any delay, generous contributions to the National Defence Fund or any similar fund approved by the Central Government for the purpose of national defence without any consideration of the limits and conditions imposed by section 293(IE) of the Companies Act or by their own Memoranda and Articles of Association. I

snail, however, briefly state the background to the promulgation of the Ordinance. Section 293(IE) of the Companies Act provides that the Boards of Directors of a public company or a private company, which is a subsidiary of a public company, may contribute to charitable and other funds, not directly related to the business of the company or the welfare of its employees, any amount not exceeding in aggregate in any financial year, Rs. 25,000 or five per cent, of its average net profits during the three financial years immediately preceding, whichever is greater. If the Board wishes to exceed this limit it has to obtain the consent of the company at a meeting of the general body. The general body meeting, however, may be called only by giving not less than twentyone days' clear notice. Thus, the convening and holding of a general meeting of a public company is rather a time-consuming and expensive affair. In the case of private companies also which are not subsidiaries of public companies, although the above-mentioned statutory restrictions regarding contributions to charitable and other funds do not apply, it may not be possible for many such companies to make such contributions in view of the provisions of their Memoranda or Articles of Association. In the context of the aggression that has been perpetrated by China on our country and the need to mobilise all the available resources to combat such aggression and also with a view to swelling the National Defence Fund, which has been created by Government, it was considered that companies which may like to make generous contributions to the Fund in excess of the limits made by section 293(IE) of the Companies Act or regardless of the provisions of their Memoranda and Articles of Association, should be enabled to do so without their having to call meetings of their general body of shareholders for this purpose. In fact, the management of several companies as also some prominent Chambers of Commerce in the country represented to the Govern-

ment that the provisions of section 293(IE) stood in the way of many company managements properly participating in the national effort by making an appropriate and generous contribution to the National Defence Fund. Government considered this matter carefully and agreed to the suggestion that amendment of the section was necessary, if the Boards of Directors of companies were themselves to be authorised to make contributions to the National Defence Fund, or any other fund, approved by the Central Government for the purpose of national defence, without any limit and without obtaining the sanction of the company general meeting. As the matter was considered urgent and the necessary amending legislation will inevitably entail delay, Government promulgated an Ordinance as already stated by me at the outset. The amendment, which this Bill seeks, is by way of introducing a new provision, section 293B, and clearly empowers the Board of Directors of a company to contribute any such amount as it thinks fit to the National Defence Fund or any other fund approved by the Central Government for the purpose of national defence notwithstanding anything contained in section 293 and 293A or in the Memoranda and Articles of Association or any other instrument relating to the company. Provision has also been made in sub-clause (2) of clause 2 of the Bill for the specific disclosure of such contributions in the profit and loss account of companies making the contribution. It is this latter provision for disclosure which constitutes the only addition to the provisions of the Ordinance, in this amending Bill. This has been inserted on the model of the provision in sub-section (2) of section 293A of the Act relating to political contributions and is meant to keep the shareholders of the company as well as the general public interested in its affairs, duly informed about the contributions made to the National Defence Fund, etc. Sub-clause (2) of clause 1 of the Bill makes it clear that this provision, in the proposed new sec-

tion 293B, will remain in force only for the duration of the present national emergency. As I mentioned at the outset, Madam, the scope of this Bill is very limited. It is only permissive in nature and seeks to remove any possible obstacle in the form of procedural delay that may exist in the way of companies making donations generously to the National Defence Fund or any such fund created by the Government for the purpose. For obvious reasons, it would be inappropriate and undesirable to introduce in this Bill, any element of compulsion in regard to such contributions. If more money is required to be raised that will have to be done by some other fiscal measures. Nor would such a proposal be within the scope of the present Bill. Judged also by the growing number of reports of contributions to the National Defence Fund that are daily appearing in the press, I am confident that the companies will themselves rise to the occasion without the need for any compulsion. There is a tremendous upsurge and popular enthusiasm all over the country and an urgent desire to participate in building up the national effort to meet the threat posed by the Chinese aggression. I have, therefore, no doubt that this Bill, which was welcomed by all sections of the other House, will find ready and unanimous acceptance in this House as well.

The question was proposed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Madam Deputy Chairman, naturally we all welcome this measure. There cannot be any controversy over the exemption that is sought to be made for the period of the emergency but towards the end of his speech the hon. Minister raised certain rather broad questions, and I think, we should seriously consider them not merely in our speeches but also outside. I entirely share his appreciation of the manner in which the public, especially the poorer sections of the people, are making contributions to the National Defence Fund of the country. This is symbo-

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] lie of the patriotism of our people of their readiness to make sacrifices when the nation demands it. That also shows the strength in our national life, and naturally, it is a matter of great encouragement and inspiration at times like this, when we see our people, suffering as they are from many a want, are coming forward in this manner, to make sacrifices for the cause of the national defence. Now, it is politically important and is important in many other ways as well but when we are confronted with the task of raising resources, Government has to utilise the authority of the State, its powers and so on in order to tap the resources from the quarters where they lie. If I may say so, the companies of our country are a very big source of resources which should be mobilised for the purpose of national defence. I do not have in mind immediately any small company or companies. They will make their contributions voluntarily as indeed they are making. There are, as we know, very big companies and financial concerns in the country. They have grown as a result of the care of the entire country under the First, Second and partly, the Third Five Year Plan. It is the resources of the nation, the energies of the nation, the labour of the nation, the wisdom and guidance of the nation, which have enabled them to build up such big financial houses, industrial, commercial and otherwise. Obviously, in a situation like this, they are called upon to contribute their mite in the fullest measure, and if you take into account their reserves, you will find that most of these companies have got heavy deposits of reserves and so on. They have huge sums of money in the depreciation and other funds and these are not needed for immediate expenditure. They are utilised sometimes for replacement and so on, part of it, but much of it is utilised for investment in other businesses along the lines which the company-owners think suitable from the point of view of their business. I can give many

examples. For example, the Calcutta Tramways Co. have got enormous reserve funds which they do not need at all. Anyhow they cannot yet utilise it even if they wanted to do it. Some of the big concerns in India owned by the house of Tatas, Birlas, Dalmia Jain, Chettiers and so on have got enormous resources. The records and studies of the Company Law Administration will show how huge accumulations they have got in their hands, which are under their control and which they can invest. Now, in a situation like this we should not merely rely on voluntary donations. It is very very important; I do not deny it. It is very important when it comes from the people, middle-class people, employees, workers, Government servants and others. But when we are dealing with big companies we should see not merely what we get as a token contribution from them—undoubtedly full of goodwill for the nation—but we should see whether we are getting what we should get from them in a situation like this. That is the main point. And I do not think merely by leaving it at that we can achieve that objective. The hon. Minister was right when he said that fiscal measures would be called for. I agree with him that fiscal measures would be called for but let the impression be not created that we would be in a position to mobilise resources from the big companies merely by counting on donations from them and by lifting the present ceilings, procedural restrictions etc. which the existing Company Law imposes on them. By all means remove those restrictions and make it open to them to make whatever donation they like to make without any limit. In fact we would like to tap as much donation as possible from them but even so you will not be getting enough. Here, it is a question of finding other ways and means to tap those resources. I have very carefully studied the contributions that are coming to the National Defence Fund. Still the Government is not tapping the resources of the companies.

one is simply amazed by the—in the

good sense I use this word—manner in which the common man and the poorer sections of the people are making contributions. The Government employees are undergoing voluntary cuts; the workers in the factories are putting in days of extra labour without pay; small businessmen and others are also making their contributions; the school teachers are making contributions; even children come forward with their small savings* It is a remarkable picture of the nation's enthusiasm, spirit and will; but I cannot say this thing yet of the companies. Take, for example, the Tatas. They have made, I believe, a contribution of Rs. 30 lakhs or so from all their concerns. Are we to be satisfied with it? If we leave it at the voluntary level, then we would have to be satisfied with Rs. 30 lakhs which they have given. Everybody knows that it is not an adequate sum for the huge financial, industrial and business houses as the house of Tatas. We expect more from them. I welcome whatever they have given and I express my gratitude to them for what they have given. But today, in this hour of emergency and national crisis, when we have to mobilise all our resources, when the spilling of blood is going on on the frontier by the heroic fighters of the Indian Republic, our task is to see that these resources do not remain unutilised when we can utilise them for the defence and security of our country. Now, Madam, the Birlas also I hear have given Rs. 25 lakhs. I do not consider it to be a big sum; I do not mean any disrespect to them. But how much do they spend on a daughter's marriage? Everybody knows when the daughter of an industrialist is given in marriage, they spend three, four or five lakhs of rupees. Now, am I to be satisfied when I see the same business house paying in this national emergency only Rs. 25 lakhs as against Rs. 5 lakhs spent at the time of the marriage of their daughter? No. Of course, I welcome even that Rs. 25 lakhs which they have given; I express my gratitude to them. This is not the time

for a controversy over this matter, but then we must have resources and resources cannot be created by good wishes, by speeches, by expression of sentiments. Resources (have to be found by bold, courageous measures to tap them. As you know, Madam Deputy Chairman, at the time of the last general election some of the business houses contributed Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 lakhs to the election fund of a particular party. I do not mention any party here today. The election was no national emergency; the election was a political contest between the constituent parties of the Indian Republic and it was a routine affair. In such a context, for example, the Birlas contributed about Rs. 20 lakhs or so and the Tatas nearly the same amount. And certainly today the nation can call upon them to make bigger contributions when the national security is in peril in this manner. We should not put the two situations in the same category side by side, when you measure it in terms of money. Therefore I think we cannot be satisfied. How to get at them? I was in England at the time of the last World War and I was very much impressed how they worked. When an emergency of this kind arises, they at once look into the income-tax laws and other fiscal measures and bring about a number of changes for the duration of the war or for the period of the emergency, as the case may be, in order to tap the resources to the maximum possible extent. Immediately, the income-tax for the highest bracket is raised. At the time of the last World War, I think, they were paying 19/6 to a pound as income-tax at the highest level. Similar things should be thought of here. I do not say we should have as high a rate as that. But we have to get resources. You can get them as loans. I am not suggesting, expropriate them; I am not suggesting, have fiscal measures in such a way that they can be taken over from them. But take over the unutilised part of their reserve and other funds as loans by issuing bonds and other things redeemable after the emergency accord-

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] ing to terms laid down by the Government. Th'at is how you can get at the accumulated finances of the companies and industrial undertakings in the country. In every country that is done. And that should be done with necessary variations and changes suited to the conditions in our country as well.

May I also make another point in this connection? Emergency means increased production and increased production means increased profits also. The situation will be one, in which the people will be making terrific sacrifices, not only on the frontiers of our country, but inside the country also, while at the same time the business houses, because of increased production and orders, will be left to make enormous profits for

themselves. As far as I know,

f P.M. wars of this kind bring in not

only blood and tears, sorrow

and misery, suffering and sacrifice to all but to a handful of the population, of the exploiting classes, they also bring in enormous profits, new avenues of earning money. The Government should impose such excess-profits tax and other measures in order to tap the resources that will accrue as a result of this emergency mainly from the orders that the Government will be placing with the concerns for defence and other supplies essential to the needs of defence. This also should be thought of. Therefore, I sav the Government should consider all th^se measures. I know that in one shot everything cannot be done. But certainly we would like the big industrial and financial houses of the country to make a better contribution and I think they will agree. I think Tatas, Birlas and Dalmia—I do not know where he is, he seems to be in a hospital—there you will agree that we can, with the common consent of the nation, ask them to make a little more donation to the cause of national defence, without expecting

repayment. Also, at the same time they can offer us greater loans from out of the savings which they control or otherwise are in their hands either in their companies or in their concerns, 'and so on, whatever they are, partnership, etc. This should be the approach in this matter. Let us remember that it is important. Voluntary effort is very important. That should come in the form of jewellery and other things, as indeed it is coming. As far as cash is concerned, money is concerned, it has its limitations. It reaches the saturation point as far as the poor people are concerned. So, money has to be got mainly from resources where they are available. This is how I view thii matter. I say the money and not Gther things, because the inexhaustible resources of the nation have to be released in order to meet this emergency in the nation and the situation that has arisen out of it. There is no doubt about it. Then, again, as far as cash is concerned, I think, up to yesterday several crores have been realised by the National Defence Fund. We measure this money not in terms of money. We measure it in terms of the expression of the nation's will, the unity of the nation, the nation's spirited answer to the aggressor and the sacrifices the people are prepared, to make. That is how we measure it. Therefore, an ear-ring from a poor lady or some little ornament from the daughter of a poor roan has to be measured not in terms of the money value, but in terms of the patriotism and passion, the right type of thing associated with it. But when it comes to the war needs, you cannot meet it with this thing alone. War needs material resources and you know how costly it is to get material resources, especially in a short time. A fighter plane costs a lot of *money*. If we were to spend the entire National Defence Fund, it would buy only a few fighter planes. Such it the position today. Therefore, wa need much more money in order to build up the defence potential and actual defence capacity on the frontier and in the rear. For that we

need enormous money. Perhaps everything should be done. Since the hon. Minister has brought forward this Bill, all I can tell him is that he has our full support and good wishes in this matter, but I think that these things should be studied. We have got the Company Law Administration in our country. The Company Law Administration, for which the hon. Minister here is responsible, should be asked to study the companies' finances, especially of the bigger companies in the country, and report to him the donations voluntarily they are making to the National Defence Fund. They should do go not in any acrimonious spirit at all, because this is not an issue of that type, but in order to enable the Government to study for itself whether the resources are being tapped adequately through voluntary donations and voluntary contributions. If they think that it is being done and they are satisfied, I have nothing to say. But if they think, as I think, that it is not being done, then it stands to reason that they should formulate measures and policies in order to bring in the resources. Therefore, the Company Law Administration in our country should also be given an emergency assignment in the present situation in order to study the finances of the big companies, business houses, and report to the Government the possibilities—taking into account all laws and other factors—of tapping these resources for the purpose of the emergency. Here the Company Law Administration and other competent bodies should help the Government.

Now, we can make very many other suggestions. Hon. Members no doubt will, but I hope, that today face to face with this situation we will be justified economically and in every other way, in calling upon the big industrial and financial concerns of the country, which have thrived because of the goodwill and support of the entire nation in the period of our independence, to make the maximum possible sacrifice in financial terms.

And for that it will be necessary to develop policies which will attract voluntary donations and contributions and also policies which will empower the Government to tap the resources through means of law and other measures. They have got plenty of powers today. I hope that this is how the problem will be faced. I again support this measure and I hope the big companies in our country must give a good account of themselves and prove to the nation that they know not only how to make big money, but also in a situation like this they must be equal to the situation and make every possible contribution out of their accumulated wealth. This is all that I have to say. Thank you.

SHRI PANNALAL SARAOGI (West Bengal): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to extend my full support to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962, and I welcome the measure as a very desirable and appropriate piece of legislation. In this Bill it is intended to insert a new clause in section 293 of the Companies Act, 1956, empowering the Board of Directors of a company to make contributions as they may think fit to the National Defence Fund or to any other fund approved by the Central Government for the purpose of national defence. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is clearly and lucidly explained, why the Government had to promulgate the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 on the 3rd November and the present Bill seeks to replace the aforesaid Ordinance with the addition of a desirable provision that the amounts of contributions made to the National Defence Fund or to any other fund approved for the purpose of national defence by the Central Government shall have to be disclosed in the profit and loss account of the respective companies during the financial year concerned.

History will record as to what we, Indians, as a peace-loving nation did not do to befriend and appease the Chinese and how in their turn the

[Shri Pannalal Saraogi] treacherous communist enemy deceived us, talking about negotiations, lulling us into a false sense of security and stabbing us by launching a pre-conceived, pre-meditated, preplanned and perfidious attack. We have an analogy of this type of treachery in history when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union in the year 1941. The Chinese "dragon" is out to swallow a good part of our sacred motherland. To repel and repulse the enemy and to preserve the honour and integrity of our country is now everybody's business.¹ It is a national job and as such everyone, whether he is a businessman, whether he is a consumer, whether he is a producer, whether he is a trader, communist or worker, must do his level best to bring the work of the jawaitis to a successful and glorious end. In this context, it is but meet and proper that the corporate sector of the country should do its best and contribute liberally to the¹ National Defence Fund. I am sure the business community will rise to the occasion and I may assure the House that the business sector will not lag behind any other sector in its zeal to strengthen the war effort. There are already healthy signs to this effect and a scheme is being prepared through which shortly a sum of about Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 crores will go to the National Defence Fund. But one pertinent point and important suggestion we would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, and which I would request him to bring it to the notice of his colleague, the hon. Finance Minister, is that the Government should immediately bring forward an amendment to the Income-tax Act also whereby payments and contributions by r<->panies to the National Defence Fund are exempted from payment of income-tax.

SHRI K. C. REDDY: It is done.

SHRI PANNALAL SARAOGI: It has not been done. Under the present Act only 7 J per cent, of the income of

a company or a sum of Rs. 1,50,000, whichever is less, is exempted under income-tax only, and super-tax of course will have to be paid. The ceiling is Rs. 1,50,000 only. Hence, a company which earns Rs. 1 crore has straightway to pay Rs. 50 lakhs by way of income-tax and super-tax, and if the company is expected to pay half of its income to the National Defence Fund, the result obviously is that the concern will be left with no money whatsoever to carry on with its production, leave aside replacements of machinery, contingencies or even token distributions to its shareholders. This is a very important and moot point, and I am sure the Government will immediately do something about it.

Madam, as I am speaking now, my heart is too full of sorrow and anguish because of our reverses, but the redeeming feature and silver lining in an otherwise dark cloud in the horizon is the nation's determination to oust the Chinese marauders and plunderers from the sacred soil of India. But we must faithfully and frankly admit that the people of the country have proved in this crisis better than its leaders. The people of the country have proved better than its leaders. In order to instil a greater sense of urgency all over the country, it is imperative that all waste, full expenditure of Government must be done away with, and the utmost austerity should be observed in every walk of life. The tone and tempo, in my opinion, should be set by Government cutting its oversized Ministries both in the Centre and in the States. Madam, without meaning to be disrespectful to anybody, I would submit that we all know about the paraphernalia attached to every Minister, big or small, and to high officials in the Government—the private secretaries, the personal assistants, the confidential assistants, the peons, the security guards, luxurious bungalows and snacious lawns, travelling pphore, and what not. The time has come when everybody must set

an example, and the example should be set by the higher-ups. In order to save their respective leaders from embarrassment, I would rather like that the Ministers would write to their respective leaders all over the country that they are prepared to work in any capacity as the leader would enjoin them to do.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh): Would you like the Ministers to place their resignations in the hands of their leaders?

SHRI PANNALAL SARAOGI: It comes to the same thing. I said that they could rather work in any capacity that they are enjoined to do. It is really high time that we save every penny and prepare ourselves for a long and strenuous struggle.

I would now very briefly refer to certain observations made by Shri Bhupesh Gupta in his speech. He talked about increased taxation and increased taxation on increased profits due to increased production made by the companies due to war and mopping up the reserves of the companies. I am sure that there is bound to be more and more taxation in the country if this state of emergency lasts, and excess-profits tax in the shape of taxation on increased profits may be a desirable feature, and there should not be any mincing of matters on that. Regarding the mopping up of the reserves of companies, it is a pertinent and moot point which I would like to elucidate a little. He was talking about reserves of companies, but to my knowledge, in very many instances, reserves of companies are always locked up in production. I do not know of instances where reserves are lying idle. So, there should not be any Act or law enacted in this respect in any manner where the remedy is worse than the disease. So, we have got to be very careful when any Member makes a suggestion of that sort.

I am sure all these points will be given due consideration by the Government. Thank you, Madam.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौर-
ड़िया (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया,
मैं जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका स्वागत
करता हूँ। यह ठीक ही सोचा गया कि इस
संकटकालीन स्थिति में जितना सहयोग स्वेच्छा
से मिल सके उसे प्राप्त किया जाय, उस स्वेच्छा
से प्राप्त किये जाने वाले सहयोग में किसी तरह
की कानूनी बाधा न आए। कानूनी बाधा को
हटाने की दृष्टि से जो यह संशोधन रखा गया
है, वह स्वागत के योग्य है।

यह बात सही है कि पुरानी व्यवस्था के
अन्तर्गत कम्पनीज को बड़ी कठिनाई पड़ती
थी। तब अगर कुछ सीमा से अधिक दान
देना होता या जो चैरिटेबल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स
वगैरह को देना होता था तो, जैसा कि मन्त्री
जी ने बताया था तो २५,००० या उनके तीन
वर्ष के प्रॉफिट के औसत का ५ प्रतिशत के
हिसाब से जो कुछ भी ज्यादा हो, उसको दे
सकते थे, किन्तु उसमें भी अगर अधिक देना
होता तो फिर जनरल मीटिंग का प्रस्ताव
चाहिये और उसकी स्वीकृति के बिना नहीं
किया जा सकता। उसमें बहुत लम्बा प्रोसीजर
था, खर्च की भी बात आती थी। इस संशोधन
के द्वारा बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स को यह अधि-
कार मिल जायेगा कि वे चाहे जितना स्वेच्छा
से दान कर सकें।

एक शंका यह व्यक्त की गई कि केवल
भाषण से या मुझाव देने से या परिवर्तन करने
से कुछ अधिक रकम मिल सके—ऐसी शंका
मेरे मित्र गुप्ता जी ने की। मैं जरा इसमें
दूसरा मत रखता हूँ गुप्ता जी से। सम्भवतः
वे इस भावना के आदी हों या उनके दिमाग में
एक ऐसी भावना बन गई है कि जब तक किसी
को डंडे के बल पर हांका नहीं जाता तब तक
वह स्वेच्छा से, अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं
करेगा। ऐसी अगर उनके मन में भावना बन
गई होगी तो मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I did not
say that.

**श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौर-
डिया :** आपका यह विचार था कि स्वेच्छा से,
भाषण से, सजेशन से, दान पूरी तरह नहीं
प्राप्त कर सकेंगे ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: My hon. friend should not misunderstand me. Voluntarily, it will come. I welcome it. It should come. But the Company Law Administration should also study to see whether it is coming adequately. If not, the Government should utilise the measure. My fear is this that we will require some legislative and other measures in order to tap the reserves also of the companies and other accumulations.

**श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौर-
डिया :** जो कुछ भी हो, अगर गुप्ता जी का भी यह कथन हो कि स्वेच्छा से दिया जाय और और जो उन्होंने अभी सुझाव दिया उसमें आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है किन्तु मेरी मान्यता है कि आज भी संकटकालीन स्थिति में व्यापारी बड़ा बुद्धिमान प्राणी माना जाता है, वह भी अच्छी तरह से जानता है कि जिस कम्युनिस्ट का सामना करने के लिये हमारी सरकार प्रयत्नशील है यदि हम उसको रोकने में समर्थ नहीं हो सके तो हमारी क्या भयंकर दुर्गति होने वाली है । वे ऐसा नहीं करने वाले हैं कि अपनी दुर्गति से बचना भी चाहें और उसके लिये त्याग करने को सचेष्ट न रहें—यह बिल्कुल असम्भव है । कोई भी मामूली बुद्धि बाला आदमी भी और स्कूल का छोटा बच्चा भी इस बात के लिये तैयार है—जैसा कि गुप्ता जी ने स्वयं कहा कि बच्चा भी अपनी त्याग की भावना से प्रेरित होकर अपना इकट्ठा किया हुआ पैसा देने को तैयार है, अध्यापक भी तैयार है, कर्मचारी भी तैयार है, मजदूर भी तैयार है—तो जो कोई भी राष्ट्रीय भावना से ओतप्रोत है वह त्याग करने के लिये तत्पर है । राष्ट्रीयता की भावना व्यापारियों में नहीं है ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता । इतना ही नहीं, राष्ट्रीय भावना के साथ साथ उनके ऊपर एक प्रकार का भय सवार है कि अगर वर्तमान

शासकों की जगह कम्युनिस्ट चीन आ जायेगा और उसके सिद्धान्त के अनुसार हमारे ऊपर राज्य किया गया तो हमारी कितनी दुर्दशा होने वाली है, हमारा अस्तित्व तक नहीं रहने वाला है । इसलिये दोनों चीजें एक साथ मिल कर यह बाध्य करती हैं कि वे स्वेच्छा से धन दें । वे स्वयं यह सोचते हैं कि अगर हम इस समय सरकार की मदद नहीं करेंगे तो अपने सिर पर बीमारी मोल लेंगे जो उनके अस्तित्व को ही खत्म कर देगी । कोई भी व्यापारी यह पसन्द नहीं करेगा कि च.नो. एग्रेसन को रोकने के लिये त्याग न किया जाय । मैं तो यह बात मानता हूँ कि बहुत से व्यापारी काफी अपना प्राफिट ही नहीं पूँजी में से भी देने को तैयार हैं और उन्हें इस संकट के समय देना भी चाहिये । अगर वे अपने अस्तित्व को रखना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें दिल खोल कर रक्षा के कार्यों के लिये पैसा देना चाहिये नहीं तो उनका अस्तित्व ही खतरे में पड़ जायेगा । ऐसी स्थिति में अगर कोई यह सोचे कि वे स्वेच्छा से नहीं देंगे, इसके लिये कोई आन्दोलन करना चाहिये, उचित मालम नहीं पड़ता है । हमारे गांवों में रक्षा समितियां बाद में बनीं लेकिन गांव वालों ने रक्षा के लिये रुपया देना शुरू कर दिया । उन लोगों ने रक्षा समिति के बनने की राह नहीं देखी, और उन्होंने यह भी नहीं देखा कि हमारा नाम अखबार में आयेगा या नहीं बल्कि उन्होंने रुपया मनिआर्डर द्वारा भेजना शुरू कर दिया । उन लोगों के मन में इस तरह की कोई भावना नहीं आई और जैसे ही उन्होंने एग्रेसन का नाम सुना और दीवाली की मिठाई जवानों को भेजनी है, रुपया देना शुरू कर दिया । काश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक स्वेच्छा से लोगों ने रक्षा कोष में रुपया देना प्रारम्भ कर दिया । लेकिन जहाँ कानून के द्वारा यह भावना पैदा करना चाहते हैं कि उन्हें इस काम में धन देना है वहाँ पर फिर आफरिंग की भावना नहीं रह जाती है, वहाँ पर फिर हम कानून के बल पर लेना चाहते हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहूँगा कि इसका नतीजा

यह होगा कि हम एक नया झगड़ा अपने घर में पैदा कर लेंगे। पहले हमें जो मुख्य बाहर का झगड़ा है उससे निपटना है, इसलिये हमें देश में इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा नहीं करना चाहिये जिसके द्वारा कम्पलेशन की भावना पैदा हो। इसलिये इसमें जो प्राविजन है वह उचित है और उसी के आधार पर हमें काम करना चाहिये।

एक मित्र ने यह सुझाव दिया कि रक्षा-कोष में जो डोनेशन आते हैं वे इन्कम टैक्स से एक्जैम्प्ट होने चाहिये। मैं इस बात को, इस तथ्य को समझ नहीं पाया कि उन्हें इन्कम टैक्स से एक्जैम्प्ट कर दिया जाय। जिन लोगों को इन्कम टैक्स देना है उन्हें इसकी छूट नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। इसका कारण यह है कि वह जो रुपया इन्कम टैक्स के रूप में देंगे वह भी रक्षा के कार्यों में काम आयेगा और जो डोनेशन देंगे वह भी रक्षा के कामों में ही काम आयेगा। इसलिये लोगों को इस समय स्वेच्छा से जितनी उन्हें आमदनी होती है, जितना उन्हें टैक्स देना है, वह सब देना चाहिये। अगर वे स्वेच्छा से देंगे तो अपना और सारे राष्ट्र का ही हित करेंगे। हमें तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिसोर्सेज टैप करनी चाहियें। इस समय शासन का कार्य यह होना चाहिये कि जितने भी आमदनी के स्रोत हैं उन्हें ढूँढ़ना चाहिये और इस बात की जरा भी कहने की गुंजाइश नहीं रहनी चाहिये कि शासन ने रक्षा कोष के लिये धन नहीं जुटाया। हमें अपने जवानों को हर तरह से चाहे शस्त्रों से हो, कपड़ों से हो, किसी तरह की कमी नहीं रहने देनी चाहिये। उन्हें हमें हर तरह से साधन सम्पन्न कर देना चाहिये ताकि वे हमारे देश की रक्षा अच्छी तरह से कर सकें। इसलिये इस संकट के समय यह सुझाव देना कि लोगों को इनकम टैक्स से मुक्त किया जाय उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मुझे शासन से यह भी प्रार्थना करनी है कि जितने अप्रिय खर्च हैं, शान शौकत है, वह सब समाप्त हो जाने

चाहिये। वैसे तो शासन गांधी जी का बार-बार नाम लेती है, उनके प्रवचनों की किताबें बाजार में भी मिलती हैं जिसमें उन्होंने तीन आना, दो आना और डेढ़ आना रोज खर्च करने के लिये कहा था। लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि हमारे शासन के लोग दस गुना और सौ गुना ज्यादा खर्च कर रहे हैं। शासन को अपने खर्च की कुछ सीमा कर देनी चाहिये, उस पर नियन्त्रण करना चाहिये ताकि हर विभाग का खर्च उचित दायरे में रहे। राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इस तरह का कार्य करना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। यह एक आदर्श की चीज है और जब तक सरकार इस तरह का डिक्लेरेशन नहीं करती तब तक जनता में उत्साह नहीं आ सकता है। इसलिये यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि सरकार जितनी भी लकजरी की चीजें हैं बन्द, और कम्फर्ट की चीजें हैं, जरूरत की चीजें हैं, उन्हें कम से कम किया जाना चाहिये। जब तक सरकार इस तरह का कार्य नहीं करेगी तब तक जनता को मार्गदर्शन नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि जब तक राष्ट्र के नायक, राष्ट्र के कर्णधार यह कार्य नहीं करते, घोषणा नहीं करते कि हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं की वस्तुओं पर भी कमी कर रहे हैं, तब तक जनता में उत्साह की लहर नहीं आयेगी। जनता में इम्पीटस पैदा करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार को उसके सामने उदाहरण पेश करना चाहिये। जनता को भी इस कार्य में शासन की हर तरह से सहायता करनी चाहिये। इस समय हमारे देश में संकट छाया हुआ है। हमें हर तरह का त्याग करना चाहिये। यह त्याग कई तरह से हो सकता है। हमें महीने में, एक दिन या दो दिन खाना नहीं चाहिये और जितना अन्न, धन बचता है वह रक्षा कोष में देना चाहिये। हमारी यहां की जनता ग्यारस, अष्टमी, पंचमी और दूसरे वृत्त करती रहती है और इस तरह जो रुपया बचता है वह आसानी के साथ रक्षा कोष में दिया जा सकता है। इस तरह से रक्षा कोष को बढ़ाने के लिये कई स्रोत हैं जिनको हमें खोजना चाहिये।

[श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया]
इन सब चीजों के बारे में सरकार को अग्रगुण
बताना चाहिये ; इसलिये मैं इस बिल का
स्वागत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि
जिन कम्पनीज पर इन्कम टैक्स के ड्यूज
होंगे वे स्वेच्छा से सरकार को दे देंगे ।
सरकार का भी यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि
जितने ड्यूज हैं उन्हें रिकवर किया जाय और
सारे रिसोर्सेज को टैप करके रक्षा के उपयोग
में लगाया जाय ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Samuel.
We must finish this Bill this evening, by 5.00
P.M. SO, please be brief.

SHRI M. H. SAMUEL (Andhra Pradesh) : I
shall be very brief.

Madam, in considering this Bill, it seems to
me unnecessary to find fault with persons or
to suspect anybody to be less patriotic or non-
patriotic whether it is the companies' business-
men or Communists. It is a question of the
country in peril and an Indian who does not
feel patriotic at this juncture and give his full
might for the national war effort is not worth
his salt. All over the country, small persons,
individuals, or poor persons, have given
almost their all and set a very laudable and
memorable example to others. Almost, it
seems to me, they have shamed others in
better positions. The big businessmen, com-
panies, small persons, individuals or the poor,
everybody, realise that they have a big stake
in this war. I was very happy to hear Mr.
Pannalal Sara-ogi who almost put forward the
point of view of the companies. He was
forthright in asking people to voluntarily
come forward and contribute everything they
could or what big business could do in this
war effort. Alongside, consider the speech of
Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. He has just left the
House. The feeling that somehow big business
or the companies were going

to escape or evade contributions to the war
effort ran through his entire speech.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra
Pradesh): He was very guarded, very
considerate.

SHRI M. H. SAMUEL: He may be, I
concede to that extent. But, as I said, you
cannot get contributions from either big
business or from individuals by suspecting
them or threatening them with dire
consequences. In my opinion, this Bill is a
Bill of faith, faith on the part of Members of
this Parliament and of Government that the
companies, industries and businessmen will
do their part in this national effort. And unless
we discover something which is contrary to
our expectations, it is not fair to accuse them
or suspect that they are not doing their part
in this national effort. I think, it is in this spirit,
that the Government has come forward with
this Bill, in giving them certain facilities and
concessions, and I have every hope that
companies and businessmen will respond to
Government's gesture and do far better—I
have no doubt about it—than they did at any
time during our past history. They know as
well as we that this is our war, not the war of
any others, say, of our former rulers, as it
happened before. Now, as a result of this war
it is but natural that the industries and busi-
ness are going to work feverishly round the
clock and their production will be
immediately taken up by Government for the
war effort, and, to that extent there is going to
be a saving in effort on the part of the in-
dustries or companies to market their goods.

At all times, and in all countries, war is a
period of boom for industries, and as a result
of it profits will multiply much more than you
can expect during peace time. These profits
are due to the war which the country is
waging against an enemy; they are not strictly
due to the efforts of the companies. So, to that
extent the profits must belong to the country,
must belong to the nation and must go to

the war effort—I would say a large or major part of them—and if they do not, we have fiscal measures to adopt, but I hope such a situation will not arise.

During the last War we had, what was called, the excess profits-tax, which gathered almost all the profits in excess over profits in a certain year for the national war effort. As a result of this war, just as we come out victorious, I am sure the industries also will emerge stronger—and it is in their interests that they should contribute as much as they can towards the national effort. I hope they do not need any persuasion in this regard.

Thank you.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA (Bihar): Madam Deputy Chairman, I welcome this measure which is merely an enabling measure for the corporate sector to give whatever they can out of their free will to the national defence effort. I would like to make one point very clear, that this measure is not meant to enable the companies to contribute to the war effort from the profits that they will earn tomorrow, as a result of the boom in business that may be created as a result of the war effort. This is an enabling measure to enable the corporate sector to contribute from their existing resources. The State cannot leave to the free will of the corporate sector to contribute from the future profits that they will make as a result of the war boom. That, I maintain, the Government must gather by way of fresh taxation. Nowhere in the world during the last War was it left to the free will of an individual or a corporate sector to contribute out of the profits that they will make. I would very much like that the Government should make up its mind to see that all profits that accrue to the businessmen, whether in the corporate sector or otherwise, are syphoned off into the exchequer by way of fresh taxation, as there should be, no doubt, a freeze in profits, and that has to be enforced not only by voluntary effort but by fresh taxation.

Now, so far as this enabling measure is concerned, Madam, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my appreciation to the corporate sector which has donated liberally to the National Defence Fund, and I am sure that they will contribute more out of their patriotism and love for this country. In this respect, I also endorse whatever my esteemed friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta said, encouraging them to contribute to the National Defence Fund, but I am rather amazed that with two voices the Communist Party is speaking. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, the leader of the Communist group in this House, welcomes and encourages the industrialists and the corporate sector to contribute to the National Defence Fund. On the other hand we find that in Andhra Pradesh twenty members of the Communist Party . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Thirty members.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: . . . that twenty members or thirty members—whatever it may be—have been arrested, because they were putting obstacles in the collections for the Defence Fund. This is most reprehensible and it smacks of double voices and double and dubious actions on the part of the Communist Party. I hope the advice of the Communist leader, my esteemed friend Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, is addressed to and will be heard not only by the big industrialists in the corporate sector but also by his own followers and party members, and if they cannot help the collections, at least they should not hamper the collections.

DR. A. SUBBA RAO (Kerala): May I know, Sir, where it is . . .

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: In all the English dailies of Delhi it has been published and I am rather surprised that men of the Communist Party show ignorance of this fact on the floor of this House.

SHRI P. A. SOLOMON (Kerala): That is not our policy. If any such instance occurs our party will take disciplinary action against the member concerned.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: Weil, this is very good . . .

DR. A. SUBBA RAO: What is that? Certainly, if it comes to our notice, we will definitely take disciplinary action against those members

(Interruptions.)

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: I am very happy, Madam Deputy Chairman, that they have said that disciplinary action will be taken. But this is not a secret, that thirty members of his party in the district of Warangal, I suppose, have been arrested. Now, it is for them to prove to the world that they have taken disciplinary action against those members.

DR. A. SUBBA RAO: Are you giving an opportunity to them to say and to refute those allegations?

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: You may come forward and refute the allegation; it is for you. What we are saying is, what has been published in the paper and it says that they have been put under arrest.

DR. A. SUBBA RAO: You can publish any allegation but you must give an opportunity for those people to refute the allegation.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: This shows that the hon. Member probably has got knowledge of all that, but just now he was feigning as if he did not know anything about it. This is very funny. '

(Interruptions.)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is limited; please finish your points.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: I would only appeal to my friends that they must act up to their professions, and the advice which they

have given to others) should be followed by them as well.

Now, one or two points I would like to make about the measure 'Jat we have before us. We know, Madam, that there is a very big *iléal* known as "Expenses Item" in the company expenses, and all the "Expense Items" are exempt from income-tax. Prof. Kaldor had made a very strong plea that expense items should not be exempt from Income-tax. But this has not been accepted by the Government yet. I would appeal to the corporate sector that they should drastically reduce and curtail their lavish expenses and submit them for the benefit of the National Defence Fund.

An hon. Member, coming of a very big business house, was just advising the Ministers and others to give up all showy, big expenses. I endorse whatever he has said. But I would appeal to the corporate sector as well that they should bring down their own expenses, and I can say that there is a very big room for bringing down the expenses, which are being done today by the various companies and their employees and directors. There is a very good scope for reduction of expense on every item which they do not mind today because of the huge profits that they are making. They write it off as an "Expense Item" so that they may be able to reduce the tax burden. That spirit should go, and what they preach for the Government and the Ministry to do, they should practise themselves and show the way in which ostentation can be brought down.

There is another aspect of this question, Madam, and it is this. We have to see that there are many who have given their life savings, who have risked their old age and who have risked all that they possessed in order to contribute to the National Defence Fund. That is the spirit with which a poor man or a middle

alass man is fired. Compared to that, if we find contributions, even of lakhs, leaving behind many more lakhs as reserves, we do not very much appreciate the spirit behind those contributions for the National Defence Fund. We know tl^ each company director, very resourceful people as they are, could use the resources in the time to come. But we expect today that whatever they possess, like the poor man and the middle class people, many of them who have donated their life-sav.ngi, they donate to the National Defence Fund the maximum of their company's resources.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much more time do you need? The Minister has to reply.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: Just one or two minutes. Just one point more. We should not forgft, Madam, another aspect of these contributions. We all want aid from foreign countries. While we say that we cannot afford to purchase all the equipment that we want from foreign countries and, therefore, we want them in the shape of aid, we must prove to the outside world that before asking for aid we have given our best our all, for the National Defence Fund. Of course, much would be achieved only by heavy taxation, but if towards voluntary contributions we could give all that we possess, if we could swell the National Defence Fund to a very large extent by contributing all that is possible to contribute for the corporate sector, it will strengthen our hands for isking for aid from foreign countries. With these words I commend the measure to the House.

SHOT K. C. REDDY: Madam, as expected, this Bill has been welcomed by aU sections of the House. As I pointed out in my opening remarks, this Bill is only a permissive Bill; there is no element of compulsion in this measure nor, as I said, Is this a fiscal measure, a Money Bill, intended

to raise all the finances that are required in a grave national crisis like this to meet the emergency. A» one hon. Member put it, tins is in one sense a "Bill of faith"—I think Mr. Samuel said it—the faith is that all these corporate bodies, the companies, wi.l rise to the occasion and make their maximum contributions voluntarily in order to swell the National Defence Fund. But it will be wrong on m_v part, if I were to say, that by this measure of faith, or by this faith al'one, all the money that would be required to build up our National Defence Fund would be raised.

Madam, it is true that all classes of the nation have risen to the occasion and many more people are coming forward with all their life's savings. It is an inspiring thing to see that shoe blacks, convicts, even dacoits and beggars have offered their savings, and all kinds of people who normally carry on their existence in a reasonably comfortable manner, have come forward to give all their savings and are prepared to face every kind of privation. That is a very inspiring thing. And it was exhorted by one hon. Member that it is this kind of offering one's all that should especially inspire all others who are in a position to give more and more. If I may say so, this is a supreme occasion when everyone has to give according to his ability, capacity.

Madam, it is not merely enough to give token subscriptions, make token contributions. As some Member pointed out, this is an occasion when everyone in the country will have to give her or h's utmost. But, as I said, it will be idle to expect that all the funds that would be necessary for this war will be forthcoming by voluntary donations only. Only the othe~ Hiy, my hon. colleague, the Finance Minister, placed the Supplementary Estimates for this year on the floor of this House to the extent of about

[Shri K. C. Reddy.]

Rs. 95 crores or Rs. 90 crores. And, after all, what have we been able to raise by way of voluntary contributions during the last 'one month or so? It is about Rs. 5 crores or even Rs. 10 crores. Possibly, it may go up to Rs. 40 or "Is. 50 crores or even Rs. 100 crores. Even then this Rs. 100 crores, by way of aid, will be just a drop in the ocean in order t'o meet all our expenditure obligations in connection with this war. So, let us not make much of these voluntary contributions. However greatly we value these voluntary contributions, however much they will contribute effectively towards building up the Defence Fund, we must be clear in our minds that this will not be adequate in order to meet our national obligations.

So, that will have to be taken care of by other measures than this. As I said, this is 'only a permissive measure to enable companies to pay without reference to the Board of Directors but fiscal measures will come, I suppose, hereafter. What shape they will take, to what extent they will have to go and what measures will have to be introduced as measures of taxation, it is n'ot appropriate, it will not be proper on my part to anticipate all that. We will be soon meeting in our Budget Session. I suppose, by that time, our measures will be ready in respect of this matter. So, I do not want to anticipate all that at the present moment.

It has been pointed out that these companies have got huge reserves, accumulations, Depreciation Fund, etc. etc. and a study should be made by the Company Law Administration of the finances of these companies to find 'out what the reserves etc. are and to formulate measures in order to lay our hands tin these reserves to augment the National Defence Fund. The companies' finances are continuously under the study of the Comorany Law Administration. It is not something new that we will have

to undertake to meet the present emergency. The only question is what it is that we can do. One hon. Member pointed out that so far as the reserves are concerned, the reserves are hardly in the shape of cash, the reserves are in the shape of investments, the reserves are in the shape of plants and so on and so forth. Any progressive company, any good company, will not have much of these reserves in cash, and it will not be possible t'o lay our hands on cash, but the only question then will be how these reserves have been invested. As Mr. Pannalal pointed out, they are invested in more plants, in more production and so forth. Another Member pointed out that it would mean more and more profits. If they earn more profits, then a way should be found out in order to tax those profits or in order to enable the Government to take a good share of those profits to meet this emergency. These are all normal ways of doing this thing. Several Members pointed out that other Governments have adopted certain methods under conditions, similar to the tone, in which our country is placed to-day, and one Member pointed out that income-tax was to the extent of 19 sh. or 18 sh. for a pound or something to that effect was levied. We also have to think along those lines. I do not want to scare away anyone, I do not want to say" anything on the present occasion which will be a sure indication of what is in the offing, but I am quite certain that the country will welcome any measure that the Government may bring forward at the appropriate time, giving sufficient justification for such a measure, and the nation and Parliament will not hesitate to give whole-hearted support to such fiscal measures, if and when they are put forward. Moreover, I would like to assure Members particularly and such other Members who raised this question that so far as the Government is concerned, every possible step is being taken and will be resorted to in order to economise our expenditure. We

have already taken certain steps—I do not want to list all the *steps* we have taken—but surely some Members may be aware of the steps that the Government have already taken. This will be a centir. effort on the part of the Government to economise wherever possible. In fact, the first justification for any additional taxation should be a convincing proof that will be accepted by Parliament that the utmost economy has been practised by the Government, and I am quite sure that when we come forward with additional measures of taxation, if and when we come forward, we will place before Parliament facts, which will prove, which will satisfy Parliament that every possible economy has been resorted to by the Government. I would like to assure this House about that matter. I do not want to take much time of the House. Several other suggestions have been made but as I said, the present Bill is only a very limited measure. Though the occasion has necessitated Members to traverse beyond the confines of this measure and refer to the broader aspects of the war and the national emergency and the heights to which the nation should rise and all that—it is all very good and very appropriate—but I am afraid I have not got enough time, nor is it necessary for me, to expatiate on this theme. Only I would like to submit finally that it will be to the eternal glory of this country if by only voluntary donations, either in the corporate sector or by individuals or by whatever category of people we can raise the necessary finances to build up the National Defence Fund and raise enough money that will be necessary in order to fight out this war; but if unfortunately, such voluntary contributions will not be enough to meet our obligations, then as I have indicated, the Government will come forward with fiscal measures and I have every hope and confidence that the country will okay them, endorse them in order to enable us to fight out this war and come out victorious in the end.

SHRI PANNALAL SARAOGI: Will the hon. Minister throw some light on my suggestion that the Government may consider giving exemption to contributions made by the corporate sector to the National Defence Fund?

SHRI K. C. REDDY: It is under examination by the Government and I think a Bill is going to be introduced—it has been introduced already—in regard to this matter.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1946, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. REDDY: Sir, 1 move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK

I. THE FOREIGNERS LAW (APPLICATION AND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962

II. THE METAL TOKENS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962

III. THE PETROLEUM PIPELINES (ACQUISITION OF RIGHT OF USER IN LAND) BILL, 1962

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages