

The motion was adopted.

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

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

### THE TRIPURA LAND REVENUE AND LAND REFORMS, BILL, 1959.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I beg to move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union territory of Tripura and to provide for the acquisition of estates and for certain other measures of land reform, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—

1. Shri L. Lalit Madhob Sharma
2. Shri Abdul Latif
3. Shrimati Seeta Yudhvair
4. Shri B. B. Sharma
5. Shri J. B. Hagjer
6. Sardar Raghbir Singh Panj-hazari
7. Shri V. Prasad Rao
8. Shri Kamta Singh
9. Shri Dibakar Patnaik, and
10. Shri Govind Ballabh Pant".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One hour is the time allotted for this.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I shall be very brief in that case.

Sir, this is a Bill which has been brought forward for two purposes, namely, for the purpose of introducing an efficient land revenue administration as also for the purpose of introducing certain land reforms. May I point out in this connection that in Tripura we had a system of land tenure under which there were a number of intermediaries who did not actually hold possession of land, but collected rent from the occupants and ultimately they were responsible to the Government for paying certain land revenue. As you are aware, the zamindari system has been abolished in most of the States and it is in pursuance of that common policy of the Government of India in this respect which is shared by all the States that this Bill has been brought forward mainly for the purpose of abolishing this class of intermediaries. As a result of the passage of this Bill, you will find that those who are intermediaries in the sense in which I have used that expression will disappear and those who are in actual possession will have proprietary rights. These rights will be of a permanent nature, of a heritable and transferable nature as well. Therefore if this Bill is passed into law and if the new reforms are brought into effect, there will be only two classes of holders of lands. One would be the raiyats, as they are called. They will be the actual owners of the land; they will be tilling the land and cultivating it and they will be responsible for the payment of land revenue. It has been made clear that in certain cases where those who are intermediaries today desire to cultivate the land on a personal basis to do, what is known as, personal cultivation, they will be entitled to retain a prescribed limit of area of land for that purpose. Otherwise you will find that the land will go into the possession of those who have been holding it for many years and who would henceforward be recognised as owners. The excess land will be taken possession of by the Government and proper compensation paid. That is one of the most important points which may kindly be noted in this respect. Now,

may I also point out that whenever there is such excess land taken over by Government after paying compensation, it will be used for a variety of purposes? These purposes have been mentioned in the Second Five Year Plan and they cover a number of objects like giving of land to landless labour, to co-operative societies and for similar other purposes. I would not like to go into the details of all these because in this particular Bill whole thing has been discussed at great length.

So far as the first point, that is the land revenue administration, is concerned, it was found that the land revenue system required correction and that it had to be brought up to date. For that purpose a number of provisions, especially in Part II, have been laid down but they are not new provisions. Similiar provision will be found in the Bombay Land Revenue Code and also in the Land Revenue Codes of other States or in the Land Revenue Acts as they are

5 P.M. called in some States. They deal with the various points regarding the administrative machinery fixation of land revenue, survey and settlement, remission and suspension of the collection of rent. The most important point would be the introduction of the record of rights by which it will be clear for any person who desires to know the rights of a person in respect of a particular piece of land and the man entitled to possession or to hold the land.

Then, in respect of the under-raiyat, it has been made possible that land can be let out under prescribed conditions to a tenant. but such leases ought to be for five-year periods. Therefore, you will find that substantial rights have been given to a new class of tenants who are likely to be created under the present Bill after it is passed into law. The rent that they have to give would be of a prescribed nature and would not be extortionate. In some cases we find that the tenants have to pay very high rents. That also has been provided for.

Then, Sir, we have also provided for a ceiling on land and that has been laid down at 25 acres. This also should be taken into account. You will find that a number of important provisions have been introduced in this particular Bill.

Then, Sir, may I point out that apart from the system of compensation, which has been a graded one and which has taken into account the present condition as also the trend towards reform, the whole system has to be placed on a sound footing and compensation paid only at certain graded rates? We have got also the basic holding. That has been purposely introduced for preventing fragmentation of land. You will find that there is what may be called a family holding. In connection with ceiling, it would be 25 acres or the highest would be 50 acres. That is what has been introduced after taking into account the conditions prevailing in Tripura territory.

Thus you will find that this is a Bill which has introduced a number of land reforms on the same lines on which a number of State Governments have introduced them. We have tried to introduce, as I have stated, a perfect land revenue administration and all these new reforms.

May I lastly point out that this House will be requested to consider and refer to a Joint Select Committee not only the present Bill, but two other Bills as well? We have the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, in which the other conditions are common, but there are no intermediaries as such. Therefore, the matter is, to some extent, simpler so far as Manipur is concerned. We have also a third Bill . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take it up later.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: . . . the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill. In all these three Bills you will find that the question of ceiling has been dealt with. Thus there are common provi-

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sions in respect of all these three Bills—more between Tripura and Manipur—and the question of ceiling is common to all the three, though the actual extent of ceiling has been a little, more or less, adjusted in accordance with the conditions now prevailing. So far as these two Bills are concerned, in the interests of economy, in the interests of proper discussion of common questions what has been done is that the Members of the Joint Select Committee would be the same so far as Manipur and Tripura are concerned. When the question of ceiling is taken into consideration, the Members of the Joint Select Committee relating to the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill would also sit together, so that there would be a common and uniform law, subject to variations, so far as the extent of the land is concerned. But the principle is common. All these three Bills have been brought forward together so that we shall have the advantage of introducing in these three territories the same principles of land reform. In connection with Delhi, the then Legislature passed the Land Reforms Bill when the Legislature was in vogue in Delhi and recently Parliament has made certain amendments so far as that Act is concerned. I am confident that this House will be pleased to accept the motion for reference to a Joint Select Committee so far as this Bill is concerned in the first instance.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I would not challenge the quorum—I will not—but I felt that it might be useful because that would give us time to discuss it tomorrow. Anyway, I think we are hard pressed for time. Now, Sir, I would confine myself to certain remarks with regard to the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill. We are handicapped a little because it seems that the whole thing is going to be over today. Personally I think, many speakers who were assigned to speak would not be here.

Now, Sir, here is a 202-clause Bill and many other things are there which we are supposed to discuss in one hour's time and give our opinion. Obviously this is not a feasible proposition.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair]

All that I would say is that the Joint Select Committee should go into the details of this Bill, as it would no doubt do. In this connection, I would like to make a few remarks for consideration by the Joint Select Committee. Firstly, Tripura State, as you know, was a State which, like the State from which you come—the old State—was a princely State. Therefore, the system was more or less based on the whims of the Prince or the Ruler. There was actually no land system that way. What happened was this. For a number of years, during this century especially, the Prince or the Ruler of the State himself encouraged migration of people from various other parts into Tripura, so that they could settle and develop the undeveloped areas. There are many jungles, undeveloped areas there. And some of them came and settled that way. No kind of legal formalities were gone into. They were asked to come. They came and settled. Now, all these people were regarded as unauthorised occupants because they had been asked to produce documents. Obviously they could not do so. They did not have any occasion to produce such things. The Ruler of the State was more interested in having, through sweated labour, these areas developed so that he could get royalties and various other things. Nobody bothered and the tillers of the soil could somehow or other earn some money out of it and eke out their miserable existence. That is the history of it. Now, naturally they are unauthorised people. If you go very technically by law, all of them would seem to be unauthorised people and it seems that under this measure many of them are going to be evicted on

account of that. Therefore, I would suggest that these rules should not be mechanically applied in the case of Tripura. Having regard to its own set-up, history and conditions, those people who are *bona fide* tenants or owners, in the broad sense of the term, or who are in *bona fide* possession of those lands, should be treated as such and they should be given rights. They should not be treated as if they are in unauthorised occupation simply because they would not be in a position to produce documentary evidence of their possession. This is a very important factor there, and now all the more so because after the partition other people have also come. As you know, Sir, tension developed between the two countries, and tension mounted in Pakistan. People came from the neighbouring districts like Comilla, Noakhali, and so on, to Tripura, and even from the district of Mymensingh they came and settled there in Tripura. Many of them have been there under difficult conditions. They cannot produce any such evidence. They should not also be treated as being in unauthorised occupation. Amongst them naturally would be many displaced persons. I say this because it seems that the working of the measure might lead to a great deal of hardship to these people.

Then, Sir, we do not know exactly how much surplus land would be available after this measure becomes law. My fears are two. Firstly, whatever will be shown as surplus land after the official calculation may not be actually available to the Government, because, as in many other States, there also will be an attempt on the part of the well-to-do people in the particular field of agriculture, landlords and so on, to evade the imposition of ceilings by all kinds of subterfuges. I think the co-operation of peasants' organisations would be required in this connection. Otherwise in that area which is cut off from the rest of India due to the fact that Pakistan intervenes and that

communication is bad, it will be very difficult for the Government to ensure that the land comes into its hands. Even in West Bengal we expected that we would get 6 lakhs of surplus acres. Ultimately we ended up by getting about 20,000 acres or so. This is the position. It was found that practically no land was available, although the calculation showed that there would be some sizeable surplus of land available to the Government. In a State like Tripura where the records are not properly kept, where very many things depend on customs and usages and where land transactions sometimes are made orally, the scope for evasion of the ceiling, I am afraid, is much greater. That should also be borne in mind. The only way for setting this thing is by seeking the co-operation of the local people. They might be able to tell you as to which customs come in the way or which methods are being utilised by the people for evading the law.

Then, Sir, as a result of this law it seems that a large number of people will be evicted, because resumption is provided for. When the question of distribution comes, we do not get a clear understanding as to how the distribution would be done except that the co-operatives are given some priorities. Here I have some suggestions to make for the Select Committee to consider. I have no doubt that the Members from Tripura belonging to the Congress Party and our Party will make necessary suggestions and that others also will make them. Now, as far as those people are concerned, who will be evicted from the land on account of the provisions regarding resumption made in this Bill, they should get top priority in the matter of distribution of the surplus land, because we have allowed resumption of land which is in the possession of the tiller. He has been enjoying it, he has been cultivating it, and that is his livelihood. Now, after this measure is passed he will be evicted. We would be very happy if these people are not evicted, but

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 assuming, as is going to happen, that some will be evicted, in the matter of distribution naturally they should stand in the front line of those people who would get surplus land.

Then, Sir, about the distinction between the authorised and unauthorised tenants, it should not be mechanically drawn. They should be put more or less on the same category having regard to the fact that they have been in possession of the land and that such land has been their livelihood for many many years. They should be treated in the same way. Nobody should be evicted that way. And amongst them again, other categories also, the agricultural labourers and the poorer peasants should get priority.

Then, Sir, there is the question of the tribals. It is very important. It is a backward place, as you know, and it takes about 24 hours for people to go to certain interior parts from other places, 24 hours. Communication is so bad. Then, development is very very backward in every way. Therefore, I would suggest that special attention should be given with regard to the distribution of land amongst the tribals specially in the interior of this particular State. About the financial terms and so on, I need not go into them. One must bear in mind that they are extremely poor. We have some idea of the kind of prosperous tenant in our States. But if you go to Tripura, you will find that the standard of living of a tenant who is regarded as poor by our standards—even in West Bengal the tenant is considered as somewhat well-to-do as compared to the one in Tripura—is so low, is so bad, that his opportunities for life are so meagre that he has to be satisfied with what little he has got. Therefore, Sir, that is another factor that should be borne in mind when working out the financial obligations or the monetary obligations that will be imposed on them.

Now, Sir, the Centre does not deal with land reforms except by way of

formulation of the policy. This is a State matter. But in regard to Manipur, Tripura or for that matter Delhi, the Centre comes into the picture directly, and these laws are passed by it, administered by it and handled by it in every way possible. Therefore, the Centre should show by way of example even in a limited sphere as to how the land reforms should be tackled. Now we have examples of violation or disregard of such broad policies of the Government. Whether you call them the policies of the Planning Commission or of the Panel of the Planning Commission, we find that these are disregarded in practice by many States. Here, the Centre has got the opportunity to prove by example what it preaches, what it means. They can show by example now in Tripura and Manipur, specially because they are small States but nonetheless there are some lakhs of people involved and thousands of acres of land will also be available to the Government for distribution. Therefore, they should approach it from that angle because that will be a good example for other States. Now, Sir, I have my fear as to how the Ministry is going to handle it. Mr. Datar is the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. He has nothing to do with land revenue, and now he is piloting this Bill. Normally such measures in the States come through the Revenue Minister or the Minister of Agriculture, but our Minister of Agriculture talks about buffer stock and the Home Minister talks about measures concerning agriculture. That is the paradoxical position in which we find ourselves. Mr. Patil speaks about buffer stock, and my hon. friend sponsors a comprehensive agrarian legislation. From the bulk of it, if nothing else, one would be convinced that it is a comprehensive legislation. One may or may not agree with some of its provisions. That is a different matter. Now, Sir, I have my fear that you have not got that machinery in the State. What have you got? The existing machinery that you have would not be capable of doing it unless properly re-orientated and given

proper directions to deal with the question of implementation of this measure. This is my fear. I have been to Tripura and I have been also to Manipur, but to Tripura a number of times. They are isolated from the Centre. There is no Legislature. The Territorial Council is there, but it meets rarely and it has hardly any power or any function to fulfil that way. But it is still there and we accept small mercies. We do not want it to go. But then what happens? A hard core of bureaucracy has developed there. Well, the Maharaja has gone, it is true. But your Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, whatever you call him, has become a little Maharajah himself. Not only he lives in a very big house—he lives in the same house where the Maharajah of Tripura used to live; he gets it—but he has more or less acclimatised himself to thinking in a big way. When you move about in a big house, you feel that you are a very big man that way. You cultivate that spirit, and there what is happening? He ignores the Territorial Council in very many respects. He does not mind as to what these people feel. He does not take the advice of the M.Ps. Many suggestions have been given from the M.Ps not only from our side, but also from the Congress side. There are two Members from Tripura, one belonging to the Congress Party and the other to our Party. But I find that they are not satisfied. He does not listen to them very much. Then he has developed a team of officials, but because they are at a distance—very many miles away—and what is more, difficult to approach, they go about their own way. Though it is a small State, so many corruption cases of the officers come. How is it? Do you have so many corruption cases at the Centre? I do not think you have. At least, you do not publish them. When I ask question, you do not care to answer that so many people are involved in corruption—68 or 70. In a tiny State like Tripura with a population of seven lakhs or so, so many officers and others are involved in that. That sufficiently shows the malady there. Therefore, what I

fear is that these people will not be in a position, left to themselves, to implement this law, or even to work out the correct type of approach in this matter when you pass the law. I think the hon. Minister should ponder over this matter and should think how best he can make up the deficiency on that score and what kind of machinery he can bring into operation. I do not say the officers have no role to play. They will have to be trained, not in the present set-up; something is to be changed in order that the officers and others can function together in order to see that this long delay—delay for many, many years—is ended, and the land legislation comes into operation soon.

Sir, I have to make this strong criticism about the head of the administration in Tripura, because he thinks that Parliament is too far off; it passes some laws; some supplementary questions will be asked there—some will be admitted and others will not be admitted—the answers will be given and the matter will end. That is how he looks at it. It should not be so in the case of a State administrator. The District Magistrate knows that he will be subject to very severe criticism in the State Assembly, and three or four or five sessions take place. But that is not his sphere at all. Parliament is very busy in discussing very very important problems. Minor things do not come up. You see, in a State Legislature this measure would have taken some days even for discussion, and the Select Committee would have taken three or four days. But we are finishing all of them wholesale, in one hour or so; may be less. From a look at this, it seems to be less even. This is the position. Therefore he knows. Your Chief Commissioner in Tripura is an intelligent person and he knows that Parliament, being preoccupied with so many other things, would not have the time to discuss all these matters, and therefore he can get away with whatever he likes. I think the

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Home Ministry should give a little more attention to this thing. You have three or four places like this under Central Administration. You have produced some kind of a showy Territorial Council. Beyond that, you have done nothing. There should not be a bureaucratic administration and land reform measures can never be implemented if bureaucracy is allowed to function in Tripura. Even in the State of West Bengal, Andhra and others, we have failed on the rocks of bureaucracy. Good provisions sometimes could not be implemented because bureaucracy is there; some officers and others due to their own connections with very many local people come in the way, for the frustration of such measures. Here in Tripura, the opportunity is far greater; in Manipur, it is far greater. Therefore, that point should be constantly borne in mind. I would suggest—I do not know if it is possible because we are somewhat cut off from those areas—whether it would not be a good idea for the Select Committee to go to Tripura and take local evidence; go to Manipur and take local evidence. It is very essential that the Select Committee should, if possible, go to Tripura and Manipur. Let them hear what these people have to say. These people do not have an opportunity of speaking out their mind over such matters and the Territorial Council is a place where these things are not at all discussed. There, they can come and give their opinions and suggestions; their experiences can be recounted. They can only come by way of witnesses if the Select Committee would be good enough to call many such people as witnesses. I know that any intricacies of the law can be dealt with here. But since you are dealing with States where customs, usage and various other unwritten things have played a very important part, it is necessary for the members of the Select Committee, I suppose, to get a better understanding of the situation right on the spot. That is

another suggestion that I would like to make.

Sir, as far as the people are concerned, I think Parliament would not grudge the maximum possible generosity shown to the people of Manipur and Tripura. And mind you, what you do in Manipur will have its repercussion in the troubled area of Nagaland or whatever it is, because all kinds of feelings of discontent are there. Naturally, if the land reform is democratic, if the land measures are very well administered, if the poor peasants and others and the tribals do get adequate relief, something which improves their conditions and look as if they are improving their conditions, immediately or in the very near future, that would have a very good repercussion on the hostile Naga areas there, because very many connections are there. These things spread. Therefore, that is also important from that point of view.

Finally, Sir, it will be necessary to wipe out all the traces of feudalism there, especially the princedom. There was a prince there in Manipur also, and the other prince was in Tripura. Now, Sir, I hear that many of them have gone in for business and so on. Some of them have got palatial houses in Calcutta. At least, the Tripura people have got very big houses and big properties and so on. They have very big orchards and gardens. These should be taken over and should be made available to the peasants, the tribal people, the backward communities and so on. It is not as if they are going to be affected; they have got plenty and to spare, and they have got also business started either in their own name or in the name of their relatives. Many of them are very well-to-do, owning house properties in Calcutta. Therefore, no consideration should be shown to them. This is very important. I say this because the Maharajah's family may be concerned; there are many relatives; all kinds of things will come; all religious scriptures will be cited; many things will

be said to retain land and to maintain the privileges and advantages they are enjoying today. No quarter should be given to this. The Select Committee should specially examine the provisions which relate to these matters and should reintroduce new provisions there, if necessary, to see that these privileges are completely taken away in order to make land available to the tillers of the soil otherwise, I am afraid very little land would be available for distribution by the Government. Whether you want to distribute the land among the co-operatives or not, the idea of distribution among the co-operatives is there in preference to those who will be vacated or in preference to agricultural labourers or the poor peasants. I stand for voluntary co-operatives. But it must not be given priority over the claims of those who will be vacated due to reforms or the poor peasants or the agricultural labourers who might have the land, and you should preach to them the ideals of co-operatives and explain to them the advantages; you should give them all the facilities that they require—marketing, credit, supply and so on. They will themselves go and form co-operatives there, because they will ultimately realise that uneconomic holdings are no good and they have to combine. But if you start distributing land to the co-operatives first, I am afraid two things will happen: Firstly, the rich people will take advantage of it, because the co-operatives will be controlled by them in that backward social set-up; and secondly those people who are land-hungry and landless will feel that they have got nothing out of the land measures. They will say that whereas they had been evicted due to the resumption provisions under the Bill, others will say that on account of the resumption provisions the agricultural labourers and the poor peasants also did not stand to gain. They will only see some little land going and passing into the hands of the co-operatives. That is neither good for co-operatives, because that kind of co-operation does

not attract those people, nor is it good for of course the peasant, and that will not lead to improvement in agriculture, due to obvious reasons. Therefore, Sir, this idea of the Government somehow or other forcing co-operatives on them in disregard of the very legitimate long-denied demands of the land-hungry peasantry, especially agricultural labourers, tribal people and the poor peasants, I cannot understand. I do stand for co-operation but not for that kind of co-operation involving denial of lands to the tillers of the soil; I stand for co-operation by giving land to the tillers of the soil and to the tillers of the land, and then impressing upon them the superiority of co-operative farming. That is how we should proceed. We should not place the cart before the horse in this matter, because that would lead to no good result. That is all my fear since they have got their own ideas about these co-operatives for which, in other places, they have not succeeded. I believe we should have about 20,000 co-operatives or so every month if the target of 3,00,000 is to be fulfilled in the course of the remaining two years or so of the present Plan. Against 20,000 or so every month, the performance is about 400, or even less, according to their official report. Now probably here Mr. Datar will try to make a good showing, but then trouble will come in that. He would not get very much land unless and until he is very careful. That is all that I have to say. I think that this entire thing should be gone into thoroughly by the Select Committee and they should discuss it in the light of the competent advice coming from the people of those areas, because we do not know very much about this, not many books are written about them, about the land system and various other things. It is essential therefore that there should be a broad approach and they should get direct knowledge of things from the local people, and I am sure the local people would be very happy to come forward and assist the Joint Select Committee in coming to its conclusions.



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As far as Manipur is concerned, I cannot say very much, because my knowledge is very meagre, but then, here again more or less the same approach has to be taken in the matter of the Select Committee. As far as administration goes, that of Manipur is also the same, but Tripura I know, I had been there; I made enquiries about the administration. Also from a number of questions put and answers obtained I have got some knowledge, some information about the Tripura administration especially. Manipur's also more or less runs on the same basis, but I do not have particulars about it. Now therefore this thing should be considered from all angles, having regard to their special conditions, and I hope the Select Committee will considerably improve upon the proposed Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Anybody else?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: As I feared, I find nobody else to speak.

SHRI R. S. DOOGAR (West Bengal): May I suggest that since we have made very good progress today, we might adjourn today and could take this up tomorrow?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: After this motion is passed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I also think, Sir, that Mr. Doogar's suggestion is very good. Many speakers perhaps thought that this would not be reached today.

SHRI R. S. DOOGAR: Mr. Datar may reply tomorrow, Sir.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I agree that his suggestion to adjourn today is good.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I would like to know the wishes of the House.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA (Uttar Pradesh): We want to adjourn now.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Mr. Datar will reply tomorrow.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I suggest, Sir, that you do not ask him to reply, because we would like to put up another speaker . . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): But I have already asked him to do so.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You can easily modify that announcement, Sir. Many a time, as you know, Sir, such a modification is made and other speakers wanting to speak are accommodated.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I do not know what my hon. friend is discussing.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I want another of our party-men to speak on Manipur. If you do not mind, before you begin to reply . . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): There is another Bill on Manipur, Mr. Gupta, and those who are anxious to speak may make it convenient to be present in the House at the time and speak.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Tomorrow I shall start my reply; kindly make that clear, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Yes. The House stands adjourned till 10 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past five of the clock till ten of the clock on Tuesday, the 22nd December 1959.