

money cannot be paid out in any other way.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Only one question I would like to put, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So many of you?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There are still reports in the press that the contamination continues and such deaths are taking place. So in continuing this camp we are taking a very grave responsibility. Therefore, I would like to know with regard to the provisions that were obtained, whether full precautions were taken and whether they were obtained locally or were they ordered from outside for the camp?

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON: I submit that I do not accept the position that this unfortunate incident is due to any lack of care on the part of the camp authorities. These provisions were supplied in the normal way that obtains in any camp. Here it had to be done through local contractor because of the location of the camp. As soon as anything was discovered every precaution has been taken to isolate the food and to allow people to go who wanted to go home in order to give comfort to their families. And the fact that they voluntarily came back when even without coming back they could get the certificate shows that there has been no lack of care. And the occurrence of this tragedy is sufficient incentive to take sufficient precautions.

RESIGNATION OF SHRI R. P. TAMTA

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that Shri Ram Prasad Tamta a Member representing the State of Uttar Pradesh, has resigned his seat in the Rajya Sabha with effect from the 1st May, 1958.

RESULT OF ELECTION TO THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES AND APPLIED GEOLOGY, DHANBAD

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Maheswar Naik, being the only candidate nominated for election to the Governing Council of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, I declare him to be duly elected to be a member of the said Council.

RESULT OF ELECTION TO THE COURT OF THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tarkeshwar Pande, being the only candidate nominated for election to the Court of the Banaras Hindu University, I declare him to be duly elected to be a member of the said Court.

THE INDIAN OATHS (AMEND- MENT) BILL, 1958—continued

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we get back to the Third Reading of the Indian Oaths (Amendment) Bill. The Deputy Minister has already moved the motion. Anybody desirous of speaking?

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh): Yes, Sir. I will take only two minutes.

[**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN** in the Chair]

Sir, ordinarily it should be the usual practice of any government whatsoever, of a civilized government, I mean, to employ all its employees under some form of affirmation or oath or declaration to the effect that they will bear allegiance to the government and to the Constitution. Some time back, when my hon. friend Shri Lal Bahadur Sastri was the Minister of Railways, I suggested to him in so many words that since the Railways are the best and the biggest employers in India, it would be well on the part

[Shri H. P. Saksena.]
of the Railway Ministry to have a form printed requiring each employee of the Railways to sign that form before getting employment under the Railways. The form would simply say that he will be true and loyal to the administration to which he was being attached and that he will bear allegiance and loyalty to the Government of which he will thenceforward be a constituent or employee.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Is it to be loyalty to the Government or to the State?

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: I don't know whether the hon. Member would make any differentiation between the State and the Government. It is all one, whether you call it by one name or the other, it comes to the same thing. What do you call it in Kerala, the administration or the Government?

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: We do not want to do it under the name of the Government.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Now, loyalty and honesty are the qualifications that we require from our employees. Primarily these are the things that matter. Then of course, there are the other things like not having any malpractices, not indulging in corruption and all that. They are bigger or loftier things. To begin with, I simply suggest that this Bill should contain some expression to the effect that the employee will bear true and devoted faith and loyalty to the Constitution and to the Government under which he was being employed.

This is all I have to say.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: I only want to clear a point. I do not think the Government will take up the attitude and insist that the oath should speak of loyalty to the "Government", for the nature of government may be different at different times. In Kerala there is one government and tomorrow in another State they may

have a different government and so on. Therefore, I submit, it must always be an oath of loyalty to the State and to India, to the Constitution. Further, I submit that the form of the oath, when finalised, should be placed on the Table of the House.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I read out yesterday the form in which this oath of allegiance is administered. So far as the hon. Member Shri Saksena is concerned, I may tell him that the scope of this Bill is extremely limited. After this amendment is enacted, there will be no provision by which each government servant will be compelled to take an oath. There was a prohibition contained in the earlier Act and now that ban is removed. What form the oath should take and how it should be administered, these are matters to be regulated by each Department by its own administrative measures.

There is just one correction which I want to make in the statement that I made yesterday. I said that permanent government servants are required to take the oath. I am informed that all entrants to government service, whether they be temporary or permanent, will be required to take this oath.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR (Uttar Pradesh): Whether it be Central Government or State Government?

SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS: No, only as far as the Central Government is concerned.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: What about the State Governments?

SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS: They are not within our purview.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: What is the practice there? Have you any information on that subject?

SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS: Probably they are also doing it after August, 1947. No, I am sorry I cannot make

any definite statement on that. Anyway I am quite sure the practice is a wholesome and salutary one and I think if the State Governments have not done it so far, they will do it now, unless they have been doing it already.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE HYDERABAD SECURITIES
CONTRACTS REGULATION
(REPEAL) BILL, 1958

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC
AFFAIRS (SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI):
Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Hyderabad Securities Contracts Regulation Act, 1353 Fasli (VII of 1353 Fasli), as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, this is a very non-controversial matter. Parliament in 1956 passed an Act called the Securities Contracts Regulation Act but in Hyderabad there was also a State Act and this Bill seeks to repeal that Act so that the stock exchange of Hyderabad might get permission under this Parliament Act to get itself registered. Therefore, the purpose is only to regulate the Hyderabad stock exchange under the Central Act and to repeal the Hyderabad State Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Hyderabad Securities Contracts Regulation Act, 1353 Fasli (VII of 1353 Fasli), as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO (Andhra Pradesh): After the passing of the Central Act, the Hyderabad Act has

become non-existent and should be repealed but before it is repealed, we want to have some information from the hon. Minister about these Hyderabad securities. It was only the other day, Sir, the House of Lords gave a decision that the one million pound sterling worth of securities standing in the name of the erstwhile Hyderabad Government in the London and Midland Bank should not be transferred to India. I want to know exactly the steps that the Finance Ministry is going to take to procure those securities of the erstwhile Hyderabad State which were with the London and the Midland Bank. Apart from that, Sir, there is serious apprehension in the minds of the people in Hyderabad that a large number of securities and moneys belonging to the Hyderabad Government were transferred to London and some American banks by the Nizam of Hyderabad. We want to be assured that the Government of India is taking all the necessary steps to see that further transfers do not take place and that, for the sums already transferred, sufficient steps are being taken to recover them. We expect a reply from the Finance Ministry regarding the steps that have been taken in this matter.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): I want one clarification from my hon. friend. He referred to the Nizam having transferred the Hyderabad Government money to other countries abroad. I would like to know from him as to whether the Nizam has the authority to transfer State securities or is it that the money which he transferred was the one belonging to him.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: In those days, the Nizam's word was the law.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyway, we are concerned with the Hyderabad Securities Act.

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: The Andhra Pradesh Government is vitally interested in this matter which was referred to by the hon. Member. This