

- (b) Rs. 90 lakhs roughly.
- (c) De Havilland "Heron"-8.
- (d) England.

REPORT OF THE FISHERIES COMMITTEE

36. SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fisheries Committee has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the main points made out in the report?

THE MINISTER FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAFI AHMAD KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report recently submitted to Government is under examination.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

37. SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Will the Minister for LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres where the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been implemented up till now;

(b) the number of employees in each centre covered by the Scheme;

(c) the number of sickness days lost in each centre since the implementation of the scheme;

(d) the amount of sickness benefits paid in each centre during the same period;

(e) the number of injury claims made in each centre during the same period;

(f) the number of temporary and permanent disablement benefits granted in each centre during the same period;

(g) the number of centres where the panel system of doctors is under operation;

(h) the number of doctors in each such centre and the number of patients under each doctor; and

(i) the capitation fees so far paid to the doctors in each of these centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR LABOUR (SHRI ABID ALI): (a) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has so far been introduced in the Kanpur area of Uttar Pradesh, the Delhi State, seven industrial areas of Punjab (*viz.* Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Batala, Ambala, Jagadhri and Bhiwani) and Nagpur in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (f) and (h). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 32.]

(g) The panel system is in operation in all the seven industrial centres in Punjab.

(i) About Rs. 21,285 at the rate of Rs. 5 per annum per insured person in Punjab with effect from 1st July 1954. The rate payable will be Rs. 6 per annum per insured person.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FURTHER NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): Sir, on behalf of the Prime Minister, I beg to lay on the Table copies of further notes exchanged between the Government of India and the Portuguese Government on the subject of Portuguese possessions in India. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 33.]

1. GOVERNMENT ORDER No. LR.100(126) MODIFYING DECISION OF THE LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL ON BANK DISPUTES.

2. STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR MODIFYING THE DECISION OF THE LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR LABOUR (SHRI ABID ALI): Sir, I lay

on the Table a copy of the Government Order No. LR.100(126), dated the 24th August 1954, [Placed in the Library. See No. S-252/54] relating to the modification of the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal on the appeals against the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) together with a statement of the reasons for modifying the decision of the Tribunal. [Placed in the Library. See No. S-253/54.]

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA (Andhra): Sir, when are we going to have occasion to have a debate on this modification of the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal against the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), to the detriment of the employees?

SHRI ABID ALI: We do not propose to have a debate, Sir. It is placed on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants to know whether there is going to be a discussion on this question; and, if so, when.

SHRI ABID ALI: I do not think so, Sir.

PROF. G. RANGA (Andhra): Why not?

SHRI ABID ALI: I think it is not necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are several ways of raising a discussion and you can use one of them.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: Sir, I have given notice of a motion for papers on this question. I only want to appeal to the Chair that in the Rules of Procedure for a motion for papers it has to be asked whether the Minister is prepared to concede or not. I want this whole process to be speeded up, so that it could be discussed at the earliest opportunity in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, we shall consider it.

THE HINDU MINORITY AND GUARDIANSHIP BILL, 1953— *continued.*

SHRI B. K. MUKERJEE (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I was dealing yesterday with sub-clause (2) of clause 1. I do not know if the draftsman had anything in mind of the abnormality while he drafted this. This legislation, in my opinion, deals with all abnormal situations. In a family the natural affinity of a minor is towards his parents, and this is natural. But we want to codify and sometimes to try to go against nature also in codifying what is natural. Now, in this case, too, it is but natural that the children, the minors, generally will be in the place where they will have their properties. But there may be some abnormal situation also in this respect when the child may be required to be shifted to a territory where this Act will not apply. And if the framer of this Bill had anything in view regarding that, to provide for that contingency he must state clearly, so that the people can understand when they read this Act.

Now, as I stated before, this Bill seeks to disturb the existing Hindu family and society, as this Bill has tried to recognise—not only to recognize, but to make an illegitimate child to be a part of the family of either of the parents. Again, this Bill tries to eliminate the nearest relations of the child, and for the child to be separated from them. The father and the mother have got natural affinity towards the child and the child has, in its turn, natural affinity, love, for the parents. Next to the parents, whom does the child like and wish to stay with? If there is a brother, the child will go and live with the brother; and in the absence of any brother, the grandfather, either from the paternal side or from the maternal side; the grandmother, uncle, etc. These are the natural affinities. The