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असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग-- II खण्ड 2

PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 23rd February, 1973:—

BILL No. 110 OF 1972

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

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| <p>1. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1972.</p> <p>(2) It shall come into force at once.</p> <p>2. In the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, in List I—Union List, in entry 9, after the words “or the security of India”, the words “hoarding and black-marketing, non-payment of customs and excise duties, violation of the foreign exchange regulations and professing and preaching of untouchability” shall be inserted.</p> | <p>Short title and commencement.</p> <p>Amendment of Seventh Schedule.</p> |
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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under entry nine of List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, preventive detention for reasons connected with defence, foreign affairs, or the security of India is provided for. Experience has, however, shown that some of the grave social and economic offences do not only cause immense weakening and disruption of our economic and social stability and advancement but also cause immense damage to our defensive capacity. The economic offences of hoarding and black-marketing, evasion of customs and excise duties and over-invoicing and under-invoicing mostly go unpunished because of their economic power to influence and corrupt. Similarly, because of the very inferior economic and social status of those against whom the offence of untouchability is perpetrated and the influence and power of the perpetrators, this social offence goes mostly unpunished having erupted in the forms of grave crimes like mass killings, arsons etc.

Hence, the necessity of empowering the Central Government to take effective steps against the powerful offenders.

NEW DELHI;

BHOGENDRA JHA.

The 14th November, 1972.

BILL No. 2 OF 1973

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1973. Short title.
2. In article 100 of the Constitution, after clause (4), the following clause shall be added, namely:— Amendment of article 100.

“(5) Subject to the provisions of clause (4), the Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not adjourn a meeting of a House unless the majority of the members present in the House express, on a question put, their willingness for adjournment.”.
3. In article 189 of the Constitution, after clause (4), the following clause shall be added, namely:— Amendment of article 189.

“(5) Subject to the provisions of clause (4), the Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not adjourn a meeting of a House unless the majority of the members present in the House express, on a question put, their willingness for adjournment.”.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

As is evident from the happenings in the West Bengal, Punjab and Tamil Nadu Legislatures, the Presiding Officers, instead of following well settled conventions regarding adjournment of the Houses of Legislatures, have on political considerations endeavoured to thwart the smooth functioning of the Legislatures.

In order to prevent repetition of such happenings in Legislatures, the present Bill seeks to amend articles 100 and 189 of the Constitution to provide specifically that the will of the members present in the House has to be ascertained before a House is adjourned by the Presiding Officer.

NEW DELHI;

R. P. ULAGANAMBI.

The 6th December, 1972.

S. L. SHAKDHER,
Secretary.