THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT
IN THE
FIFTY-NINTH SESSION
OF THE
RAJYA SABHA

Commencing on the 18th March, 1967/the 27th Phalguna, 1888
(Saka)

RAJYA SABHA
Saturday, the 18th March, 1967/the 27th Phalguna, 1888 (Saka)

The House met at ten minutes past twelve of the clock, Mr. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th March, 1967.

(Text of the President's Address in English)

Members of Parliament, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this joint session of the two Houses of Parliament. I offer my congratulations to the newly elected and re-elected Members and my good wishes to those no longer with us.

2. Earlier, it was intended that the third Lok Sabha should have a final session this month mainly to pass a Vote on Account. Shortly after most of the election results were announced, many Honourable Members from different political parties approached us with the request that it should be the new Lok Sabha which should meet at this juncture to pass the Vote on Account and to transact other essential business. The Government agreed with this view and, on their advice, the third Lok Sabha was dissolved on the 3rd of March.

3. Our fourth General Elections have once again demonstrated the vigour and vitality of our democracy. There was a larger turn-out of voters than on any previous occasion, as well as a substantial increase in the number of women who cast their votes. Despite a few unfortunate incidents of violence and disturbance which have been universally condemned, the elections were orderly and peaceful. The Chief Election Commissioner and his staff deserve our congratulations. So do the people, for the enthusiasm, maturity and dignity with which they have reaffirmed their faith in democracy and representative institutions.

4. For the first time since Independence, Governments of political complexions different from that of the Government at the Centre have been formed in several States. In a federal democratic polity, this is to be expected. Our Constitution has provisions defining and regulating the relationship between the Union and the States and their mutual obligations. Further, over the years, we have developed certain institutions for promoting co-operation, understanding and harmonious relations between the Union and the States, and between one State and another. The National Development Council, the Zonal Councils and periodic conferences of Governors and Chief Ministers are the more conspicuous examples of this nature.

5. The Union Government will respect the constitutional provisions in letter and in spirit without any discrimination and endeavour to strengthen the arrangements for a cooperative approach to our national problems. We are sure that all States will extend their co-operation in preserving these institutions and in making their deliberations increasingly
fruitful and beneficial both to the Union and to themselves. Strengthening the unity of the country, safeguarding its security, preserving democratic institutions, and promoting economic development and the well-being and happiness of all our people are the common objectives towards which the Union and the States must strive together.

6. Our Government have just taken office. While they will take a little time to place before you all the policies and programmes which they will pursue in accordance with the mandate of the electorate, they have already decided upon four major objectives in the economic sphere—

(1) They have resolved to end our dependence on food assistance from abroad by the end of 1971.
(2) They have resolved to do all that is possible to ensure that the rising trend in prices of the basic necessities of life is halted and conditions of stability achieved in the shortest possible time.
(3) They have resolved to attain and sustain an adequate rate of economic growth so as to eliminate the need for external economic assistance by 1976.
(4) And they have resolved to pursue the national programme of family planning with the objective of reducing the birth rate from forty per thousand to twenty-five per thousand as expeditiously as possible.

These tasks are of such magnitude that they can be accomplished only with the active support, participation and involvement of the people and the cooperation of all parties. To secure these will be one of Government's primary objectives,

7. The food situation will be dealt with on an emergency basis. The measures already in motion to fight the drought will be strengthened. We have to ensure that the available foodgrains in the country, whether indigenous or imported, are distributed equitably. Government are already in touch with State Governments, seeking their views and their co-operation in regard to the further steps that have to be taken on the food front.

8. Simultaneously, Government intend, in collaboration with the States, to make every effort to augment agricultural production. Our food import requirements must be reduced in each successive year. Towards this end, Government will pay special attention to the adequate availability of fertilizers and improved seeds and to the credit needs of the farmer. Greater emphasis will be placed on minor irrigation and energisation of wells. Efforts will be made to expedite the completion of major irrigation projects that are in an advanced stage of construction and to ensure the fullest utilization of the irrigation potential already created.

9. The upsurge in prices, particularly during the last two years, was primarily the result of the shortfall in agricultural production due to the failure of the monsoons. Industrial production too was affected by the failure of the monsoons and the shortage of foreign exchange to import necessary raw materials. Deficit financing at the Centre and overdrafts by the State Governments on the Reserve Bank further aggravated the inflationary pressures. To deal with the situation, everything possible must be done to increase production in both agriculture and industry. The considerable potential and capacity in various sectors of the economy built during the past years must be more fully utilised. Simultaneously, a stricter financial discipline must be maintained. Economy is not inconsistent with efficiency and we must seek genuine economy in every field and in every sector of public expenditure.
i). Our Five-Year Plans have had the objective of making the economy self-reliant and capable of further development. To achieve this target by 1976, special attention will be paid in the Fourth Plan period to those industries which will contribute most to rapid development in the immediate future, particularly industries which will be helpful to our agriculture and exports. The greatest emphasis will have to be laid on higher efficiency in both the public and the private sectors. Substantial investments have been made in industry by the public sector in the first three Plans and it is important that these are now made to yield greater profits to sustain further development. The Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan was published some months ago.

It is being reviewed in the light of adverse effects of the drought, the latest price trends, and the prospects of mobilising additional resources, internal and external, and it is proposed to take an early opportunity to discuss the Plan fully in the National Development Council and thereafter in Parliament.

11. Our population has crossed the five hundred million mark. This is a danger signal which we can ignore only at our peril. Family Planning programmes will be strengthened at all levels, with the co-operation of the States.

12. Although economic difficulties are at the root of much of the prevailing discontent, other factors too have contributed to a sense of frustration, particularly among the young. The new generation which has grown up since Independence has new aspirations and new ideas. We must respond to them. The educational system needs re-shaping in the light of the recommendations of the Education Commission, on which we are awaiting the comments of the State Governments. A new scheme of national service at the University level is under active consideration.

13. The success of all our Plans and projects depends upon the efficiency and integrity of the administration. To ensure efficiency in performance, changes will be made in the administrative set-up. The Planning Commission will be re-organized. The working of controls will also be reviewed; those found unnecessary will be withdrawn and others re-adjusted as may be required to make them more purposeful and efficient. The Administrative Reforms Commission is expected to submit its recommendations on the re-organization of the Central Government fairly soon.

14. Integrity and impartiality in public life, and in the conduct of the public servants, are the foundations of true democracy. The Administrative Reforms Commission has made an interim report bearing on this subject. Government agree, in principle, with the Commission's approach on the need for adequate and satisfactory institutional arrangements to deal with problems of corruption in high public office, whether political or administrative. They expect to finalize their proposals and place them before Parliament at an early date. They have already referred to the State Governments the recommendations of the Commission which concern them.

15. A National Commission on Labour has been set up under the chairmanship of Sri Gajendragadkar. The Commission will review and make appropriate recommendations on the whole field of the working and living conditions of labour of all categories, including rural labour, since Independence. Legislation to give statutory recognition to the assurances given in regard to the official language of the Union will be shortly introduced in Parliament. A high-level committee will be set up to examine the question of a ban on cow slaughter in terms of the announcement already made. A committee will also be set up, as announced, to examine further the proposal for the re-organisation of the State of Assam in the light of the discussions held with the leaders of Assam. The question of changing the financial year will be considered in consultation with the State Governments.
16. In a shrinking world, no country can remain isolated. India has a role to play in the councils of the world. Our membership of the Security Council casts on us an onerous responsibility which we shall do our best to discharge.

17. The foreign policy of India has stood the test of time. The concept of peaceful co-existence, which India had done so much to sponsor, is now accepted by the leaders of the two groups. With both the United States and the Soviet Union we have the friendliest of relations. Our policy of non-alignment stands vindicated. Government will do everything possible to strengthen non-alignment and pursue the positive aspects of this policy with vigour and determination.

18. There are two dangers which confront humanity today. One is the widening gulf between the poor nations and the rich nations. The other is the rejection of the principle of peaceful co-existence by some countries.

19. Government's foreign policy will serve the twin objectives of furthering our national interests—economic, political and strategic—and of promoting international co-operation. Towards this end, we have succeeded in building up and maintaining the friendliest of relations with most countries of the world. It will be Government's special endeavour to strengthen India's relations with our Asian neighbours.

20. It is a matter of deep gratification that our Government have been able to sign an Agreement with the Government of Burma about the formal delineation and demarcation of our traditional boundary with that friendly country.

21. Government adhere to their policy regarding Vietnam which has been enunciated on several occasions.

22. Government most sincerely desire the friendship and co-operation of the Government and people of Pakistan. Nothing has distressed us more than the bitterness and conflict which have sometimes divided our two countries which have many common interests. Government will make every effort to achieve a relationship of the fullest understanding, goodwill and amity with Pakistan.

23. With China too we would like to live in peace. But the aggressive acts and postures of the People's Republic of China, coupled with their rejection of the concept of peaceful co-existence, continue to be the major obstacles to an improvement of our relations with China.

24. We are grateful to friendly nations of the world, as well as to international institutions and agencies, who have given us valuable assistance in our development programmes as well as in meeting our food crisis.

25. Developing countries can also strengthen their economies through mutual co-operation. The Tripartite Meeting between the leaders of three non-aligned countries, President Tito of Yugoslavia, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic and our Prime Minister, has laid the foundations of such an approach.

26. Another Head of State whom we had the pleasure of welcoming amongst us recently was His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, with whom we have had very friendly and cordial talks.

27. Members of Parliament, I have briefly touched upon some of the issues that confront us today. You will have an opportunity to get a fuller picture of the Government's policies and programmes in these and other matters in due course. Your present session will be a short one, confined to the transaction of certain essential financial and budgetary business. You will be meeting again shortly to consider further business.

28. Bills will be introduced in the current session to replace—

   (1) The Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and
President's Address  [ 18 MAR. 1967 ] laid on the Table

(2) The Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1966;

(3) The Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1967; and

(4) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967.

The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill will also be introduced.

29. A statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the financial year 1967-68 will be laid before you.

30. It is a matter of distress to us that President's rule had to be introduced in Rajasthan. It is our earnest hope that it will not be necessary to continue this arrangement for long and that it will be found possible early to restore responsible government.

A statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of Rajasthan for the financial year 1967-68 will also be laid before you.

I wish you success in your endeavours!

(Text of the President's Address in Hindi)

संसद सदस्यों, संसद के दोनों दलों के इस संसद के अधिवेशन में वापस लाया जाने का स्वागत करते हुए मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हो रही है। नव-निर्वाचित तथा पुर्निर्वाचित सदस्यों को मे भारतीय वायुसेना देता हूँ और जो लोग हमारे बीच इस समय में देश नहीं हैं उनको यथायोग्य श्रमसेवामय。

2. पहले ऐसा किया था कि इस महत्त्वपूर्ण सभा का प्रतिष्ठा अधिवेशन वायु तीर्थ पर ग्रामीण नागरिक

3. हमारे दोनों दायित्व का निर्णय, भारत और सरकार की उन्नति भी, संयुक्त राज्य की उन्नति है जिसका लिए हमारे दोनों हर दृष्टि अद्वितीय है। वर्तमान संविधान में अभ्यास और राज्यों के पारंपरिक संबंधों के नियम के सिद्धांत हैं। इसके अन्य विषयों को दोनों दायित्व राज्य के राज्य के बीच सहयोग, समस्या और समाजसेवाके संबंध को
5. संघ सरकार संविधान के उपनिवेश के प्रभाव: बिना किसी भंड-भाव और शहीद माने में पालन करनी तथा राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को सहयोग लेने के लिए प्रभाव करने की आवश्यकता का संवेदन करने के प्रशासन करती है। हमें उल्लोहा है कि सभी राज्य इन संस्थाओं को काम रखने में सहयोग देंगे तथा विचार-विचार द्वारा सहयोग और बेहतर दोस्ती को अपनी आवश्यकता के लिए में उनके विचार-विचारण को बनाने। देश की एकता और सुरक्षा को संपन्न करना, संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं को काम रखना, राजनीतिक विचार और जन-कल्याण धारापर्व संतुष्ट है और इस दिशा में संघ और राज्य को एक साथ मिलकर प्रयास करता है।

6. हमारी सरकार ने ब्रिटिश-फ्रांसीसी कार्यवाही संभाली है। सत्तालायों की इच्छा के ब्राह्मण नीति भौगोलिक विचार करने और भाषा के साथ पहुँच करने में उनका समय लगाया। आधिकारिक शेष में मराठी ने चार पृष्ठ लक्षित किए।

उल्लोहा सक्षम किया है कि 1971 के भ्रमन तक खाद्य के लिए दिशेना सहयोग पर निर्भर नहीं रहेंगे।

यदि भी सक्षम किया है कि दुनिया की ब्रह्मारी दुर्भाग्य की चीजों के भुगतान में ब्राह्मणी की प्रत्येक को रोकने और हत से कम में विशेषता प्राप्त करने के लिए हर समय प्रयास किया जाया।

7. खाद्य समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए संकटकालीन व्यवस्था की तरह जो कठिन उठाते गये हैं, उन्हें भी बाहरी होते हैं। इसके प्रस्ताव देश के संवेदनशीलता के लिए इस नेशन के हो। खाद्य के मामले में शेष लेने के हैं। इसके संबंध राज्य सरकारों के विचार जानने तथा उनका सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए जगही सरकार ने पहले ही सप्ताह किया है।

8. जिस ही राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर भेंतों को खैरियत के बिना करने के लिए सरकार हर समय प्रयास करती है। भागाली अत्यंत में हमारे खाद्य भारत की माता नाम होती जानी चाहिए। इस नीति को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार काफी सामान्य निकल खाद्य और ब्रह्मणी दुर्भाग्य सुधारने और दिशानियों के लिए ऊष्ण की व्यवस्था करने पर विशेष ध्यान देंगे। वन्नीश खाद्य और ब्रह्मणी को ध्येय में बनाने पर विशेष खाद्य दिशा जाने।
9. बारिश की कमी के कारण खेतों की फूलावर कम हुई और बात कर इसी बजाह से पिघले दो या बार्षिक में कीमत बढ़की गई। समय पर बारिश न होने की बजह से बूटीविशिक उपयोग पर भी इसका शरार लाए कर कोटा बूटीविशिक उपयोग में कमी का एक कारण यह भी था कि बिजली मुड़ा की कमी होने से बाल्यविशिक काना माल निवेदित से मंगाना नहीं जा सका। केवल बारेंट बाजा का बजार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक से बूटीविशिक (बूटीविश झार्जट) के कारण स्थितियात्मक बाल्यविशिक बढ़ा। इस स्थिति का समापन करने के लिए इसे बूटी उपयोग दोनों खेतों में पेंडिवार बाराने के हर समय उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। पिघले सालों में हमारी खराब-व्यवस्था के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में जो खराब बूटी क्षेत्र की गई है उसका बाल्यविशिक से बूटीविशिक उपयोग करता है। इसके साथ ही बिजली कुंडले सारती के साथ लायु किया जाना चाहिए। बिजलीविखर बूटीविशिक के कोई ब्रह्मण नहीं है और बाल्यविशिक खराब के हर खेत और हर रेत में जिनकी भी कटायी ही सकती ही की जानी चाहिए।

10. हमारी पंचवर्षीय पोजनानें का उद्देश्य है हमारी भार्य व्यवस्था को प्रागात-निर्माण और प्रागात विकास के योग्य बनाना। इस तकनीक को 1976 तक अनावर्तक कर लेने के लिए बारह सालों में उन उद्देश्य खराब पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया जायेगा, जिन्हें निकट भविष्य में हमारा लेखन से साकार किया है, विशेषतः ऐसे उद्देश्य पर जो बेचते हैं और निर्माता में सहाय्यक किया हैं। सरकारी खंड निजी रहस्य खंडों में प्रागात कार्य-कुलता पर साबित्व और देश होगा। पहली सीतारा पोजनाने में उद्देश्य खराबों के अर्थ कर्ज पर अर्थ खराब पहले लगाए गए हैं और इस खराब से यह बहुत भावना है कि इस उद्देश्य खराबों से ज्यादा भारी भुगतान होते हीं मिले ताकि चिकित्सा का काम भारी बढ़े। बारह योजना की बार-बार नई मसोदी का निर्माण पहले प्रकाशित किया गया था। सबूत के कारण जो बाल्य देश पर पड़ा, बीमारियों की जो बुखारः भी है, देश और देश के बाहर से क्या प्राप्तीकालिक सामान बदला हुआ सकते हैं, इन सब बारों को ध्यान में रख कर उस मसोदी का पूरकीयता किया जा रहा है और जल्दी ही राजदूत नियोजन परियुस्त से इस योजना में सामान्य विकास-निमित्त करने के बाद सामूहिक के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।

11. हमारी बारबारी परास करोड़ से बंटा बड़ा है। यह एक बारे की सुधक है। यदि हम इस खंड से बूटीवार रहे तो बहुत बड़ा सुकृत होगा। राज्यों के साथ मिलकर परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम की सभी रस्तों पर सुबूत बनाया जायेगा।

12. बाल्यविशिक कहताहैं तो एक कारण है, लेकिन इसके बाबत भी खराबसर नीतियों के बीच बाल्य कुलता के कुछ खराब भी कारण है। खासतौर पर यह जो एक नई पेड़ पड़ी हुई है उस के मन में खुल नए प्रविष्कार खराब नई खासताओं हैं। हमें उनकी खराब देश देना नहीं भावना है। खासतौर पर जो नियोजित नियोजन विशेषता है। विशेष विशेष ने जो सफलता की है उस के साकार में राज्यों के बारे में भावना भी भावना है और उन सिफरियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारी खासता-पूर्णता का पुनरीतिष्ट अटक जाती है। किसी नियुक्त स्थान पर एक राज्य संयुक्त संयुक्त संयुक्त योजना के सावधान में तत्काल को विचार किया जा रहा है।
13. हमारी सभी योजनाओं और प्रयासों की सफलता हमारे प्रावधान के कुल

लागता और संसार-विश्वव्यापी पर निर्भर करती है।

काम में कुललगता लागते के लिए प्रशासनिक

बांधे में परिवर्तन किये जाएंगे। पयाजना बायांगों

का पुनर्निर्माण होगा। इसमें जो नियुक्ति सामू

किये गये हैं उनका पुनर्निर्माण किया जाएगा।

और उनमें से जो नियुक्ति ही हो उससे ही इसका

प्रयास किया जाएगा। इसलिए सरकार के

पुनर्निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक सुधार

शास्त्र को निर्माण की बिजली ही प्रस्ताव होने

बाली है।

14. सार्वजनिक जीवन और सरकारी

सम्बंधों के धारण में लोकतंत्र और

निधनात्मक सभी को भागीदारी है। इस विषय पर

शास्त्रीय शुभारंभ शास्त्र के एक दलित संस्कृति और

सरकारी सब्जे की खिलाड़ी का स्वीकार करती है।

इसी बायांग के रूप में प्रशासनीक सुधार

प्रयास की संस्कृति को हृदय से स्वीकार

करती है। इसी बायांग के रूप में प्रशासन

प्रयास के प्रारूप शास्त्र को सशक्त करने के लिए

समझौता का निर्माण करने के लिए सम्मिलन

व्यापक करने के लिए प्रशासनिक पदों के प्रारूप

शास्त्र को संस्कृति को हृदय से स्वीकार

करती है।

15. अपने समस्त में हम ग्रंथी

संगठन की प्रचंडता में एक राष्ट्रीय शास्त्र

प्रशासन और सभी प्रशासन के अंतर्गत में भारतीय

सभी प्रशासन के अंतर्गत में भारतीय का प्रभावशील

का स्वाभाविक भी सुरक्षा बनने के लिए प्रतिक्रिया

फिर ही संघर्ष में बालकों के साथ सम्मिलन

की जिंदगी राजस्व के साथ सम्बन्ध है।

हमारे भेज दिया है।

16. जीवन में हम हमारी भावना के

संभावना के साथ सम्बन्ध है। भारत की विश्व-संप्रभुत

अंतर्गत में जीवन समुच्चय स्वतंत्रता है।

सर्वदा भर्ती शासन में हमारी विश्वसनीयता है।

भारत की विश्वसनीयता का भीतरी उद्देश्य है।

भारत ने जिस साधनपूर्व सह-संगठन की भावना को

प्रतिक्रिया करने के लिए जितना भी कार्य किया

है। उसे हम दोनों गुरुं के संगठन ने स्वीकार

करना है। हमारी बायांग निर्माण के साथ

संघर्ष करनेवाले इस दौर भारतीय

शास्त्र के साथ सम्बन्ध प्रकट करने की अपने

भावनाओं निर्माण के साथ संगठन के साथ

चलन की जा रही है।

17. भारत के विषय नीति समय की

संस्थाओं से संबंधी साधन प्रेरणा उत्तरी है।

भारत ने जिस साधनपूर्व सह-संगठन की भावना को

प्रतिक्रिया करने के लिए जितना भी कार्य किया

है, उसे हम दोनों गुरुं के संगठन ने स्वीकार

करना है। हमारी बायांग निर्माण के साथ

संघर्ष करनेवाले इस दौर भारतीय

शासन के साथ सम्बन्ध प्रकट करने की अपने

भावनाओं निर्माण के साथ संगठन के साथ

चलन की जा रही है।

18. जीवन मानने के साथ ही संकट

विचारमुद्दा है। एक है विवेक राजस्थानी और

भारत के सीधे बाहर दूसरे। इस राजस्थानी

है, जिसके द्वारा भारतीय सह-शासन के

संगठन का स्वीकार किया गया था।

19. हमारे राजस्थानी शासन—भारतीय,

राजस्थानी और राजस्थानी शासन—भारतीय

संगठन का संबंध रखने के लिए अन्तर्गत है।

इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के साथ, भारत में संघर्ष

के प्रांत शासन के साथ संभावित निर्माण-
17

President's Address [18 MAR. 1967] laid on the Table

20. This very high respectability of the Bill is that it now stands on the Table. However, its passage through the Assembly should be ensured.

21. The Bill has been placed on the Table by the Prime Minister, who also assured the House that it would be passed without opposition.

22. The Pakistan Constitution, by virtue of its provisions, guarantees the right to the public to hold meetings of all kinds. It is hoped that this right will be respected by all sections of the community.

23. This Bill, which has been introduced in the House, is a step in the right direction. However, it is hoped that it will not be passed without due consideration.

24. The Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Secretary for Finance, who will consider it carefully.

25. The Bill has been referred to the Committee on Finance, which will examine it carefully.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Since the House adjourned last, two of our old colleagues, Shri Algurai Shastri and Shri Sudhir Ghosh, have passed away.

Shri Algurai Shastri was a Member of this House during 1956—58. He was a whole-time political worker and an active participant in the national movement. He had a long and useful record of work in the Legislature, starting from 1937 in the U.P. Legislative Assembly. Modest and sincere, he had many endearing qualities. In his death, the country has lost a devoted worker in the cause of our political emancipation.

Shri Sudhir Ghosh came to the Rajya Sabha in 1960. He had the great good fortune of being associated with Gandhiji in his early career. Later, he functioned in different administrative capacities before coming to the Rajya Sabha. He was a forceful speaker and had always a new point of view to present. It is a great pity that a person of his ability should have passed away at the comparatively young age of 51.

I would request the Members to rise in their seats and observe two minutes’ silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for two minutes)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall ask the Secretary to convey to the members of the bereaved families the sense of grief and profound sympathy of this House.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the following Members resigned their seats in the Rajya Sabha with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:


REFERENCE TO PRESIDENT’S PROCLAMATION REGARDING RAJASTHAN

MR. CHAIRMAN: Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, I rise to make a submission in regard to this item. From the list of business, Sir, we