

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, we take up the amendment of Shri Faleiro. Is it the pleasure of the House to refer the Report back to the Business Advisory Committee for allotting more time on the motion by Shri Y. B. Chavan regarding present international situation?

Those who are in favour of this may please stand up.

*Some hon. Members stood up in their seats.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Those who are against it, may please stand up.

*A large number of hon. Members stood up in their seats.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** As the hon. Members who are against this amendment is more, the amendment is rejected.

*The motion was negatived.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is the pleasure of the House to accept the Report of the Business Advisory Committee? Those who are against it, please stand up.

*Some hon. Members stood up in their seats.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Those who are in favour of it, please stand up.

*A large number of hon. Members stood in their seats*

**MR. SPEAKER:** As the number of hon. Members who are in favour of it is more, the motion is adopted.

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):** I want division on this. (*Interruptions*)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. Nothing is recorded.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar):** As far as I recollect, the general practice in this House is that when the Report of the Business

Advisory Committee comes to the House, it is never voted upon because of the fact that various parties and points of view are well represented in that Committee....

**MR. SPEAKER:** But still objections are raised.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Therefore, my request to my friends is that we should not really allow the motion to be pressed to a division. After having got the points of view heard, the matter should have been allowed to rest there, and the Report should have been accepted. Then the House is always free and entitled to extend time on any motion or discussion at any time.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have been repeatedly saying that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is it the pleasure of the House to sit for another five minutes to enable the introduction of the Bill?

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

**MR. SPEAKER:** All right; we will sit for another five minutes.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** That question has already been decided by the House. I am not allowing any further discussion on that.

*(Interruptions)*

#### ANTI-APARTHEID (UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION) BILL

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BHARI VAJ-PAYEE):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the crime of Apartheid.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, are you opposing the introduction?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay, North-East): I have given notice under rule 72.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will allow you only if you are opposing the introduction of the Bill. Nothing else is allowed.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** How can I say that I oppose the Bill without first making some comments?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You must first say "I am opposing the Bill". Only then I allow you.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Can I explain.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, I will not allow it. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the international Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid."

**The motion was adopted.**

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I introduce the Bill.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.05 p.m. **13.05 hrs.**

(The Lok Sabha adjourned for launch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock)

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We are supposed to take up the discussion on the floods at 2 O'Clock, but there are some matters under rule 377. Shall we dispose of them before we take up the floods discussion? Shri N. C. Jain.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Maintenance of temples and statues in Khajuraho.

**श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ:—

मैं अभी खजुराहो गया था। वह स्थाव बिदेशी पर्यटकों में बहुत ही लोकप्रिय हो रहा है और इस कारण यह बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि उस के मंदिर व मूर्तियाँ किसी भी प्रकार से नष्ट न होने पावें मैंने देखा कि मन्दिर व मूर्तियों पर रसायन का लेप हो रहा है। शायद पिछले कुछ वर्षों से यह लेप हो रहा है। उस रसायन लेप का परिणाम यह हुआ कि धीरे-धीरे मंदिर के कुछ भागों व मूर्तियों में सीलन आने लगी है और भारी तपती जेट में भी वे सूखती नहीं हैं, गीली ही रहती हैं। इस कारण अब किन्हीं किन्हीं मूर्तियों में से पत्तों भी उघड़ने लगी हैं। इस कारण मंदिर व मूर्तियों के स्थायित्व को खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है जो कि एक गंभीर राष्ट्रीय समस्या है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कई मंदिरों में उनकी पीठ पर मूर्तियाँ आड़ी तिरछी चिपका दी गई हैं। जहाँ एक ओर हम बिदेशी पर्यटकों को अपनी एक हजार वर्ष पूर्व की अपूर्व कला दिखाते हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर उन्हें यह भी दिखाना है कि दस-पच्चीस वर्ष पूर्व के हमारे लोग इतने अकलात्मक थे कि मूर्ति सीधा लगाना भी नहीं जानते थे। अतः आवश्यक है कि पुरातत्व विभाग इस ओर ध्यान दे और गलतियाँ शीघ्र सुधारे।

(ii) Need for reorganisation of distribution pattern of soft coke for Southern States.

**SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM** (Triuchendur): Supplies of soft coke to the four Southern States have virtually dried up. Tamil Nadu got only 1,000 tonnes of soft coke in April last, while Karnataka and Kerala haven't been supplied any quantity for the past several months.

This step-motherly attitude shown to Southern States in soft coke supplies has been deeply resented by the State Governments. Their repeated representations to the Union Energy Ministry and Coal India Ltd., have not evoked any favourable response so far.

It appears that the current distribution pattern is heavily biased in favour of the Northern States. The average monthly quantum of distribution of soft coke to various States in the last six months is as follows:

Bihar—6 rakes (one rake means 1,000 tonnes); U.P.—12 rakes; Punjab—7 rakes; Haryana—3 rakes; Orissa—2 rakes, Himachal Pradesh—1 rake; Delhi—22 rakes; West Bengal—13 rakes; Maharashtra—3 rakes; Andhra—3 rakes; Tamil