

at least correct his statement in the matter of meeting with the Junior Engineers.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** He met us yesterday. Today he is to meet the striking Junior Engineers which he has not done so far.

(v) REPORTED ASSAULT ON ASIAN IMMIGRANTS IN LONDON

**श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (सीकर) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले कुछ दिनों से एशियाई समुदाय के लोगों पर लन्दन में जातीय द्वेष के कारण निरन्तर आक्रमण हो रहे हैं। लन्दन में लगभग 10 लाख एशियाई वासी रह रहे हैं, जिनमें भारतीय, पाकिस्तानी एवं बंगलादेश के मूल प्रवासी हैं। जातीय द्वेष एवं हिंसा के वातावरण से इन लोगों में पूर्ण असुरक्षा की भावना व्याप्त है। अभी हाल ही में एक बंगला प्रवासी की हत्या भी हुई है। अनेक आप्रवासी समुदायों ने शिकायत की है कि पुलिस उनकी शिकायतों पर गौर नहीं कर रही है। इंडियन वर्क्स एसोसियेशन, साउथमाल, फेडरेशन आफ पाकिस्तानी आर्बोनाइजेशन व फेडरेशन आफ बंगला देश आर्बोनाइजेशन के आह्वान पर 17 जुलाई को आप्रवासी एशियाइयों ने वहाँ पर एक आम हड़ताल कर उनके साथ हो रहे अन्याय का विरोध किया है।

भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह ब्रिटिश सरकार से वार्ता कटे, पाकिस्तान व बंगलादेश की सरकारों को सम्मिलित कर वहाँ के आप्रवासी एशियाइयों में सुरक्षा की भावना उत्पन्न करावे जिससे यह लोग सम्मान से जीवन-यापन कर सकें।

14.50 hrs.

#### AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION), BILL—Contd.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We now continue with the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. The Minister has just now given notice of an amendment to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee.

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House namely:—

- (1) Shri P. Anbalagao
- (2) Shri Manoranjan Bhakta
- (3) Shri Samar Guha
- (4) Shri Dinesh Joarder
- (5) Shri B. P. Kadam
- (6) Dr. Karan Singh
- (7) Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan
- (8) Shri M. V. Krishnappa
- (9) Shri B. P. Mandal
- (10) Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur
- (11) Shri R. K. Mhalgi
- (12) Shri Govind Ram Miri
- (13) Shri Nathuni Rani
- (14) Shri R. N. Rakesh
- (15) Shri Ram Kinkar
- (16) Shri Ram Murti
- (17) Shri Vasant Sathe
- (18) Shri Chairman Bhai H. Shukla
- (19) Shri A. Sunna Sahib
- (20) Shri Sikandar Bakht

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the end of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and commu-

[Shri Sikandar Bakht]

locate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (52)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Karan Singh may continue his speech. I think you can talk on this motion also.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Yesterday I pointed out the concept of this earth as a single unit as it is now beginning to be recognised. Again I had said that this dramatic photograph taken of the earth from the moon showed earth as it really was, a fragile spaceship. The dramatic manifestation of this idea, I said, was part of our ancient culture that there was harmony between man and nature. Man's intervention in environment has steadily increased over the last few years. From the beginning if history man has intervened in the environment. Science and technology have certainly given tremendous power to man, power which has been used for beneficent purposes. The ravages of nature have in many ways been contained and the standards of living have been raised. But the expanding rate of growth of this intervention in the last fifty years has been very disturbing. Although many countries have become affluent societies, they have also simultaneously become effluent societies. In the United States there are many rivers and lakes which are virtually dying. No fish can live in those lakes because of pollution levels. In Tokyo people go round in gas mask for their daily work; when they go to offices they have to wear a mask because the air is simply not fit to breathe. Oceans are really considered to be source of life; even oceans have become polluted. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has had occasion to be acquainted with the work of men like Thor Heyerdahl who crossed the Pacific on a raft of Jacques Cousteau of the Ocean Society. They say that even oceans are now very badly polluted. After all they had been the source of life on this planet. There are a number of cities where air and water pollution had reached dangerous levels. I do not want to go into many statistics or many references, particularly because the matter is going to be referred to a Joint Committee. But I should like to say that water or air pollution is not confined to any one country. When the ocean gets polluted as a result of effluents, other nations also suffer. When air gets polluted in one part of the world, it does not follow national barriers or geographical limitations; it spreads over the whole globe, as a result of which we get bad

effects. It is a mistake to consider that pollution problem is only a problem of affluence; it is not true. Even in a country like ours, pollution level have greatly increased. We have succeeded in doing what was considered to be almost impossible, that is, polluting the Ganga

गंगा का जल परम पवित्र माना जाता था; लेकिन हमन उसको भी दूषित कर दिया है।

It is really an alarming thing. Every day new steps are being taken. For instance, the Mathura refinery is very advantageous but it is likely to pollute Taj Mahal.

As a former Health Minister I can speak with some knowledge that the diseases caused by pollution in this country, by water pollution, are: hepatitis, cholera, dysentery, and so on and malaria breeding; respiratory diseases are caused as a result of air pollution. In many industrial cities, air pollution is a major health hazard to the people. Levels that may be tolerated by populations in the west with higher nutritional inputs may not be tolerated by people in our country where generally nutritional inputs are low.

15.00 hrs.

Therefore, it is a very serious health hazard. There are several factors. Industrialisation is one of the major factors for pollution; uncontrolled wastes are being thrown into the air; then urbanisation; slums are growing up and where people are hoarded in these unsanitary conditions, it is a vicious circle. The more the people, the more the pollution and the more the health of those people is affected.

Deforestation has taken a terrible toll. I have been the Chairman of the Indian Wild Life Board for many years and I can tell you, the ruthless manner in which the forests have been cut in this country in the last thirty years is one of the greatest tragedies. I have myself seen a combination—I do not want to mention the State—of corrupt politicians and rapacious bureaucrats has denuded hundreds and hundreds of miles of forests, as a result of which today, our wild life is in danger. Not only that—I see my successor as the Chairman of Indian Wild Life Board, Shri H. M. Patel is sitting here—no doubt, he will hear me out—terrible ravages have taken place.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): He himself needs protection.

Dr. KARAN SINGH: The forests are

not only for animals, the greenery is required, is necessary for human population also. Over-population everywhere is creating increasing pressure. Even in a city like Delhi—Delhi is a city which is very beautiful, one of the most beautiful capitals anywhere in the world and we are proud of it, as Members of Parliament we all live in Delhi, I happen to live apart from that also, many of us have many years' connections with this great city—I do not know whether you have flown—particularly in the winter months when you fly from Palam, you can see the whole of Delhi lying under a thick blanket of of smog.

This will surprise you, I think. 240 tonnes of nitrogen oxide and 2 tonnes of sulphur dioxide are poured into the atmosphere of Delhi every day by vehicles. And by the Thermal plants, particularly this dreadful monstrosity at Indraprastha, fifty tonnes of fly ash and seventy tonnes of sulphur dioxide are poured into the atmosphere of Delhi every day. This is the position of Delhi, our model city, where we spend hundreds of crores of rupees for improvement. What about the position in Calcutta and Bombay? I was seeing some statistics; in Chempur or some parts of Calcutta, it is literally not fit for human habitation. This is the position that is being developed.

According to the Director of the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Kanpur, nine major Indian cities have already reached air pollution levels comparable to the worst cities in the West. There are these vehicles over which there is no control, the thermal power plants and various other things and there is also, I must say again as a former Health Minister, smokers who continue to blow their smoke not only into their own lungs, but into the lungs of hapless non-smokers who may be sitting nearby. There is a category of people known as involuntary smokers. If you are sitting in your room and four people are smoking, you may not smoke, but when you inhale and exhale, that nicotine gets into your lungs also.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you a non-smoker?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am a non-smoker. That is why I am complaining that we are willy-nilly put to this. But quite seriously, these are cumulatively a serious matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Smoking is an antidote to that pollution. You will become immune to that.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I had the privilege of being the Deputy Leader

of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and I had some hand in drafting this declaration that was adopted in Stockholm in June 1972. This text was released seven years ago, it is a noble declaration and it is something that needs to be read. I would urge the hon. Members to read this. But I must say that the follow-up of the United Nations Conference in Stockholm has been very disappointing.

On the international sphere the UNEP—United Nations Environmental Programme—was set up with its headquarters in Nairobi. But unfortunately it seems to have lost all its drive. Maurice Strong was the Secretary General of the earlier organisation. After he left, the whole thing has, as far as I can gather, become moribund. In our country, we had set up a National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination. The late Dr. Pitamber Pant was its Chairman. Unfortunately after his death, this important and very valuable monitoring agency that was set up has also become moribund. It is not as if this is the first time we have thought of this. When this National Committee was set up, it was hailed throughout the world as a very progressive measure. At that time, I remember very clearly the Government and the former Prime Minister made many statements with regard to the importance of this. But what happened? After Dr. Pant died, nobody has taken any interest in it and it has become moribund...

The present legislation is welcome, but I have certain important suggestions to make for the consideration of the minister. One is that sound pollution has not been included. Yesterday my friend, Mr. George, made a remark in a lighter vein in regard to sound pollution, particularly the decibel level in this House during the zero hour sometimes goes beyond permissible limits as far as health is concerned. Quite apart from that some labour leaders are here—in industrial organisations, studies have shown that the noise produced by the machines is one of the greatest health hazards and thousands of our workers suffer not only from impairment of hearing but also from certain psychological strains that are produced by constant exposure to sound. This is a very important matter. Luckily we have not so far allowed these supersonic jets in India. But in many western countries where this jet boom has become the order of the day, people are finding it impossible to live. Let it not be forgotten that when sound levels go beyond certain permissible limits, certain very detrimental psychological and psychic effects are produced upon the population. So, I would urge.....

AN HON. MEMBER : What about songs?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Songs—sangeet—are the antidote:

यत्र गायन्ति मद्मस्ता :

तत्र लिप्तामि नारद ।

Where there is music and harmony, people live in harmony. That is why so many vedic hymns pray for concord and harmony. So, apart from water and air pollution, sound pollution also should be integrated into this very bit of legislation so that you get a comprehensive Bill.

The suggestions I have to make are as follows: Firstly, the National Committee on Environmental Planning & Coordination must be revitalised. But please have a full-time Chairman. After Shri Pant, Shri Subramaniam who was Minister, was made Chairman. After that, somebody else who was a member of the Planning Commission was made Chairman. Don't have a part-time Chairman. He will never be able to give enough time to it. This is a full-time, highly specialised, highly technical matter. Secondly, as I said, noise pollution should be also included. Then, many of the existing anti-pollution Acts are not being properly enforced. I studied it in some detail and I have found that there are a number of Acts which are not being properly enforced. These at least should be enforced immediately and effectively. Then, low pollution technology must be developed in our country. We do not have to make the mistakes of the western world of going through high pollution technologies and then getting on to low pollution technology. We can jump over this step and move directly into low pollution technology. May be in the short run the cost may be a little higher, but when you quantify the community aspect of it and when you quantify the damage that can be done over the long run not only to our generation but to generations yet unborn, you will realise that 1 or 2 per cent additional input on low pollution technology will be the best investment you can make for the future. For this, certain research organisations have got to be motivated and if necessary certain incentives have to be given. Whenever any new industrial project is approved or some new technology is approved, the pollution aspects of it must be kept closely in mind.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: They already exist. Nobody takes notice of them.

DR. KARAN SINGH: But they must be enforced. You cannot have, even in this day and age, outmoded industrial procedures. Sometimes we buy technology from abroad. Whenever we buy foreign technology, I would urge, in fact I would demand, that this pollution aspect must be kept in mind. Otherwise what is happening is that the foreign countries are now exporting to us high pollution technology because it is not permissible in their own countries. I read a report that foreign cigarettes are being exported here which are not permissible in their own countries because the tar level and the nicotine level is too high. Just because they cannot sell them there, they are exporting them to the developing countries. In other words, because of rapacity of foreign countries, the poor developing nations, the populations of these nations, are being forced to pay for their rapacity. So, this must not be allowed. We must be absolutely ruthless on these matters.

We must also introduce emission standards as far as automobiles are concerned. It is a crying disgrace the way our buses, the way our public vehicles and private vehicles in this country are putting poisonous fumes into the air. Very often, many of us in Delhi sometimes almost get asphyxiated when we are in a traffic jam and there is a DTC bus next to us. So, something has got to be done and the public sector must set an example. You cannot have public sector organisations going around or public transport companies going around with these outmoded things. Let us make a start on this.

My final point is that we must develop a massive public education campaign on this pollution problem. Mr. Minister, the general public is not aware of what the dangers of pollution are. So, unless in your educational system and in your adult education and your general educational system you are able to impress upon the public the dangers that are there, what is happening is that people are getting poisoned without realising that they are getting poisoned. They are not even aware of the fact that there are dangers there. Therefore, you have got to launch a massive public education campaign. There is a lot of other material also that I have but as the Minister in his wisdom has suggested a Joint Committee, I have only one reservation on that. Having had some experience of Joint Committees when I was on the other side of the House, I do not think that this Committee should only be a way

of putting the things off, because once a Joint Select Committee starts working, I must tell you, I am not trying to impute any motives to anybody, it develops an inner momentum and everybody says that we must go off and on here and there. All right, if there is high pollution in Tokyo, let us go to Tokyo to see what it is like ; if there is low pollution in San Francisco, let us go and see how they have dealt with the problem. I am also on that Committee, but the point is.....

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : I am 100 per cent in agreement with you.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I would urge that if you have a Select Committee, this is a matter of great public importance. We should travel wherever necessary. If the hon. Minister wants to send any of us, we will not decline going, but there should be a time limit. I would urge that by the end of this year we should pass this legislation so that at least the existing population and children still to be born are to some extent safeguarded from pollution.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhanpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, pollution has become a world-wide phenomenon. It is growing into gigantic proportions mostly because of industrialisation and man with the advancement of science and technology has become a God himself before he could become a man. God created man and Nature, so that man could live in harmony with Nature; and even in commune with Nature. But in the name of industrialization, man has polluted the whole environment, the result being that life on Earth has become hazardous. While I appreciate this bill, which seeks to prevent and control pollution of the air, I am not in favour of the piecemeal approach to this problem. Pollution of water, of air, of land and noise all go together. Therefore, an integrated approach is required. The Water Pollution (Prevention and Control) Act was passed in 1974, and to it, an amendment was brought in 1977. This bill is seeking to control air pollution. Another bill is to be introduced, as announced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, to amend 1974 Act. Therefore, an integrated approach to deal with them is necessary. This piecemeal approach will lead us nowhere. What has happened to the earlier legislations? The Water Pollution Boards are required to be set up in the States. Many States have not set up them up.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : Very few have.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Very few. Therefore, you are coming forward

with this bill. You say that 6 months are not enough, and that your Central Board can have jurisdiction over all States. A Central Board is required, so that it could control pollution of air, water, land and of noise, so that there could be uniform application of certain principles and norms, which the State Governments should be required to follow. That is not being done. Some States have not bothered to look into the legislations passed earlier. Therefore, you are coming forward with another amending bill.

It is difficult for man to live on this planet, because he does not get clean air and atmosphere and pure drinking water; and since noise is there, he cannot even get good sleep. This problem has to be dealt with on a war footing, seriously and in an integrated manner. Mere provision of a set of penalties for contravention, will not do. When an industrial unit is being set up, the site selection committee should consist of a member of the Central Anti-Pollution Board, so that an industrial unit which is set up, is located at a place far off from urban and congested areas; and thus, the pollution which is bound to be there, could be minimized.

There is an agitation against the establishment of a refinery at Mathura. So also there is an agitation at Bombay against the proposed fertilizer unit there. These are all highly crowded cities. If you have industrial units there, it will add to the pollution problem. In Bombay, it is said that every day, 60,000 to 90,000 gallons of human waste is dumped into the sea everyday. The sea is there to absorb it; otherwise, what an amount of pollution would be there! We should first see that pollution is eliminated; and as industrialization is also necessary—and we cannot do without it—we should see that pollution is controlled, or minimized. These are aspects which have to be gone into. The State and Central boards should consist of members who are to serve there permanently, or for a certain period of time. Part-time members will not be able to do much. This problem has been there for years; and not much serious attention has been paid by the Government, much less by people themselves. Many people do not know the hazards. In big cities and industrial areas like Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta and Ahmedabad, industries have been there; and the cities have grown up subsequently. Therefore in the heart of the cities we find industries, which are responsible for this pollution. In Orissa, we have a chlorine gas plant on the coast, in my constituency. That gas goes up by the chimney and the entire

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

vegetation—trees and paddy plants—gets completely burnt, i.e. vegetation within a radius of 4 to 5 kms.

Recently, the Committee of Petitions of Rajya Sabha went there as a petition was presented by the villagers that many of them have contracted TB. But the industrial unit managed to get a certificate from the State Government that all the restrictions imposed by them have been observed faithfully and, that therefore, there is no pollution. But I have myself seen that when the effluents are let in to the river, the fish die. When people go that way, they cannot even breathe the air, because it is so pungent and it burns in their nostrils. I have myself felt it. The State Government, which is in charge of the implementation of the Act—of course, it has not set up the Board—has given a certificate that all the restrictions imposed by it have been carried out. The industrial unit took the stand before the Committee that the conditions imposed by the State Government have been fulfilled. But the fact is that there is pollution. So, merely imposing a penalty will not do. You have to cancel the licence till such time as the restrictions imposed by the Committee are fulfilled. Otherwise, it will be difficult for people to live. Already, the life of the community is becoming hazardous and people are not able to live.

Only the other day there was an accident to a truck which was carrying chlorine gas cylinders. It caught fire and many people nearby also got burnt. These things have to be prevented. There is one Orient Paper Mills in Orissa, which is letting out effluent into the river. So, the people cannot drink that water. They have to treat the effluent before it is discharged into the river or the sea, but it is not being done. But the industries have their own way to get the certificate from the officers of the Government.

As Dr. Karan Singh has said, in order to solve this problem, to contain pollution, there should be legislative measures, institutional measures and scientific and technological measures. By science and technology, I mean the elimination of pollution, checking or mitigating pollution so that while we want the industries to grow in a particular area in the larger interest of the country and the economy, we should also see that pollution is mitigated to the maximum extent so that the life of the community is not put in jeopardy.

Coming to institutional or administrative methods, Government have to be watchful. It is not enough if the officer once in four months visit the factories. The

State Governments have to ensure that the factories treat their effluents or the gas that goes out of their chimney. Even the automobiles contribute their share to the pollution. In Delhi some years ago the exhaust of the buses used to be on the top to avoid pollution, but now it is gone. If you travel in a car and if the bus ahead of you stops because of a traffic jam and starts again, you are finished; you are completely engulfed by smoke and you cannot even breathe. Therefore, scientific and technological developments to minimise the pollution by the effluents and gases of the atmosphere have to be introduced in our country and enforced very strictly and sincerely so that pollution is minimised to the lowest limit so that society can survive.

The present piecemeal approach should be given up. Let the Government bring a comprehensive Bill to control pollution. In U.K. in 1974 an Act was passed, called the Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, which deals with the pollution of water, air, land, noise and even radio activity. Why not we have such an Act? We passed an Act in 1974 and we amended it in 1977. Now Government have come forward with another amendment to that Act.

This is a Bill to deal with pollution of air. You have not touched pollution of land, the garbage that is thrown on the streets. That is also responsible for pollution of the air. You have also not touched noise. All these have to be taken together because one pollution leads to another pollution, and the whole atmosphere is contaminated. So, an integrated approach is required. For heaven's sake don't go on with this piecemeal approach. We are going to the Select Committee, but we are only dealing with water and air pollution. What about pollution of the land? That is equally serious. Garbage is thrown on the streets, the wind spreads it throughout the streets. That is also causing pollution. There is also DDT pollution. The municipality, while burning the garbage, does not burn it properly.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) Where do they burn it? You go and see the heaps of garbage.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Gases emanate from it and there is pollution.

Then, go to the Yamuna. I read yesterday that the Delhi Administration is going to spend Rs. 48 crores for prevention of the pollution of the Yamuna over a period. It is a good thing. Such things have to be done where cities

## Committee Report

are located on the banks of rivers and where the effluents are thrown into the rivers. This pollution has to be tackled very carefully and sincerely, so that this problem is minimised so enable the people to live comfortably and lead healthy lives.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolgur) : In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that a United Nations Conference was held in Stockholm in 1972, and that on the basis of that this Bill has been introduced. But that Conference was on human environment and air pollution is only a part of it. We have enacted a Bill for preventing the pollution of water, and now it is to prevent, pollution of air. So, my first point is that a comprehensive Bill should be brought so that steps can be taken to keep the environment clean.

There is a notion in our country that only industrially advanced countries have the problem of air and water pollution. But in our country also industries have developed in a haphazard way and mainly in the cities. The percentage of the rural population has decreased during the last 50 years. In 1921 the urban population was only 11 per cent, but by 1972 it has gone up to 20 per cent. The industries are concentrated in the cities and hence the problem of air pollution has increased to a great extent.

Regarding Calcutta, today's *Times of India* says :

"As much as 671 tonnes of pollutants are emitted each day into the air (this includes gaseous wastes from industries, domestic sources, power generating units and automobiles). Not surprisingly, one out of every four students in Calcutta suffers from tuberculosis."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. He may continue later. We have to go to the non-official business.

Now we take up Private Members Business.

15.30 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## TWENTIETH REPORT

श्री राम बिलास वासवान (हाजीपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

"कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के बीचों-बीच प्रतिवेदन से, जो 19 जुलाई, 1978 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, सहमत है।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th July, 1978."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.30 hrs.

## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

*(Amendment of Preamble and article, etc.)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduced† the Bill.

## REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

*(Insertion of new section 7A)*

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 21-7-78.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.