

के रहते हुए उस लोगों के पसले बड़े जल्दी हल होंगे। जहाँ तक भूमि-मालिकों का प्रश्न है वे लोग पच्चीस गज के प्लॉट के मालिक नहीं बन पाते हैं। लेकिन जिन लोगों के पास एक हजार गज के प्लॉट हैं, वे उन के मालिक बन जाते हैं। छोटे प्लॉट वालों के साथ उस से ज्यादा सखी बरती जाती है, जबकि बड़े प्लॉट वालों को बिजली और पानी आदि की सब सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं। बेचारे छोटे प्लॉट वालों को सुबह से शाम तक इस्पैक्टरों के सामने परेड करनी पड़ती है। जब मंत्री महोदय को उन लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी है, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वह इस बारे में इसी सत्र में एक वि. लायेगा। (व्यंग्य)

मैं श्री बड़े की भी तारीफ करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरा समयन किया है। पिछली बार मैं उन की कृपा से इस सदन में आया था। मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मुझे अपने विधेयक को वापिस लेने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to Shri Shashi Bhushan to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:  
withdraw the Bill.

17.53 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL

(Amendment of article 80 and omission of Fourth Schedule)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

My Bill calls for an amendment of Article 80 and the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. Now, Art. 80 of the Constitution deals with representation to Rajya Sabha and Art. 80(1) states:

"The Council of States shall consist of—

- (a) twelve members to be nominated by the President in accordance with the provisions of clause (3); and
- (b) not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States and of the Union territories."

Of these 238 representatives, the allocation of seats in the Council of States is made according to sub-clause (2) of Art. 80 which states:

"The allocation of seats in the Council of States to be filled by representatives of the States and of the Union territories shall be in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Fourth Schedule."

In the Fourth Schedule, the allocations have been made and at the present moment, the strength of the Council of States is 231 and from a perusal of the Fourth Schedule you will find that the representation of ten States comes to 40 and representation of four Union territories comes to 5. That means that ten States and four Union territories contribute to the Council of States 45 representatives whereas 11 States contribute to the Council of States representatives. I have by this amendment sought for an amendment of Article 80 and I have said that Council of States should consist of 12 members to be nominated by the President in accordance with the provision of clause 2 as is the existing provision. But what I have asked for and what is important in the Bill is that there should be equal repre-

resentation of all the States in the Council of States. There should not be an arbitrary figure of—for example the highest number of 30 from U.P., 22 from Bihar, or the lowest number of 3 from Nagaland or 1 from let us say Manipur, and so on and so forth.

Now, under the provisions of the Constitution each State enjoys equal status and, therefore, my first argument in support of my Bill will be that under the provisions of the Constitution each State enjoys equal status. Under the Constitution they should also have equal representation in the Council of States, otherwise though in the parallel provision of the Constitution we have tried to give equal status to all the States, so far as most important aspect of the representation

श्री मूलबंद डगा (पाला) क्या एक तराई की जनसंख्या वाली स्टेट का भी उतना ही रिप्रेजेंटेशन मिलेगा, जितना कि एकरोड की जनसंख्या वाली स्टेट को मिलेगा? क्या उन दोनों का प्रतिनिधित्व बराबर होगा?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: I am not saying that will be, because higher the number of population, the higher will be the representation in the House of People—which is the first body when policies are determined. But in the other chamber, the Rajya Sabha or the Council of States which is said to be a corrective chamber, the same principle should not govern the representation. Supposing by weight of population certain States get certain weightage in their favour in this House, obviously, there should be a corrective chamber and the corrective chamber is the Rajya Sabha where all the States should have equal representation so that they can come forward to view action taken in this House dispassionately divorced from the weightage of population that may lead to measures in a particular direction in this House. Sir, if you look ...

GMGIPND—LS III—695 LS 21-6-75— 978.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can continue on the next occasion. Now, Shri Raghu Ramaiah will present the report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.58 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to present the Fifty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I would like to know only this, namely whether the Business Advisory Committee has recommended the extension of the session or not.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: We will end the session on 9th.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till ...

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH. I may say that the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee has to be endorsed by the House on Monday. I am saying it because I do not want it to be said that we have anticipated the decision of the House.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): We are coming on Monday.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: You asked me for the recommendation. I said this in the recommendation but subject to the approval of the House.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: It becomes valid for Monday.

MR CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 5th May, 1975.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 5, 1975/Vaisakha 15, 1897 (Saka).