

17.42 hrs.

RESCISSION OF CHAIR'S ORDER
WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN
MEMBERS

श्री राम सेबक याबब (बारबंकी) : जब यह कार्यवाही इससे पहले तो आप ने यह कहा कि आर्ज फरनेन्डीज जो कुछ बोलेंगे वह आठ दिन तक रेकर्ड पर नहीं जायगा और लक्ष्म्या के लिए भी यही कहा गया। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, उनका कोई चेयर को डिफाई करने या नान-कोआपरेट करने का उद्देश्य नहीं था। वह केवल व्यवस्था का प्रश्न ही उठा रहे थे और पूरी बात आप सुनते तो शायद ऐसा नहीं होता। मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि आप उस व्यवस्था को समाप्त करें और इनको बोलने का अवसर दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मैं इनकी बात की पुष्टि करता हूँ। आप ने जो ऐक्शन लिया उस समय वह उस समय के लिए ठीक हो सकता है। लेकिन अब उसको बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है। उनको बोलने का अवसर दिया जाय।

श्रीरजबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि इस पर नरमी का ऐटीट्यूड लिया जाय। लेकिन मेरे फाजिल दोस्त भी अपना व्यवहार ठीक प्रकार का रखें और हाउस को चरुने दें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have already written to you. The whole thing happened because he was raising a point of order and exactly, at the same time, M. Sheo Narain and Mr. Randhir Singh created trouble.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As the leaders of the parties have said they need not plead on behalf of Mr. George Fernandez; I know him for a number of years—he is taking good interest in the House and he is a very vigilant, attentive and pains-taking Member of the House. It is not a pleasant thing for the Chair,

whoever he is, to just make him inactive. That is not a very pleasant thing. I will certainly withdraw that. But one thing must be borne in mind. The order and the progress of the business of the House must also be ensured by you.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आप के साथ सब लोग सहयोग करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So, this matter ends here.

श्री शशि भूषण (खरगोन) : आप भी मजदूरों के नेता हैं और फरनेन्डीज भी मजदूरों के नेता हैं। आप ने बहुत अच्छा किया।

श्री रवि राय : लक्ष्म्या के बारे में भी यही व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will not discriminate. But you have to ensure the order and the progress of the business of the House.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे भी कुछ अर्ज करना है। उधर से जब प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रोज हो और उधर के दो आदमियों को आप बुलाएं तो एक हमको भी मौका दीजिए।

श्री रजबीर सिंह : एक नहीं, उधर के तीन को मौका मिलना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I can assure you that no presiding officer will ignore Mr. Sheo Narain. Nobody ignores him.

17.45 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
Contd.

MAPS OF KACHCHATIVA ISLAND PUBLISHED
BY THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CEYLON
Contd.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : I would plead with you for a little indulgence so

[Shri S. Kandappan]

that I may frame my question in the proper perspective because I come from a place which is intimately connected with this issue; the sentiments and the feelings there on this are the same as we see in the other parts of our country like where the Kutch issue is involved.

I would like to submit, first of all, that the Government is prevaricating and they have not come to any conclusion so far. This is my first charge against the Government. After all, this question is not a new thing; it is years old; the late lamented Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia brought this issue on the floor of the House many years back, and the same reply which was given to Dr. Lohia is being given to us today. What is happening in this country? I think, it was the famous Russian novelist, Mr. Turgenev, who said;

"Weak-willed persons will never put an end to anything but will wait for the end to come."

What is happening to this Government? Government do not have the will power to act even on such a serious issue as territorial integrity.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what transpired between the Prime Minister of Ceylon who came here and our Prime Minister. I have a serious doubt and that is why I am making this request. I do feel my responsibility on this score. We are all for having an amicable settlement because it is a friendly country. We cannot forget the fact that the friendliness that exists between Ceylon and India is not of recent origin; it is generations old; even 2,000 years back the Tamilians in the southern tip of India and those in Ceylon were having cordial relations. Many royal families in India and royal families in Ceylon were inter-married. This is a historical fact, but unfortunately after Independence, after this Government assumed office, due to its diplomatic bungling, they have antagonised and alienated the Ceylonese from the Tamils. I have strong grounds to say this. I will enumerate one or two things.

Some time back there was a Press Conference in Ceylon; our High Commissioner was there; the Press Reporters asked him about repatriates, whether the Indian Government would be agreeable if the Ceylon Government approached the Indian Government for a loan to be given to the repatriates to be taken back to India. You know, what was the answer? He said, "You better ask China". That was a provocation. All the papers in Ceylon condemned it. I raised the matter on the floor of the House. You know, what was the reply given? The reply given on the floor of the House was that it was a slip of the tongue. Slip of the tongue at what cost. This is the kind of diplomacy that we are having.

I will tell you another thing. Day in and day out consistent propaganda has been going on in Ceylon that the DMK and the majority of the Tamilians who are in the DMK are enemies of Ceylon, but this propaganda is not being countered by our High Commission there, in spite of the efforts made by the DMK. Many a time we did invite the Prime Minister and also many dignitaries from Ceylon to visit our part. I am rather pained that this time when there was a good occasion for it when the Prime Minister was here, it could not be arranged; actually every Tamilian in Tamilnadu expected that the protocol would be so arranged that the Prime Minister of Ceylon would be brought to Tamilnadu. But that was not done. We could have given him a very good reception and we could have cemented our friendly feelings. The relations between India and Ceylon depend very much upon the relations between the Tamilians and the Ceylonese. This is a historical fact. All these facts are ignored. There is a clear diplomatic bungling on this issue. I do not know why the Government is hesitating on this issue.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may now ask his question.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I am asking. We have already entered into an agreement with Ceylon and on the basis of that agreement we are going to take back more than five lakh Ceylonese from there; the/

were of Indian origin; that is the only excuse. It was to the advantage of Ceylon. There were many agreements to the advantage of Ceylon. I have no grudge against it. It is as it should be because it is a small country....(interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You must now come to the question.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : On the basis of all these, what is the difficulty for the Government ? For the past so many years they are giving the same reply. I have a strong feeling that they are hiding facts. That is why I am insisting. It was Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who raised this question on the floor of the House so many years ago. What is hampering this Government ? What is the reason ? Why is the Government afraid and hesitant ? Let them come out with a candid, open and categorical statement as to what is it that comes in the way of arriving at a settlement on the basis of the facts which are incontrovertible, on the basis of the documents that are available with the Government today.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : Sir, I understand that half-an-hour discussion does not relate to repatriates from Ceylon but only to the question of Kachativu Island. I just want to ask the Minister whether the discussion between the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Ceylon on this point has been concluded or is still to take place in future. If it is concluded, what are the results ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, श्री कामेश्वर सिंह जी ने आज जो प्रश्न इस समय सदन में उठाया है वह यह है कि सीलोन के सर्वेअर जनरल ने अपने नक्शे में कच्चातीवू को सीलोन का भाग दिखाया है, मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि हमारी सरकार जब भी अपने नक्शे छापती है—मैं खास तौर से विदेश मंत्री और हमारे मित्र डा० राम सुभाग सिंह का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ—पिछले कई वर्षों से हिन्दुस्तान में जो डाक के टिकट

छापे जाते हैं, उस पर भारत का नक्शा छपा जाता है, लेकिन उस भारत के नक्शे में अण्डमान, निकोबार, मालदीव, लक्षद्वीप और साथ ही साथ कच्चातीवू आदि द्वीपों को, अपने प्रदेश हैं, ऐसा करके नहीं दिखाया जाता। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है, आप ऐसा न समझें कि नहीं दिखाया जाता है तो उससे क्या होता है। आप जो भी नक्शा छापते हैं, वह इस देश का नक्शा होता है, कच्चातीवू यद्यपि एक छोटा सा द्वीप है, लेकिन इस देश के साथ उसका बहुत महत्व है। मैं आपको बतलाऊँ—पाकिस्तान ने अपना जो स्टैम्प छपा है, उसमें जम्मू-काश्मीर को भी छपा है और साथ ही अंग्रेजी में यह भी लिखा है कि :—

'Jammu and Kashmir' : Final status not yet determined.

यह चीज वह अपने स्टैम्प पर छापते हैं, इसके मुकाबले में अण्डमान निकोबार छोटी जगह नहीं है, उसको स्टैम्प पर छपा जा सकता है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का पूरा हिस्सा उसमें छपा जाय, अगर उसको सीधे आंख से देखने में तकलीफ होती है तो मैगनीफाइंग ग्लास से देखा जा सकता है, लेकिन इन सबको उस नक्शे में दिखाया जाना चाहिये।

संसद कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभाग सिंह) : मैं पूरी तरह से इसकी व्यवस्था करा दूंगा। मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ कि हाल में ऐसा कोई स्टैम्प नहीं छपा गया है, जिसमें अण्डमान निकोबार को न दिखाया गया हो। एक स्टैम्प 1957 में छपा था, उसमें यह चीज नहीं थी, जो कि एक गलत बात थी, मैं उस गलत बात को सुधार सका हूँ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने इसको महसूस किया है।

[श्री जाजं फरनेन्डोज]

इस देश में हमेशा यही होता है कि हमारे नागरिक ऐसी चीजों को और सरकार का ध्यान आकषित करते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भी आनन्द प्रकाश कनोडिया नाम के एक नागरिक ने अखबारों में एक पत्र लिख कर इस चीज को उठाया था, उनका पत्र हिन्दुस्तान में छपा था और उस पत्र के विशेष सम्वाद-दाता ने भी इस चीज को उठा कर अपना ध्यान आकषित किया था। आपने अब इस पर कदम उठाया है, मुझे खुशी है, लेकिन यह सिर्फ टिकट की ही बात नहीं है, आपके सर्वेअर जनरल की ओर से भी जो नक्शे निकलते हैं, उनमें हिन्दुस्तान का पूरा हिस्सा नहीं छपता है— इस लिये इस बात की ओर मैं विशेष रूप से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ।

अब इस पृष्ठ-भूमि में मुझे मंत्री महोदय से पूछना है कि जब डडले सेनानायक साहब यहां आये थे, तब कच्चातीबू को लेकर उनसे आपकी बातचीत हुई थी, हम उम्मीद करते थे कि उनके जाने से पहले यह प्रश्न हल हो जायगा, लेकिन उन्होंने बम्बई में सीलोन जाने से पहले जो बयान जारी किया, उस में ऐसा कहा—

‘A settlement is expected to take place in two months’ time,

मैं यह नहीं समझ पाता हूँ इस प्रश्न पर जो हमारे सार्वभौम की दृष्टि से बहुत गम्भीर प्रश्न है, उस पर दो महीने तक और क्या बहस होने वाली है। अतः मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ—

1. हिन्दुस्तान और सीलोन के प्रधान मंत्रियों के बीच कच्चातीबू के बारे में जो बातचीत हुई और जिसके बारे में सीलोन के प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि दो महीनों में फैसला हो जायगा, इस मामले में अब किस सेबल पर बातचीत चली है ?

2 क्या हिन्दुस्तान सरकार का इस बारे में दिमाग बिलकुल साफ है कि कच्चातीबू हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है, हिन्दुस्तान का द्वीप है ?

3. कच्चातीबू पर हिन्दुस्तान का कब तक कब्जा था और किस दिन से सीलोन ने कच्चातीबू पर कब्जा कर लिया है।

मैं इन तीनों सवालों के सीधे उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय हमारी सरकार भारतवर्ष के इतिहास को तो भूलती जा ही रही है, अब वह इस भूगोल को भी भूल रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने हिन्द महासागर, बंगाल की खाड़ी और अरब महा सागर में जितने हमारे टापू हैं, उनकी गणना करा ली है तथा उनको अपने नक्शे में अच्छी तरह से दिखाया है ?

दूसरे—जिस नक्शे की यहाँ पर चर्चा की जा रही है, उसके पहले सीलोन गवर्नमेंट ने जो नक्शा प्रकाशित किया था, उसमें कच्चातीबू को किस देश के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया था ?

तीसरे—दो देशों के बीच जहाँ समुद्र होता है वहाँ समुद्र के भीतर टैरिटोरियल-वाटर की सीमा निर्धारित की जाती है, कितने मील तक का जलीय भाग इस देश के अन्दर रहेगा और कितने मील तक का दूसरे देश के अन्दर। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने सीलोन सरकार के साथ ऐसा कोई करारनामा किया है, जिससे यह मासूम हो सके कि कितने मील दूर जल के भीतर हमारा आधिपत्य रहेगा तथा कितने मील के बाद उनका आधिपत्य रहेगा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : During the course of the discussion, three main points have been made by hon. Members; first, that Kachativu Island is of great importance to us and the Government of India have not attached as much importance to it as we should have done and we have been negligent in this regard; second, that the island has been illegally occupied by Ceylonese authorities which fact has demoralised the country or words to that effect; third, that the position regarding the sovereignty of India over the island has not been made very clear by the Government of India and some doubts still exist.

As regards the first question, I may assure the House that the Government of India do attach a great deal of importance to it. If I may say so, sir if this were not so, the whole controversy between India and Ceylon would not have arisen, and what is more, this controversy would not have dragged on for so many decades as it has done.

How we look upon the whole problem is like this. However small the island we attach very great importance to it; but it is also a fact that we attach a great deal of importance to our friendship with Ceylon also. This overriding consideration must be kept in mind all the time in all our dealings with Ceylon and in all matters on which we hold discussions with that country.

The question of sovereignty over the island has been a matter of controversy between Ceylon and India for a very long time. It was, I think, raised for the first time in 1910. Between 1910 and 1968, this controversy had cropped up on a number of occasions in the press and in the Parliaments of both countries. But neither side showed any keenness to tackle it in a hurry, because they both thought that it was not in the interest of Indo-Ceylon friendship to precipitate matters...

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : They could have made use of it as a bargaining point.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The view taken was that this matter should be

taken up with the Government of Ceylon along with other issues relating to the Gulf of Munnar and the Palk Strait on a future occasion. The matter can be discussed and negotiated peacefully and a settlement arrived at in a spirit of friendship and co-operation,

18 hrs.

The other issues which relate to the Gulf of Munnar and Palk Strait are such things as fishing rights, territorial waters, delineation of median line etc. This spirit of accommodation shown by both sides clearly indicates the depth of friendship existing between India and Ceylon, which had existed for a long time and exists even today.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : Who disputed that ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is not correct to say that the island has been illegally or forcefully occupied by the Ceylonese authorities, I mean in the physical sense of the word, because as the hon. members know full, will no human habitation exists on this island.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, आप माफ करेये हपारा खून उबलने लगता है। भारत के हजारों वर्ग मील इलाके ऐसे हैं जहाँ मनुष्य की वस्ती नहीं है। लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि वह हमारा हिस्सा नहीं है। इन बातों को हम सदन में सुनाना नहीं चाहते हैं, हम नहीं बरबास्त कर सकते हैं ऐसी बातें।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : कोई राष्ट्रीयता आप लोगों में नहीं रह गयी है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अपनी जमीन के बारे में हम यह नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं। संसदीय कार्य मंत्री इस बारे में खुलासा करें। आप को बहुत गन्दी आदत लग गयी है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : हिमालय के शिखर पर और राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान में क्या कोई रहता है ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You are fully aware that this matter came up before the House on several occasions. It is a fact that there is a religious shrine there where quite a good number of people go and they perform their pujas etc.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति जी, माफ कीजिये, एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लें। मेरा यह कहना है कि किसी भी सवाल पर आप कहते हैं कि रेगिस्तान है, दलदल हो, कीचड़ हो, कुछ भी हो लेकिन वह है तो भारत माता की भूमि।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : आदमी हो या न हो उसको हम अपनी भूमि मानते हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स के दरमियान बातें चलेंगी, और जो बातें यहाँ कही जा रही हैं इनका असर पड़ेगा, इसको हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिये।

श्री रवि राय : अक्साई चिन हमारा नहीं है, ऐसा ही बोल रहे हो आप।

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : I would request the hon. Minister to let us know the situation as of today.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I am merely stating the factual position. I was saying that there is no human population living there.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : We all know it, you need not say it. Nonsense.

डेजर्ट है, पहाड़ है, दलदल है, कीचड़ है, वह हमारी धरती है।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Even if it is a desert, it is our land. Let us not dispute over that.

श्री रवि राय : राजस्थान को दे दो न पाकिस्तान को।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Whenever we wanted to go and we did go there for fishing and for various other purposes, was there any obstruction there from anybody? Was there any body at all to prevent us from making use of it as our own?

SHRI KIRUTTINAN : I am Coming from that district, Sir. Even now, Sir, whenever our fishermen go there, they are being harassed, arrested and jailed, I know that, Sir.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : When entry was not prevented, the possession is ours.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : On the island there is a small structure which is a Roman Catholic Church which we understand was constructed around 1917, and "each year" during the fishing season which I think lasts from February to April.....

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : श्रीमान्, मैं एक बात की सफाई चाहता हूँ। हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी तरबकी की है। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि पिछले 30 सालों से यह विवादास्पद है, इस पर झगड़ा है मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 1910 से यह कंट्रोवर्शियल है। इन्होंने 27 साल और जोड़ कर 57 साल पुराना इस झगड़े को बना दिया है मुझे इस बात की खुशी है।

SHRI RANGA : Deliberately the Minister has not followed my question. He has not given the answer. Has there been any occasion when our people wanted to go but were obstructed from making use of it as our own?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : During the festival and otherwise during the fishing season our fishermen go there and use the island. During the festival pilgrims from both sides go to the island and no one was obstructed.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Then why cannot he say that this was in our possession ? What is the harm ?

SHRI KIRUTTINAN *rose-(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : He comes from the locality, he knows it. The Minister's information is misleading. They were arrested and jailed. Even now it is happening. The fishermen who are going there are arrested and jailed.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : इस बात की सफाई होनी चाहिए ।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) । सभापति महोदय, सीधा सा प्रश्न का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय दें कि क्या वहाँ भारतीय जा सकते हैं या नहीं ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : जाते हैं ।

श्री शशि भूषण : कुछ नादान लोग दोस्त से दुश्मनी पैदा करना चाहते हैं । आपने सीलोन के प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बुलाया और उनको बौद्धों की तरह से मान लिया । मुझे सीलोन के एक बहुत बड़े डिप्लोमट ने कहा कि हम तो हमेशा आपके साथ रहे हैं । पाँच हजार साल में आप ने सिर्फ एक लड़ाई लड़ी है, जिसको आज भी आप लंका जला कर मानते हैं : हम दोस्ती चाहते हैं । अगर लड़ना है तो चीन से लड़ो । छोटे छोटे राष्ट्रों को अपने साथ क्यों नहीं रखते हैं ? आज कच्चातीव्र हर एक भारतीय जा सकता है, फिर क्यों झगड़ा उठाते हो ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We go there for fishing and we go there for religious purpose.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is not a fact because the fishermen were arrested. Is he denying the fact that Tamil fishermen are arrested there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If at all there is to be a full-fledged discussion, this is not the occasion. You can follow the procedure. If you want to have a full-fledged discussion, find out some other Rule. This is not the occasion to interfere... *(Interruptions)*

श्री रवि राय : हमारे देश के बारे में जब इस तरह की बातें करते हैं, तो कैसे हम चुप रहें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : प्रश्नों का उत्तर सीधा सा आना चाहिए ।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Recently an official delegation from Ceylon came to India. Talks were held between their delegation and our delegation and during the talks this matter was raised and discussed and all problems concerning the common interests were discussed during these talks. At the end of the talks we decided that this matter should be for the two Prime Ministers who were to meet a few days afterwards. After putting forward their respective cases, the two Delegations came to the conclusion that this matter should be brought to the notice of the two Prime Ministers who were to meet a few days afterwards. A gist of the talks was made and their recommendations were put before the two Prime Ministers. The two Prime Ministers discussed this matter and came to the conclusion that this is a very important matter in which further examination is required. So they come to the conclusion that the two sides should continue discussing this matter and came to some sort of an amicable solution. This is where the matter rests at the moment... *(Interruptions)*

Our relations with that country are very friendly, and it would not be proper for us to go into the details or the merits of the case at this juncture when negotiations are being carried on, because anything that we may say in the course of the discussion or anything that is done now might queer the pitch, so to speak, and vitiate the entire atmosphere.

[Surendrapal Singh]

I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Members to leave this matter in the hands of the Government of India—

श्री जार्ज फरेन्ड्रीज : किसके बीच में बात चीत चल रही है ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: and they will see to it that a solution is arrived at, which does not go against our national interests and is acceptable to both the countries.

श्री रवि राय : इस तरह से आप देश को बेच देंगे ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : यह देश के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 12, 1968/Agrahayana 21, 1890 (Saka)

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