

moved by Shri Beni Shanker Sharma to the vote of the House-

*Cut motions Nos. 139 to 156 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5 and 105 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

*The motion was adopted.*

[*The motion for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below Ed.*]

**Demand No. 1 Ministry of Defence**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

**Demand No. 2/ Defence Services, Effective/Army**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,74,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services/Effective-Army'."

**Demand No 3/ Defence Services, Effective-Navy**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,57,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services/Effective-Navy'."

**Demand No. 4/ Defence Services, Effective/Air Force**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,25,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services/Effective-Air Force'."

**Demand No. 5 Defence Services/ Non-Effective.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,31,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services/Non-Effective'."

**Demand No. 105-Defence Capital Outlay.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,83,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

18.28 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL-Contd.

( Omission of article 315 ) by  
Shri Madhu Limaye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Hanumanthaiya,

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): The Bill that has been brought before this House by Mr. Madhu Limaye is a welcome measure. He has the distinction of converting the Treasury Benches to his views. This is one of the rare occasions when

[ Sri Hanumanthaiya ]

Government comes forward to support a non-official Bill on such an important matter. In fact, such a Bill should have been brought by the Government itself for consideration. May be they were considering in the meanwhile the services of Mr. Madhu Limaye to the cause of social justice are commendable.

18-29 hrs.

[MR: SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Sir, in our anxiety to abolish these privileges we should not go to the other extreme of denegrating the service itself, the service rendered by the ICS.

Sir, any Service under the Government of India will have to carry out the orders of the then existing Ministry. They are not the final authority. The provisions of the Constitution, which give certain rights to the official class are not such as to prevent punishment in cases of indiscipline, inefficiency or corruption. Therefore, there is no point in denigrating any particular service whether it is I. C. S. or any other service. If we take an impartial view of the matter and the distribution of powers under the Constitution, it is impossible to hold any particular service as guilty of this offence or that deficiency. Because, as soon as this deficiency is found, there is enough power in Government, and in the Ministry, to remove such persons, to punish them, to transfer them.

Therefore, we should not say or do anything to hurt the feelings of a Service. I must say, it has done its duty properly, and efficiently and has earned the approbation of many of our leaders. If civil service does not fulfil our expectations in regard to social justice or economic policy, it is not the fault of theirs. The function of the civil service is to advise, to assist and to serve. It is the Parliament, it is the Ministry that is responsible to Parliament that lay down new policies, change the pattern of even the services, and so on. Having that responsibility and power, and to blame someone else, who has not

got that power and responsibility is merely an exhibition of anonsity which, many a time, afflicts us. The I. C. S. is a Service. We have to understand the fundamentals. We cannot blame them if they have not become socialists.

The judiciary and the bureaucracy are by their very nature conservative. A court will decide cases on laws already passed; on case law already made. No court will take the risk of imagining certain future contingency and making decisions in consonance with it. Likewise bureaucracy work on files, they go by rule of law, they go by precedents. The basis of impartiality and they have to see what has been done previously. Therefore, the working of the judiciary and the bureaucracy, by its very nature, tends to be conservative. We have to remember this, If there is to be advancement, if there is to be progress, it is the responsibility of the Parliament, it is the responsibility of the Ministry. No thinking man will find fault with the Services or with the Judiciary. It is not their work or their job. These two services cannot take upon themselves the role of doing something progressive in the field of administration or economy.

The Indian Civil Service was built by the British It was called 'the steel-frame' in those days. This service continued to render Service to independent India also. On the whole we can say that the I. C. S was free from corruption.

It has been as efficient as it is humanly possible to be. They have done their work with distinction. Bureaucracy, under the Constitution that we have adopted is expected to be neutral between party and party and ideology and ideology. We should not give a modern twist and say that the civil servant must be committed to a political ideology. If this twist is given, Parliamentary democracy becomes very difficult to work and maybe impossible to work.

So, Sir, the I. C. S. men having done their job, I am sure, will take the verdict of Parliament and the decision of the Government with good grace. I have no doubt about that, I do not see that any of them will go to the extent of resigning, if this article is deleted. They are, as we

understand, as patriotic as any one of us. Whether their remuneration is reduced or their conditions of service are altered, I have no doubt in my mind that they will not entertain any grievance on that account.

The reform of our administration, and especially our bureaucracy, has to be done on a bigger scale. What Shri Madhu Limaye has done is only a portion—an infinitely small portion—of the work. The Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted to Government a report on Personnel Administration. There we have tackled this issue in a much bigger way and in consonance with the Preamble to the Constitution. The Preamble of the Constitution is the essence—it is the soul of our Constitution. All the other articles are merely various limbs of that Constitution. The words embedded in the Preamble are such that they hold good for all time irrespective of the party in power. Social justice—also economic and political—has to inform all our legislation, administrative measures and doings. It was not possible for the Constituent Assembly in these days to frame a Constitution purely and perfectly on that basis. We had that to take into account the historical background, the difficulties that then existed. So we made certain transitional provisions. In fact, it is an anomaly to have maharajas in a Republic. Likewise to guarantee extra privileges to any particular service is another anomaly, in the face of the Preamble guaranteeing social, political and economic Justice, and equality of opportunity. The Directive Principles of the State policy also state that no monopoly or privilege should be given to anybody in particular. But, the Constituent Assembly, could not be blamed. It had to work under the conditions that existed at that time. No man will be able to work beyond the limitations of his times and opportunities. Therefore there is no point in blaming the then leaders as conservatives. In those days they were the most progressive. To day, it may be some others. Times change, politics also change. They have done their work. I wish the Government and the Parliament, will take into considerations at some time or the other, the various recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration.

Sir, the Prime Minister is also of the same view. It may be before long that her ideas get implemented. She says: "It is odd that the greatest doctors and engineers in the country who would be rated as leader of the profession, who save lives or add to the assets of the nation, can rarely hope to receive the pay or enjoy the status of Secretaries to Ministries. If the brightest of our young men and women in the fields of engineering and medicine come into Government, they are very soon overtaken by the general administrator. This must change and I am going to change it. The administrative system must reflect the individual's contribution to human welfare and economic gain." In the constitutional set-up we have with equality of opportunity, it is not possible to sustain monopoly and reservation for one or the other class of government servants. The road to the top must be open to every competent and qualified government servant. This is the view the Commission has taken quite in keeping and in harmony with preamble to the Constitution. I have great pleasure in supporting the Bill moved by Shri Limaye. I also offer him thanks for moving in the direction in which the ARC wants the whole administrative machinery to be reformed.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I would not make a long speech because the House has debated this Bill for a long time. I would merely refer to the points of principle involved in this.

Let me say at the outset that government support the Bill as moved by Shri Limaye. We will have to make that position very clear. I may be asked, if that is so, why did not Government bring a Bill forward ?

This article may have had its historical necessity. It was incorporated in the Constitution and it has to be looked at from the point of view of the conditions that existed then. Our national leaders thought it necessary but times are changing and we have to review matters from time to time. That is why we are now supporting the Bill. The reason why we did not move in this particular matter is that the size of the problem was, in a sense, very small. According to infor-

[ Shri Y. B. Chavan ]

mation given earlier, there are only about 106 persons in the ICS in active service today, 11 of them in the IFS and of the remaining 95, 25 are in the States and 70 in the Centre. We thought that since all these officers were going to retire in a period of 8-9 years and it might not be necessary to move a Bill for the purpose.

But as Shri Limaye has said, the principle is very important, because whatever the conditions of service that we agree to—that is a separate matter that can certainly be considered on merits—it is very difficult to understand why there should be restriction on the right of Parliament even to legislate. This is not merely a question of recognising the Services of a group of people; it is a question of restricting the right of a sovereign body like Parliament to change the conditions of service.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Why did he not think of it before ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If I were there then, probably I would have thought of it. But now we are thinking of it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Too late.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Our approach in this matter is not to denigrate any class of service. I think it is my duty to put on record our appreciation of the contribution made and services rendered by the people who belong to the ICS. There may be black sheep here and there. I know; I have been in administration for the last 20 years. I have come in contact with more than two dozen ICS officers in different capacities and I can say that without exception all the officers with whom I had an opportunity to work had done excellent work. It will be ungratefulness not to recognise the good work that they have done. That does not mean that when we appreciate the service of somebody, we should make them more powerful than Parliament itself. Let us be balanced in this matter.

I know that there are agreements with them, and these agreements certainly are very important. By merely removing this article, those agreements do not go away.

It will be necessary to have a law of Parliament to revise them, and at that time Government will consider those conditions on merits. When we accept this Bill, it does not mean that we are going to do away with all the conditions of service that we agreed to. I have circulated a note for the information of the hon. Members and I do not want to take time in repeating the same thing. There are certainly some differences about pension, leave, pay scales, and many other things. So, each condition will be considered on merits and Government will take a decision on merits.

As I said, it is not our intention to denigrate any particular service, we want to recognise and recognise positively the good work done by the ICS who have served the country for the last 22 years, and there are certainly a large number of ICS officers who are serving the country even today. What we are agreeing to is not out of ungratefulness to this service, but it is a question of accepting a principle that no class of people in India should have a special privilege to the extent of excluding the power of Parliament. It is on this account that I whole heartedly support the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिलकुल लम्बा भाषण नहीं करना चाहता। जैसा कि मैंने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में ही कहा था, मैंने आई० सी० एस० वर्ग के खिलाफ या कुछ व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ दहा बहस छेड़ने का प्रयास नहीं किया। मैं दो मुद्दों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान और सदन का खींचना चाहता था। (1) किसी एक सेवा को विशेषाधिकार संविधान के द्वारा प्राप्त न हो। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि आप नियम बनाएं, कानून बनाएं, वह असंविधानिक घोषित किया जाएगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दो निर्णयों का मैंने हवाला दिया। यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल गारन्टी जब हट जायेगी तो सरकार और सदन इसके बारे में सोच समझ कर नियम और कानून बना सकेगा। एक तो यह विशेषाधिकार और कांस्टीट्यूशनल गारन्टी हटाने की बात है। और दूसरा जो मैंने व्यापक सवाल उठाया वह प्रशासनिक सुधार का था

और इसके बारे में श्री प्रशासनिक आयोग के चेयरमैन साहब ने जो बातें कहीं हैं उनसे मैं बहुत कुछ हद तक सहमत हूँ। क्लॉस वन में इस समय 24 हजार अफसर हैं और उसमें 12 हजार टेकनिकल अफिसर्स हैं लेकिन सरकार में जितने बड़े पद हैं, जिसके लिए विशेष ज्ञान की, प्रवीणता की और निपुणता की जरूरत होती है यह पद भी आई०सी०एस० और उसका जो नया अवतार है आई०ए०एस०, उसको मिलता है। बाकी जो टेक्नीशियन, इंजीनियर, बिजनेसमैन, साइंटिस्ट आदि हैं उनको बिल्कुल मौका नहीं मिलता है। इसका कारण यह है कि आपका जो सारा प्रशासनिक ढांचा है उसकी वजह से यह हो रहा है। इसलिए इस बिल के द्वारा मैं इस समस्या की और जनता का, सरकार का और सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता था कि केवल यह बिल पास करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, पूरा प्रशासनिक ढांचा सुधारने के लिये और जो प्रवीण और निपुण लोग हैं, विशेषज्ञ हैं उनको आगे बढ़ाने का मौका देने के लिये आपको काम करना चाहिये। खेद की बात है कि इनकी कमेटी की जितनी रपट आई है उस पर विचार करने के लिये चव्हाण साहब ने एक डिपार्टमेंट आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कायम किया है लेकिन उसका भी प्रमुख एक आई०सी०एस० अफिसर है, मुकर्जी साहब हैं। अब पूरा प्रशासनिक ढांचा सुधारने का जो काम है वह भी आई०सी०एस० अफिसर के तहत जायेगा...

श्री लोबो प्रभु : क्यों न जाये ?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्योंकि आप लोग सर्वज्ञ नहीं हैं, माल नोडिंग नहीं है।

इसलिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार जल्दी ही एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स के बारे में और कमीशन की जो रपट है उसके बारे में 10-12 घंटे की बहस यहाँ पर उठायेगी जिसमें हम विस्तार से ये सारी बातें कहेंगे। फिर एक दफा मैं इस सदन में इस बिल का जिन जिन लोगों ने समर्थन किया है और

सरकार ने किया है, उनको धन्यवाद देकर अपना भाषण खत्म करता हूँ।

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS : rose-

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. No more questions after he has replied, Now that this is a Bill for constitutional amendment, before I put the motion and the clauses to the vote, I may inform the Members that division will have to be taken. So, let the lobbies be cleared.

The question is :

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

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 30] AYES [18.57 hrs.

Abraham, Shir K. M.  
Achal Singh, Shri  
Adichan, Shri P. C.  
Aga, Shri Ahmed  
Abirwar, Shri Nathu Ram  
Ahmad, Dr. I.  
Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
Anbazhagan, Shri  
Ankineedu, Shri  
Asghar Husain, Shri  
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Basumatari, Shri  
Baswant Shri  
Besra, Shri S. C.  
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
Bharati, Shri Maharaj Singh  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Bist, Shri J. B. S.  
Bohra, Shri Onkar Lal  
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami  
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.  
Chanda, Shri Anil K.  
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
Chandrika Prasad, Shri  
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar  
Chavan, Shri D. R.  
Chavao, Shri Y. B.

Choudhury, Shri J. K.  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani  
 Dass, Shri C.  
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.  
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.  
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.  
 Dhandapani, Shri  
 Dinesh Singh, Shri  
 Durairasu, Shri  
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath  
 Esthose, Shri P. P.  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.  
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
 Gautam, Shri C. D.  
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram  
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti  
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal  
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati  
 Gapalan, Shri P.  
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela  
 Gounder, Shri Muthu  
 Gowda, Shri M. H.  
 Gudadinni, Shri B. K.  
 Guha, Shri Samar  
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri  
 Heerji Bhai, Shri  
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.  
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri  
 Janardhanan, Shri C.  
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra  
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri  
 Joshi, Shri S. M.  
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.  
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar  
 Kamalanathan, Shri  
 Kamble, Shri  
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri  
 Kandappan, Shri S.  
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Kavade, Shri B. R.  
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram  
 Khadilkar, Shri  
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali  
 Khanna, Shri P. K.  
 Kiruttinan, Shri  
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar  
 Krishna, Shri M. R.  
 Krishna, Shri S. M.  
 Kuchelar, Shri G.  
 Kundu, Shri S.

Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Lakkappa, Shri K.  
 Lalit Sen, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri N. R.  
 Limaye, Shri Madhu  
 Lutfal Haque, Shri  
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.  
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.  
 Maharaj Singh, Shri  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
 Mangalathumadam, Shri  
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath  
 Masuriya Din Shri  
 Mayavan, Shri  
 Meghachandra, Shri M.  
 Menon, Shri Govinda  
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha  
 Minimata Agam Das Guru, Shrimati  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar  
 Misra, Shri Srinibas  
 Molahu Prasad, Shri  
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda  
 Murthy, Shri B. S.  
 Nahata, Shri Amrit  
 Nair Shri Vasudeven  
 Nambir, Shri  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Narayanan, Shri  
 Nayana; Shri E. K.  
 Nihal Singh, Shri  
 Oraon, Shri Kartik  
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
 Pant, Shri K. C.  
 Paokai Haokip, Shri  
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai  
 Parthasarathy, Shri  
 Paswan, Shri Kedar  
 Patel, Shri J. H.  
 Patil, Shri Anantrao  
 Patil, Shri C. A.  
 Patil, Shri Deorao  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi  
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.  
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri  
 Rajaram, Shri  
 Raju, Shri D. B.  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Shri  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.

Rāndhir Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rao, Dr. K. L.  
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi  
 Rao, Shri Thirumala  
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Ray, Shri Rabi  
 Reddi, Shri M. N.  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri  
 Saha, Dr. S. K.  
 Saigal, Shri A. S.  
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus  
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.  
 Samanta, Shri S. C.  
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq  
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
 Sarma, Shri A. T.  
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri  
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati  
 Sen, Shri Deven  
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana  
 Sethi, Shri P. C.  
 Sezhiyan, Shri  
 Shambhu Nath, Shri  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram  
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore  
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra  
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
 Shastri, Shri Ramavata  
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
 Shastri Shri Sheopujan  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Sher Singh, Shri  
 Shinde, Shri Annesahib  
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
 Sinha, Shri R. K.  
 Snatak, Shri Nār Deo  
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.

Sonavane, Shri  
 Subravelu, Shri  
 Sunder Lal Shri  
 Supakar Shri Sradhakar  
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Swell, Shri  
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Uikey, Shri M. G.  
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
 Umanath, Shri  
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind  
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand  
 Viswambharan, Shri P.  
 Viswanathan, Shri G.  
 Yadab, Shri N. P.  
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

## NOES

Amin, Shri R. K.  
 Deb, Shri D. N.  
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh  
 Deo, Shri P. K.  
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh  
 Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji  
 \*Ghosh Shri P. K.  
 \*Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali  
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri  
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra  
 Masani, Shri M. R.  
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal  
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
 Mody, Shri Piloo  
 Muthusami, Shri C.  
 Naik, Shri R. V.  
 Patodia, Shri D. N.  
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.  
 Ranga, Shri  
 Tapuriash, Shri S. K.  
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti

\* Wrongly voted for Noes

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : The Government should resign. ((*Interruptions*)).

MR. SPEAKER : The result \*\* of the division is Ayes 213; Noes 21.

I think the Ayes have it. (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The Noes have it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. This is not an ordinary Bill. It is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. There is no requisite majority. Hence the motion is not carried

by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.58 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned til Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 29, 1970| Vaisakha 9, 1892 (Saka).*

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\*\* The Following members also recorded their votes.

AYES : (i) Sarvashri Ramesh Chandra Vyas, Mudrika Sinha, Mohammad yusuf, G. S. Reddi, P. L. Barupal, P. K. Ghosh, Zalfiqar Ali Khan, B. Arjanappa and Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

(ii) Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri's vote has been recorded for 'AYES' in pursuance of her letter dated 29. 4. 70 to the Speaker explaining that the voting machine had failed to register her vote.

NOES : Sarvashri K. M. Koushik, J. Mohamad Imam and N. K. Somani.