

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have been shedding tears for Scheduled Castes. But the Report does not even see the light.

I only want one information in this connection from the hon. Minister and that is whether this Bharat Dynamics Limited is negotiating with the International Dynamics of America which is a CIA organisation.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise. If you are objecting to the laying of the papers on the Table, it is all right.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SEVERE FAMINE CONDITIONS IN MIZORAM

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The severe famine conditions in Mizoram due to extensive damage caused to the summer crops by hordes of rats in spite of sufficient and continuous advance warnings, the stark famine condition in interior areas forcing hundreds of emaciated villagers to flock to towns and the widespread hunger and malnutrition leading to starvation deaths.”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, it was known that due to cyclic bamboo flowering and resultant increase in rodent population and loss in paddy crop, scarcity conditions might occur in 1977 and in fact it did happen. Export teams have been visiting Mizoram since 1975 and rodent control measures were taken with Central assistance. By the end of 1977, about 26 lakh rats were reported to have been killed. Constant watch on bamboo flowering is being kept.

As against the expected harvest of 6.81 lakh quintals of paddy during 1977, only 3.66 lakh quintals could be harvested. Mizoram which is already deficit in foodgrain and had to be supplied 28,840 MTs of foodgrains during 1976-77 would need about 48,000 MTs during 1977-78. The Department of Food has ensured uninterrupted supply of foodgrains by the F.C.I. to Mizoram for current consumption as well as pre-monsoon stocking. As against the normal monthly allocation of 2,200 MTs of rice, 3750 MTs, 6030 MTs and 6,600 MTs of rice were allotted to Mizoram for January, February and March, 1978 respectively.

The Mizoram Administration and the Central Government are fully seized of the situation. In order to assess the situation on the spot, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal went to Mizoram accompanied by the Joint Secretary (North-East) and other senior officers in the first week of February 1978. No instance of starvation or widespread hunger and malnutrition came to their notice. Simultaneously, a Central Team consisting of the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and senior officers from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Planning Commission and ICAR undertook a 3-day extensive tour of the interior areas in the territory and not even a single case of starvation or hunger or malnutrition was reported to them. It made a number of recommendations action on the important ones of which has already been taken and on the other action is being processed. The NAFED is purchasing ginger at Rs. 90 per quintal from the Mizoram Apex Cooperative Marketing Society.

All assistance is being given to the farmers to grow the next Kharif crop by giving them agricultural loan for seeds, etc. Purchasing power is being injected in this area by taking up extensive employment generation sche-

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

mes for which provision was enhanced from Rs. 62 lakhs to Rs. 128 lakhs during the current year. The provision for gratuitous relief was also enhanced from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 13.18 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 30.20 lakhs has been provided for agricultural loan and further loan of Rs. 25 lakhs is under consideration for seeds.

The Government has not come across or been informed of any epidemic, malnutrition or starvation conditions in any part of Mizoram. Employment to the able-bodied and gratuitous relief to others in distress is being provided in the villages themselves and there is no question of any migration whatsoever from the villages to the towns.

I can assure this House that under no circumstances will Government of India allow any starvation condition to build up in Mizoram or in any other part of the country. My Ministry, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Mizoram Administration are fully seized of the situation and all action to prevent scarcity conditions is being taken. The situation is fully under control.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What the hon. Minister Mr. Barnala has chosen to say, sitting in Delhi, befits him; but sitting in Delhi, he can know nothing, unless he goes himself to Mizoram and goes into the interior. I have got copies of communications from more or less official documents. Here is one. It is a note to the Lt. Governor; it is a Memo.—No PCL. 7/78-1 dated 16th February 1978 from the General Secretary, P. C. Sub-Headquarters, Lunglei. It says:

“This is to inform you that reports have been received by this Sub-Headquarters office from villages that numbers of families in every village are having insufficient purchasing power; as such they are living partly on roots, fruits etc....”

There is no rice available there. He has given a long list of families who are undergoing starvation. There is another communication, which says:

“This is to inform you that reports have been received by this Sub-Headquarters office regarding deterioration of health due to malnutrition from various villages Statement showing....”

Then another communication is there. It says:

“This is to inform you that reports have been received by this Sub-Headquarters office from various villages that there are members of families unable to start forest felling for their Jhums due to non-availability of food for their family....”

A starving man cannot work.

MR. SPEAKER: Pass on these papers to Mr. Barnala.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will, Sir. Thank you. Now, Sir, the “*Indian Express*” journalist—whoever he is—had gone there. He has done a good service to the people of this country, and also to the people of Mizoram. His report clearly says:

“According to official estimates, 35 per cent of the crops have been damaged by the rodents making the already difficult food situation critical....”

The acute scarcity conditions in the interior areas has compelled hungry and emaciated villagers to flock towards the town of Aizawal and Lunglei in search of food.

To the majority of villagers who have not joined the long march to the town, it is a grim battle for survival. Harrowing tales of hunger and malnutrition are pouring in from the worst hit western sector of the Union Territory....”

In this context, what value can we attach to this sort of statements, which come through 6, 7, 8 or 10 bureaucrats i.e. coming from the sub-division to Aizawal, from Aizawal to the Home Ministry, from the Home Ministry to Agriculture Ministry, and from the Agriculture Ministry to the Minister of Agriculture? That is why we are making people hostile. We are so far away. We have no link. We never make them feel that they belong to India. That is why this uprising. The Mizo uprising took its birth when a similar condition was created in 1959. This Government should understand that this sort of statement, drafted by bureaucrats takes them nowhere. Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal had gone there. I am sure he must have gone to Aizawal he has lived in the circuit house, or Raj Bhavan, or gone to 1 or 2 places where motorable roads are there. He can not see anything beyond that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I saw each and every village.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Mandal I know Mizoram. You cannot visit it in a short time. It will take about ten days to see Mizoram, because most of the places are inaccessible. I would say that in the late 20th century, when this country is having a population of 600 million people and we are even exporting food to outside countries, we are having a famine in Mizoram, a part of the country where only 3.4 lakh people live. Don't you think it is a matter of shame? It is because of neglect, the outcome of neglect, sheer neglect and lack of real concern for the people.

There was a question on this subject in the last session and it was stated:

"I will give the information.... sanction famine relief grants for these really poor people who cannot afford to buy rice.... scientific and research work to find out the real causes of bamboo flowering?"

Bamboo flowering is occurring once every 50 years."

Now what did the Minister say? He said:

"After every 18 years here is a small variety of this problem called 'Mautam'; and the major variety is called 'Thingtam'. We are looking into this problem."

This is what he has said. He has promised everything on the floor of the House on the 23rd of December 1977.

In spite of the fact that this was well-anticipated, the Government has not moved. I have been writing to him and he has written certain letters to me. If he would kindly refer to the letter of 6th September, he has stated:

"The Central Government is fully seized of the matter... A Central team led by (1) an Additional Secretary, (2) officials of the Ministry of Finance, (3) an official of the Ministry of Home Affairs (4) one from the Planning Commission and a rodent specialist."

they will go there. Then what happened? In the *Indian Express* there is a double column feature news item, and the letters that I have quoted will show that between the administration and the people there is a big gap.

In another letter dated 23rd February addressed to me the hon. Minister says:

"We have been invariably meeting the requirements of food of the Mizoram Administration for public distribution in full. There will be no difficulty in supplying additional quantities of foodgrains required, if any, by the Mizoram Administration from the Central pool."

All these assurances are in beautiful letter heads of good stationery, good typing immaculate drafting, but

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it has nothing to do with the starvation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a question of starvation.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned it graphically. Now please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This question of obesity is for you and me, not to the famine-stricken people.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want a specific assurance, firstly, that a Parliamentary Team should go. You should send a team to go and see the place, study the situation, come back and report to you and to the Government as to what is the actual position, because the collection of information so far has not been up to satisfaction.

The Central assistance for Mizoram for famine relief and employment generation scheme is only Rs. 62 lakhs. It is a very meagre sum. What is Rs. 62 lakhs for a population of 3.5 lakhs? How much it works out per head? It is nothing at all. It is totally inadequate. Then for road construction it is Rs. 5 per... (interruptions) For a whole day's work it is less than Rs. 3 per head. The present rice quota for an adult is inadequate.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have an opportunity again during the general discussion on the budget. Please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is famine and starvation. I want an assurance that the hon. Minister will send a Parliamentary Committee. In fact, he should go himself. If people die in India because of starvation, the image of India will be sullied beyond repair. We have all these years neglected Mizoram so much so that the people of that area do not think that

they belong to this country. We have got to be very careful, and we must do everything on a war footing. And immediately I want an assurance from him and from you.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I thought that the hon. Member had been himself there, and that is why he was so emphatically saying all this, but ultimately what came out was that he was basing his argument only on certain letters which he has received. He has not shown them to me. His complaint is that a bureaucrat has gone there, accompanied by some other bureaucrat. Actually, our Minister of State has gone. He has visited this place. He has met the press people, he has met everybody there who was available.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: See yesterday's *Indian Express* double column.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: You are painting this scene as if it is a scene of devastation. It is not so. I have given each and every figure. There has been a loss. We have admitted that there has been a loss, and a greater loss in some areas which probably the hon. Member does not know. I have figures with me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the hon. Minister give me a little more time.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: He had enough time. Before the session he could have gone to that area because it is very near his constituency. I think it was his duty to have visited that place.

MR. SPEAKER: The table is turned against you.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I have already stated in place of 28,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains which we were supplying, this year we are supplying 48,000 metric tonnes, i.e., their total demand. We are providing for the rainy season also.

For that an additional amount of Rs. 82 lakhs is being proposed for stocking foodgrains in the Union Territory before the onset of the monsoon. For that also we have taken certain steps. A loan of Rs. 30 lakhs to the Apex Marketing Co-operative Society, Mizoram, has been given to enable them to purchase ginger—that is their main produce—at Rs. 90 per quintal. Sanction of Rs. 5 lakhs as transport subsidy to the Apex Marketing Society for ginger procurement has also been given, because transport is a problem in that area. Purchase of ginger by NAFED at Rs. 90 per quintal, which was not otherwise possible, has been provided for. A short-term loan of Rs. 25 lakhs for purchase of seeds, release of medicines etc.—all these things are looked into. Measures have been taken and the reports now are that the rodent menace is now totally under control.

MR. SPEAKER: You are going to continuously look into the matter. What about a Parliamentary Committee?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: A Parliamentary delegation will do no good going there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Because of these conditions. We have to supply food, we have already supplied food.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why are you so scared of a Parliamentary Committee?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: That is what I was saying, you should have gone there.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (मथुरा): अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह अकाल के बारे में बात चलने के बाद साफ नहीं हुआ है मंत्री जी ने यह बात साफ नहीं की है कि आया वहाँ अकाल है या कमी है। और अकाल या

कमी है तो उसको घोषित किया गया है कि नहीं? अगर परिस्थिति वहाँ पर फ़ैमीन की है तो सरकार की तरफ से फ़ैमीन डिक्लेयर किया गया कि नहीं?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Calling Attention. Only those who have given notice can ask questions.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: यह हल्स का सवाल नहीं है। आपके बयान के ऊपर अगर कुछ आपत्ति हो या गलतफहमी हो तो उस गलतफहमी को मिटाने का मेम्बर का हर बक्त अधिकार है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह राष्ट्रीय स्तर का सवाल है इन्सान की जिन्दगी का सवाल है जनता पार्टी का शासन है। और अकाल है तो घोषित किया गया कि नहीं भुखमरी में कोई मौत हुई कि नहीं? अगर नहीं हुई तो दिलेरी से घोषित दिया जाय।

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot. It will create a bad precedent. Once I allow one Member, I will have to allow others. You can raise it during the President's Address.

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): मैं अपने साथी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस के कुछ नियम हैं और अगर उन नियमों के अनुसार हम नहीं चले तो काम कैसे होगा? कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस पर सिर्फ उन लोगों को प्रश्न पूछने और रखने का अधिकार है जिनका नाम उसमें है। जिनका नाम नहीं है उनको बोलने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, और अगर बोलें तो हम जवाब नहीं देंगे।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): The Prime Minister says that if you allow a question, he would not reply. But if you permit a Member to ask a question, then he has to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I do not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can suspend the rules if you want.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : (बहराइच) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जब मैं बोल रहा था, उस समय ध्यान आकर्षण का जो हल आप पढ़ रहे थे, वह बहुत प्रैक्टिकल नहीं है। मेरे क्वाल में उसे रिवाइव करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

श्री अनौराम बागड़ी : रुन तो सारे रिवाइव करने पड़ेंगे।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं डिप्टेल में नहीं जाना चाहता, मैं मंत्री जी से सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा कि चूहों की समस्या अचानक तो पैदा नहीं हुई, मिजोराम में चूहों ने वहां की फसल खाई और वहां फैमिन पैदा कर दिया तो चूहों की समस्या अचानक पैदा हुई या लगातार पिछले कई वर्षों में चली आ रही है? क्या चूहों की पापूलेशन का अनुमान सरकार ने लगाया है? कितने चूहों को किस ढंग से समाप्त किया गया है और अब चूहों की वहां कितनी पापूलेशन रह गई है?

जो पेपर में आया है, वह तो इतना ही है कि वहां की सरकार ने 20 पैसे फी भूहा दिया है, जो चूहा मारेगा, वह 20 पैसे ले जायेगा। यह भी हो सकता है कि मरे हुए चूहों को बारबार लाकर 20 पैसे फी चूहे के हिसाब से दोबारा ले जाता रहा हो, इससे मरे हुए चूहों की संख्या तो बढ़ जायेगी लेकिन पापूलेशन पर कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता।

प्रश्न यह है कि दूसरी फसल आने को है, एक फसल तो खत्म हो गई, अगर अब भी चूहे बाकायदा वहां रहते हैं तो वही हालत फिर होगी और आप लगातार फैमिन का मुकाबला करते रहेंगे। इसलिये मेरा प्रश्न यही है कि

क्या चूहों का आन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि कितने हैं, उसमें से कितनों को खत्म किया गया और बाकी को खत्म करने के लिये क्या कोई सांइटिफिक तरीका मालूम किया है या नहीं?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आपने काफी सहायता दी है, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मिजोराम की सहायता के लिये रुपया दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: धन्यवाद is not part of question. They are doing their duty, nothing more.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : जो उन्होंने पैसा दिया, अनाज दिया, उसका वहां के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने सदुपयोग किया या नहीं? हमारे पास शिकायतें हैं कि वह जनता के पास नहीं पहुंच रहा है। पेपर में रिपोर्ट आई है कि लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, गहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं।

वहां के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने एक मील की सड़क के कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिये 5 हजार रुपये एलाट किये हैं, वहां पर फी आदमी तनख्वाह 3 रुपये में भी कम पड़ती है। जो मिनिमम वेज यहां 5 रुपये फिक्स किया है वह भी लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है, लोगों को रोटी खाने के लिये भी पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। इसके अलावा जिनको रिलीफ दे रहे हैं, सहायता दे रहे हैं, उनको 3 किलोग्राम चावल मिल रहा है एक बीक के लिये। मिजोराम में एक आदमी एक बीक में 3 किलो चावल से कैसे अपना काम चला सकता है, वहां कम से कम 4 किलोग्राम प्रति सप्ताह यह किया जाये। और सड़क के कंस्ट्रक्शन में जो 5 हजार रुपया दिया गया है, उसमें 5 रुपये तनख्वाह लोगों को मिले इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आप कराएँ। तीसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You have already put two questions. You cannot go on. You cannot put half-a-dozen questions.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कहां का नियम है कि दो ही क्वश्चन किये जा सकते हैं ? ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नियम है ।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नियम नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नियम है ।

Please see the rule; you have already put two questions.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : आपके सेक्रेटरी वहां गये हैं । गृह मंत्री भी गये हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहना हूँ कि मिजोरम वर्षों से खतरनाक हालत में चल रहा है । इस बात की नितांत आवश्यकता है कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक टीम वहां जाये, वहां 5, 7, 10 दिन रह कर वहां के लोगों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करे और वहां की स्थिति से सरकार को परिचित कराये । सरकार को इस पर क्या आपत्ति है ? मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर पुनर्विचार करें कि एक पालियामेंटरी डेलीगेशन वहां भेजा जाये ।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : माननीय सदस्य ने शायद मेरा जवाब ठीक तरह से पढ़ा नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि चूहों की पापुलेशन का हिसाब लगाया जाये । वह मुमकिन नहीं हो सकेगा । उन को मारने की व्यवस्था की गई है । एक चूहे को मारने के लिए 20 पैसे दिये जाते हैं । 26 लाख चूहे मारे गये हैं । उन की गिनती हो सकती थी, क्योंकि पैसे देने पड़ते थे । (व्यवधान) उस इलाक़े में चूहे खाये भी जाते हैं । वे लोग चूहे नहीं देते हैं, दुम देते हैं और दुम रख ली जाती है ।

वैम्बू फलार्वरिंग की वजह से चूहे बढ़ते हैं । जुम कल्टीवेशन की वजह से भी यह नुकसान होता है ।

It is a cycle, as I have already said, of 48—50 years and, after 16—18 years, this is going on like this. That is why the expert teams were going to that place since 1975.

There is no question of famine there. I will not agree that there is a famine there; I will not agree that there is any starvation death there. They only need more food which has been provided. We have provided all the facilities to them to take the food into the interior. That is why we have provided them extra transport charges also. We have made all the facilities of storage also. Even so far as storage is concerned, a lot of storage capacity is being provided. So far we have about 116 godowns with a capacity of 18,332 tonnes and more are coming us. Eleven pucca godowns with a capacity of 4,100 tonnes are coming up. We are trying to keep grain there so that it can be made available in the interior. We have also provided food by taking in head-loads. In some places, it is being taken in head-loads. Some provision has also been made there. We are trying all possible methods to control the rat menace. Even experts of international repute have gone there. Dr. Ishwar Prakash of the Jodhpur Central Arid Zone Research Institute has visited that place. He is a person of international repute. So far as the rat menace is concerned they are all looking into the matter how to end this menace.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Next submission.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot put a supplementary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No. no. Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma.

[Mr. Speaker]

(*Interruptions*). He has answered both your questions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: (Serampore): You should send a parliamentary delegation there when the situation is so much serious.

MR. SPEAKER: You have put your questions. He has given his answer. Have you got right to put another question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not asking a question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please; I am not allowing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not asking a question; I am only wanting to know why did not allow the Parliamentary Delegation to visit there.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): I am on a point of order. Two Members have submitted that the situation in Mizoram is very serious and the hon. Minister has said otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Let me say. No Member has a right to give any wrong information. So, it is for you to verify whether the Minister is correct or the hon. Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: He should send a parliamentary delegation there.

MR. SPEAKER: I must take the Government's statement as correct. The Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Mr. Chandradeo Prasad Verma. (*Interruptions*).

श्री फूल चंद वर्मा (शाजापुर) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने एक नोटिस दिया था 377 का । . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing some Members today. Others will be considered later as and when they come. You cannot make your request on the point of order.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे मौका देने को कहा था। मंत्रिमंडल ने गन्ना, चीनी और गुड़ तथा खांडसारी के बारे में कुछ फैसला किया है। मैं कृषि मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वे उस की साधिकारिक घोषणा सदन में करेंगे? . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री फूल चंद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुनते नहीं हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. You have given notice under 377. (*Interruptions*). It is under my consideration. You cannot force it on me. Mr. Ugrasen is a senior Member.

श्री उग्रसेन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्रिमंडल ने जो फैसला किया है चीनी, गन्ना, गुड़ और खांडसारी के संबंध में क्या उस की घोषणा कृषि मंत्री जी सदन में करेंगे ताकि जनता, किसान और चीनी मिलों के मालिक सब उस को जान जायें? . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): You please visit. This is my humble submission.

श्री हुकम चंद बख्शबाय (उज्जैन) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय हम ने जो नोटिस दिया है उस का क्या हुआ ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. That relates to something in the Central Hall. I have to look into this matter. It is a matter for me to decide. It is yet under consideration.

12.37 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTION
 TWELFTH REPORT

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति का बारहवां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।