

[Shri Mallikarjun]

That means, believe in doing karma. Shrimati Indira Gandhi did the karma, the action, for the welfare of the country. However, my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has got only one feeling and that is not about anything which happens in the interest of the country, but always thinking of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi. I do not know, if while taking his lunch or dinner or during his sleep, he is always disturbed by her thoughts. Let me open his eyes. If at all anybody has done something good for the country, it is Shrimati Indira Gandhi, which will be written in golden letters in the history.

Now, if you believe in democracy, if you do not believe in totalitarianism, come forward and keep the letters exchanged between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister on the Table of the House; do not defend the beloved son of the Prime Minister, for whom his love has become more than the public interest of this country.... (Interruptions) Facts do come out of emotions while speaking of reality. He does not know, how to speak reality.

Finally, Sir, this motion has no meaning in it so long as the perfect law in the Representation of the People Act, 1951 exists.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the next time, the Half-an-Hour discussion to be raised by Shri Chitta Bosu.

19.05 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ARREARS OF PROVIDENT FUND

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I rise to raise a discussion on the arrears of provident fund. As you know, Mr. Chairman, during the course of the reply to the Starred Question No. 265, the hon. Minister had read out certain

information. The information given was that the provident fund arrears to-day amounted to Rs. 20.77 crores, as on 30th June, 1978. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 11.6 crores is involved in cases, and the recovery of which is not only difficult, but is due to circumstances beyond the control of the Provident Fund Organization. Another information of telling effect was that Rs. 8.51 crores were due from the mills under the National Textile Corporation. The last point of information he gave was that Rs. 3.01 crores were held up because of court cases.

Mr. Chairman, I leave it to you and to the House to imagine what the Government can be expected to realize. You can go through it, as also add and subtract. I am at a loss to understand whether, out of Rs. 20 crores of arrears, Government at all expects to realize even a fraction of it. My arithmetic does not lead to any conclusion.

The Minister was of course pleased to state that several actions had been taken. The reply is there. I would not dilate on it, because the time at my disposal is short. What are the steps taken? I do not know. But as far as I am concerned, I know that there are two procedures available, for taking action. First is the recovery proceedings under the law, and the second, prosecutions. Let us see what has been the performance of the Government on these two counts, viz. recovery proceedings and prosecutions. In a note given to me during the meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Labour, some facts were given. I quote from that note. It states that in so far as recovery proceedings are concerned, recovery cases instituted numbered 81,663 as on 31st March this year, cases settled were 64,132; it is an astronomical figure; and those pending with the Revenue Officers were 17,531.

You will recall that the earlier portion of the reply to my question said that Rs. 3.01 crores were held up

because of court cases. For that, if I am not mistaken, the recovery proceedings instituted numbered 81,000—odd. Almost all of them have been settled. Cases pending with the Revenue Officers were only 17,000—odd. Nobody knows what is happening, and what is the amount involved in those recovery cases. You have instituted 81,000 cases, and you have settled 61,000 cases. What is the amount that you have recovered from out of the recovery cases which had been instituted? So far as the question of prosecution is concerned, it is also very surprising to note: the number of cases launched are 80,426, disposed of 57,072. Pending in courts 23,354. I am tempted to put a question to him: for 20 crores, how many cases are there? If there are 81,000 cases for recovery, if there are 80,000 cases for prosecution, 1,60,000 cases have been instituted for prosecution or recovery. Out of such massive action taken by the government nothing has been recovered. I want to put a question. For Rs. 20 crores of arrears, 1,60,000 cases have been instituted under two heads: one for recovery procedure, another is prosecution. In the note it does not appear. During the supplementary question I wanted to know the nature of the disposal of cases, 57,000 cases have been disposed of. Have there been any fines imposed, any imprisonment or other penal measure by way of disposal or prosecution of the cases? No answer is available. I am at a loss, I do not know whether you can understand anything. The House should be taken into confidence and the situation should be made clear. My main point is that the government should make its case clear to the House. They have created confusion in the course of the reply to the question. I want to put certain specific questions.

Firstly whether the workers of these factories will be entitled to their full amount including bonus contribution, whether that is guaranteed. What is the government's estimate as to the amount of recovery by the launching of the prosecutions and insisting of

recovery cases? Out of Rs. 20 crores, they say about Rs. 8 crores can never be recovered for reasons beyond the control of the provident fund authority. What does it show? Out of Rs. 20 crores, about 8 crores cannot be recovered for reasons not within the capacity of the provident fund authority. Does that mean that Rs. 8.5 crores can never be realised, never be recovered? Who is responsible for that? I want to know what amount the government expects may be recovered or realised?

The NTC is a government undertaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other speakers to put questions and the reply also has to be given.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: These are questions. The N.T.C. is a central government undertaking. Would the hon. Labour Minister take up this matter with the Ministry of Industry and see that the N.T.C. make it a policy that the provident fund arrears should be the first charge?

Will the Ministry of Labour take up the matter with the Ministry of Industry, because N.T.C. is under the Ministry of Industry?

My next point is, does the Government realise that there are certain in-built defects in the Provident Fund Act and it requires amendment? For the matter of amendment, is the Government prepared to initiate a dialogue with the representatives of the Central Trade Unions on the issue as to the how the Act is to be suitably amended?

My last question is will the hon. Minister discuss the matter with the Ministry of Finance or Economic Ministry to see that no defaulting employer gets credit from the Bank nor is given a licence to get credit from the financial institutions unless they produce clearance certificate from the Provident Fund authorities.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

If all these things are done, then and then alone the pace of recovery can be effectively speeded up.

I do not know whether the hon. Minister knows or he does not know, he should let us know the fact that in cases where the workers are on strike or a factory is under lock out, they do not easily get loans from the Provident Fund unless they produce a certificate from the Provident Fund Commission that the factory is really closed due to strike or is under lock out. I know of several instances where the Provident Fund Commissioner's Office, I do not like to say, does not deal with the matter with the speed it deserves. The workers are put to harassment. It is the hard earned money of the workers which is deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner, but the office does not like to give them loan. The policy of the Government is to placate the employer. The policy is not to hurt the monopoly houses who go by default. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify the position.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): The hon. member has tried to show certain contradictions in the figures given. But there is no contradiction as such. There are different categories of industries under the Provident Fund Act. There are exempted and un-exempted establishments and industries. The figure is from the un-exempted industry.

Besides he has asked—so many cases have been instituted but amount involved has not been indicated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said that the amount involved is Rs. 3 crores.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is in your answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Cases involve a sum of Rs. 3 crores. Please reply to that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You have made a mess of all these things.

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: There is no mess.

You please see the cases filed. There are different sections and under different sections you have to file the cases. So, prosecution comes under the provisions of Employees Provident Fund Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The cases filed regarding un-exempted establishments total 80,485. Exempted cases 107. Total 80,592. The cases go on increasing and decreasing according to finalisation. The cases disposed of out of the total of 80,592 are 57,000 and odd. It is a continuing process. You go on disposing of certain cases. New cases are instituted. Not all the cases are simultaneously going on. Some amounts are realised. The cases may be withdrawn when the levy etc. has been deposited. It is a continuing process. The total amount involved was Rs. 18.04 crores.

We come to another type of complaints, under section 406 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code. Under this, a total of 898 cases have been filed and 160 have been disposed of. 738 are still continuing. The amount involved is Rs. 192 lakhs. Then, there is recovery of damages. When there is late payment and there are some other things, we levy damages. These damages are not true arrears, but some sort of fine. For this also, we have to institute cases for recovery of those damages.

The hon. member asked how many persons were punished. Persons are punished under certain Acts and even compulsory imprisonment has been awarded by the court in certain cases. In exempted establishments in one case and in un-exempted establishments in 350 cases—total 351 cases—compulsory imprisonment was given.

But they go to the Supreme Court also.

The hon. member raised certain points. His first question was whether the workers of these factories will be entitled to their amounts. We have forfeiture account of the provident fund. Out of that fund, when a worker makes an application for getting an amount, pay his share of the contribution. But the share of the employer who did not deposit his share can be paid under the existing law only when the payment by the employer has been made. But the deductions from the employees, even if they have not been deposited by the employer, are paid from his forfeiture account.

I have already dealt with recovery by launching of prosecutions. He raised the point about NTC. When the Act was passed nationalising the textile mills which are sick at that time itself, it was taken up with the Industries Ministry that these sick textile mills owe a huge amount to the provident fund and so it should be made a priority charge. But the then Government in their wisdom took a decision to keep this fund in the third category. I propose to open the discussion afresh with the Ministry concerned.

His next question is about the amendment of the Act. There are certain proposals for the amendment of the Act. For instance, up till now in the case of the exempted categories of industries, if there are certain dues, arrears of provident fund, and they have not deposited them with the Board of Trustees, then they are not punishable under the land revenue recovery proceedings. So, there is a proposal to apply that to this. Then, also stringent measures are proposed to be taken. These are some of the amendments proposed.

As far as talks with the central trade unions are concerned, the Board

of the Provident Fund has representation of some central trade unions, and the Regional Commissioners also have their bodies. So, if the hon. Member has to give certain suggestions, he is always welcome.

His next point is talking with economic ministries regarding putting certain restrictions on the industries which want help from financial institutions. You will be happy to know that last year we took up this matter with the Finance Ministry, and the follow-up action was that the Reserve Bank issued a circular to the banks asking them to take a no-dues-certificate from the Provident Fund organisation before sanctioning loans, but there was a hue and cry. A large number of people represented to the Reserve Bank and to the Finance Ministry that this would create further difficulties, loan sanctioning and other things would be delayed and so they wanted certain relaxations. So, there was another circular relaxing, revising the previous circular, making it a bit lenient. We are again taking up this and as far as this Ministry is concerned, we are very seriously being to take it up, to request them to stick to their old 1977 (November) circular. I can assure him regarding that.

His next question was regarding the lock-outs and closures in industries and the workers who do not get loans. I think loans are given on the basis of merit in individual cases; they are provident fund loans given when there are difficulties, when there is the marriage of a daughter, long illness, calamities etc. If there are some specific cases where he thinks justice has not been done, he can forward those cases. We will look into them.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Loss of employment is the greatest calamity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has taken note of that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am glad that my

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

friend Shri Chitta Basu has raised this matter, because you will recall that this question had raised a lot of commotion and a number of interruptions were recorded, because the Members were not satisfied at the way in which the Minister was trying to explain the position. I can appreciate the point that this is a very complex and complicated matter and the fault is not entirely of the Government, but he must remember that provident fund dues of the workers are both enormous and staggering. Workers are suffering a lot on account of this. I come from Ahmedabad and I know for certain how a large number of workers are suffering because of this, how they are not getting their own well-earned money. That is one aspect.

Why should the NTC not accept its own part of the responsibility, I would say special responsibility? After all, NTC is Government-owned, and if they do not set the standard for other employers, how will other employers behave? You must first ask the NTC to behave in this matter more accurately and correctly. Therefore, my questions are these. I will be very brief. Firstly, what are the P.F. Authorities doing in the matter? Have the P.F. Authorities in the whole country, on the basis of this unfortunate matter, gone into some depth to tell the Government as to where the law needs to be improved and whether the procedures and practices need to be more expeditiously and more meaningfully brought into action?

Coming to court cases, since there are huge arrears, how does he go about in terms of expeditious disposal of the court cases? For example, has he considered the possibility of increasing the number of judges on these courts so that the cases are disposed of expeditiously by more peo-

ple being there, rather than putting more and more burden on lesser number of people?

Coming to the changes in the law, on page No. 9009 of the Uncorrected Debates of 3rd August, it is mentioned that the Speaker himself asked the question:

“What about the change of the law?”

The reply of Shri Ram Kirpal Sinha was:

“As far as change of the law is concerned, from time to time changes are made, when felt necessary. As far as the NTC is concerned, the mills were taken over from time to time under certain Acts. In those Acts, the provident fund arrear falls in the third category. We are taking up the matter with the Assistant Claims Commissioner and we are trying our utmost under the law to recover the arrears.”

I would like him to spell out to some extent from his own answer of 3rd August as to what he is doing with regard to changes in the laws.

The provident fund dues are outstanding for such a long time. Why should the workers suffer? What about the payment of interest? Why should the workers not get adequate interest on their dues? What about the special responsibility of the NTC?

Lastly, he said that when the Reserve Bank wanted to be more strict, there was a hue and cry. Who made that hue and cry? Surely, not the workers, not those who have suffered. Those who are defaulters and those who are guilty, they have made a hue and cry. If this Government, which is the Janata Party Government, if they are going to be cowed down by the hue and cry of defaulters, then where will the Janata go? Where will the workers go, who have a lot of dues to get? I do not want

to be told in this House that a lot of hue and cry was made by the defaulters and, therefore, there was some leniency towards them. On the contrary, if there is a hue and cry from the defaulters, there is greater justification for the Government to become more strict in enforcing it more vigorously so that the workers, who have to depend on their hard-earned income at the time of retirement, are not deprived of their legitimate dues.

DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA: I think a wrong impression is gaining ground in the mind of the hon. Member regarding the provident fund arrears. The arrears belong to different categories. The annual return of provident fund is so huge. In 1975-76 the total amount collected was Rs. 211 crores; the arrear was Rs. 20.64 crores. In 1976-77 the total amount of provident fund collected from unexempted establishments was Rs. 217 crores and odd; the arrear was Rs. 18.27 crores. In 1977-78 the total amount collected is Rs. 229 crores; the arrear is Rs. 20.77 crores. Out of the arrears of Rs. 20.77 crores, about Rs. 8.51 crores is in respect of establishments of the National Textile Corporation. This is a continuing arrear. It is not that these arrears have been accumulated this year. Now cases have been instituted against the owners of the mills, the owners who previously owned these textile mills. Now, the NTC under the Act, is not supposed to be responsible. The NTC is supposed to be responsible only for the amounts which are due from them after the take over.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister may be right technically. But the point is that more than once the Ministers have come out in this House to assure us that all dues of workers will be paid for.

DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA. Yes. That is why I am saying, to recover these amounts, we are taking all ne-

cessary legal action, i.e., whatever action we can take under the law.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If they are inadequate, change the laws and arm yourself with more powers.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: If the law does not help them, why don't you change it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: They want to know whether the workmen will get their dues.

DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA: I told you that even if the workers' share, which is deducted from their salary is paid by the organisation... (*Interruptions*) That can be paid only when the money is recovered from them.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why don't you get it recovered?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is the idea of Provident fund? (*Interruptions*)

DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA: That is right. This is the position. As I have told the hon. Members, I am going to have some talks with the persons concerned and I will see what arrangements we can make. Many of these establishments have gone into liquidation and we have applied to the liquidators. When the industry has gone into liquidation, the Provident Fund charge has not got the first priority. Then what do we get from these establishments? What can the Government do in such cases?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: After all the concept of Provident Fund is a guarantee against old age...

DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA: That is what I believe.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why do you just wish it away?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what he says. He believes in that and he will try to do...

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: Regarding the court cases, we are thinking that there may be certain localities in the country where there may be a large number of cases of Provident Fund. We would like to consult the local Governments, the appropriate Governments, the State Governments and we would like to suggest to them to have special courts for this purpose.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is good.

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: Besides that, as regards the change in law, which the hon. Member has suggested, I have already answered that certain changes are already on the anvil. We would only like to expedite those changes.

MR. CHARMAN: Mr. Yuvraj, please be very brief in your questions.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, 3 अगस्त के प्रश्न के उत्तर को चर्चा में मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 406 और 409 इंडियन पीनल कोड में श्रीचक्राफ ट्रस्ट और त्रिनिमल मिसएप्रोप्रिएशन के अन्तर्गत मुकदमों एम्प्लायर्स पर चलाए जा रहे हैं और 110 सी आर पी सी के अन्तर्गत भी कुचहरी को एप्रोच किया गया है। जो बड़े एम्प्लायर हैं, बड़े बड़े कारखाने चलाते हैं उन के खिलाफ पुराने नियम और कानून के मुताबिक प्रोसीड किया जाता है। इस का यह अर्थ है कि हम पुरानी लीक पर चलते हैं। अब इसके लिए प्रमैडमेट करना चाहते हैं या क्या करना चाहते हैं पता नहीं। 16 महीने से हम देख रहे हैं। आप देखेंगे कि पिछले पांच वर्षों से जो प्राविडेंट फंड रिप्रलाराइज किया जाता है उसको फिगरे करीब करीब एक ही तरह की है, कभी 217 करोड़, कभी 218 करोड़ और कभी 215 करोड़ और ये कहते हैं कि 110 की कार्यवाही करेंगे। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह से आप सेंट्रल एक्साइज वसूल करते हैं, इनकम टैक्स वसूल करते हैं और जिस तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सेल्स टैक्स वसूल करती है, उस में गवर्नमेंट अपना टैक्स तो वसूल कर लेती है लेकिन जो मजदूर की मजदूरी से जो प्राविडेंट फंड का हिस्सा काटा जाता है वह मालिक की मर्जी पर छोड़ दिया जाता है। मजदूरों की मजदूरी का वह अंश भी मालिक खर्च कर देता है, जिनता अपना हिस्सा उस में लगा कर जमा कराना चाहिये, वह भी जमा नहीं कर पाता है। क्या आप कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालने जा रहे हैं कि जिस तरह से सरकार अपना टैक्स वसूलती है और नियमित रूप से वसूलती

है तथा टैक्स न देने पर उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होती है, उसी तरह कोई मौलिक परिवर्तन - क्या आप इस कानून में करने जा रहे हैं, ताकि मजदूरों को उन की ज़रूरत के वक्त, शादी, ब्याह या श्राद्ध के समय, ऐसे अनिवार्य मौकों पर जबकि कहीं और से उन को लोन नहीं मिल सकता है, प्राविडेंट फंड से लोन मिल सके। चूंकि यह रूपया वहां जमा नहीं हो पाता है, इस लिए उन को यह सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या आप इस प्रकार का कोई प्रमैडमेट करने जा रहे हैं या जो भूतिलिगम कमेटी भूत बन कर खड़ी है, उम के अन्दर ही कोई निदान बूढ़ रहे हैं? मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या करना चाहते हैं?

बोनस के मामले को ले लीजिये—उसी तरह से पड़ा हुआ है। प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा अगर जमा नहीं होता है। मुझे व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानकारी है—हमारे यहां 200 से 250 मजदूर मर गए, उनके वारिसों ने एप्लाई किया कि हमारा पैसा दे दो, लेकिन आप को यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा—200-250 मजदूरों के मरने के बाद भी उन के वारिसों को, उत्तराधिकारियों को पैसा नहीं मिला। मैं यह बात कटिहार की आर० बी० जूट मिल के बारे में कह रहा हूँ—वहां के मजदूरों को प्राविडेंट फंड का कोई पैसा वापस नहीं मिला। यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है? ऐसी हालत में मजदूर कहां जाय।

इसी लिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या आप कोई नया तरीका निकाल रहे हैं या वही पुरानी लीक पर गाड़ी चलती रहेगी? हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि 406, 409 और 110 त्रिनिमल प्रोसीजर कोड के तहत कितने एम्प्लायर्स के खिलाफ मुकदमा किया है और उन मुकदमों के क्या नतीजे निकलते हैं? दफा 110 के तहत कितनी कार्यवाही हुई है? 409 के तहत कितनी कार्यवाही हुई है? इन दफाओं के तहत कितने लोगों को सजाय हुई है और वसूली का कोई दूसरा तरीका आप निकालना चाहते हैं या नहीं या पुराने ढंग से ही काम चलता रहेगा?

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है कि इन्कम टैक्स या एक्साइज या सेल्स टैक्स की तरह से भविष्यनिधि का बकाया वसूल किया जाए—इन की मंशा बहुत अच्छी है, मगर क्या इस तरह से भी पूरा बकाया वसूल हो जाता है? इसी सदन में कई बार प्रश्न आया है कि सरकार का इन्कम टैक्स का कितना बकाया है, एक्साइज टैक्स का कितना बकाया है, सेल्स टैक्स का कितना बकाया है। यदि इन साधनों से बकाया राशि का भुगतान प्राप्त हो जाता, तो इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को सरकार को बारबार भागाह करने की ज़रूरत न पड़ती? इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—केवल इन्कम टैक्स या एक्साइज टैक्स या सेल्स टैक्स की तरह का कानून बनाने से आप विचार करें—क्या इस समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा?

महोदय, मैंने माननीय चित्त बसु के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि 406, 409 इत्यादि धारकों के अन्तर्गत कितने लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमे चलाये गए। मैंने यह भी बतलाया है कि 351 लोगों को जेल की सजा भी सुनाई गई ...

श्री पुष्पराज : कितने दिनों की सजा ?

श्री० राम कृपाल सिंह : इस कानून के अन्तर्गत ज्यादा से ज्यादा 6 महीने की सजा होती है और कम से कम "राइजिंग धाफ दि कोर्ट" तक की सजा होती है। अब यह कोर्ट पर निर्भर होता है कि वह कितना एवाइड करे, सरकार कोर्ट को मजबूर नहीं कर सकती, हमारा बकील इतना ही कह सकता है कि अधिक से अधिक सजा दी जाए, लेकिन निर्णय तो कोर्ट को ही करना होता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कटिहार जूट मिल के कम-चारियों की दिक्कतों को सरकार के सामने रखा था। मुझे बहुत खेद है—ये जूट मिले सिक-मिल्स हैं। उन्होंने सरकार द्वारा इन के अधिग्रहण के लिए बहुत परिश्रम किया है। और सरकार ने जो निर्णय किया है वह माननीय सदस्य को बताया है। उस मिल पर बहुत बड़ी धनराशि प्रोविडेंट फंड की बकाया है और हम उन के ऊपर कैसे चला रहे हैं। कैसेस में जल्दी हो, यह चाहते हैं लेकिन वे कोर्ट हैं और अपने यहां देश के हाई कोर्टों से ले कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कितने कैसेस पेंडिंग हैं, यह सब को मालूम है।

श्री पुष्पराज : पांच वर्ष से कैसे चल रहा है और उन से रिकवरी कितनी होती है? जीरो, और मिल मालिक कलकत्ते में जा कर धाराम कर रहे हैं। प्राप क्यों नहीं मिल जन्त करते हैं। उन का मकान जन्त कर के मजदूरों का पैसा दिलावाए ?

श्री० राम कृपाल सिंह : प्रोविडेंट फंड में जितना पैसा है, जितना वसूल कर सकते हैं वह वसूल कर रहे हैं और हम विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि हम भरपूर चेस्टा करेंगे कि अधिक से अधिक बकाया जो राशि है, वह जमा हो जाए।

19.4 hrs.

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I adjourn the House, I have to make an announcement.

I have to inform the House that today at about 3.55 p.m., two visitors calling themselves Shri Radhe Shyam Verma and Shri Ram Kumar Sharma, shouted from the Visitors' Gallery. The Watch and Ward Officer took them into custody immediately and interrogated them. Both of them have stated that they are students and they have expressed their regret for their action. They are being let off.

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

19.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 17, 1978|Sravana 26, 1900 (Saka).