

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I introduce the
BILL

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
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(Amendment of articles 343 and 344)

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. GOPAL: I introduce the
Bill.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 3A, etc.)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963;

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I introduce the
BILL

15.56 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

(Amendment of article 51) by Shri
Hari Vishnu Kamath.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ELICITING
OPINION

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
(Hoshangabad): I beg to move: "

"That this House do extend upto the 1st March, 1980, the time appointed for eliciting opinion on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while craving the indulgence of the House to move my motion, seeking to extend up to the 1st March 1980 the time appointed for eliciting opinion on my Bill to amend article 51 of the Constitution. urging the Government to endeavour to collaborate with other nations for the early formation of a world Constituent Assembly to draft a Constitution for a world Federal Government, I deem it my pleasant duty to report to the House certain heartening, even heart-warming developments that have taken place during the last few months.

Inside our great country hundreds, I might even say thousands, of opinions have poured into the Lok Sabha Secretariat via the State Governments and the Union Territories, most of them supporting the Bill. As the House is aware, the Lok Sabha Secretariat has already published Paper No. 1, embodying a good number of the opinions received on the Bill, which has already been laid on the Table, and more opinions are pouring in. Even yesterday I got copies of the opinions sent by the signatories, by citizens of India, via the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

State Governments and Union Territories to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. That is one reason why I am seeking leave of the House to extend the time.

There is another more significant development, and that is that the Bill has now gone round to other countries of the world, to several national Parliaments around the world. As you are aware, you, Sir, were present at the Conference held in Sri Lanka from the 28th of December to the 6th of January last, a nine-day conference, to discuss this issue of a World Constituent Assembly and a World Federal Government. The conference was attended by delegates from about 35 countries of the world and there were about 230 delegates at the Conference. It was a non-official, non-governmental conference, but I am happy to report to the House that messages wishing success to the Conference were sent by the Prime Minister as well as by the Minister of External Affairs, and a team of 5 Members of our Parliament was led by you, Sir, at this Conference. I do not wish to waste the time of the House by reading in full the messages sent by the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister to this Conference in Colombo in January last, but a significant portion or part of the External Affairs Minister's message was as follows:

"Let us hope that the efforts of people hailing from different parts of the world united in their determination to achieve the cherished objective of one world will before long triumph in testimony to the victory of human spirit over frailty."

There have been war clouds again in some parts of the world and that is all the more reason why the issue of World Government and World Constituent Assembly becomes more imperative and more compelling for mankind to save the world from another holocaust or another war of destruction. I am not

going into that because this is neither the time or the place to discuss that issue. I am only asking today for more time because at this conference in Colombo it was decided unanimously, a resolution was passed unanimously at this Conference in Colombo. I will read the relevant part of that Resolution:

"Resolves that members of National Parliaments of the various countries should be urged to consider two complementary initiatives towards a Constitution for World Government:

1. To introduce in each national parliament a Bill similar to or for the same purpose as that introduced in the Parliament of India by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath in July, 1977, and now being debated with much support in the Lok Sabha of India, directing the Government of India to collaborate with other national governments in convening a World Constituent Assembly to prepare a Constitution for Federal World Government."

The delegates who participated in that Conference, Sir, as I said earlier included 5 Members of Parliament from our country, I mean India's Parliament and one Member of the Australian Parliament a former Cabinet Minister of Australia, Mr. Gordon Bryan. The others were all non-Members of Parliament as it was a non-official, non-governmental conference, and you know, Sir, the proceedings; you were there throughout the 9 days, you were present at the Conference and participated in the Conference and you know very well the proceedings in detail of that 9-day Conference. The delegates who had assembled in Colombo requested you, Sir, and me also that the Bill may be kept pending in India's Parliament because this year is slated for action, for concrete dynamic action on this issue, and other national Parliaments are already trying to introduce similar Bills in their Parliaments. Already Members of Sri Lanka's Parliament have promised

you, and they told me too that they will do everything in their power to introduce the Bill in Sri Lanka Parliament; so also in the Parliament of Australia. And so, around the world similar Bills will be introduced this year. And therefore, Sir, I would most earnestly, and in a spirit of humility, request and appeal to all Members of this House, right, left and centre, to extend the time for eliciting opinion of the Bill till the 1st of March 1980. Because during this whole year from now to December there will be Bills introduced in other Parliaments of the world. Also, I hope more opinions will be pouring in in our own country on this Bill during this whole year, judging by the volume that has already arrived during the last few months, and are still arriving.

16.00 hrs.

Besides, there is a body called "World Union" in India which has moved in this matter in a big way, and I have got here more than 1000 signatures supporting this Bill, and the support indicated for the Bill runs as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of India, having carefully read the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, No. 65, 1977, moved in the Lok Sabha on 7th April, 1978, by Shri H. V. Kamath, seeking the insertion of a new clause (e) to the article 51 of the Constitution of India, endorse fully the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill. "The Time is opportune, nay, ripe for all good men and good governments of the World to get together and make earnest efforts for convening a World Constituent Assembly as a preparatory step towards the establishment of a Parliament of Man and Federation of the World. War cannot be abolished, nor can a warm living peace descend on earth, unless such a world order based on World Law is firmly founded'....."

This is more appropriate today because already a war has broken out

the other day and only a World Government could have prevented that war. Not having a World Government, that war has broken out in our own continent, the ancient continent of Asia.

I, therefore, move the motion standing in my name. viz.:

"That this House do extend upto the 1st March, 1980, the time appointed for eliciting opinion on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

I commend this motion for the wholehearted acceptance of the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I can very much appreciate the intention of my hon. friend about a World Government. A World Government is certainly desirable, but I do not know if it is in sight nor do I know whether it is going to come in this century.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Be optimistic.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What is the meaning of reckless optimism, I do not understand. Optimism must be there, but it must have some basis. More over, what purpose would be served by this Clause here? We have every authority to collaborate with other people if we want. To call a Constituent Assembly, it does not require any constitutional amendment. I do not know what constitutional amendment is required. Unless it is decided that a World Government should be formed, how can a Constituent Assembly be called? It is putting the cart before the horse. Therefore, I request my hon. friend not to press for this extension. I do not think any extension is necessary for this.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am afraid the Prime Minister has not appreciated the position, because the Bill has already been introduced and moved and the House has accepted motions appointing the time for eliciting of opinion on the Bill not once,

but twice. We are not voting on the Bill. It is being circulated all over the country for eliciting opinion. What does the Prime Minister lose, what is the harm in getting opinions? We are not asking for a vote on it, nor is the House asked to vote on it now. With his large-heartedness for which he is well known I am sure he would not be opposed to receiving opinions on the Bill. He will not lose anything, nor will the Government fall if the opinions are received, the heavens will not fall, if the opinions are collected and kept in record here.

It will serve some purpose.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It won't serve any purpose.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: How do you know? I also know equally. It may serve some purpose in future. It may not serve some purpose to day. You and I are mortals, mere mortals. Who knows what is in store, what God has destined for the world?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants to propagate the idea.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: World Government is not for us alone, it is for the world. I am sure he has faith in God, firm faith in God, implicit faith in a divine destiny for the world; one world he believes in about that I am sure: he has indicated about it in his autobiography also, I believe. How it will come, when it will come, we may not know. It may come within ten years, within 15 years or 20 years. Why should we not have public opinion on this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not have a debate on this because it is only for extension of time.

The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the 1st March, 1980, the time appointed for eliciting opinion on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

16.05 hrs. .

INDIAN SOCIAL DISPARITIES ABOLITION BILL BY SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav is resumed, I would like to mention that two hours that have been allotted for this Bill have been already exhausted, and the House may extend the time allotted to this Bill. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time allotted to this Bill by one hour?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I suggest that it may be extended by one and a half hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time allotted to this Bill by one and a half hours?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time is extended by one and a half hours.

Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar was to continue her speech. She is not here. Mr. Chaturvedi.

SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have gone through this Bill. I do not think that it will be conducive to promotion of the feeling of nationhood or integration in our community. The criterion by which this Bill should be judged is whether these reservations and concessions will lead to, as I said, national integration and assimilation or widening the gap between the communities.