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Bhadra 6, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume VII, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[August 20 to 31, 1962/Sravana 29 to Bhadra 9, 1884 (Saka)]



SECOND SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[Third Series, Vol. VII—August 20 to 31, 1962/Sravana 29 to Bhadra 9, 1884 (Saka)]

No. 11—Monday, August 20, 1962/Sravana 29, 1884 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Member Sworn	2685
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 437 to 439, 467, 440 to 443, and 446 to 449	2685—2723
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 444, 445, 450 to 466 and 468 to 474	2723—39
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1090 to 1219, and 1221 to 1253	2739—2859
<i>Re: Motion for adjournment</i>	2859—61
Papers laid on the Table	2861—62
Message from Rajya Sabha	2862—63
Atomic Energy Bill	2863—2936
Motion to consider	2863—2936
Clauses 2 to 32 and 1	2935
Motion to pass	2935
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Manufacture and sale of adulterated and spurious drugs	2936—3000
Daily Digest	3001—10
 <i>No. 12—Tuesday, August 21, 1962/Sravana 30, 1884 (Saka)</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 476-77 and 480 to 488	3011—47
Written Answers to questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 478-79 and 489 to 516	3047—63
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1254 to 1270, 1272 to 1384, 1386 to 1400, and 1402 to 1426	3063—3174
<i>Re: Point of Privilege</i>	3175
Papers laid on the Table	3175—77
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Sixth Report	3177
Bills introduced	3177—83
1. Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill	3177—81
2. State of Nagaland Bill	3181—82
3. Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1962	3182
4. Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1962	3182—83
Bills passed—	
1. Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1962	3183
2. Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1962	3184—85

	COLUMNS
Point of Order	3185—92
Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	3192—3316
Daily Digest	3317—26
No. 13—Wednesday, August 22, 1962/Srawana 31, 1884 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 518 to 531	3327—67
Short Notice Question No. 5	3367—72
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 517 and 532 to 546	3372—84
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1427, 1428, 1430 to 1499, 1501 to 1503, 1505 and 1507 to 1510	3384—3436
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
(i) Publication of a picture in <i>Swadhinaga</i>	3436—40
(ii) Outbreak of Diphtheria in Delhi	3441—42
Papers laid on the Table	3442—45
Messages from Rajya Sabha	3445—46
Correction in result of Division	3446
Correction of answer to Starred Question No. 1318	3446—57
Statement <i>re</i> : India's non-attendance at San Francisco Peace Conference	3447—48, 3463—65
Motion <i>re</i> . Reports of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities	3448—62, 3465—3547
<i>Re</i> . Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	3551—90
Daily Digest	3591—98
No. 14—Friday, August 24, 1962/Bhadra 2, 1884 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 549 to 554, 556 to 562 and 564 to 567	3599—3636
Short Notice Question No. 6	3636—39
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 547, 548, 555, 563, and 568 to 574	3639—46
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1511 to 1518, 1520 to 1597, 1599, and 1601 to 1626	3646—3716
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Floods in Assam and U.P.	3716—20
Bills introduced—	
1. Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill	3720
2. Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill	3721
3. Union Territories Dramatic Performances (Repeal) Bill	3721
Motion <i>re</i> : Reports of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities	3721—40
Advocates (Third Amendment) Bill	3740—75
Motion to consider	3740—70
Clauses 2, 3, 1A and 1	3770—75
Motion to pass, as amended	3775
Motions <i>re</i> : Modification of Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules	3776—80

Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—

Sixth Report	3780
Resolution re: Urban and Rural Housing and Slum Clearance Schemes—(Negative)	3781—3821
Resolution re: Working conditions of Research Scholars and Scientific workers	3822—44
Business Advisory Committee—	
Fifth Report	3844
Daily Digest	

No. 15—Saturday, August 25, 1962/Bhadra 3, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 575 to 585 and 587 to 590	3853—90
--	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 586 and 591 to 611	3891—3908
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1627 to 1729 and 1731 to 1733	3908—76

Papers laid on the Table	3976—77
Business of the House	3977—78
Business Advisory Committee—	
Fifth Report	3979
Motions re: Third Five Year Plan	3979—4100
Daily Digest	4101—06

No. 16—Monday, August 27, 1962/Bhaara 5, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 612 to 616, 618 to 622 and 624 to 626	4107—49
--	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 617, 623, 627 to 632 and 634 to 642	4149—60
--	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1734 to 1739, 1741 to 1743, 1745 to 1800 and 1802-1803	4160—4207
---	-----------

Papers laid on the Table	4207—10
--------------------------	---------

Sugarcane Control (Additional Powers) Bill—Introduced	4211
---	------

Re: Motion for Adjournment	4212—15
----------------------------	---------

Motions re: Third Five Year Plan	4212, 4215—4362
----------------------------------	-----------------

Daily Digest	4362—68
--------------	---------

No. 17—Tuesday, August 28, 1962/Bhadra 6, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 643 to 657	4369—4407
-----------------------------------	-----------

Short Notice Question No. 7	4407—12
-----------------------------	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 658 to 666	4413—18
-----------------------------------	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1804 to 1896	4419—82
---------------------------------------	---------

Papers laid on the Table	4482—83
--------------------------	---------

Motion re: Suspension Proviso to Rule 66	4483—98
--	---------

Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill and State of Nagaland Bill	4498—4648
---	-----------

Motion to consider	4498—4610
--------------------	-----------

Clauses 1 and 2 of the State of Nagaland Bill	4611—42
---	---------

Motion to pass the State of Nagaland Bill	4642—48
---	---------

Daily Digest	4649—56
--------------	---------

No. 18—Wednesday, August 29, 1962/Bhadra 7, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 667 to 681	4657—94
-----------------------------------	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 682 to 896	4697—4703
-----------------------------------	-----------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1897 to 1991, 1993 to 2002 and 2004 to 2010	4703—74
--	---------

Obituary reference	4774
--------------------	------

Re: Omission of item from Order Paper	4774,
---------------------------------------	-------

4780-81, 4782-93

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—

1. Reported firing by Nepalese soldiers at Miris (Darjeeling)	4775—77
---	---------

2. Reported missing of Royal Nepalese Airlines aircraft	4777—80
---	---------

Papers laid on the Table	4780, 4781
--------------------------	------------

Re: Motion for Adjournment	4781
----------------------------	------

Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—

Seventh Report	4781
----------------	------

	COLUMNS
Statement re: distribution of G. C. Sheets	4782
State of Nagaland Bill	4783—4813
Clauses 2 to 33 and 1	4783—4812
Motion to pass, as amended	4812—13
Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill	4813—4932
Motion to consider	4813—39
Clause 2	4839—4932
Daily Digest	4933—40
<i>No. 19—Thursday, August 30, 1962/Bhadra 8, 1884 (Saka)</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 697 to 703, 712, 715, 704 to 707, 709 and 710	4941—82
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 708, 711, 713, 714 and 716 to 719	4983—87
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2011 to 2072	4988—5029
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
1. Reported violation of Indian airspace by Pakistani aircraft; and	5029—32
2. Accident at South Bullihari colliery	5032—35
Re: Motion for Adjournment	5035
Papers laid on the Table	5035-36
Committee on Absence of Members—	
Second Report	5036
Statement correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1628	5036
Bills introduced—	
1. Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill ; and	5037
2. Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill	5037
Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill	5037—5181
Clauses 2 to 4, 3-A, 3-B, 1-A and 1	5037—5172
Motion to pass, as amended	5172—81
Business of the House	5181—82
Daily Digest	5183—88
<i>No. 20—Friday, August 31, 1962/Bhadra 9, 1884 (Saka)</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 721 to 732 and 734	5189—5226
Short Notice Question No. 8	5226—30
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 733 and 735 to 742	5230—37
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2073 to 2088 and 2090 to 2143	5237—86
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
1. Reported attack by Pakistanis on Rajshahi refugees	5287—89
2. Dumraon Railway Accident Inquiry Commission	6289—97
Re: Calling Attention Notices on Rail mishap at Saharanpur	5297—99
Conviction of Member	5299
Suspension of Member	5299—5315
Business of the House	5315—20

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 28, 1962/Bhadra 6,
1884 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Linking of Tapti and Godavari Rivers

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- *643. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have finalised the draft programme for a coast to coast waterway by linking the Tapti and Godavari Rivers; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme and how far it will benefit the country?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether there was any idea of this kind before, and if so, the reasons why it has been dropped?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As far back as 1955, the Central Water and Power Commission prepared an outline plan of a possible master plan for inland navigation in which this particular idea also was incorporated, but that was in the nature of an idea. It had

to be investigated. Those investigations also have to be carried on in two ways; firstly, technical investigations have to be carried out to measure the availability of navigable water, and secondly investigation has to be made whether there is sufficient water for irrigation. Until and unless that is done, we cannot go ahead with the idea.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Government propose to explore other rivers for this coast-to-coast navigation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as I am aware, the outline plan only referred to these two rivers, namely the Godavari and the Tapti through the Wardha river for coast-to-coast navigation.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the navigation survey of the river Godavari from Hingan Ghat to the sea will be carried out, because it had been suggested by Sir Arthur Cotton and partly implemented also a hundred years back?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as is known to us, hydrographic surveys of certain rivers including this one were recommended some years ago, as I said, by the CWPC, and these have been entrusted to the CWPC now who will undertake them with such means or resources as they have got.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the utility of the scheme, may I know whether Government would reconsider the scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: But we have got to take into account whether after the water has been drawn for irrigation purposes, there will be sufficient water left for navigation, and although the opinion has been expressed that when

dams are constructed on certain rivers, some longer stretches of these rivers might become navigable, it is on that basis that we entertain some hopes or expectations about this. I cannot exactly give any categorical answer to the question asked.

Agricultural University, Mysore

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 *644. { Dr. P. N. Khan:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.A. propose to give aid to Agricultural University, Mysore;

(b) if so, the total quantity of the aid; and

(c) whether the entire amount will be received at a time?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No specific aid has been promised by the Government of U.S.A. to the University.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैसूर में जो कृषि विश्वविद्यालय बन रहा है वह उसी प्रकार का होगा जैसा कि रुद्रपुर में है या किसी अन्य प्रकार का और यदि अन्य प्रकार का है तो उस का विवरण क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: सवाल से माननीय सदस्य दूर चले गये। सवाल यह था कि यू० एस० ए० यह ग्रांट देगा या नहीं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: उसी प्रकार की एग्रीकलचरल युनिवर्सिटी बन रही है या दूसरे प्रकार की बन रही है क्यों कि एंड न हो तो भी विश्वविद्यालय तो बनेगा ही?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ऐंड नहीं है तो इस सवाल से तो कोई सम्बन्ध होता नहीं है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यदि अमरीका से यह सहायता नहीं मिलेगी तो क्या भारत सरकार इसे अपने ही विश्व-विद्यालय जैसा बनायेगी या किस प्रकार का बनायेगी?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: कृषि विश्व-विद्यालयों को खोलने की जो योजना है उस के अन्तर्गत ७ विश्वविद्यालय खोले जा रहे हैं आठवां रुद्रपुर पहले ही खुल चुका है। इन सारे विश्वविद्यालयों की एक तरह से योजना चल रही है। जो कमेटियां बनी थी उन्होंने कुछ सुझाव दिये और उस के अन्तर्गत विधेयक तैयार हो रहे हैं और इस का भी विधेयक तैयार हो रहा है कि भारत सरकार नोन रैकरिंग ग्रांट में ७५ परसेंट और रैकरिंग ग्रांट में २५ प्रतिशत देगी।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there was any proposal to get some help from the USA for this university?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There was no proposal, but if they offer any aid, I think that that can be examined.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि सात कृषि विश्वविद्यालय देश में खोले जा रहे हैं और आठवां रुद्रपुर में पहले ही बन चुका है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विभिन्न प्रदेशों में किस आधार पर यह विश्वविद्यालय बनाये जा रहे हैं? प्रदेशों की कृषि प्रधानता देखी जाती है या उस के लिए कोई और क्राइटेरियन है?

Mr. Speaker: That is too general a question.

श्री कछवाय: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी देश में कितने कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं और तीसरी योजना में कितने और खोले जायेंगे और कहां कहां खोले जायेंगे?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether apart from the US Govern-

ment, any other non-official agency is extending aid to this university?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have no information regarding that.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : इस युनिवर्सिटी के लिए भारत ने क्या अमेरीका से सहायता मांगी है, यदि हां, तो कितनी मांगी है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : नहीं जी, इस के बारे में नहीं मांगी है ।

Strike by Bombay Seamen

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- *645. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether ships employed on coastal trade were paralysed by the strike of 2,000 seamen in Bombay last June;

(b) whether the seamen's grievances had been ignored for the last 12 years by the Indian Shipping Companies concerned; and

(c) steps taken to meet the seamen's demands and bring about a lasting settlement?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Nine Home Trade ships (eight at Bombay and one at Okha) were affected for a few days by the boycott declared by the Jahazi Mazdoor Union of some of the Home Trade vessels with effect from the 27th June, 1962. The boycott was called off on the 5th July, 1962. The number of seamen involved was 267.

(b) As far as Government are aware certain demands were submitted

ed by the Jahazi Mazdoor Union to Home Trade Shipowners in July, 1960.

(c) The Jahazi Mazdoor Union were able to arrive at bipartite agreements with the Shipping Companies concerned in regard to wages, hours of work, overtime, etc., and as a result the boycott was called off on the 5th July, 1962.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Are Government aware of the fact that the wages of seamen who were employed in the coastal trade have not been revised since 1950, and are Government contemplating setting up any kind of committee or board or anything of that kind to regulate these wages on a standardised basis?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member might notice from the statement, as a result of the recent settlement between the home trade shipowners and the Jahazi Mazdoor Union, a bi-partite agreement was arrived at in respect of wages, hours of work, overtime, bazaar allowance, supply of soap, utensils etc. In the circumstances, I do not think constitution of a new committee for the purpose is called for.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: According to the statement, 9 ships were affected by this boycott or strike. But the statement says that the number of seamen involved was 267. May I know how these figures tally, because 9 ships were at a standstill?

Mr. Speaker: Some might have been working.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is the number.

Mr. Speaker: Some of them might not have gone on strike.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Let him tell us. We would like to know.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The number of home trade ships is 34. They are smaller—3000 tons gross. In all there were 34 home trade ships; out of them only 9 were affected.

Shri Warior: The PTI had reported on June 27 that about 2000 workers were involved and 10 ships were affected.

Mr. Speaker: What is the information he seeks?

Shri Warior: If that is so, why has he given this information?

Mr. Speaker: Should he contradict PTI?

Shri Warior: I want to know whether the Minister had taken the trouble to check up the information in view of the press report.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may assure the hon. House as well as the hon. Member that we take all possible care to check up information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: PTI may be wrong.

Shri Raj Bahadur: In case our information is found to be wrong, we come to the House and apologise and give the correct information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether only 9 ships have settled the question of wages and whether any more agreement is being arrived at between the other ships and the workers there.

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is between the Union on the one hand and the home trade shipowners on the other. So the vessels owned by the home trade shipowners are covered. As the hon. Member might know, the strike was not aimed at, or did not affect, the ships owned by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Gill Amin Company and the Bombay Steamship Company. So they must have their own arrangements or settlements in regard to these matters.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Does not the strike come within the meaning of a strike in an essential service? If so, what action do Government propose to take against the strikers?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kunhan.

Shri Kunhan: What steps have been taken to have the Union recognised by the companies?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not for us to take any step. It is a bi-partite matter between the home trade shipowners and the Union. One of the demands of the Union was that it should be recognised as the sole representative of the workers. I think ultimately they got it.

Shortage of Wheels and Axles on Indian Railways

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*646. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of wheels and axles on Indian Railways;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to meet the shortage from indigenous production;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways have placed orders on a Hungarian firm for supply of axles and wheels; and

(d) if so, the number of such wheels and axles to be imported from the firm?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) & (b). There is no significant shortage of wheels and axles on Indian Railways. The present indigenous capacity, however, is inadequate and the shortfall in the requirements is met by imports. Self-sufficiency will be achieved when Durgapur Wheels and Axles plant attains full production.

(c) Yes.

(d) 41599 tyres and 11510 axles have been ordered on the Hungarian firm.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement, I find that there is no significant shortfall of axles and wheels; at the same time, it is stated that the indigenous capacity for production of these axles and wheels is also inadequate. Am I to understand that the number of tyres and axles which have been ordered from abroad is the net shortfall or is there any more shortfall?

Mr. Speaker: Is the number that has been asked to be imported from Hungary to make up the shortfall?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The position is this. We have assessed the requirements. There is indigenous capacity inside the country. The capacity is not able to cope fully with the requirements of the plan project. To meet the immediate requirements, we have placed orders abroad. That is the position.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the cost of these axles and wheels that have been ordered from Hungary will be paid in foreign money or by Indian money?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: So far as the Hungarian order is concerned, they have accepted payment in non-convertible rupees.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether we have to import any raw materials for the indigenous production of axles and wheels in our country?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir, There is no question of import of raw materials.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is it a fact that there is acute shortage of couplings and on account of this on the South Eastern and Eastern Railways a good number of wagons are rendered idle?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That does not arise out of this.

Mr. Speaker: We are only on axles and wheels on this question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The statement says that we are importing part of our requirements. May I know what percentage of our requirements is still imported from outside?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I could not work out the percentage, but I could give the figures if they are required.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उत्तर के साथ जो ब्यान रखा गया है, उस में यह लिखा है कि दुर्गापुर व्हील्स एंड एक्सलज प्लांट में जब फुल प्राडक्शन होगी, तो इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी कमी पूरी हो जायगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त उस प्लांट की कैपैसिटी क्या है और जब वह पूरी ताकत पर काम करने लगेगा, तो उस समय उस की प्राडक्शन कितनी होगी।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Actually, it falls under the Steel Ministry, but I shall answer it. The full capacity in the first phase is rated at 45,000 wheel sets per annum, but they have just started production. They have been able to produce 300 wheels so far and 2,000 axles. When the full production is taken up, the Durgapur plant will be able to supply us with the required 75,000 wheel sets.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हंगरी की इस फर्म के साथ जो सौदा किया गया है, क्या उस के लिए टेंडर इनवाइट किये गए थे ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It was by global tender.

Mata Tila Dam

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*647. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mata Tila Dam has been completed;

(b) if not, when the same is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether construction work on power house has started?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) Yes Sir; except for the installation of flood gates.

(b) The installation of flood gates is expected to be completed by June, 1963.

(c) The work on excavation for foundations of the power house has been completed. The actual construction work on the power house is expected to be taken up after finalization of tenders which have been called.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that the original estimate of this particular dam was about Rs. 3 crores and now it has gone up to Rs. 11 crores? I want to know whether it is a fact.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: Yes, there has been some increase in the original estimate of the dam. Now it has reached completion and only the gates are left to be completed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether tenders were invited long ago and still they are being awaited, I want to know when it is likely to be finalised and work started on the power house.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: The power house is expected to be commissioned by 1965, and these tenders and all have been called.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: माताटीला डैम प्राजेक्ट के कम्प्लीट होने के बारे में सरकार के द्वारा बतलाया गया था कि उस को दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के कोर में शामिल कर लिया गया था, लेकिन अब ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वह तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक पूरी नहीं

होगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री स० अ० मेहदी: तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक काकी काम खत्म हो जायगा। पावर हाउस का काम भी खत्म हो जायगा। सिर्फ कैनल वगेरह थोड़ी बाकी रह जायगी।

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा: क्या इस पावर हाउस के लिए टरबाइन्ज विदेशों से मंगाई जायेंगी या भारत की बनी टरबाइन्ज लगाई जायेंगी ?

श्री स० अ० मेहदी: पावर हाउस में जो टरबाइन्ज लगेंगी, वे विदेशों से मंगाई जायेंगी।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Although the agreement provides for the construction of feeder channels and canals in the territory of Madhya Pradesh as well as U. P., may I know whether it is a fact that only the canals and feeder channels on the U. P. side have been completed and that part of the agreement which requires the construction of the canals on the Madhya Pradesh side has not been completed?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It is expected that by 1963-64 the canal would be completed.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to know whether the agreement has been violated.

Mr. Speaker: All work would be completed before the water is discharged.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to know whether the agreement has been kept up or violated.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): There is no question of violating any agreement. The answer is that we are going to complete the work on the canals very shortly.

श्री राम सेवक यादव: अभी सभा-सचिव महोदय ने बताया है कि एस्टीमेट में कुछ फर्क पड़ गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि

आरिजिनल एस्टीमेट और वर्तमान एस्टीमेट में कितना फर्क है।

श्री सं० अ० मेहदी : मैं ने अभी बताया है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : सभा-सचिव महोदय ने बताया है कि आरिजिनल एस्टीमेट और इस वक्त के एस्टीमेट में कुछ फर्क पड़ गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह फर्क कितना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सभा-सचिव महोदय कोई डेफिनिट ज़िगर बता सकते हैं ?

श्री सं० अ० मेहदी : इस के लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिए।

श्री कृष्णाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस डैम से जो बिजली पैदा की जायगी, उस में से मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी दी जायगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले बिजली पैदा तो होने दीजिए।

Bridges on Yamuna

*648. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme and programme of constructing three bridges across the river Yamuna in Delhi is going ahead according to schedule, or the work is being delayed for some reason or the other; and

(b) when the first bridge under this scheme i.e. Wazirabad Bridge will be ready?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) & (b). The present position with regard to the three bridges across the river Yamuna in Delhi is indicated below:—

Yamuna Bridge at Wazirabad: The work on the bridge was commenced in January, 1962 and is progressing well. Originally, it was

expected to be completed by December, 1962, according to the agreement entered into with the contractor. Owing to some delays, the bridge is now expected to be completed by March, 1963 and the approaches by June, 1963.

Yamuna Bridge at Humayun's Tomb: The work was sanctioned in February, 1961 at an estimated cost of Rs. 54,62,200/-. The contract for the work was awarded in May 1961 and the work commenced in January 1962. The construction work of the bridge proper could not be taken in hand as the contracting firm were asked to modify their design in accordance with the actual sub-soil particulars, the collection of which was entrusted by the firm to the Central Road Research Institute. The firm will submit the modified design after the receipt of the report from the Central Road Research Institute on the completion of the boring work. The work on the guide bund on the right bank of the river including the apron and the pitching on the side slope in the down-stream portion is nearing completion. Work on the left guide bund will be taken up after the monsoon. The bridge is expected to be completed in all respects by June 1965.

Pontoon Bridge down stream of the Existing Railway Bridge: This bridge is to be constructed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.87 lakhs. The proposal is before the Works Committee of the Corporation and is expected to be sanctioned shortly.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that according to the original schedule the work on Wazirabad Bridge was to start in early 1960, but, from the statement we find that the work actually commenced in January 1962. If this is correct, may I know the reasons for that delay?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot give the exact time when the work was to commence. But the bridge construction was commenced in January, 1962; and it is likely to be fully completed by June 1963.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: What is the total estimated cost of the bridge?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The total estimated cost is about Rs. 31.48 lakhs.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि एक तीसरा नावों का पुल वर्तमान रेल-और-सड़क-पुल के बगल में बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वर्तमान पुल का विस्तार कर के उस की उपयोगिता को बढ़ाया जा सकता है और क्या किसी और प्रकार से यातायात की सुविधा बढ़ाई जा सकती है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो वर्तमान रेल-रोड पुल है, वह तो पहले ही नाकाफी माना गया है, क्योंकि वहां पर जितना ट्रैफिक निकलता है, उस सब को वह नहीं ले सकता है और इसी लिये दूसरे पुल की आवश्यकता हुई है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that the work has been entrusted to some contractor. What is the nature of the contract? Are they cooperative societies or some other agency?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have given the work to the lowest tenderer. I think it is an ordinary contractor; I do not think it is a cooperative society.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table is obscure with regard to two points. First, with regard to the Yamuna Bridge at Wazirabad. The phrase used is, 'owing to some delays'. I would request you to direct the Treasury Benches to make it a point to give the reasons for such delays. Procrastination has become a regular feature in every project and undertaking. I want to know the reasons for the delay in this particular case. And, secondly, Sir,.....

Mr. Speaker: Only one thing at a time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the statement is one.

Mr. Speaker: There may be 20 questions arising out of the state-

ment. But one cannot put all the questions at the same time.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member might recall, the Central Water and Power Commission proposed to construct a weir across the Yamuna at Wazirabad for improving the water-supply in Delhi. That was initially occasioned by the need for improving the water supply. At that time, it was suggested that along with that we could also have a bridge. So, we have taken advantage of the weir. The work of the weir has commenced and we thought we should have weir-cum-bridge, in the process. In the process of designing and acquisition of land for the approaches it might have been delayed.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is said that the work of weir-cum-bridge has been sanctioned in 1961 and that it costs only Rs. 54 lakhs and it is expected that the bridge would be completed in 1965. May I know the reason why so much time is being taken on this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A road bridge over a river like the Yamuna is not an ordinary thing, so far as designing is concerned. They have got to survey properly all the soil conditions. And, it often happens that when the foundations are dug and soil survey is made, the design has to be changed. That is exactly what happened in this case also. It happens in many cases. They have to be sure that the bridge is stable, firm and strong. Therefore, they could not hurry and they took some time. This is the usual time taken.

Agricultural Implements

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*649. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the needs of agricultural implements during the Third

Five Year Plan have been worked out;

(b) if so, what is the total requirement for the next five years;

(c) what percentage of it will be available in our country; and

(d) whether by the end of Third Plan period the entire requirement would be obtained from indigenous production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is not considered practicable to work out the requirements of all agricultural implements which range from a hand-hoe (khurpi) to a tractor. The requirements of hand-operated and bullock operated implements are even now met from the indigenous production in India though there are pockets where local scarcity develops because of non-availability of steel in required quantity. As the position of steel improves within the country, this difficulty will be overcome. There is also an ample availability of oil engines and electric motors for pumping from the Indian production. There is a shortage of tractors and power-tillers which is likely to continue even at the end of the Third Plan because the capacity has not been built up in the country by those who were licensed to manufacture tractors and tractor driven implements.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any research work is being done at present for the development, design and manufacture of imported instruments and also indigenous instruments?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We have set up four centres: there is one centre at Pannagarh in West Bengal where research is done in regard to design and other things.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the village artisans at the extension training centre level are being trained at present for the production of implements?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir. The programme is to train the village blacksmith and we are going to set up about 75 workshops during the Third Plan. Ten have already been set up. In the Second Plan 23 workshops were set up and these are going to be utilised by the blacksmiths in the village.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि देशमें कृषि उपकरणों की विशाल पैमाने पर आवश्यकता है, क्या सरकार अपने ढंग पर कोई कारखाना ऐसा खोल रही है जिस में कृषि उपकरण बनाये जायेंगे और क्या जो निजी उद्योग इनको बना रहे हैं, उनके लिये कोई मानक स्थापित किया गया है ताकि सब उपकरण एक समान हों मधुबनी में और चलने में ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : एक कमेटी पिछले साल बनाई गई थी और उसने तय किया है कि आल-इंडिया इस्तेमाल के एक जैसे कृषि के उपकरण होने चाहियें और कितने होने चाहियें और वह सारी चीज हम लोगों के सामने हैं। अभी जैसा कि मैंने एक सप्लीमेंटरी के जवाब में कहा है कि चार रिसर्च सेंटर खोले जायेंगे जिनमें सारी चीज पर रिसर्च होगा। यदि जो प्राइवेट फर्म हैं और जिन को लाइसेंस मिले हुए हैं वे नहीं बयेंना पायेंगी तो जरूर देखना होगा कि किस पैमाने पर हम काम को बढ़ावे जिससे हर प्रकार के कृषि इम्प्लेमेंट्स उपलब्ध हो सकें। जितने पैकेज डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं उनमें एक एक एग्रीकलचरल इम्प्लेमेंट्स का वर्कशॉप स्थापित किया जा रहा है और कुछ में स्थापित किया भी जा चुका है।

Shri B. K. Das: I want to know whether any special steps have been taken to train artisans for making improved varieties of implements for agricultural use.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have already answered it, but for the information of the House and of the hon. Member I might repeat the answer, that we are taking steps to train village-smiths and other persons also. If there is anybody who is interested, I will see that he also gets trained.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कहा था कि देशी हलों की होली जला दी जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कितने बरस लगेंगे और ये जो देशी हल हैं इनको कब तक अन्य सुधरे हुए हलों से रिप्लेस कर दिया जाएगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में एक भ्रम है जिसको मैं दूर कर देना चाहता हूँ कि कोई कठिनाई है। कोई कठिनाई नहीं है क्योंकि हर सामुदायिक विकास प्रखण्ड में कुछ एग्रीकलचरल इम्प्लेमेंट्स नए ढंग के भेज दिये गये हैं और यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि एक साल के अन्तर्गत हर गाँव में एक सेट इम्प्रूव्ड एग्रीकलचरल इम्प्लेमेंट्स का भिजवा दिया जाए और थोड़े दिन के बाद दस सेट हम लोग भिजवायें उस जगह इस्तेमाल वाले एग्रीकलचरल इम्प्लेमेंट्स का। अगर आजमगढ़, जानपुर में जरूरत हो तो माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता अभी बतायें और मैं उनका इंतजाम करा दूँगा।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since we have been told on an earlier occasion that the Government intends to establish some more large-scale State farms on the model of the Suratgarh farm, may I know whether at least the estimates have been made for the third Five Year Plan period for any modern implements and agricultural machinery for those farms and whether arrangements have been made for their supply?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, only one new farm has been decided to be opened at Jetsar. Besides, some other places have been visited, but no decision has been arrived at. But, as I said, the Government is setting up agricultural implements work-

shops in all the package districts and useful implements will be manufactured there.

Shri P. G. Sen: Is it not a fact that the supply of agricultural implements could not be well looked after only because there is a shortage of steel, as reported, whereas in the case of other industries iron could be procured in abundance?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Regarding the non-availability of steel also, we approached the Ministry of Steel and we have been assured of adequate supply in course of time.

Second Shipyard

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Shri Warlor:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan, Das:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. Kunhan:
*650. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1585 on the 20th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised consideration of the offer of credit from foreign countries for the Second ship-building yard; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Warior: In answer to a previous question on this subject, the

Minister was pleased to say that the time had not come to divulge the negotiations and to say at what stage the negotiations were. May I know whether the time has now come to divulge the information and, if so, how far the negotiations have proceeded?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would like to submit to the House and to the hon. Member that they will kindly appreciate that it will be rather inadvisable for us to disclose any particular stage or process of the negotiations before time.

Shri Warrior: May I know approximately what time the Government will take to finalise these negotiations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have to be sure that the firm that we choose for technical or, if possible, financial collaboration has got the required experience and the required technical knowhow and is dependable in every respect, financially and otherwise. Unless and until we are able to make up our mind about that, it will not be advisable to enter into or conclude any agreement with any particular firm in this matter.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of the parrot-like repetition of the same answer for the last two years—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should not use such words. That is not fair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I withdraw it. In view of the repetition of the safe answer—because we are so tired of this answer for the last two years which has been repeated by the hon. Minister—may I know with what countries or what firms the Government is consulting as far as the second shipyard is concerned?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I could not catch the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is: with what firms or consultants the

Government is having those consultations for the construction of the second shipyard.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not know whether it would be proper for me to divulge the names, but I may say that we have received one particular offer from a German firm; we have also received an enquiry from a Dutch firm; and recently an enquiry also from another German firm. Apart from that some negotiations are taking place in Japan also. We shall have to make up our mind about the respective advantages and beneficial conditions offered by each one of them, compare, and then come to a conclusion.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इस बात को वह नहीं बता सकते हैं कि बाजार में वह सामान किस दाम पर बिकता है। जब सारी दुनिया उसके दाम जानती है तो उसको यहां बताने में क्यों कोई एतराज होना चाहिये। यह कोई डिफेंस का मामला तो है नहीं जो बताया न जा सकता हो।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Surindra Pal Singh.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: My question has been covered.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सेकेन्ड शिपयार्ड का सवाल करीब पिछले सात या आठ वर्षों से हमारे सामने है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस शिपयार्ड के एस्टेब्लिश करने में अभी कितने वर्ष और लगेंगे

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं माननीय सदस्य की याददाश्त ताजा कर दूं। शायद पहली बार यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने सन् १९५६ में आया था। यहाँ ५० के० मिशन आया था, जिस ने इस के बारे में जांच की। उस ने जांच करने में कुछ समय लिया। इस की घोषणा शायद सन् १९६१ में हुई। उस के बाद जैसा मैं ने कहा, जमीन वगैरह ले ली गई है। अब सवाल इस बात का है कि टेक्निकल और

फाइनेन्शियल कोलैबोरेशन कहां से लाया जाय । यह उस की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर है और उस के औचित्य पर निर्भर है कि कितना अच्छा है और कहां से मिलता है ।

Shri M. K. Kumaran: May I know what is the amount so far spent on this project and how far the land acquisition and other preliminary works have progressed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The amount that has been spent so far has been spent on the acquisition of land. 64 acres of land has been acquired. We are also going to reimburse the cost of diversion of road which is Rs. 13,40,176.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether the Government has received any offer from West Germany; and, if so, what steps the Government have taken with regard to that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I said, Sir, that we have received an offer, through an Indian firm, from the West German Ship-building yard and we have invited them to come and negotiate with us.

Power from Rihand Project

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- *651. { **Shri Bhagawat Jha Azad:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the attempts that have been made by the Central Government to reach an early settlement over the distribution of power generated from the Rihand Project between U.P. and Madhya Pradesh?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): The desirability of arriving at an early settlement in the matter has been impressed on the two State Governments from time to time. The matter is receiving their attention.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether in the past the Central

Government has been able to persuade the two sister governments to sit round a table and discuss the past agreement as well as the future one arising out of it?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: There have been two Zonal Councils in 1958 and 1960. The first one appointed a committee and the second asked the Chief Ministers to settle the matter. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had given a date in last May, but due to certain factors it was postponed. It is expected that they will soon meet and settle the matter between themselves.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Could we have any idea as to the availability of surplus power from this according to the terms of the agreement?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: That could only be settled after the Chief Ministers have settled their own dispute.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, क्या यह सत्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बार बार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह बात सूचित की है कि अभी जो बिजली पैदा हो रही है वह उत्तर प्रदेश की आवश्यकता के लिये भी पूरी नहीं है और आगे चल कर जब बिजली अधिक पैदा होगी तब ही बटवारा करना उचित होगा ?

श्री सं० अ० मेहदी : अभी तो यू० पी० के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा है कि वे मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहब से मिल कर इस पर बात चीत करेंगे और उस के बाद कोई चीज तय हो सकती है ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश दोनों सरकारें भारत सरकार के अन्तर्गत हैं ? जब दोनों में मामला निपट नहीं रहा है और इतने दिनों से पड़ा हुआ है तो क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर अपने सामने इस का निपटारा करा दे ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):

May I remind the hon. Members, Sir, that there was a discussion very recently on this matter in this House and at the end of that discussion when I replied to the debate I said that I would personally intervene and persuade both the Chief Ministers to come round to a certain agreed view. But since then—it was not long ago, it is a recent happening—up till now, I wrote two letters, but on account of this circumstance or that circumstance the two could not meet. So I again say that as far as the Central Government is concerned, what it can do it will do and it shall do.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि यह रिहन्द डैम की स्कीम उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र की तरक्की के लिये ओरिजिनली सोची गई थी, और आज बिजली बनने के बाद भी उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र में इस बिजली का एक अंश भी नहीं गया है ?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : इस बात की तो, हुजूर, यह है कि यह आइडिया था जिस वक्त रिहन्द डैम को अस्त्यार किया गया था, लेकिन उस के बाद रिहन्द डैम तैयार होने से पहले ही तीन पावर हाउसेज उस एरिया में, जिस के मुताल्लिक अभी मेरे दोस्त ने जिक्र फरमाया है, बना दिये गये थे, और उस एरिया में पहले ही बिजली मिलनी शुरू हो गई थी । इस के लिहाज से उतनी स्ट्रिकट पोजीशन कायम नहीं है, जितनी कि मेरे लायक दोस्त कहते हैं । लेकिन इस के मतलब यह नहीं है कि यू पी० को हम महरूम कर देंगे ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the electricity to be generated from the first phase of the Rihand project has already been committed? If so, what amount of electricity will be made available to Madhya Pradesh after the agreement has been finalised? Is there any surplus electricity still available?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): As an interim measure the power that will be generated by

Rihand project has been promised to DVC and other areas where it is immediately needed. That will be only as a temporary measure. The UP Government are prepared to hand over 10 per cent of the power to Madhya Pradesh. As soon as the talks are over and agreement is reached, it will be possible to give power from Rihand to Madhya Pradesh. There is no question of its being taken away from them.

Shri Mohammad Elias: In view of the acute shortage of power in West Bengal, may I know whether the Government has taken any decision to give some.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mohammad Elias: There were discussions between the West Bengal and the UP Governments and I only want to know whether any decision has been taken to give some more power to West Bengal from the Rihand project.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Sir, I am asking this question because it is in connection with the Rihand project.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will very kindly resume his seat. **Shri Sarjoo Pandey.**

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये रिहन्द डैम के पूरा होने से पहले ही बिजली मिलने लगी । तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि रिहन्द डैम से कोई बिजली पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं दी जायेगी ?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : यह बिल्कुल गलत है । कौन कहता है कि उसे बिजली नहीं दी जायेगी । जितनी जरूरत होगी वह उसे भी दी जायेगी और दूसरे जरिये से भी पैदा कर के दी जायेगी ।

That area will not be ignored. All the requirements of that area shall be met either from Rihand or from somewhere else.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How many kilowatts of power have been given to the Bundelkhand area and the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh from the Rihand project?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that. Shri Yadav.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत बहुत खराब है जिस की एक बार इस सदन में चर्चा भी उठी थी और प्रधान मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिखा है। तो क्या इस दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश को ज्यादा बिजली देने की कोई व्यवस्था है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब दे दिया गया है।

आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी दवाइयें

***६५२. श्री विभूति मिश्र:** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी दवाइयों के निर्माण को संविहित नियंत्रणाधीन लाने में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० द० स० राजू) : यह विषय अभी विचाराधीन है।

The matter is still under consideration.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना सब समझते हैं। “विचाराधीन है,” या “पटल पर रख दिया गया है” इस को दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में बंधों और हकीमों से कोई राय अब तक ली है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : जी हाँ, इस पार काफी विचारविनिमय हुआ है और जो आयुर्वेदिक रिसर्च कौंसिल है उस के सामन भी वह तजवीज गई है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास भी भेजी गई है। सोलह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के जो जवाब आये हैं उन में से चौदह ने कहा है कि इस की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है और यह होना चाहिये, एक ने कहा है कि पहले

आयुर्वेदिक कोपिया बनाया जाय उस के बाद कन्ट्रोल लगाया जाय, और एक ने कहा है कि इस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल यह किया था कि बंधों और हकीमों की राय भी ले ली गई है या नहीं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं ने अर्ज किया कि उन के सामने भी यह चीज रखी गई है और उन्होंने भी कहा है कि कुछ कन्ट्रोल होनी तो चाहिये। कुछ दिक्कतें हैं, उन की भी उन्होंने चर्चा की है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि बंधों और हकीमों से सरकार ने राय ली है, लेकिन जो रस वाली चीजें बनाते हैं, उस की पावर के बारे में सरकार बंधों और हकीमों पर ज्यादा नियंत्रण रखती है जब कि ऐलोपैथिक के लोगों पर इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण नहीं है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। हकीकत यह है कि बहुत सी दवायें आयुर्वेद से बनाई जा रही हैं। उन के ऊपर इस वक्त किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण नहीं है, इस चीज के बारे में कि वह सचमुच जो मूल पदार्थ होने चाहियें उन का इस्तेमाल करते हैं या नहीं या दवाइयों को हाइजीनिक कंडिशन में तैयार किया जाता है या नहीं। और आज तो आयुर्वेद में इंजक्शन भी बन रहे हैं, वे इंजक्शन भी हाइजीनिक तरीके से बनते हैं या नहीं, इस पर भी कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। और श्रीमान्, आज आयुर्वेद में बहुत सी दवाइयां बन रही हैं जिनमें लोग ऐलोपैथी की भी कुछ दवाइयां डाल लेते हैं जिनकी लिस्ट लम्बी है, और इस बिना पर किये आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयां हैं वे सारे प्रतिबन्धों से मुक्त हो जाती हैं। इस परिस्थिति को दुरुस्त करना चाहिए ऐसी सब की राय है।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The hon. Health Minister said that there is no control on the pharmacopoea of

Ayurvedic medicines. I want to know whether it is not necessary to have this important thing in the public sector just as we have got the manufacture of medicines under Central control.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion. Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: We have got the medicines.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सेंट्रल ड्रग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट लखनऊ ने भी आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं पर काफी अनुसंधान किया है, क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि उनसे भी इस सिलसिले में राय ली गयी है कि कंट्रोल किया जाना चाहिए या नहीं ? यदि हाँ, तो उन्होंने क्या राय दी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक एक इंस्टीट्यूशन के बारे में कैसे बताया जा सकता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : लखनऊ का सेंट्रल ड्रग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट ही एक ऐसी संस्था है जो आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं पर अनुसंधान कर रही है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : कई स्थानों पर आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं पर अनुसंधान हो रहा है और सेंट्रल ड्रग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट उनमें से एक है । और यह तो सभी मानते हैं कि आज जिस परिस्थिति में आयुर्वेदिक दवाएं हैं उन पर जनता के हित में नियंत्रण होना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० गोविन्द दास (हंसी)

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी माननीय मंत्राणि जी ने कहा कि १६ राज्यों से पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है और उनमें से १४ इस के पक्ष में हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने “डा० गोविन्द दास” कहा, इस पर माननीय सदस्य मेरे पर हंसने लगे । यह मैं ने उनकी इच्छा के अनुसार ही कहा है क्योंकि वह चाहते हैं कि उनको “सेठ” न कहा जाए ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : इस विषय में स्वराज्य प्राप्त होने के कई दशवर्षों पहले से चर्चा हो रही है और स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद भी इतने वर्ष बातें हो चुकीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कब तक निर्णय कर लेगी क्योंकि इससे हमारी जनता की बहुत हानि हो रही है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : आशा है कि जल्दी ही इसके ऊपर कुछ कार्रवाई हो जाएगी ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that there are some really good concerns manufacturing Ayurvedic and Unani medicines, and also spurious drugs are being manufactured by others, and these very drugs are being administered in the hospitals and dispensaries, what precautions have Government taken to save people from being administered spurious drugs instead of pure drugs?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमान्, आयुर्वेद की बहुत सी दवाएं इस समय जनरल अस्पतालों में इस्तेमाल हो रही हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है । वे आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज में जरूर इस्तेमाल होती हैं । ये सब कठिनाइयां जब सामने आयीं कि इसमें झूठी और खराब दवाएं होती हैं तो उनको देख कर ही यह तै किया गया कि उन पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए ।

श्री प्रकाशचंद शस्त्री : श्रीमान्, अभी कहा गया है कि आयुर्वेदिक इंजेक्शन भी तैयार हो रहे हैं और ऐलोपैथिक औषधियों को भी आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों में मिला दिया जाता है, इस लिए इन पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि “चाहिए” शब्द से उनका अभिप्राय क्या यह है कि कोई दूसरा विभाग नियंत्रण लगाएगा, या उनका अपना विभाग नियंत्रण लगाएगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया, दो राज्य सरकारों का तो इस बारे में आबजेक्शन आया है । इसलिए यह मामला ला मिनिस्ट्री के पास परीक्षण के लिए भेजा गया है । दो तज्जीजें रखी गईं । एक तज्जीज यह थी कि इसके लिए अलग से कानून

बनाया जाए, जिससे आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं पर नियंत्रण लगाया जा सके, और दूसरी तजवीज यह थी कि जो इस वक्त ड्रग कंट्रेक्ट एक्ट मौजूद है और जिसमें ड्रग की डेफीनीशन में से आयुर्वेदिक ड्रग्स को निकाल दिया गया है, उस डेफीनीशन में ही सुधार किया जाए तो यह जो दूसरा मुद्दाव है कि डेफीनीशन में सुधार कर दिया जाए यह ज्यादा मौजू है ऐसा माना जा रहा है इस वक्त, और इस में क्या प्रकाशन होने चाहिए ताकि जो वैद्य लोग अपनी दवा स्वयं बनाते हैं उनके सस्ते में कोई बाधा न आए, इस पर विचार हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सवाल पूछा गया था उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया। सवाल यह था कि यह नियंत्रण आपका महकमा लगाएगा या कोई दूसरा महकमा लगाएगा।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जाहिर है कि यही मंत्रालय लगाएगा, दूसरा कौन लगा सकता है।

Fruit and Cattle Farms

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*653. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether high-altitude fruit and cattle farms are being established in India; and

(b) if so, where?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No high altitude fruit farm is being established by the Government of India at present but certain schemes are under consideration. So far as Cattle Farms are concerned, it has established a Jersey Breeding Farm at Kataula in Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लद्दाख क्षेत्र को जोकि हाई आल्टीट्यूड

पर है और जहाँ २० हजार वर्गमील एरिया आबाद नहीं है, उस को आबाद और विकसित करने के लिये क्या योजना है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : लद्दाख की राजधानी लेह से पांच मील की दूरी पर एक एक्सपैरीमेंटल फार्म और वह बहुत अच्छे ढंग से विकसित किया जा रहा है। उस में फलों के पीघे, साग सब्जियों के पीघे और दूसरे प्रकार के मकई वगैरह के पीघे भी उगाये जा रहे हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन स्थानों के मुद्दाव इस संबंध में शासन के सामने आये हैं और कब तक उन पर निर्णय हो जायगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : एपिल और चंदी पदा करने के लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश के महामू जिले के खदरीला स्थान में एक फार्म बनाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस के अतिरिक्त हिमाचल प्रदेश के कन्नौर जिले में होल्स्टीन कैटिल फार्म खोलने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। याक ब्रीडिंग के लिये लद्दाख में, हिमाचल प्रदेश में कन्नौर में और भी स्थानों में जो दस पन्द्रह हजार फीट ऊँचाई पर है फार्म खोलने पर विचार किया जा रहा है जहाँ याक को विकसित किया जाय। याक को विकसित करने के लिये कन्नौर में भी एक केन्द्र खोला जायगा।

Shri Hem Raj: There are certain cattle farms and fruit stations opened by the State Government. Do Government propose to give subsidy to those cattle farms and fruit farms?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Perhaps, the hon. Member is referring to those stations that have been opened near Palampur.

Shri Hem Raj: I am referring to those in Lahaul and Spiti.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They can be covered by our high altitude schemes. For Yak and other cattle we shall see that something is done there.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: May I know whether Government is content with opening only one high altitude agricultural farm in Ladakh? In view of the fact that in the Kargil area the same climatic conditions obtain, will Government consider opening a farm there?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Kargil area is a little more developed than Leh area, but we will certainly see that Kargil gets its share. Besides Kargil, we want to develop Nubra valley, as well.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में कहाँ इस प्रकार की योजना चालू करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अल्मोड़ा में डा० बोशी सेन की एक फार्म है, और मवेगियों की एक फार्म उत्तर प्रदेश के कालसी नामक स्थान में खोलने का विचार था जहाँ हम ज़रमी कटिल को विकसित करना चाहते थे। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कहा कि हम खुद इस काम को चलावेंगे। उन्होंने यह इच्छा प्रकट की है कि यहाँ से केवल रुपये की इमदाद उन को दी जाय। इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Purna Hydro-Electric Project

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*654. { Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 { Shri Mohsin:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association, an affiliate body of the World Bank, has extended a loan to construct the Purna Hydro-electric Project in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the quantum of loan assistance; and

(c) whether Government have asked for similar assistance for some other Hydro-electric projects in the country?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) and (b). The International Development Association has agreed to extend a loan of 13.00 million dollars for the Purna Project. The loan agreement was signed on the 18th July, 1962.

(c) Similar assistance was asked for and has been given for the Second Stage of the Koyno Hydro Electric Project. This agreement was signed on the 8th of August, 1962 for a loan of \$ 17.5 million.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government propose to seek similar assistance for some of the important hydro-electric projects such as the Sharavathy and Srisaillam projects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): The Sharavathy project is already going on, and we have secured the necessary foreign assistance for it. The hon. Member is asking about the arrangement that we are going to have for the Srisaillam project....

Mr. Speaker: He is making a suggestion that some other help might be sought for other projects.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I was referring to the Srisaillam project, and asking whether any assistance was being sought for that project.

Shri Alagesan: When that project is finalised and approved it will be time to take up this question

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वर्ल्ड बैंक से कर्ज लिया जा रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सूद की दर क्या है ?

They have taken a loan from the World Bank. I want to know the rate of interest.

Shri Alagesan: The IDA credits carry no rate of interest, but they carry service charge of 3/4 to 1 per cent. per annum and that is payable to the IDA in order to enable it to meet the administrative expenses. The principal itself is to be repaid in a period of fifty years.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : पूर्वा प्रोजेक्ट का काम कहाँ तक पहुँचा है और वह कब तक पूरा होगा ?

Shri Alagesan: It will be completed by March, 1966, that is, by the end of the Third Plan.

Soviet-Aided Thermal Plants in India

*655. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the timely execution of four major Soviet-aided thermal power stations in the Third Plan has been ensured;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a proposal for sending Indian technicians to Moscow for training in the operation of the Plants; and

(c) if so, the number thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri O. V. Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A suggestion has been made by the Russian authorities to this effect.

(c) The number will be decided in due course according to the needs of each project.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact that the technical personnel who were sent abroad, especially to Russia, are not given the full training and they are kept in a water-tight compartment?

Shri Alagesan: It is not correct. In fact, they themselves suggested that we should send our personnel for

training in operation and maintenance.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that certain changes were made in the schedule of supply of these generating sets from Russia, and if so, may I know the particulars of those changes and the reasons which necessitated those changes?

Shri Alagesan: Formerly, there was a suggestion, or a question arose that the Russian authorities would not be able to supply these units in time for being commissioned by the end of the Third Plan. We had talks with them. Our people went to Moscow; the chairman of the CWPC went there and had talks; and the deputy vice-chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Foreign Economics Relations came here and we had talks with him, and it is now agreed that the units for the four thermal stations will be delivered in time so that we shall be able to commission all of them by the end of the Third Plan.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the terms and conditions of payment for these thermal plants will be on the same lines as for the Bhilai steel plants?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know the terms on which the Bhilai steel plant was supplied, but we are getting these plants under the USSR credit arrangement and under their trade agreement.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the power starvation which the eastern and southern districts of Budhel Khand of UP are facing today, may I know whether one of these four power plants will be established in that area?

Shri Alagesan: One of the power stations is the Singrauli thermal power station; it will consist of five units of 50 M.W. each.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether it would be

located in the eastern or southern districts of U.P.

Shri Alagesan: It will be in Singrauli. I am not able to say where it is.

Shri K. C. Pant: Apart from these four major plants, are there any other Soviet-aided thermal power stations proposed to be set up in India during the Third Plan, and if so, has their execution also been ensured?

Mr. Speaker: That would be too wide a question.

Shri K. C. Pant: Are there any other Soviet-aided thermal plants?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir. These are the only ones.

Shri Muhammad Elias: What would be the capacity of each thermal power plant?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the Indian technicians to be sent to Moscow for training will be given a thorough training at Neyveli where there is a similar Russian plant? Also, will they be taught the Russian language before being sent to Russia?

Shri Alagesan: We shall make these arrangements.

Shri Muhammad Elias rose—

Mr. Speaker: Has the Minister got figures as to the capacity of each thermal plant?

Shri Alagesan: Yes. For Korba 4 units of 50 M.W.; Neyveli one unit of 50 M.W. and one unit of 100 M.W.; Singrauli (Obra) 5 units of 50 M.W. and Pathratu 4 units of 50 M.W. and one unit of 100 M.W.

Earthquakes in Punjab and Kashmir

*656. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Punjab towns and Kashmir Valley were rocked by earthquakes in July, 1962; and

(b) if so, the details of loss of lives and property?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) The information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इन भूचालों से कोई पशुधन (कैटिल वैल्यू) वगैरह का भी नुकसान हुआ था ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवनराम) : अभी तक इस की कोई जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं है ।

Shri Bhagavati: According to newspaper reports, there had been no loss of life or property due to the earthquake.

But reports from Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir Governments are still awaited.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Are these towns situated on the earthquake belt?

Shri Bhagavati: Yes, Sir.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं इतना ही जानना चाहता था कि प्राकृतिक भूचाल से ही आप का अभिप्राय है या राजनीतिक भूचालों से भी अभिप्राय है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहीं उस तरह के भूचाल आप न खड़े कर दें ।

Shortage of Forms in Post Offices

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*657. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
 Shri P. Kunhan:
 Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is heavy shortage of forms specially

in the Post Offices situated in the suburban and rural areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Press is unable to meet the demand of forms for daily use in Post Offices;

(c) what are the causes of this shortage; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) There is some shortage of forms in most Post Offices but it is generally not heavy owing to the special steps taken to meet the requirements.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Inadequate supply of printing paper, particularly reeled paper required for the rotary machines of the Government Presses.

(d) The Heads of P. & T. Circles have been empowered to print forms locally to meet the shortage by purchasing paper locally, if necessary. The Ministry of W.H. & S. have taken action to obtain increased supplies of reeled paper from Indian mills and also to import from foreign countries.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know that it is during the last two or three years that shortage of forms has been experienced and they are not being made available? What steps have been taken in the last two years to remove the shortage?

Shri Bhagavati: Government have taken all steps possible. Now they are going to import about 2,000 tons of paper from Japan. From the paper mills here, they are trying to have as much as they can.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Is it a fact that forms printed in the language of the nearby States are supplied in some places?

Shri Bhagavati: It may be through some mistake.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

नई दिल्ली के इविन अस्पताल में पानी की सप्लाई का बन्द किया जाना

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S.N.Q. ७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमता करेगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १३ और १४ अगस्त की मध्य रात्रि को नई दिल्ली के इविन अस्पताल को पानी की सप्लाई अचानक बन्द कर दी गई थी, जिस में डाक्टरों व रोगियों को बड़ी परेशानी हुई और कई आवश्यक आपरेशन भी स्थगित करने पड़े

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की अनुविधा भविष्य में न होने देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० व० स० राजू) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ५८]

(ग) (१) ५०,००० गैलन क्षमता का एक अतिरिक्त भूमिगत स्टोरेज टैंक बनाने और (२) टूट फूट की स्थिति में भी पानी मिलते रहने के लिये कार्पोरेशन-मेन में पानी का एक अलग कनेक्शन लेने का निर्णय किया गया है ।

I shall also read the answer in English.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No. 5C.]

(c). It has been decided (1) to construct an additional underground storage tank of 50,000 gallons capacity and (2) to get a separate water connection from the Corporation main to utilise the same in case of breakdown.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो गड़बड़ हुई है, इस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है, क्योंकि दिल्ली नगर निगम के कमिश्नर ने नगर निगम की मीटिंग में कहा है कि इस बारे में म्यूनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। यह स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिये कि क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय इस के लिये जिम्मेदार है या दिल्ली नगर निगम।

डा० सुशीला नायर : हकीकत यह है कि श्री० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० और कालेज के प्रिंसिपल तथा अस्पताल के मेडिकल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट के द्वारा जो एन्क्वायरी की गई है, उस के अनुसार तो यही नज़र आता है कि कॉर्पोरेशन के मेन्ड में पानी नहीं आ रहा था। कॉर्पोरेशन वालों ने यह कहा है कि जो टैंक था, उस का पम्प रिपेयर करने के बाद शायद कर्मचारी नल खोलना भूल गये होंगे। लेकिन इस बात को दो तीन अलग अलग जरियों से चेक किया गया है और मालूम हुआ है कि वे भूले नहीं थे। उस में पानी आना ही बन्द हो गया था, अर्थात् कॉर्पोरेशन के मेन्ड में पानी नहीं आ रहा था, इसलिये वह टैंक नहीं भर सका और पानी की कमी हो गई।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मेरे प्रश्न का स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। नगर निगम के कमिश्नर महोदय ने साफ कहा है कि इस में हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, विभाग के कर्मचारियों का ही दोष है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस पहलू पर विचार किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर तो दे दिया गया है। शायद माननीय सदस्य ने सुना नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है कि टैंक में ही पानी नहीं था और इस लिए उनका कुसूर हुआ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् इस विवरण में यह स्पष्ट बताया गया है कि पानी जो रोका गया, वह बिना सूचना के रोका गया, क्योंकि यदि सूचना दी गई होती, तो पहले स कुछ व्यवस्था की जाती। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस के लिए किसी कर्मचारी को दोषी ठहराया गया है और क्या उस के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं कहा है, कॉर्पोरेशन वालों ने यह सब अड़ियार किया कि हमारा कुसूर नहीं है, आप लोगों ने अपना टैंक भरा नहीं है। इस के ऊपर जो अलग अलग एन्क्वायरी की गई हैं, उन का यह नतीजा निकलता है कि अस्पताल में किसी का दोष नहीं था। वे तब नल वगैरह खुले थे, लेकिन नल में जो मेन्ड आ रहे थे, शाम के आठ बजे से उन में पानी आना बन्द हो गया और इस लिए टैंक में पानी इकट्ठा नहीं हो सकता था।

(Interruptions) श्रीमन्, यह चीज एक मूर्खता नहीं हुई है, दो तीन साल से बार-बार यह चीज हो रही है। (Interruptions) समय समय पर अस्पताल का पानी बन्द हो जाता है। इस लिए इस का कोई स्थायी इलाज होना चाहिए। इस में दोष किस का है और किस को दोषी ठहराया जाये, यह बात तो कॉर्पोरेशन के साथ हम लोग देख रहे हैं, देख लेंगे, लेकिन इस का कोई स्थायी निराकरण होना चाहिए। क्योंकि रात के आठ बजे से आपरेशन होते रहे और रात के एक बजे जब टैंक से पानी गया, तो अस्पताल में आपरेशन हो पाये। यह मुनासिब परिस्थिति नहीं है। उस के लिए ये अलग अलग निर्णय लिये गये हैं कि जंटेवाला रेजरमायर से एक सोषा मेन ले आया जाये, जिस को पे लोग रास्ते में

न रोक सकें और एक बड़ा ग्रैंडरघाउंड टैंक और बनाया जाये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री ने अभी कहा है कि इस का एक इलाज होना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन का अभिप्राय दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स से है, या अपने डिपार्टमेंट से।

डा० सुशीला नायर : खुद मेरे डिपार्टमेंट से है। जब हम ने यह परिस्थिति देखी है, तो हम उस का इलाज कर रहे हैं और माननीय सदस्यों का बता रहे हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : श्रीमन्, मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री प्रश्नों की जरूरत नहीं है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement is not very clear.

Mr. Speaker: The statement was very elaborate.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्पतालों में और दिल्ली नगर में पानी की आवश्यक व्यवस्था पर स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का कोई नियंत्रण है या नहीं; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं? इस कारण से मरीजों को जो असुविधा हुई, प्राणान्त वेदना हुई—यायद कोई मर भी गये हों—उस का कौन जिम्मेदार होगा?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, कोई मरा नहीं है। (Interruptions)

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Why is it there so much of disturbance in the House when a lady Minister is answering the question?

Mr. Speaker: Does not the hon. Member realise that she is adding to that confusion?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि यह स्थिति तीन वर्ष से चल रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीन वर्षों

में इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए इस के पहले क्या प्रयास किया गया है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : इस बारे में बहुत लम्बी कारेसपांडेंस हुई है। इतनी मोटो फाइल पड़ी हुई है। (Interruptions)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table says that the matter was brought to the notice of the Additional Medical Superintendent of the hospital at 8 P.M. or so, who, after contacting, mark the words, who after contacting the various authorities of the Delhi Municipal Corporation was successful at 1 A.M. that is 5 hours later, in the morning of the 14th August, to get a tanker in the hospital. May I know who are the various authorities of the Delhi Municipal Corporation whom he contacted and was it a case of every body disowning responsibility, and passing the buck which has become a major industry in the present administration of Delhi?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, एडीशनल मेडिकल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट ने तुरन्त कापेरेशन के वाटर इमरजेंसी डिपार्टमेंट को टेलीफोन किया। इमरजेंसी वालों ने कह दिया कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। तब उन्होंने बड़े इंजीनियर को टेलीफोन किया, लेकिन वह टेलीफोन पर नहीं मिले। जब उन्होंने छोटे इंजीनियर को टेलीफोन किया, तो वह कहने लगे कि हम मेन्ब नहीं खोल सकते। तब उन्होंने सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० को टेलीफोन किया। सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० वालों ने उन लोगों को फिर टेलीफोन किया। उन्होंने कहा कि हम टैंकर भेज सकते हैं, हम नल में पानी नहीं दे सकते। यह सब करते-करते रात के एक बजे पानी पहुंचा, उस से पहले नहीं।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You will agree, Sir, that this is a scandalous state of affairs in the capital of India.

Mr. Speaker: We have taken 10 minutes on one question. Next, papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pochampad Multi-purpose Project

*658. { Shri Laxmi Dass;
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah;
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao;

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government had submitted the details about Pochampad Multipurpose Project to the Centre for its sanction and allocation of grant;

(b) if so, how much time would Government take to accord necessary sanction;

(c) whether the Project has been approved by Government; and

(d) if not, the difficulties in regard thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). The revised project called the Godavari Canals Project (Pochampad) submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh was examined technically by the Central water and Power Commission and by the Advisory Committee. The State Government were requested to modify the Project and their report is awaited.

Old Dakotas

*659. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation is flying some Dakota Aircraft which are over-age by international standards of safety;

(b) what is the maximum flying hours to the credit of any Dakota that is still being used and the number of flying hours considered safe by the manufacturers; and

(c) by what date the last Dakota is likely to be replaced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The maximum flying hours achieved by an Indian Airlines' Dakota aircraft as on 1st August, 1962 are 29,368 hours. No limitations on the flying hours of Dakota aircraft have been laid down by the manufacturers

(c) The Dakotas will be progressively replaced as and when the Corporation are in a position to acquire additional modern aircraft.

रेलवे की चोरी गई सम्पत्ति

६६०. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाजियाबाद में कुछ स्त्रेप व्यापारियों के यहां रेलवे की चोरी गई सम्पत्ति पकड़ी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह किस प्रकार का सामान था और कितने मूल्य का ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई गिरफ्तारी की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या इन चोरियों में कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारियों का भी हाथ है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । जो सम्पत्ति बरामद की गई है वह अधिकतर गाड़ी और डिब्बों की फिटिंग्स, इंजनों के पुर्जों और रेल-पथ का सामान है, जिसकी कीमत का अनुमान लगाना अभी बाकी है ।

(घ) अभी तक केवल पांच आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, जिनका रेलवे से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इस बारे में जांच-हड़ताल अभी जारी है ।

Upper Sileru Project

*661. { Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 86 on the 7th August, 1962 and state: *

(a) whether the meeting of the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa on the question of Upper Sileru Project has taken place;

(b) what are the decision arrived at in the meeting; and

(c) what is the solution for the dispute offered by the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussion was inconclusive and the two Chief Ministers decided to meet again in September, 1962, to resume the discussions.

(c) The Central Government have not so far considered it necessary to intervene.

Alnavar-Dandeli Railway Line

*622. { Shri S. B. Patil:
Shri R. G. Dubey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government have accepted the offer of compensation made by the Railway Board in respect of Alnavar-Dandeli line of Southern Railway;

(b) if so, when the Railway Board will take over the charge of Alnavar-Dandeli line; and

(c) what is the programme of improvement of this line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to purchase this line from the Mysore Government and necessary arrangements are being made to formally take over the various assets of the line.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Rise in Freight Rates of Oilcakes

*663. { Shri C. R. Raja:
Shri Oza:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rise in freight rate for oilcakes and extractions has been announced by Conference lines;

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) whether Government have received any complaint in this regard?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The India' U.K. Continent Conference announced increases in freight rates on 31st July, 1962 in respect of Oilcakes, and Meal from Sh. 115/6 to Sh. 127/6 per 1000 kilos. Rice Bran Extractions from Sh. 98/6 to Sh. 115/- per 1,000 kilos and Manioc Meal from Sh. 120/- to Sh. 130/- per 1000 kilos, effective from 1st October, 1962.

(c) Yes Sir, and the matter has been taken up with the Conference.

Automatic Fire Alarm System

*664. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the automatic fire alarm system would soon be introduced in Delhi;

(b) whether inquiries and investigation in this respect have been completed; and

(c) when the system is likely to be introduced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Progressively from October, 1962.

Crew of 'Adi Jayanti'

665. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jayanti Shipping Company has agreed to replace the foreign crew of its tanker 'Adi Jayanti' by Indian crew;

(b) if so, when the change-over will take place;

(c) whether there are any other Indian sea-going vessels plying with non-Indian crew; and

(d) whether Government propose to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, to make recruitment of Indian crew by Indian ships compulsory?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The time originally allowed for Indianisation of the crew of 'Adi Jayanti' was upto the 24th August, 1962. The Company have already taken action to recruit Indians for the posts of Master, Second Engineer and saloon crew. They have also placed the necessary requisition on the Director of Seamen's Employment Office for the necessary deck and engine crew and hope to complete recruitment of suitable personnel on or before the 24th August, 1962. It will, however, take some more time for the crew to take over their duties on board the tanker and to relieve the foreign personnel. In the circum-

stances, the Company requested Government to grant extension of time for the Indianisation of the crew of 'Adi Jayanti' by a further period of 6 weeks commencing from the 24th August, 1962. Government, in response to this request, have now granted extension of time upto the 24th September, 1962 for the complete Indianisation of the crew. The Company, however, hope that about 50 per cent. of the crew would have been actually replaced even by the 24th August, 1962 and the rest by the 24th September, 1962.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Power Development

***666. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning long term power development; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals and what has been done so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The Central Water and Power Commission have prepared a perspective plan (1966-1981) and a draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan for power development. The draft outline envisages the addition of 11.46 million KW. of power. It has been sent to the State Governments for their consideration. A Planning Group consisting of representatives of the Central Water and Power Commission, Planning Commission and the various Ministries concerned has been set up with a view to drawing up a long-term power development programme for the period up to 1976 and particular, for the preparation of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Transportation of Mineral Ores from Calcutta Port

1804. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for transportation of mineral ores for export from Calcutta port during June, 1961 to June, 1962;

(b) the total demand of mining industry;

(c) the present stock of iron ore lying at different stations of Orissa awaiting transport facilities; and

(d) how long it will take for the Railways to transport the present accumulated stock of iron ore?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) Targets for movement by rail of Iron and Manganese ore for export are fixed from July to June each year. The target for movement by rail of iron and manganese ore for export for the period from July, 1961 to June, 1962 for Calcutta port was as follows:

Sector	Quantity in lakh tons	
	Iron ore	Manganese ore
Barajamda	3.5	3.0
Badampahar	1.0	Nil
Jajpur	3.0	Nil
	7.5	3.0

(b) The target for rail transport from Jajpur and Badampahar areas is adequate to cater to the demand from these sectors. As regards Barajamda sector the demand at present is about 1 m. ton per year.

(c) and (d). The exact stocks of Iron ore lying at stations in Orissa are not available and as such it is not possible to say as to how long it will take to transport the stock.

Dried Fish Parcels at Alwaye

1805. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about delay in arrivals of dried fish parcels at Alwaye;

(b) whether Government have also received complaints about heavy pilferage of such dried fish parcels; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to prevent such delays and pilferage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Dry fish parcels were sometimes delayed at repacking and transshipment points. Suitable steps have been taken to eliminate such delays.

बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत

१८०६. श्री लन सिंह : क्या सिन्हाई और बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति कितनी बिजली उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या तृतीय योजना में प्रादेशिक सन्तुलन बनाने का कोई विचार है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान में इस उद्देश्य के लिये कौन सी परियोजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की जायेंगी ; और

(घ) उन पर कितना खर्च किया जायेगा ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्लशेन) : (क) प्रत्येक राज्य में १९६१-६२ के दौरान विद्युत के व्यक्ति-परक उपभोग के आंकड़ों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

[देखिये परिशिष्ट २ अनुबन्ध संख्या ५६]

(ख) विविध राज्यों को तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में नई विद्युत उत्पादन स्कीमें, केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग द्वारा सम्बद्ध राज्य अधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श करके, किये गये लोड सर्वे पर आधारित अनुमित मांग का विचार करते हुए, सम्मिलित की गई हैं । पूरी होने पर, ये स्कीमें विविध राज्यों के व्यक्ति-परक विद्युत-उपभोग में वर्तमान अन्तर को, कुछ हद तक, कम कर देंगी ।

(ग) तथा (घ).

परियोजना का नाम	अनुमित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)
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सन्तत स्कीमें :

चम्बल जल विद्युत स्कीम
(राजस्थान का भाग)

(क) गांधीसागर विद्युत केन्द्र चौथा यूनिट (११.५ मेगा- वाट)†	४०.०
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(ख) राणाप्रताप सागर विद्युत केन्द्र (६४ मेगावाट)‡	५४८.०
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२. जोधपुर में स्टीम टर्बो सेट (३ मेगावाट)	३०.०
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नई स्कीमें :

१. भाखड़ा नंगल (राज- स्थान का भाग) दक्षिण तट विद्युत संयंत्र (५३ मेगावाट)	२६४३.०
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ब्यास, सतलुज स्कीम

२. चाबल परियोजना (राजस्थान का भाग) गांधी सागर विद्युत केन्द्र पर यूनिट ५ की स्थापना (११.५ मेगावाट)	४०.०
कोटा बांध विद्युत केन्द्र	६६७.८६

*३. चम्बल क्षेत्र में ताप केन्द्र (३० मेगावाट)	} ८५०.००
*४. भाखड़ा सविस् क्षेत्र में बर्मल केन्द्र (५० मेगा- वाट)	

५. डीजल सैट्स (१० मेगावाट)	८५.०
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*मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के ५०-५० मेगा-
वाट के तीन यूनिटों के साथ मध्य
प्रदेश में सतपुरा में ये (५०-५०
मेगावाट के दो यूनिट स्थापित होने
हैं ।

राजस्थान का रेगिस्तान

१८०७. { श्री तन सिंह :
 { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान के
बढ़ने को रोकने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने
क्या कार्य किये हैं ;

(ख) इन कार्यों पर अब तक कितना
खर्च किया गया है ;

(ग) तृतीय योजना में इस दिशा में और क्या नये कार्य आरम्भ किये जाने वाले हैं ; तथा

(घ) उन पर क्या खर्च किया जायेगा ?

साक्ष तवा कृषि मंत्रालय म राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान के मुषार और नियंत्रण के लिये १९५२ में जोधपुर में एक अनुसन्धान केन्द्र शुरू किया गया था। योजना के अन्तर्गत जो कार्य किये जायेंगे उनमें रेत के टीलों पर वृक्षारोपण के सम्बन्ध में प्रयोगीय कार्य करना, रक्षा पट्टी का लगाना, चरागाह प्रबन्ध और रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के लिये उपयुक्त भूमि संरक्षण कार्य शामिल हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयोगीय कार्य पूरे कर लिये गये हैं और सिफारिशों को तैयार करके राजस्थान सरकार के पास भेज दिया गया है ताकि क्षेत्र स्तर पर कार्य शुरू किया जा सके। यूनेस्को के सहयोग से शुष्क क्षेत्रों के मूल और व्यावहारिक विषयों के बारे में अध्ययन करने के लिये इस केन्द्र को एक शुष्क खंड अनुसन्धान संस्थान के रूप में बदल दिया गया है।

लाख रुपये

(ख) १९५२ से ६२ तक ७२.२१

अप्रैल से जून १९६२ तक ३.४६

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत और बातों के अतिरिक्त ये कार्यक्रम भी शामिल होंगे।

(१) १०,००० वर्गमील क्षेत्र के विषय में प्रदेश के मूल-साधनों का सर्वेक्षण करना ताकि प्रदेश की विभिन्न प्रकार की भूमि और परिस्थितियों के बारे में विस्तृत ज्ञान प्राप्त किया जाये।

(२) ३०० एकड़ भूमि में प्रयोगीय वृक्षारोपण

(३) घासों के न्यूक्लियस बीजों का वितरण—४००० मन

(४) वन-वृक्षों की पौधों का वितरण—२ लाख

(५) उन्नत किस्म की फसलों के बीजों का वितरण—विशेष रूप से अरन्ही, मूंगफली और ग्वार—५०० मन

(६) क्षेत्र प्रबन्ध और भूमि संरक्षण कार्य—१०,००० एकड़ भूमि पर

इनके अतिरिक्त संस्थान चरागाह विकास, फसल, मत्स्य विज्ञान, वन वृक्ष विज्ञान और सिंचाई के शुष्क और अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में भी अनुसन्धान करेगा। संस्थान शुष्क और अर्ध शुष्क वातावरण के सम्बन्ध में क्षेत्र के निवासियों के सोसियो-इकानोमिक (socio-economic) और पशु आहार-पुष्टि, फिजियोलॉजी (physiology) और इकालोजी (ecology) के बारे में भी अध्ययन करेगा।

(घ) तीसरी योजना की शेष अवधि के अन्तर्गत अनुमानतः ६६ लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे।

[The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A research centre for the reclamation and control of Rajasthan desert was started at Jodhpur in 1962. The activities under the scheme included experimental work on the afforestation of sand dunes, planting of shelter belts, pasture management and soil conservation measures suitable for desert areas. The experimental work on these aspects have been completed and recommendations have been drawn up and forwarded to the Rajasthan Government for taking up field

scale work. This centre has since been converted into an Arid Zone Research Institute in collaboration with the UNESCO, to study all the fundamental and applied problems of arid regions.

(b) From 1952—62 Rs. 72.21 lakhs.
From April-June 1962 Rs. 3.49 lakhs.

(c) The programme of work of the Institute during the third plan includes *inter alia*:

- (i) A basic resources survey of the region, over an area of 10,000 sq. miles, with a view to obtain a comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the different types of land and environment of the region;
- (ii) Experimental afforestation of 300 acres;
- (iii) Distribution of nucleus seeds of grasses—4000 maunds.
- (iv) Distribution of seedlings of forest trees—2 lakhs.
- (v) Distribution of seeds of improved varieties of crops, particularly castor, groundnut and guar—500 maunds.
- (vi) Range management and soil conservation measures on 10,000 acres.

Besides these, the Institute will also carry out investigations on pasture development, crop agronomy, silviculture and irrigation as related to arid and semi-arid regions. It will also carry out studies on the socio-economic aspects of the inhabitants of the region and the problems of animal nutrition, physiology and ecology related to arid and semi-arid environments.

(d) The estimated expenditure during the remaining period of the third plan is Rs. 99 lakhs.]

लाहौल और स्पिती में बीजों की उपज

१८०८. श्री हेमराज : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लाहौल-स्पीती में घन्खे बीजों की उपज के लिये कोई वित्तीय सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंजाब सरकार को १९६१-६२ में दी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कितनी रकम थी ;

(ग) क्या १९६२-६३ के लिये भी कुछ सहायता देने का निश्चय किया गया है , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गई है ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्री म० चामस) : (क) में (घ), १९५८-५९ में लागू की गई संशोधित आर्थिक क्रियाविधि के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिये मिलन वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को वर्ष के शुरू में विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार सूचित किया जाता है और मंजूरी वर्ष के अन्त में शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत हुए खर्च के आधार पर विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार दी जाती है न कि योजना-अनुसार । अतः प्रश्न में पूछी गई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Forest Cases in Tripura

1809. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Forest cases instituted in Tripura during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) whether the number is on the increase; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to bring such cases down?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as available.

Appointments and Promotions in Chakradharpur Division

1810. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in South Eastern Railway in Chakradharpur Railway Division, there exists a big gap to be filled up in the matter of appointment and also in promotion of the reserved quota for scheduled tribes;

(b) if so, what special steps are being taken to fill up the gap;

(c) whether there are any persons appointed and promoted from the scheduled tribes in this Railway Divisions, on general merits and experience; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In initial recruitment categories in class IV the reserved quota has been filled but in promotion there is a deficit.

(b) Another test will be conducted and efforts made to fill as much of the reserved quota as possible.

(c) Reply at (a) above covers this.

(b) The reason is that the Scheduled Tribes candidates did not come up to the minimum standard required for selection. As they gain more experience the position will be remedied.

Booking by Indian Passengers Going Abroad

1811. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian passengers who booked their seats by air for

going abroad in June and July, 1962; and

(b) how this figure compares with that of June and July, 1961?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communication (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Total number of Indian passengers who embarked on scheduled services for going abroad during June and July 1962 was 8761 and 3984 respectively. The comparative figures for June and July 1961, were 6097 and 5499 respectively.

Floating Post Office in Kerala

1812. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a floating post office in the water-logged area of Kuttanad in Kerala; and

(b) if so, at what stage it is?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, there is a proposal for establishing a seasonal floating Post Office which will operate during the months of November and December.

(b) The feasibility of the scheme and its economic aspects are being studied.

Coconut Plantations

1813. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Nephantis Serinopa infesting coconut plantations in Kerala is spreading very rapidly;

(b) what are the measures undertaken to control this pest; and

(c) how far they have proved to be successful?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram

Subbag Singh): (a) The State Government have reported that the spread of the pest is under control.

(b) The control measures undertaken include spraying the trees with DDT and releasing parasites to kill the pest in the field.

(c) From January to April 1962, about 79,000 coconut trees were sprayed with DDT with assistance from the Government of India's Central Plant Protection Station at Ernakulam. Seven Parasite Breeding Stations are functioning in the State and these will distribute about 100 lakh parasites for releasing in the field during 1962-63. These measures have proved effective in controlling this pest.

Retiring Rooms etc., Quilon Junction

1814. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken for construction of retiring rooms and covering over platforms at the Quilon Junction in the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, when the work is scheduled to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work is expected to be completed by October, 1962.

Waiting Room at Trivandrum Pettah

1815. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the difficulties experienced by III class lady passengers due to want of waiting room at Trivandrum Pettah; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to remove those difficulties?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No separate waiting accommodation has been provided for ladies travelling in III class. There is however a separate upper class waiting roof for ladies and the same is available for use by lady passengers travelling in III class.

P & T Buildings, Rewari

1816. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a piece of land has been purchased by Government for construction of new buildings for post and telegraph offices at Rewari, District Gurgaon;

(b) whether it is a fact that no construction work has yet been started;

(c) if so, the causes of delay; and

(d) when it will be possible to start construction work?

The Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The telephone exchange building has been completed. The sanction for construction of Post Office building has been accorded on 23rd March 1962. Before actual work is taken up by the CPWD they have to observe certain formalities such as preparation of detailed plans, detailed estimates, call of tenders and award of work which take some time.

Shifting of Post Master General's Office, Ambala

1817. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to shift the Post Master General's Office from Ambala to Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, when and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration.

Running of Additional Trains on Karjat Khopoli Railway Line

1818. Shri Dighe: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience experienced by passengers on the Karjat-Khopoli Railway line of the Central Railway;

(b) in view of the rapid industrial development of the Khopoli region and the increase of traffic thereby, whether the Railways propose to run more trains on this line;

(c) if so, when;

(d) whether Government are aware of the urgent necessity of constructing a passengers' shed at Khopoli; and

(e) if so, when do Government propose to construct the shed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The two trains running each way between Karjat and Khopoli are able to satisfactorily clear the traffic offering on the section. There is at present no traffic justification for the introduction of additional trains on this line. The loads of the existing trains will, however, be strengthened as and when additional traffic offers as a result of industrialization of Khopoli region.

(d). Yes.

(e) The work is programmed for the financial year ending 31st March 1964.

Insulated Refrigerator Railway Wagons for Transporting Fish

1819. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Union Government to provide insulated refrigerator railway wagons for the

transport of fish to the markets outside the State; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. The request has been received by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(b) The matter is under correspondence between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Government of Kerala.

Over-bridge at Jharsuguda Railway Level Crossing

1820. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Orissa Government for the construction of an overbridge at Jharsuguda Railway level crossing;

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government in this regard; and

(c) when the over-bridge at the said level crossing is expected to be constructed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The scheme for a road over-bridge in place of the existing level crossing at mile 318/23-24 near Jharsuguda station has been recommended by the Government of Orissa and accepted by the Railway for execution during the Third Plan period. Site Plan for the bridge has recently been approved by the State Government. Detailed structural plans are under preparation.

(c) It is too early to indicate at this stage.

Grant from Central Road Fund to Andhra Pradesh

1821. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant received by Andhra Pradesh from the Central Road Fund till March, 1962 for road development schemes in the State;

(b) the amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have represented to the Central Government for more financial aid for development and extension of roads in the State; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The total grant given to the Andhra Pradesh State from the Central Road Fund till the end of March 1962 was Rs. 24317 lakhs made up of as follows:—

(i) Ordinary Reserve Rs. 14.20

(ii) Allocations Rs. 209.40 lakhs.

(iii) Special Reserve Rs. 19.49 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 94.00 lakhs (Rs. 78.00 lakhs from allocations and Rs. 16.00 lakhs from Ordinary Reserve).

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Buildings for Post Office in Andhra Pradesh

1822. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh not yet provided with Departmental buildings;

(b) when the construction of such buildings would take place; and

(c) the total amount that is likely to be spent for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

1647 (ai) LSD—3.

(Shri Bhagavati): (a) 960 Departmental Sub-Post Offices and 3 Departmental Branch Post Offices have not been provided with Departmental buildings. It is not the general policy to provide departmental buildings for extra-departmental Post Offices.

(b) Due to limited financial resources it is not possible to construct departmental buildings for all the Departmental sub-offices and Departmental branch offices. Moreover due to availability of suitable rented buildings, departmental buildings are not necessary in each case. It is proposed to construct departmental buildings for about 50 Sub-Post Offices, during the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) About Rs. 40 lakhs.

Ravanasamudram Station, S. Railway

1823. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ravanasamudram Station in Madurai Division of Southern Railway is not provided with a telephone;

(b) whether it is also a fact that passengers are undergoing great hardship and inconvenience while entraining and alighting from train due to the very low level of platform;

(c) whether any representation has been received by Southern Railway authorities from public to make improvements to the Station, particularly about raising up of platform and installing a telephone; and

(d) if so, when will the required improvements to the station be effected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The low level platforms are less convenient as compared to high level ones, but it would not be possible to provide high level platforms at all stations, due to paucity of funds.

Priority is given to suburban stations and stations dealing with very heavy traffic, such as at junctions.

(c) A complaint regarding the level of the platform has been received by Railway Administration which has also *inter alia* suggested provision of a telephone, more quarters, electrification, etc.

(d) The matter is under examination.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

१८२४. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री विद्वनाय राय :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताशे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों का दिल्ली राजधानी से जोड़ने के लिये भी क्या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में कुछ वृद्धि की सम्भावना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या गड़वान जैसे पर्वतीय प्रदेशों का दिल्ली से सीधा सम्बन्ध मेरठ और बिजनौर हो कर करने के लिये सरकार कुछ सोच रही है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसा करने से तीनों सनिक स्टेशन दिल्ली, मेरठ और लन्तडौन एक ही सड़क पर हो जायेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों तथा प्रदेश सड़कों के द्वारा दिल्ली पहुँचे ही से सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों से जुड़ा हुआ है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये किसी नये राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी जाती है। ऐसी सड़कें भी मौजूद हैं जो दिल्ली को गढ़वाल से मेरठ बिजनौर और लैसडाउन होते हुए मिलाती है।

Salad and Ujh Hydro-Electric Projects

1825. Shri Bishan Chander Sethi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jammu and Kashmir State has requested the Union Government to take over the execution of Salad and Ujh Hydro-electric projects in Chinab basin in Jammu; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a). No.

(b) Does not arise.

तपेदिक में वृद्धि

१८२६. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में तपेदिक का रोग बढ़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितनी रफ्तार से बढ़ा है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि तपेदिक के अस्पतालों में दाखिला कठिनाई से मिलता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अस्पताल और विस्तर बढ़ने की दिशा में सरकार कौन सा कदम उठा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) इस बारे में कोई विश्वस्त आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, किन्तु मैं नहीं समझती कि तपेदिक के मामले वृद्धि पर हैं;

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) सभी तपेदिक के रोगियों को उपचार के लिये अस्पताल में दाखिला देना आवश्यक नहीं है। बहुत से तपेदिक के रोगियों का टी० बी० क्लिनिकों तथा गृहो प्रचार द्वारा उन के घर पर ही इलाज किया जा सकता है। क्षय अस्पतालों में विस्तार भी बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक्टर

Fire at Kandla Port

१८२७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री म० क० कुमारन :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ३० मार्च, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा डाक्टरों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से जो विशेष सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं उन से स्थिति में कहां तक सुधार हुआ है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशिला नायर) : बिना डाक्टरों वाले प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का प्रतिशत धीरे-धीरे घट रहा है। फरवरी १९६० में २०.६६ प्रतिशत प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र बिना डाक्टरों के थे। जुलाई, १९६२ में सिर्फ १४.४६ प्रतिशत प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र ही बिना डाक्टरों के रहे।

दुग्ध केन्द्र

१८२८. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री १६ जून, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३२५० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली की स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सैनिक सहायता समिति द्वारा कुछ दुग्धकेन्द्र चालू करने के जिस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उस पर अन्त में क्या निश्चय किया गया ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : १६ जून, १९६२ को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३२५० के उत्तर में यह उल्लेख किया गया था कि समिति के पत्र की प्रतीक्षा थी। क्योंकि अभी समिति से कोई भी सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

1829. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport & Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that fire broke out in Kandla Port godown destroying 350 bales of cotton in the second week of July, 1962?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes. A fire broke out in Warehouse 'D' at Kandla Port on the evening of the 11th July, 1962, in a stack of bales of cotton stored in that warehouse. 369 bales of cotton were affected by the fire but not totally destroyed. A Committee was appointed by the Development Commissioner to investigate the matter. The Committee has submitted its report. They could not come to any definite conclusion regarding the cause of the fire but they were inclined to the view that the fire was probably caused by the presence of "fire packed" or "hot" cotton bales in the stock. This view is supported by a statement made before the Committee by a representative of the firm of Clearing and Forwarding Agents for the consignment of cotton bales that "hot" cotton inside the bales cause fire even when they are stacked in the open in the ginning and pressing mills.

2. The Kandla Port Authorities are not liable for the damage caused to the goods due to reasons beyond their control.

Over-bridge at Kesinga Level Crossing on S. E. Rly.

1830. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the over-bridge at the Kesinga level crossing on South Eastern Railway is going to be constructed; and

(b) whether the funds have been provided and when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have finally agreed to the provision of a Road under-bridge at mile 133.18 in place of the existing level crossing at Kesinga. It is proposed to take up the work during the year 1963-64. The plan and the estimate for the work are under preparation and as soon as they are finalised, they will be sent to the State Government for their acceptance.

Hydro-Power Potential in India

1831. Dr. K. L. Rao: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.N. offered assistance for a detailed appraisal of hydro-power potential in India and whether this has not been utilised; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The United Nations Special Fund, has offered an aid amounting to \$ 2,351,900 for investigation of hydro-electric projects in India. The plan of operations for implementing the scheme was signed on 23-6-1962. The assistance is mainly for meeting the foreign exchange component for the purchase of equipment for the investigation work and is being utilised. It will take about a year before the first batch of equipment starts arriving in India.

(b) Does not arise.

टेलीफोन सम्बन्ध

१८३२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली में टेलिफोन चाहने वाल लोगों की प्रतीक्षा सूची में अलग-अलग कितने नाम दर्ज हैं ;

(ख) उन सब को टेलीफोन देने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं; और

(ग) इन शहरों में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग पूरी करने में सरकार को कितना समय लगेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय - उप मंत्री
(श्री भगवती) : (क) कलकत्ता—४२,०००
(लगभग)

बम्बई—३३,७७८

मद्रास—६,३०१ तथा

दिल्ली—३६,३३८

(ख) साधनों की कमी ।

(ग) मार्च, १९६६ तक कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली में क्रमशः ३०,६००, ५८,२१०, २४,७५० तथा ४४,२०० लाइनों तक के उपस्कर और लगाये जाने की संभावना है ।

Commercial Advertisements of Air India

1833. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India International has published an advertising brochure in Washington containing photographs of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, taken on her visit to India last February;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the White House opposed the use of the photographs of President's wife in connection with the commercial advertising; and

(c) whether Government have withdrawn the said brochure from circulation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The publication in question is not an advertising brochure but a supplement issued with "Magic Carpet", Air-India's staff magazine, dated March-April 1962, on the special flight which carried Mrs. John F. Kennedy from Rome to Delhi.

(b) White House objected to the use of Mrs. Kennedy's photographs together with the photographs of an Air-India party in Rome given to Press-

men accompanying Mrs. Kennedy in India, the grounds of objection being the publication of pictures of the Press-party in Rome on the reverse side of the bulletin.

(c) The supplement which was published along with the issue of "Magic Carpet" of March-April, 1962, was withdrawn from circulation when the objection of the White House was brought to the attention of the Corporation by their New York office on 22nd May, 1962.

Seed Potatoes

1834. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced the system of seed certification of Seed Potatoes in the country;

(b) if so, in which parts of the country this system is in operation;

(c) what are the main features of this system; and

(d) whether any legislation has been enacted to enforce this system strictly?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhash Singh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Although actual certification work has not been started, the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, is producing and maintaining disease free foundation stocks of some commercial varieties of potatoes which are supplied to State Seed Multiplication units. This system is in operation at present in the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

Vamsadhara Projects

1835. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether final agreement has been reached between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa

regarding the construction of Vamsadhara Project; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Air Crash near Bangkok

1836. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a UAR Airlines Comet with some Indian passengers crashed in dense jungle near Bangkok on the 20th July, 1962; and

(b) if so, how many Indians were killed in the crash?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A U.A.R. Airlines Comet crashed in a jungle near Bangkok on 20th July 1962.

(b) All the three Indian nationals on board are reported to have been killed.

Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee

1837. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Parliament is being represented on the Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee by one who is not a Member of Parliament;

(b) if so, whether Government have changed the constitution of Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee to give representation to non-members of Parliament to represent Parliament; and

(c) if so, since when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, the member has been unseated.

(b) and (c) No. The case regarding nomination of a new Member of Parliament is under consideration.

P. & T. Employees

1838. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the Posts and Telegraphs Department to review punishments if employees submit petitions expressing their regret for participation in the July, 1960 general strike;

(b) if so, how many applications have been received and what action has been taken on them;

(c) whether applications have been rejected even after the employees' expressing regret; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Soon after the strike of July, '60 administrative instructions were issued for dealing with strike cases sympathetically, depending on the circumstances of each case. According to these instructions, expressing of regret, if forthcoming, was to be taken into account. By this time practically all the cases have been dealt with accordingly. The fact that expression of regret is to be taken into account was mentioned on a recent occasion. There is no need to issue any fresh instructions.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Drinking water and Drainage Facilities during Third Plan

1839. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the sanctioned amount for drinking water and drainage facilities during Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount now sanctioned;

(c) whether it is a fact that Madras Government have decided for Rs. 20 crores; and

(d) if so, what is the amount sanctioned for Madras State?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) The allocation for urban and rural water supply and sanitation schemes under the National Water and Sanitation Programme during the Third Five Year Plan of Madras is Rs. 950 lakhs and Rs. 150 lakhs respectively.

Landscape near Purana Qila

1840. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in approving the scheme for improving the landscape near the Purana Qila in New Delhi;

(b) the details thereof with the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Delhi Zoological Park Council at its meeting held on 22-6-1962, approved of a plan for providing aesthetic surroundings at the entrance of the Delhi Zoological Park by developing the slopes and the foreground of Purana Qila. The plan provides for dressing up the slopes after filling the depressions and providing a permanent cover with plant material of different colours, the background being lawned with intervening canabeds, shrubbery, topiary, etc. The work is already in hand. The ex-

penditure on the work is provided for in the annual budget estimates of the Delhi Zoological Park. A sum of about Rs. 5,000 is likely to be spent this year on the above works.

Night Allowance to Railway Employees

1841. { Shri Hem Raj;
Shri P. Kunhan;
Shri Uma Nath:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that night allowance has been sanctioned for the Government Railway employees on duty at night without any reservations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this concession is being denied to the Assistant Station Masters or, if allowed, is it with reservations; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) As in the case of certain other categories of staff, yardsticks have been prescribed for A.S. Ms also to be eligible for payment of weightage of night duty. No discrimination has been made against A. S. Ms. as a category.

Postal Dak found strewn in a Street in Delhi

1842. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 1000 letters were found lying strewn on road near a public lavatory in Phatak Habash Khan near Lahori Gate, Delhi in the last week of July; and

(b) if so, reasons for this and what action has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes Sir. The inventory shows that there were about 500 letters.

(b) The bag containing the letters accidentally fell off from the bicycle of the letter box peon when he was on his way to Delhi R.M.S. after clearing the letter boxes. It appears that the bag fell into the hands of somebody who threw away the letters taking away the bag. Action is being taken against the official concerned.

Sharvatty Hydro-Electric Project

1843. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage of completion is the Sharvatty Hydel Project in Mysore State; and

(b) whether Government are reconsidering to take up second and third phases earlier as the power shortage in Mysore and other States is acute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) All the civil engineering works, such as the main dam at Linganamakki and the subsidiary dam at Talakalale, power channel, Vdenbyle twin tunnels, and Malali Tunnel are progressing satisfactorily. The execution of works such as surge tanks, thrust blocks, saddle supports and the generating station is in hand. The installation of the two units of 89 MW each in the first stage has been taken up. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in the last quarter of 1963 followed by the second machine two to three months later.

(b) The Second stage development of the scheme comprising additional installation of six units of 89 MW each is already included in the Third Plan. The question of sanctioning the addition of two more similar units is under consideration.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

1844. { Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Third Five Year Plan no additional benefit is anticipated from major and medium irrigation projects in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government intend to create potential for irrigation in the Third Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Additional benefit is anticipated.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, as some of the continuing schemes of 1st and 2nd Plan will be completed during the Third Plan.

Manurial Resources in Rural Areas

1845. { Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the development of local manurial resources in rural areas like compost manure and night soil compost; and

(b) the success achieved as a result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) With a view to develop to the maximum extent possible compost manure and night soil compost in the rural areas the Government of India forwarded towards the end of 1956 the following schemes to the State Governments and Union

Territory Administrations for implementation:—

(i) Larger and better utilisation of local manurial resources for for compost production in N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks.

(ii) Night soil compost scheme in bigger Panchayats and smaller villages.

Compost Inspectors have been appointed in selected Blocks. For implementing night soil composting scheme in Bigger Panchayats a total subsidy of 25 per cent. of the recurring cost to be shared equally between the Centre and States is given to the State Governments. In regard to Night Soil Composting schemes in smaller villages the cost is shared equally between the Centre and the States. With a view to emphasise the importance of this work and to popularise preparation of rural compost, most of the State Government organise special campaigns and celebrate Compost Weeks and Fortnights. Zonal meetings were also convened by Government of India in order that the bottlenecks, if any, in the speedy implementation of the schemes are located and removed.

(b) According to the reports received from the State Governments and Union Territories approximately 66 million tons of rural compost was produced during the year 1960-61—Anticipated production of rural compost during 1961-62, as indicated by the State Governments etc., is expected to be of the order of 76 million tons.

Land Under Irrigation in Gujarat

1846. { Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage brought under irrigation through minor and medium

irrigation in the State of Gujarat so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the area under irrigation is much less than that in other States; and

(c) if so, what steps Government intend to take to put the State of Gujarat on par with other States in respect of irrigation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the State Government in their Third Plan proposals 14 lakh acres or about 6 per cent of the total cropped area in the State, as against the All-India figure of about 17 per cent. is reported to have been under irrigation by the end of the Second Plan period. During the first year of the Third Plan, 1.8 lakh acres and 1.6 lakh acres are expected to have benefited from minor irrigation schemes and major and medium irrigation projects, respectively.

(c) With a view to increase the area under irrigation in the State, the State Government has proposed a number of schemes during the Third Plan the targets being 8.64 lakh acres under major irrigation projects and 11.90 lakh acres under minor irrigation schemes. In addition, all State Governments have recently been addressed to review their minor irrigation programmes already included in the State Plans and to rephrase them with a view to accelerate their progress. If the Government of Gujarat is in a position to take up additional minor irrigation works, funds over and above the present ceiling of Central financial assistance and the total Plan outlay will be provided by Government of India.

Accident at Bhatni Junction on N.E. Railway

1847. Shri R. P. Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 1st May, 1962, 906 Down goods train entered line No. 5 at Bhatni Junction on North Eastern Railway and collided with an engine standing on the same line; and

(b) if so, what was the cause?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The accident was due to Failure of human element.

Mayoral Conferences

1848. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what were the resolutions of the Mayoral Conferences held at Ootacamund in 1960 and at Bombay in 1961;

(b) what were the proposals at the Conferences; and

(c) how many resolutions were implemented?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A statement indicating the resolutions passed by the First Mayors' Conference held at Ootacamund in 1959 (not in 1960) and the Second Conference held at Bombay in 1961 is attached (Statement I) [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-385/62].

(b) Another statement indicating the various proposals as incorporated in the Agenda of the two Conferences is attached (Statement II). [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-385/62].

(c) A further statement showing the up-to-date position regarding the implementation of the various recommendations made at the two conferences will be placed on the Table of the Sabha shortly. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-385/62].

Power from Madras State to Andhra State

1849. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal

to give power from Madras State to Andhra State; and

(b) if so, the terms and details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) A small quantity of power of the order of 1090 kW is already being supplied by Madras to Andhra Pradesh. Some proposals for supply of power from Madras to Andhra Pradesh are under consideration, but not yet finalised.

(b) These are yet to be finalised.

कोटा-बीना रेल मार्ग पर ड्राई स्टोन पिचिंग

१८५०. की बरवा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा से बीना तक जो ड्राई स्टोन पिचिंग रेलवे की पटरी के साथ-साथ कहीं-कहीं लगी है उसका स्पेसिफिकेशन क्या है ;

(ख) उसकी रेट हन्डरेड स्क्वेयर में है या स्क्वेयर फुट से ;

(ग) उसकी रेट क्या है ; और

(घ) उसमें क्या प्लयर सरकारी है या ठेकेदार का ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Dry stone pitching on Kota-Bina Section was carried out as per Western Railway's specifications for stone pitching.

(b) The rate for stone pitching is for 100 cubic feet or for one cubic metre.

(c) The rate as per schedule of rates of the Western Railway for dry stone pitching handpacked is Rs. 32.40 nP for 100 cubic feet or Rs. 11.40 nP for one cubic metre and the rate for labour only for dry stone pitching handpacked is Rs. 10.80 nP for 100 cubic feet or Rs. 3.80 nP for one cubic metre. The labour rate quoted by the contractor was 40 to 44 per cent above schedule of rates.

(d) The stone was supplied by the Government.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गोरखपुर डिवीजन में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारी

१८५१. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गोरखपुर डिवीजन के डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट द्वारा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की १९६१ से जून, १९६२ तक कितनी नियुक्ति की गई है ?

(ख) उक्त कर्मचारियों में अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं; और

(ग) उन में गोरखपुर डिवीजन के रहने वाले कितने हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में डिवीजनल प्रणाली की व्यवस्था नहीं है और वहाँ अलग से गोरखपुर नाम का कोई डिस्ट्रिक्ट नहीं है। लेकिन गोरखपुर से सिव्बदी कार्यालयों में २६३ व्यक्ति काम करते हैं, जिनमें से ५७ अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं। इन में १८२ व्यक्ति गोरखपुर के हैं।

Survey of Land in Tripura

1852. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether all lands in the Agar-tala town, Tripura have been surveyed during the survey and settlement operation conducted recently in the whole of Sadar;

(b) if so, what is the total area of Government khas land that has been found in the Agartala town;

(c) whether such land is under occupation of the citizens; and

(d) if so, what is the total area under such occupation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) 549.56 acres.

(c) Only a part of it.

(d) 128.87 acres.

Maredumilli-Chintur Road in Andhra Pradesh

1853. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date expenditure incurred on Maredumilli-Chintur road in East Godavary District, Andhra Pradesh under Rs. 100 lakhs scheme;

(b) whether the road has been completed and is fit for motoring;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any grant has been given for this for the current year; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 26.457 lakhs upto July, 1962.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Formation of the road is not yet complete. Numerous cross drainage works and metalling of the road are yet to be taken up. The estimated cost of the road has gone up considerably and the State Government's request for sanctioning more grant-in-aid than provided in Rs. 100 lakhs scheme is under consideration of the Government of India. The work, is, however in progress.

Booking of Lemons on S. Railway

1854. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that lemons booked by the Southern Railway authorities are being categorised as vegetable in order to avoid

concessional rates for fruits, whereas the same lemons are being treated as fruits by the Bengal Government for taxation purposes; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) and (b). Lemons are charged as for vegetables taking into account their general use as a vegetable. The rate to be charged for transport by rail is not on the basis of classification for taxation purposes.

Advertising Campaign by 'Air India'

1855. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by 'Air India' on its advertising campaign outside India during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) what advertising agency is handling these advertising campaigns; and

(c) what is the duration of their contract with 'Air India'?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Rs. 41 lacs and Rs. 52 lacs, respectively.

(b) The advertising campaigns in different countries are handled by qualified agencies in the respective countries.

(c) The duration of the contract is for one year at a time but it can be terminated or renewed depending on their services, after giving reasonable notice.

Foreign Exchange for Power Requirements in Bihar-West Bengal Area

1856. Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sachdev Committee which has been

appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the Power requirements of Bihar-West Bengal area has recommended to the Government of India for appointing a special officer to look personally into the various delays that are occurring in the case of sanction of foreign exchange; and

(b) whether the Government of India have accepted the suggestion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendation has been accepted and it is proposed to appoint a Special Officer for this purpose shortly.

Rural Electrification in Andhra Pradesh

1857. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that by the end of the Third Plan period only about 15 per cent of the villages in Andhra Pradesh will be electrified as against the targets fixed by the Central Water and Power Commission at about 30 per cent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): Out of 26,743 towns and villages in Andhra Pradesh as per Census Report of 1951, 2,165 were electrified by the end of the Second Plan period. 2,000 more places are expected to be electrified by the end of the Third Plan period giving a percentage of 15.57 only. No target in this regard was fixed by the Central Water and Power Commission.

Money Bag found by T.T.E.

1858. Shri R. P. Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in the *Indian Nation*, Patna dated 30th June, 1962 under the heading "T.T.E. deposits Lost Bag with Rs. 300"; and

(b) if so, whether the money bag has been returned to the owner?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) The Government are aware of the news item.

(b) Not yet.

Discontinuance of Train Service from Patna to Barwadih

1859. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Express Train which was introduced from Patna to Barwadih via Dehri-on-Sone and Daltonganj has since been discontinued; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) and (b). A pair of Express trains Nos. 47UP/48 Down were introduced between Patna and Barwadih with effect from 1-4-1962 purely as an experimental measure, but were cancelled from 25-5-1962 due to very poor patronisation.

Quarters for P & T Employees

1860. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no quarters for Posts and Telegraphs employees at Daltonganj (Palamau), Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether any provision has been made for constructing quarters during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) One quarter.

(b) Proposal for acquisition of one acre of land for construction of quarters has been approved. The quarters will be constructed after the land has been taken over.

Cultivation of Tobacco

1861. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tobacco grown in Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum districts in Chota Nagpur is of local and much inferior variety than tobacco grown in North Bihar, and fetches a poorer price to the growers;

(b) whether it is a fact that both the classes of tobacco growers in Chota Nagpur and North Bihar have to pay the same rate of license fee;

(c) whether it is also a fact that tobacco cultivation is dying out because of this heavy licence fee; and

(d) steps taken to revise the licence fee for Chota Nagpur tobacco growers to suit the local conditions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No such reports have been received by the Government of India. The information has, however, been called for from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No licence fee is levied on cultivation of tobacco.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Kothar Dam

1862. Shri Yogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of constructing Kothar Dam to check sand coming to the Kosi Barrage from hills of Nepal has been dropped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that experts are of the opinion that unless sand coming from mountains is checked, the life of the barrage will be short and uncertain; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri. Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) A two-fold solution for increasing the effective life of the Kosi Barrage is under consideration. This consists of (i) construction of a detention dam in the head reaches of the Kosi near about Kothar for trapping silt and (ii) adopting soil conservation measures in the catchment area of the Kosi. Geological investigations to study the foundation conditions of the proposed dam site at Kothar are in progress. Measures to implement soil conservation schemes in the Kosi catchment area are under consideration.

Locus! Invasions in Rajasthan

1863. Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in Rajasthan have been badly affected by the latest invasion by locusts;

(b) which part of Rajasthan has been most badly hit; and

(c) what effective steps Government have taken to combat this serious menace?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Upto 22nd August, out of 5575 villages infested, 4950 villages have been cleared of hoppers.

(b) The infested districts mainly lie in western and eastern parts of the State:

(c) (i) The Central Anti-Locust Organisation which is responsible for locust control operations in the desert areas of India over about 80,000 square miles in the States of Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat has adequately been strengthened.

(ii) Large stocks of machines and locust poison were purchased and stocked at various strategic places well in advance of the locust invasion.

(iii) The number of field locust outposts, through which the Central Anti-Locust Organisation operates in the desert areas, have been raised this year from 41 to 55.

(iv) For locust intelligence, in addition to the normal facilities available from the Revenue Department of the Rajasthan Government, 39 Wireless stations have been established which link almost all the outposts for the quick transmission of information on locust situation.

(v) The ground control operations are supplemented by aerial operations wherever necessary.

(vi) The district Collectors with the help of the villagers and local staff are also clearing the hoppers.

डाक तार विभाग में वार्षिक खेल

१८६४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्ष से डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा जो वार्षिक खेलकूद समारोह किये जा रहे हैं वे खूब लोकप्रिय व फल सिद्ध हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तब प्रारम्भ से अब तक किस-किस वर्ष किस-किस स्थान पर आयोजित किये गये थे ;

(ग) प्रति वर्ष उनमें कितने व्यक्तियों ने भाग लिया ;

(घ) उन खेल कूद समारोहों पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन व्यय हुआ ; और

(ङ) उन खेल कूद का स्तर और ऊंचा करने तथा इन समारोहों को और सफल बनाने के लिये कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं अथवा विचार किया जा रहा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ६०]

(ङ) (१) खेलकूद एवं सांस्कृतिक क्रियाकलापों का आयोजन, उन्नति और विकास तथा उन पर पूरा-पूरा नियंत्रण करने के लिये मुख्यालय में, परिमण्डल (प्रादेशिक) तथा मण्डल स्तर पर अपने सम्बंध यूनिट्स में, एक डाक-तार खेलकूद नियंत्रण बोर्ड स्थापित किया गया है, जिसमें ऐसे क्रियाकलापों से सम्बन्धित टूर्नामेंट, प्रदर्शनियां, खेलकूद उत्सव-समारोह आदि भी शामिल हैं ।

(२) इन क्रियाकलापों की उन्नति से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों की देखभाल के लिये मुख्यालय में एक सहायक महानिदेशक (स्पोर्ट्स) का पद बनाया गया है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पेय जल सम्भरण योजनायें

१८६५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से नगरों व ग्रामोण क्षेत्रों की पेय जल सम्भरण योजनाओं के लिये कितनी-कितनी धन राशियों की मांग की थी ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रति वर्ष इस कार्य के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा कितनी-कितनी सहायता स्वीकार की गई ;

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष कितने नगरों व कितने ग्रामों को पेय जल की सुविधायें उपलब्ध की गई ; और

(घ) सन् १९६२-६३ के लिये इस सम्बन्ध में किस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम स्वीकार किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना का एक

विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [दिल्लिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६१]

(ग) और (घ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विमान दुर्घटना

१८६६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १० अगस्त, १९६२ को उत्तर प्रदेश के नैनीताल जिले में काशीपुर के समीप कोटागु-नाशक दवाइयों का छिड़काव करने वाला एक विमान गिर कर ध्वस्त हो गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस दुर्घटना के कारणों, परिस्थितियों, जन धन की हानि आदि सभी आवश्यक बातों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) हताहतों को अथवा उनके परिवारों को सहायता देने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री भगवन्ती) : (क) और (ख). मेसर्स एविएशन सर्विसेज का एक आस्टर वायुयान बी० टी०-सी० एल० ओ०, जो कि गन्ने को फसल पर छिड़काव करने में लगा हुआ था, नैनीताल जिले में काशीपुर से लगभग चौदह मील दूर बक्शो गांव के समीप दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया। वायुयान में बैठे एकमात्र विमान-चालक को मृत्यु ही गई और वायुयान की काफी क्षति हुई। दुर्घटना को जांच नागर विमानन विभाग के एक अधिकारी कर रहे हैं। दुर्घटना के कारणों के बारे में जांच रिपोर्ट, पूरी हो जाने और सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत हो जाने के बाद, सभा को मेज़ पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) मृतक विमान-चालक के परिवार के सदस्यों को अभी तक कोई मुआवज़ा नहीं दिया गया है।

Agricultural University in Assam

1867. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give grant-in-aid to the proposed Agricultural University at Jorhat, Assam;

(b) whether any progress in that direction has been reported by the State Government, and how long it will take to provide almost every State with an Agricultural University; and

(c) what are the criteria on which an Agricultural University is given grant-in-aid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). No proposal has so far been received from the Government of Assam for the establishment of an Agricultural University at Jorhat and as such the question of giving grant-in-aid does not arise.

Establishment of Agricultural Universities is primarily the concern of the State Governments. If the scheme for setting up an Agricultural University prepared by a State Government is approved by the Central Government and is included in the Third Five Year Plan of the State concerned it will be eligible for a grant-in-aid from the Centre.

रेलवे में अराजपत्रित चिकित्सा पदाधिकारी

१८६८. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में कोई अराजपत्रित चिकित्सा पदाधिकारी भी है ;

(ख) उन में कितने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इन पदाधिकारियों को तृतीय श्रेणी में रखा गया है और क्या कम्पाउण्डर, नर्स, ट्रैक्टर, और क्लर्क भी उसी श्रेणी में रखे गये हैं।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) से (ग) शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब असिस्टेंट सर्जनों से है, जिन्हें पांच वर्ष का सेवा-काल पूरा होने पर अवैतनिक राजपत्रित अफसरों का दर्जा दिया जाता है। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे प्रशासन ऐसे ४५ असिस्टेंट सर्जनों में से ४१ को यह दर्जा देने के लिये कार्रवाई कर रहा है, जिनका सेवा-काल पूरे पांच वर्ष का हो चुका है। यद्यपि इन कर्मचारियों का दर्जा तीसरी श्रेणी के बराबर होगा, जिसमें कम्पाउण्डर, नर्स, ट्रैक्टर, और क्लर्क रखे जाते हैं, फिर भी ये पहली और दूसरी श्रेणी को कुछ सुविधाएं पाने के हकदार हैं।

Agricultural Commissioner

1969. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the duties of the Agricultural Commissioner and Extension Commissioner; and

(b) whether these posts are of a technical and scientific nature?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (**Shri A. M. Thomas**): (a)—*Duties of Agricultural Commissioner:*

- (i) Examination of research schemes submitted by State Governments and Agricultural Institutions.
- (ii) Examination of technical programmes and progress reports on the work of the various research schemes and their inspection.
- (iii) Preparation of schemes which the Indian Council of Agricultural Research formulates.

(iv) Dissemination of information with regard to agricultural research schemes and technical problems of agriculture of the country through various journals published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(v) Advising the Government of India, State Governments, Planning Commission, Research Institutions and Commodity Committees on matters relating to agricultural problems.

Duties of the Extension Commissioner:

- (i) To secure effective and speedy implementation of the Intensive Agriculture District Programme commonly known as "Package" Programme in the States with a view to stepping up food production in the country.
- (ii) To serve as a link between the agricultural research institutions and the farmers.
- (iii) To arrange training of extension personnel, mainly Gramsevak and Gramsevikas; and in-service training of subject matter specialists.
- (iv) To arrange to disseminate agricultural information on improved practices for the benefit of farmers and extension workers, through the production and distribution of agricultural information, literature and other publicity media.
- (v) To render advice to State Departments of Agriculture and other extension agencies in the States through a team of subject matter specialists, trained in extension work, on educational aspects of farming to bring about technological improvements.

(b) The post of Agricultural Commissioner is technical but not that of the Extension Commissioner.

Recruitment to Senior Posts

1870. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the procedure for recruitment to senior posts of specialists on subjects like Horticulture, Poultry, Soils, Information etc.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The senior posts of Specialists on subject like Horticulture, Poultry, Soils, Information, etc., are filled in accordance with the recruitment rules framed in respect of each individual post with the concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission, either by open advertisement through the Union Public Service Commission or from among serving officers of State Governments on a tenure basis or by transfer on deputation of suitable officers from State Governments or from the Central Government.

Package Programme

1871. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per-district outlay, in terms of money, for the Package Programme; and

(b) how it compares with the proposed outlays for the new districts being brought under the Programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the per-district outlay, in terms of money, for—[See Appendix II, annexure No. 62]

(i) the first 7 districts of the Package Programme; and

(ii) the 8 districts selected subsequently for inclusion in the Programme.

Training Schemes on Rural Development

1872. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) when the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation handles training schemes on rural development, why should Gramsevakhs alone be trained under a different agency, namely Directorate of Extension under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture;

(b) whether it is a fact that about 40 candidates are being sent abroad for extension training when the present foreign exchange position is so tight;

(c) whether Government have not enough trained officials in Extension work during the last ten years to build up a nucleus for giving training; and

(d) whether extension is such a specialized subject needing laboratory and other facilities which are not likely to be available in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The main role of the Gramsevakhs is to assist the farmers in adopting improved agricultural practices and raising the standard of farming in the villages. The content of training of the Gramsevakhs must, therefore, necessarily have a predominant agricultural bias. For this reason the Department of Agriculture is the most appropriate agency for arranging training of this category.

(b) It is tentatively proposed to depute about 40 candidates abroad for extension training during 1963 but no foreign exchange is involved as the entire expenditure on the to-and-fro travel of the trainees as well as their maintenance abroad is to be met by the United States Agency for International Development.

(c) No, as during 1951 to 1961 only 33 persons have received higher training in foreign countries in the field

of Agricultural Extension and Extension Education.

(d) "Extension" is a specialised subject requiring not only expert teaching staff and equipment but practical field training in countries where Extension Services are highly developed. However, Post Graduate courses in Extension have recently been introduced at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. In addition, two Extension Education Institutes are being established at Hyderabad and Anand to provide higher training in Extension Education leading to M.S. and Ph.D. Degrees.

Light Houses in Androth and Kavarathy Islands

1873. Shri Nallakoya: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the present progress regarding the proposal to establish the general lighthouse at Androth Island and local lighthouse at Kavarathy Island; and

(b) when the scheme will be finalised?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Optical equipment for Androth Island Lighthouse is under shipment to India. As no contract is prepared to take up the civil engineering works at the Island, efforts are being made to get the work executed through the agency of the Administrator, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

As regards the Kavarathy Island, the question of setting up a lighthouse there is still under consideration.

Medical Facilities in Kadunath and Chetlat Islands

**1874. { Shri Nallakoya:
Shri Ravindra Varma:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware

that there are no medical facilities to the Kadunath and Chetlat islanders;

(b) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission have already suggested opening primary health centres in these islands; and

(c) what action has been taken to implement the scheme and by what date Government propose to open the centres?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There are already two Maternity Centres, one each at Kadamath and Chathlath Islands. Each of these Centres has a Maternity Assistant and an Ayak.

(b) The Planning Commission have agreed to the conversion of Maternity Centres into Primary Health Centres during the Third Plan period; and

(c) (i) Orders regarding the conversion of existing Maternity Centres at Kadamath and Chathlath into Primary Health Centres during 1962-63 have already been issued.

(ii) Orders have been placed on the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, to supply the required Medical equipment.

(iii) Two posts of Medical Officers have been sanctioned and efforts are being made to fill those posts.

The Centres will start functioning as Primary Health Centres as soon as the doctors join the posts.

Major Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

**1875. { Shri Jedhe:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
Shri V. T. Patil:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to lay a statement showing the major irrigation projects sanctioned for Third Five Year Plan period in Maharashtra State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri

Alagesan): Purna Project is the only major irrigation project sanctioned in the Third Five Year Plan period in Maharashtra.

Major Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

1876. { Shri Jedhe:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
Shri V. T. Patil:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the major irrigation project sanctioned and initiated in the Second Five Year Plan period in Maharashtra State which still have not been completed;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) when Government expect them to be completed; and

(d) what measures Government have taken to see that these projects have been completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) (1) Vir Dam.

(2) New Khadakwasla.

(3) Girna.

(4) Mula.

(5) Purna (sanctioned in Third Plan but initiated in Second Plan).

(b) to (d). All schemes except the Mula Project are scheduled to be completed during the Third Five Year Plan. Mula Project is expected to be completed in the Fourth Plan period.

In making plan allocations, preference has been given to continuing schemes for completion so that benefits start accruing early. Progress on these projects has been reviewed by the Central Irrigation Team. The Projects are progressing satisfactorily.

Group Booking for Foreign Tourists on I.A.C.

1877. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 64 on the 7th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Travel Agencies like the 'Hotelpian' are advising tourists to South East Asia against including India in their itineraries because of the inability to get group booking on I.A.C. flights within India;

(b) whether Government are aware that the volume of tourist traffic carried by the Air India is adversely affected by the non-availability of group bookings on internal flights;

(c) whether any proposals have been made by the Air India to deal with this difficulty; and

(d) if so, what are the proposals and what action has been taken on them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Government are not aware of any such advice by International Travel Agencies. It is true, however, that with their existing fleet, the Indian Airlines Corporation are unable to provide sufficient capacity to cope with the demand

(b) to (d). While the Indian Airlines Corporation are generally able to meet the demand for group bookings on their trunk routes, served by the Viscounts and some of the regional routes, served by the Fokkers, they find it difficult to accept group bookings, exceeding 20 in number, on some of the regional routes, served by the Dakotas, because of the limited capacity on that aircraft. This naturally affects the interests of Air-India, who bring tourists groups to India on their services. Both Air-India and certain Travel agencies have drawn the attention of Indian Airlines Corporation to

this problem. The Corporation are, however, doing every thing possible to accommodate such demands by operating additional services or diverting bigger aircraft. With their limited fleet, however, it is not always possible for the Corporation, to meet demands for group bookings on some of the regional routes, served by the Dakotas. The position in this regard will improve, as and when the Corporation are able to replace the Dakotas on the regional routes by bigger and modern aircraft.

Drinking Water Supply in Sholapur District (Maharashtra)

1878. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for drinking water supply sanctioned on which are likely to be sanctioned in areas or places not covered by the Community Development Schemes in the Sholapur District of the Maharashtra State under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the Maharashtra State Government has approached the Centre for meeting the financial needs in undertaking the Water Supply Schemes and if so, with what result?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No drinking water supply Scheme in Sholapur District has so far been approved under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during the Third Plan. The following urban schemes are, however, proposed to be taken up by the Government of Maharashtra in Sholapur District during the Third Five Year Plan:—

- (i) Pandharpur Water Supply (Distribution System).
- (ii) Sangola Water Supply Scheme.
- (iii) Barsi Water Supply Scheme.
- (iv) Kurduwadi Water Supply Scheme.
- (v) Bhima River Water Supply Scheme.

(b) Financial assistance will be sanctioned to the State Government under the normal procedure after the schemes have been approved.

Wagons for Jaipur Division

1879. Shri K. R. Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a monthly wagon quota system, prevailing in the Jaipur Division of the Western Railway;

(b) if so, what had been the quota of wagons for each of the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 for that Division;

(c) whether there has been an increase or decrease in quotas in the years 1960, 1961 and also in the present year;

(d) if there has been a decrease, the reasons therefore; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to remove the difficulties in availability of wagons that is at present being experienced in this Division?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) Daily average loading on Jaipur Division is more in 1962 as compared with the preceding years, namely 1959, 1960 and 1961. All possible steps are taken to ensure a steady movement of traffic from the stations on the Jaipur Division

Issue of false Academic Certificates for Employment and Promotion in Railways

1880. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Railway authorities that some persons are involved in the issue of false academic certificates to the public to enable them to get employment and promotion in the Railways; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to eradicate this practice?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) Yes, from the fact that some false certificates have been produced by some employees.

(b) (i) The original certificates are scrutinised by the Railway Service Commission as well as by the Railway at the time of appointment, and whenever a case of an employee securing appointment or promotion on the basis of these false academic certificates comes to notice, severe disciplinary action is taken. The services of the employees are terminated, or they are removed or dismissed from service.

(ii) The cases are reported to the State Police for investigation and action against the persons issuing such certificates. Education departments concerned are also advised for taking action.

Assistance for Replacement of Aircrafts to Independent Air Operators

1881. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Independent Air Operators (Non-Scheduled) have requested Government for assistance for replacement of aircraft lost in accidents; and

(b) if so, what action Government are taking in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined. Committee for Small Multi-purpose Dams on Yamuna

1882. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee has been set up to expedite the examination of a proposal to construct a number of small multi-purpose dams on the Yamuna;

(b) what is the composition of that Committee; and

(c) what are the proposals of the Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Committee has yet to be set up.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Freight Paid for Import of Foodgrains

{ Shri Narendra Singh
1883. { Mahida:
{ Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state what is the total amount of freight which the Government of India paid to foreign flag steamers in foreign currencies or in rupees convertible in foreign currencies and to Indian ships in rupees during each of the five years of the Second Five Year Plan and during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan for bringing foodgrains to India under P.L. 480 arrangement?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The required information is furnished below:—

Year Amount of freight paid in different currencies.
(Figures in crores of rupees)

Year	Paid in Rupees in Rupee counter part funds to the U.S. Embassy in India	Paid in non-convertible Indian Rupees	Paid in foreign currencies	Total
1956-57	2.65	0.13	6.82	9.60
1957-58	4.79	nil.	10.36	15.15
1958-59	6.59	0.11	0.90	7.60
1959-60	5.74	0.18	1.54	7.46
1960-61	8.71	0.31	8.66	17.68
1961-62	4.21	0.12	4.15	8.48
TOTAL	32.69	0.85	32.43	65.97

Foreign Exchange for Acquisition of Ships

1884. { Shri Narendra Singh .
Mahida:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of foreign exchange which was paid during the Second Five Year Plan, year by year and during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan for the construction or acquisition of ships from abroad; and

(b) what is the amount in foreign exchange which will have to be paid during the remaining four years of the Third Five Year Plan for the steamers already acquired under the deferred payment?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Steamers on Time or Voyage Charter

1885. { Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of steamers that were taken on time charter or voyage charter during each of the five years of the Second Five Year Plan and the first year of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the amount of freight which was paid on such time and voyage charter in rupees and in foreign exchange during each of those five years and during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) what is the amount of net foreign exchange (i.e., freight earnings less disbursements in foreign currencies; which the steamers taken on time and/or voyage charters earned for India during each of the five years of the Second Five Year Plan and during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

डाकघर भवन देवरिया

- { श्री ब्रजबिहारी मेहरोत्रा:
१८८६. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:
 { श्री राम सेवक:

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवरिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) में पोस्ट आफिस की इमारत बनाने के लिये भूमि प्राप्त कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यह भूमि कब ली गई और उसकी इमारत बनने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यह देवरिया पोस्ट आफिस इमारत कब तक बन जायेगी और उसमें कितना रुपया खर्च किया जावेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जमीन १९४८ में प्राप्त कर ली गई थी । इमारत बनाने के लिये १९४४ में एक प्रायोजना को मंजूरी दे दी गई थी । किन्तु फिर भी डाकघर को पदोन्नत करके प्रधान डाकघर बना दिया गया, अतः नक्शों में संशोधन करना पड़ा । १९४७ में इमारत बनाने के कार्यों पर जो प्रतिबन्ध दिया गया था उसके कारण प्रायोजना में आगे और विलम्ब हो गया । चूंकि इसी बीच में कर्कचारियों की संपेया में वृद्धि हो गई, अतः नक्शों में एक बार फिर से संशोधन करना पड़ा । संशोधित नक्शों को नवम्बर, १९४९ में स्वीकृति दी गई और मई, १९६० में प्रारम्भिक प्राक्कलन प्राप्त हुआ प्रारम्भिक प्राक्कलन में संशोधन करना पड़ा और मार्च, १९६१ में इस कार्य के लिये अन्तिम रूप से मंजूरी दे दी गई ।

(ग) चूंकि २० अगस्त, १९६२ को मांगे गए टेंडरों के कोई उत्तर नहीं मिले अतः टेंडर फिर से मांगे जा रहे हैं। यदि इस वर्ष के दौरान टेंडर स्वीकार कर लिये गये तो काम १९६३ के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाएगा। इस प्रायोजना को अनुमानित लागत २,६४,००० है।

Teaching Staff in Railway Schools

1887. **Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is no adequate teaching staff in the schools run by Railways;

(b) what efforts are being made to provide adequate staff; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction till now?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnuwaz Khan): (a) to (c). No general shortage of staff in Railway Schools has been reported. Specific cases are looked into and necessary action taken.

Sitimani Bridge on Hubli-Sholapur Line

1888. { **Shri S. B. Patil:**
Shri R. G. Dubey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the regirdering of the Sitimani bridge on Hubli-Sholapur line of Southern Railway is held up and the same has created a serious bottle-neck in the traffic; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating to start this work soon with a view to facilitate quick traffic on this line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. The Railway Bridge in question was programmed for regirdering

ing but the work has been held in abeyance since 1959 on account of the proposal of the Mysore State Government to construct a Dam across the River Krishna on the down-stream side of the railway bridge which will submerge the bridge.

(b) It is now understood that the proposed scheme of the State Government is not likely to materialise for some time. As such, it has been decided to take up the work of regirdering the existing bridge as planned originally.

National Rural Water Supply Schemes in Mysore State

1889. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any schemes for National Rural Water Supply in the Third Five Year Plan for Mysore State:

(b) if so, the names and the nature of these schemes;

(c) whether the schemes have been taken up for implementation; and

(d) if so, how far they have been implemented?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) For completion of water supply and sanitation schemes undertaken in the Second Plan.

(ii) For sinking wells in villages without wells.

(c) and (d). Yes. A sum of Rs. 22 lakhs has been spent during 1961-62 and a provision of Rs. 26 lakhs has been made for 1962-63.

Telephone Exchanges and P.C.Os. in Mysore

1890. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges and public call offices proposed to be opened in Mysore State dur-

ing the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) places where these are proposed to be opened?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 45 new exchanges and 130 Public Call Offices are tentatively proposed to be opened in the Third Plan.

(b) A statement showing names of places where exchanges and Public Call Offices have already been sanctioned is placed on the Table of the House. In addition to these, exchanges and Public Call Offices will be opened at other places if they are found to be remunerative. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 63].

National Water Supply and sanitation programme in Mysore and Rajasthan States

1891. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants and subsidies allotted to Mysore Government by the Government of India during Second Plan period and the first year of the Third Five Year Plan under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme;

(b) the amount actually spent during each of these periods by the Mysore State Government; and

(c) the amount allotted in the Third Five Year Plan for Rajasthan under the above programme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A grant of Rs. 26.80 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Mysore for rural water supply and sanitation schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) during 1957-58. According to the existing procedure from 1958-59, allotment of funds to States is sanctioned in lump-sum for broad groups or categories of schemes and not for individual schemes. As such, the question of sanctioning grant-in-

aid specifically for National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) does not arise.

(b) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(c) A provision of Rs. 5 crores for urban and Rs. 2 crores for rural water supply and sanitation schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation programme has been provided in the Third Five Year Plan of Rajasthan.

Rural Electrification in Mysore State

1892. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Mysore State where electricity has been provided so far;

(b) the number of villages which will be electrified by the end of Third Plan period in the Mysore State; and

(c) the amount allotted for this purpose in the Third Five Year Plan and the amount spent so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) 1,822 villages upto 31st March 1962.

(b) 2,742 (anticipated).

(c) A provision of Rs. 425 lakhs exists in the Third Plan for rural electrification in the State. An expenditure of about Rs. 222 lakhs is reported to have been incurred on 'Power schemes, including rural electrification' during the year 1961-62.

Power Supply in West Bengal-Bihar Industrial Belt

1893. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal-Bihar industrial belt is in a precarious condition on account

of the failure of power supply from the Durgapur power plant (which recently caught fire) and of the Bokaro plant; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to normalise power supply to the industrial belt?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

World Bank loan for P. & T.

1894. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three man delegation led by the Chairman of the Posts and Telegraphs Board left New Delhi to negotiate a loan with the World Bank for the Third Plan programmes of the Posts and Telegraphs; and

(b) if so, what are the main schemes to be financed by the loans sought?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) The main schemes are expansion of local exchange net-works, expansion of trunk telephone networks including coaxial cable and micro-wave projects, additions and improvements to telegraph services and telecommunication works connected with the Railway Electrification Programme.

Deraiment of De Luxe Express at Morena

1895. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras-bound 22 Up De-Luxe Express was derailed at Morena on August 15th, 1962;

(b) if so, the loss of property and life, if any, suffered in the derailment;

(c) whether an inquiry has been conducted into the accident; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rs. 3,72,000. The accident did not result in any loss of life.

(c) and (d). Yes. The Additional Commissioner of Railways Safety, Bombay has held an enquiry into this accident and his findings are awaited.

Accident at Level Crossing with Tinnevely Express

1896. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. P. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a taxi crashed into the Tinnevely Express at a level crossing between suburban Kodambakkam and Mambalam stations in Madras on the 16th August, 1962;

(b) if so, the casualties involved in the accident; and

(c) the cause thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The Taxi driver and two occupants of the motor taxi sustained injuries. None of the passengers of the train was injured.

(c) An enquiry by a committee of Senior Scale Officers is under progress.

12:08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE DRUGS (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Sir, I beg to lay on the

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

Table a copy of the Drugs (First Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 984 dated the 21st July, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Drugs Act, 1940. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-380/62].

ARMS RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Arms Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 987 dated the 28th July, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-381/62].

CONCLUSIONS REACHED AT THE CONFERENCE OF STATE MINISTERS IN CHARGE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Record of conclusions reached at the Conference of State Ministers in charge of Backward Classes held in New Delhi on the 26th and 27th July, 1962, on the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-382/62].

12.10 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF PROVISIO TO RULE 66

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, and the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962, be suspended."

Under the proviso to this Rule, if a Bill be dependent on another Bill, such Bill cannot be taken into consideration and passed until the enactment of the other Bill. This proviso may, however, be suspended under Rule 388 of the Rules of Procedure.

It will be noticed from clause 2(f) and from clause 11 of the State of Nagaland Bill that there is a reference to the regional council which is provided for in sub-clause (d) of clause (1) of article 371A, proposed to be inserted in the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962. The State of Nagaland Bill is thus dependent upon the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill. On the other hand, the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill is also dependent on the State of Nagaland Bill, as will be seen from the Explanation at the end of the proposed article 371A in the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill. Apart from this, there are references throughout the proposed new article 371A in the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill to the State of Nagaland, Legislative Assembly of Nagaland, the Governor of Nagaland, etc., which can come into being only by virtue of the State of Nagaland Bill when enacted and brought into force. From all this, it will be seen that one Bill is dependent on the other, so that the two Bills may be said to be inter-dependent.

If the passing of the State of Nagaland Bill is deferred till after the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, has been passed by the Houses of Parliament, (and ratified by the legislatures of not less than 8 of the States under the proviso to article 368, as it affects articles 54 and 55 and some other entrenched provisions), it would not be possible to take preliminary steps, such as delimitation of assembly constituencies. This would be contrary to the desire of the Government that all such preliminary steps should be taken up

early. I may mention here that the ratification of the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill will naturally take sometime, because the State Legislatures may not be in a position to meet for sometime.

Under the circumstances, I propose that the House may agree to the suspension of the proviso to Rule 66.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, and the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962, be suspended."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Sir, the proviso is sought to be suspended on the understanding that the Constitution has to be amended first as certain clauses in the Nagaland Bill will impinge on the Constitution. I find that it is the other way round. Unless we pass the Nagaland Bill it cannot be done. Since the two are so interlinked as stated by the Prime Minister himself, I think it would be wrong to ask for suspension of the rules. Such a procedure should not be undertaken unless it is absolutely necessary. It is something very serious to suspend the rules and I would like to have your ruling about this matter, before you put this to the vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I think she is posing me a question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The question is whether it is necessary for us to suspend the rules at all. The two are inter related: one impinges on the other. Is it necessary for us to go out of our way to suspend the rules?

Mr. Speaker: This question was discussed the other day also, when the Bills were being introduced. It was contemplated under rule 66 that one Bill was dependent of the other. I

said whether there is a Bill which we might call independent, and the other dependent so that when the independent Bill was passed first, the dependent Bill might be taken up. Here both are interlinked, as the hon. Member also said and there is no way out unless we suspend the rules. I think we cannot proceed unless we suspend the rules. So, it is desirable, I put the motion to the vote.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: (Mandsaur): May I make one submission? The hon. Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, said that this is a Bill somehow or other interwoven with the State of Nagaland Bill. My submission is that it is not so. This is a Bill which is entirely dependent upon the passing of the State of Nagaland Bill. That is why, at the stage of introduction, this question was taken up and it was pleaded that the State of Nagaland Bill was the main Bill and the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill was a dependent Bill. It is so by virtue of the language which is being used, because the change that has been introduced by the addition of article 371A contemplates the passing of a Bill with reference to the State of Nagaland. The State of Nagaland can only come into being by the passing of the State of Nagaland Bill. So, unless and until the State of Nagaland Bill is passed this provision which is to be made in the Constitution cannot come into play.

Mr. Speaker: Can we pass the State of Nagaland Bill without amending the Constitution?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We can pass the State of Nagaland Bill first,—

Mr. Speaker: Can we pass the State of Nagaland Bill without amending the Constitution?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We can pass the State of Nagaland Bill first. It is not necessary that the amendment of the Constitution should be made first. Of course, an amendment of the Constitution can only be made by following

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

a particular type of provision; it can be made only by that procedure, by virtue of the fact that a particular type of voting is to be followed.

Mr. Speaker: He does not answer my question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Your question is that of a lawyer asking, a question during cross-examination. My difficulty is, I will have to give you a reply which occurs to me. The State of Nagaland Bill makes some provisions. It does not say that it changes the Constitution at all. What the State of Nagaland Bill says is that a new State is to be formed. The amendment of the Constitution is consequent upon the passing of the State of Nagaland Bill. Unless and until the State of Nagaland Bill is passed, the words "State of Nagaland" do not come into being, and unless the State of Nagaland comes into being—these three words—the amendment of the Constitution will not be necessary.

Another reason why I object to the suspension of the rule is this. The main discussion that has to be gone into by the House is in the consideration stage of the State of Nagaland Bill; it is a very important consideration. Then, a change in the Constitution through the constitution (Thirteenth amendment) Bill is a foregone conclusion. Otherwise, there is no force in the argument that can be advanced in the State of Nagaland Bill. Therefore, my submission is that the rule should not be suspended.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath. Is he going to speak on the same point?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Yes, Sir. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit that the motion just now made by the Prime Minister is open to objection on more than one ground. Let me say at the outset that I shall seek, though on a more modest and

humble scale, to apply those methods of cold and rigorous logic for which the Mimamsakas of ancient India were famous. I invite your attention and the attention of the House to a ruling or an observation which you gave on the 21st of this month, last Tuesday, when this matter was raised at the introduction stage. Here, by your leave, I may read a part of that ruling which must be borne in mind before we proceed further with the arguments.

I am reading from the uncorrected transcript of the proceedings. This is what you said then:

"There are two things in regard to this Bill. In regard to these two Bills, one is not dependent on the other but each is dependent on the other; both are dependent; there is no Bill here which we can call independent. In this case, there is this difference."

"Secondly,"—you were kind enough to observe, "it can be introduced in the House in anticipation of the passing of the other."

Then you said: "Introduction is not barred". And, it was done, and rightly so in your judgment. You went on to say: "When we come to the consideration stage if there are two Bills and one is dependent on the other, then certainly that objection can be taken. It can be introduced in anticipation of the passing of the Bill on which it is dependent. If both are dependent on each other,...." This is a very fine question that you formulated. You said: "If both are dependent on each other, and if one has to be introduced the second one would follow. What should be the procedure for that?" That is the question you asked. Then you went on to say: "If one were dependent on the other, certainly I would first see that the one that is independent must be introduced first and then it would be

followed by the second. But in the present case both depend upon each other and therefore there is this distinction."

Now, may I submit, that unfortunately for us, for the House, there is no rule in the Rules of Procedure to deal with inter-dependent Bills as in the case of inter-dependent amendments. We have got a rule, Sir, for inter-dependent amendments, but there is no rule, so far as I am aware, to deal with inter-dependent Bills as in the present case. And, it may be, therefore, that this is without precedent in the history of free India's Parliament. Therefore, I would earnestly ask you to consider this matter, more profoundly than it was done last Tuesday, because, Sir, you will be up against one or two difficulties if this motion, which has been moved by the Prime Minister, is accepted by the House and we proceed with the consideration of the Bill.

The objection raised by my hon. friend, Shri Trivedi, is very valid. I mentioned it that day at the introduction stage, but as it was the introduction stage I did not press it very firmly. But may I invite your attention to this provision of article 4 of the Constitution? I submit, Sir, that the State of Nagaland Bill can be and must be passed first because under clause (2) of article 4 it is said: "No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368." Therefore, the State of Nagaland Bill can be passed without the Constitution being amended because this clause (2) of article 4 of the Constitution makes it clear that it does not require an amendment of the Constitution at all, and the amending Bill that is before the House seeks to insert certain new provisions in the Chapter "Temporary and Transitional Provisions" of the Constitution. But the State of Nagaland Bill must be and should be considered

and passed first. Otherwise there is no help, there is no way out of it. It is not an amending Bill under article 4 of the Constitution and unless that Bill is passed the House cannot rightly take up the consideration of the Constitution (amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is of the opinion that the State of Nagaland Bill can be passed without amending the Constitution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Exactly, Sir, that is my opinion. May I submit, Sir, therefore, that, carrying this argument further, there is no rule for inter-dependent Bills or there is no proviso for inter-dependent Bills.

Mr. Speaker: Where there is no rule, I can regulate the procedure.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You can regulate the procedure, I know.

Mr. Speaker: There is no difficulty about that. Where there is no provision I can regulate the procedure and, therefore, there ought not to be any difficulty on that account.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I bow to your ruling. I know you have the fullest powers in the matter. I am equally confident that sitting there in that high chair under the canopy illumined by the Dharma Chakra you will not be swayed by consideration of inconvenience or embarrassment to the Government. I am confident—I not only hope—that you will not be swayed by considerations of inconvenience or embarrassment to the Treasury Benches. Therefore, in that spirit I appeal to you.

Mr. Speaker: If he has those fears, then I am very sorry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said I am confident to the contrary.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have one more point. I find that some hon. Members are laughing. This is no matter for laughter, because the Rules of Procedure have been framed by Members of this House. And, they are laughing at this. This is hardly proper. Because, as I said the other day, an attitude of indifference or a lackadaisical attitude towards the rules framed by the House is dangerous to the growth of parliamentary institutions in the country. I am not a stickler for rules. I do not think the rules are sacrosanct.

Mr. Speaker: What is the next point?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The next point is about the proviso sought to be deleted or suspended just because of the tail piece, the tail piece of the proviso which deals with the assent by the President. That is a big hurdle which the Treasury Benches are up against assent by the President and the Prime Minister has, if I heard him aright, in his edifying and instructive speech in making the motion, rightly stated that the provisions of one Bill—I forget which one—cannot be considered or cannot be brought into play unless the provisions of the other are brought into force. Now, mark the words “brought into force”—I wish I had a copy of the speech which he made; it was a written text; I wish I had a copy but, unfortunately, I do not have it “brought into force”. What is “brought into force”? A Bill cannot be brought into force unless assented to by the President. Now, the Treasury Benches, I am sorry to say, presume, but presume not too much perhaps, that the President will give assent as a matter of course. They may be right in assuming so in the present state of things; they may be right, and I do not quarrel with their stand. But, is it not—I will not say ‘an indignity’—certainly a manner of trifling with the privileges and powers of the President?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): May I say that there should

not be any discussion about the President here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a purely objection.

Mr. Speaker: Even if there be an apprehension that it would not be assented to, why should the Government not proceed with the Bill. Whether the President assents to it or not that is for him to decide, but the Government has to do its duty.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please listen to me. Now, suppose this Bill which is sought to be passed, the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, is vetoed by the President in other words, if the President does not give his assent, or if he sends it back to the House, the other Bill would have to be re-opened, the State of Nagaland Bill would have to be re-opened, which would be a waste of time of the House. Therefore, I would suggest...

Mr. Speaker: Can Government get a pre-assurance from the President?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, they should be considered independently. I would request the Prime Minister to proceed with the Bills as if they are independent Bills. They can take up one Bill, this Bill, if they feel that it is not dependent the State of Nagaland Bill, or the State of Nagaland Bill could be taken up in the light of the articles of the Constitution. One of the Bills should be passed first, it can go to the other House and after both the Houses have passed it in three or four days, by next week end we can get the other Bill also passed in this House.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Law Minister like to say something on this?

Shri A. K. Sen: We have listened with very great respect, as we usually do, to the objections raised by Shri Kamath. But, you will excuse me,

Sir, if I were to say that we have not been convinced at all by his objection. A cursory glance at the provisions of the Nagaland Bill will show that we are not merely setting up a State with an ordinary Legislature with the ordinary powers that a State Legislature possesses. We are setting up a Legislative Assembly which has certain limited powers, as mentioned in article 371A, which is proposed to be inserted by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill. You will notice that clause (1) (b) of that contemplated article says:

"the Governor of Nagaland shall have special responsibility with respect to law and order in the State of Nagaland.....".

This would be a provision which will have to be there, and a mere Bill, a mere law, under article 3 will not serve the purpose. Then the proviso on page 2 of the Bill, after clause (b), which says:

"Provided further that if the President on receipt of a report from the Governor or otherwise is satisfied that it is no longer necessary for the Governor to have special responsibility.....".

that provision has also to be inserted.

Then there is clause (d). The whole of it is different from an ordinary State and an ordinary legislature.

Then clause (2) on page 3, says:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, for a period of ten years from the date of the formation of the State of Nagaland or for such further period as the Governor may, on the recommendation of the regional council, by public notification specify in this behalf,—".

Then, the laws of Nagaland will not apply automatically to the Tuensang District.

On page 4 of the Bill you will find clauses (e) and (g). These are fet-

ters imposed by the Constitution (Amendment) Bill on the State which is going to be set up under article 3 and that can only be done by an amendment of the Constitution.

Then, the election to the legislature under clause (g) will be under a different system. That will need not only an amendment of the Constitution of an ordinary nature but an entrenched clause necessitating reference to the States.

Therefore the State of Nagaland Bill cannot be proceeded with unless we pass the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. At the same time, as the hon. Prime Minister has already indicated, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is also dependent on the other Bill because it talks of Nagaland, the laws passed by the new Nagaland Legislative Assembly, votes on demand and various other financial provisions, the legislature and elections to the legislature. That means that unless Nagaland is set up, this will be meaningless, because the whole of it presupposes the Nagaland State to be set up under the provisions of the Constitution. That is why it is a case where an objection will be raised whichever Bill we take up first. As a matter of fact, you will remember, Sir, that Shri Kamath himself raised it when the Bill was introduced. He raised this very point on which he has gone back now. Whichever Bill you take up, this point will be raised, namely, that it is dependent on the other and therefore we cannot proceed with it until the other Bill is passed and assented to by the President.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Which rule of the Rules of Procedure comes in the way?

Shri A. K. Sen: Rule 66. But the Rules of Procedure of any assembly like this or of any authority are not ends in themselves. They are meant to serve a purpose. If the purpose is to secure to the people of Nagaland what this Parliament has declared its intention and policy to be. I do not

[Shri A. K. Sen]

see how the Rules of Procedure should be so sacrosanct that they are to be treated as final.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said that they are not sacrosanct. Only, you should have some regard for the Rules.

Shri A. K. Sen: The Rules are not sacrosanct.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are sacrosanct for us, not for you!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, will he kindly refer to article.....

Mr. Speaker: Has he raised a point of order that the hon. Prime Minister cannot move this motion, or is he of the opinion that no suspension of the rule is needed?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: No suspension is needed.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. I understand that. I need not wait for anything now. There is no point of order that the motion cannot be moved. The motion has been moved that one rule be suspended and it is only the opinion of some hon. Members that it need not be suspended. So, this is a question to be decided by the House itself by a vote whether the rule should be suspended or not. Whether it goes against the Constitution, or has otherwise some effect on it, or is *ultra vires* of the Constitution is something that the courts can decide. I am not called upon here to give any ruling on that.

It is clear that a motion has been moved under rule 388 of the Rules of Procedure that a particular rule be suspended and I have only to put that motion to the House because nothing is said that this motion cannot be moved. So, I am putting it to the House and it is for the House to decide whether to accept it or not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is only one point. From the com-

monsense point of view first the State of Nagaland Bill should be discussed because we may make certain amendments in it which may need further amendments in the Constitution. Whatever is passed under the State of Nagaland Bill will have to find a reflection and substance in the Constitution. Therefore, is it not more logical to discuss that and get the opinion of this House on the State of Nagaland Bill than to pre-suppose what the nature of that Bill will be and amend the Constitution prior to the passing of the State of Nagaland Bill? That is my point.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Sir, I do not mean and I do not say that we will not, because presumably the ruling Party will get it through, but technically, as I heard the hon. Law Minister mention, you have to amend article 371 of the Constitution because we are contemplating giving special powers to the Governor. Are we not jumping over the fence? Are we not assuming that in the subsequent Bill, this House is bound to give special powers to the Governor? Suppose they reject the clause, the whole amendment will be otiose. That is the only difficulty. First you put the Constitution Amendment Bill assuming that certain provisions will be passed there. Suppose the House in its wisdom does not pass it, the whole thing will be otiose.

Mr. Speaker: Is he of the opinion that we can pass the Nagaland Bill without suspension?

Shri Frank Anthony: Yes.

Shri Tyagi: After all....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल): अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, आप इस में क्या कहना चाहते हैं। आप जो सुन चाहते

हैं उसको सुनने में मुझे कोई उज्र तो नहीं है, पर मुझे यही डर है कि इसके सम्बन्ध में नहीं होगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं इसी के सम्बन्ध में कहूंगा, और कोई दूसरी बात नहीं कहूंगा । प्रथम बात तो यह है कि यह विधान अनेक बार बदला जा चुका है और अब इसको फिर बदलने का यत्न किया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरी बात है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरी बात सुन तो लीजिये । आज जो संशोधन पेश किया जा रहा है वह इसलिये है कि नागालैंड बने और उसके लिये यह यत्न किया जा रहा है कि यह बिल पास हो । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अपने बनाये हुए विधान को इस प्रकार बार बार बदलना ठीक नहीं । यह कोई खड़ की नाक तो है नहीं जिसको इस प्रकार बदला जा सकता है ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय सदन के सामने पेश है । इसलिये जो तर्क उपस्थित किये गये हैं उनको हिन्दी में भी बताया जाना चाहिये । यह कोई इंग्लैंड की पार्लियामेंट तो नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां सारा काम अंग्रेजी में होता है इसलिये हम उसकी चर्चा अंग्रेजी में कर सकते हैं । अब आप तशरीफ रखिये । आप कानून में भी दखल देते हैं ।

My intention was that motion might be made of both the Bills after suspending the rules; discussion might be had together of both so far as the consideration stage is concerned. Afterwards, we can put the question to the House first of the Nagaland Bill and then we can put the second after that. That was how I intended to proceed and that is the only procedure we can follow here. So far as suspension is concerned, why should there be objection about that? Sus-

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pension might be allowed and we can proceed then taking both together.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The rule does not apply to the present case.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I put the question. The question is:

“That the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962 and the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962, be suspended.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The Motion is adopted and the rule suspended.

12.38 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL AND STATE OF NAGALAND BILL

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I have followed with great interest the preliminary canter of some hon. Members of the Opposition. I confess that I was impressed by the volume of sound but not by the sense. Because, as you have been pleased to say, these two Bills are wholly and absolutely interdependent. Now, if the hon. Member Shri Hari Kamath's views are to prevail, it becomes impossible for us to deal with the question or give effect to our agreement with the Naga Convention in regard to the Bill. It will be an extraordinary position if an argument is raised on the basis of some rule—I do not think the argument is correct—that we cannot move at all in the direction we want to: that is presuming that this House wants to go that way, but it cannot.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): We have closed that chapter. Why does he make reference to that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am glad that the hon. Member realises that he is irrelevant.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Along with you. We share the honours.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: You cannot.

It is immaterial to me how at the time of voting, you, Sir, are pleased to get the voting done, whether on the one Bill first or on the other. But the two have to be considered at the consideration stage together, so that hon. Members may be able to deal with, and see, the whole picture and criticise it or try to amend it. Afterwards, we shall naturally take them separately. Now, I beg to move, therefore:

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

Shall I stop now or move the second motion too at the same time?

Mr. Speaker: He may move both the motions formally and then make a common speech on both.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the formation of the State of Nagaland and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. Leave has not been granted to move the second Bill, namely the State of Nagaland Bill.

Mr. Speaker: What leave?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I believe that the motion was made only for the first Bill. Leave must be granted first for the motion on the second Bill.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): That is only at the stage of introduction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We cannot consider the Bill unless it is introduced and the next motion is made.

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no necessity for leave for consideration.

Mr. Speaker: I do not quite follow. To what leave is the hon. Member referring?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The motion must be made first, and then only he can speak on the Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): He says that the motion has not been moved.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has done just now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We did not hear.

Mr. Speaker: He has just moved the two motions, one after the other, that the two Bills be taken into consideration.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Almost exactly two years ago, I made a statement in this House in regard to Nagaland and in regard to a certain agreement that had been arrived at with the leaders of Nagaland, of the Naga Convention party there, so that what we are doing today is in continuation of that agreement that we came to. It is not an entirely new thing. An agreement was arrived at and it has been acted upon during these two years to the extent it could be, without having an amendment of the Constitution etc.

We would have had this earlier but for the fact that the situation in Nagaland was not normal and has not been normal, as the House very well knows, and we wanted it to approach normality before we took this step. I

do not pretend to say that it is absolutely normal, but, undoubtedly, it is much better now than it has been. And the Provisional Council of Nagaland that was formed as a result of that agreement has been functioning, on the whole, with success. And as they desired that further steps should be taken now, we thought that the time had come for us to implement that agreement of two years ago fully.

In effect, therefore, this House had accepted the basic point that these Bills raise, that is, of Nagaland with certain powers etc., apart from details which are given in the Bills; this House has accepted it, and we have acted upon that for all this period.

Now, I am happy to be able to move this amendment because it is in continuation of the policy that we have followed in regard to Nagaland throughout. We have never relied on using military forces merely to deal with the situation there, although, unhappily, we had to use them because of the activities of certain hostile elements there. We have always made a political approach, the approach to make these people friends and citizens of India. It was in continuation of that that we had these Conventions there which produced ultimately, two and a half years ago or thereabouts, a sixteen-point memorandum which the Nagas themselves brought before us and placed before us, that is, the Naga leaders of that Convention. We accepted it then not fully but we accepted it almost entirely except for some minor changes which we could not give effect to; and the matter was one of agreement between the Government representatives and the members of the Naga People's Convention. I submit that this matter, the basic matter, has been accepted, not in the form of a law, but it was placed before the House and it agreed that in the circumstances that should be done. Now, I am coming forward with detailed provisions to give effect to that agreement arrived at and broadly accepted by this House.

I do not propose to go into the history of what happened in the Naga Hills, because this matter has been before us in various forms, and many questions are asked from time to time. After the transfer of power in 1947, the Naga Hills district and the Tuensang district were incorporated in the North-East Frontier Agency, and they were included in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

Later, some people organised armed resistance, and not only armed resistance, but there was a succession of murders, forcible exactions, arson etc. With great reluctance, we had to take measures, that is, military measures or police measures to deal with the situation. May I say here that our military and police forces and the Assam Rifles have had an exceedingly difficult time there, not difficult in the military sense, but difficult in the sense that they had always to be held back by us so that innocent people might not suffer? It was very difficult. It was not organised armies that we were dealing with but snipers and others. Occasionally, some innocent people did suffer. We are sorry for that. We even took steps to punish those who were guilty, although they might have been innocently guilty, that is, our forces. And yet, in spite of all this, in spite of all the care that we have taken, the kind of propaganda that has been made by Mr. Phizo and some of his lieutenants has been quite extraordinary and quite outrageous in its character.

I cannot guarantee, naturally, that in several years of operations, things have not been done by any individual member of the police or the Army, which are undesirable. We are trying to stop that, and our policy has been that these should not happen, but under the extreme stress and strain of this place, something may have happened; wherever we have found out, we have taken steps against them. But I do wish to pay a tribute to the general behaviour of our Army and the Assam Rifles in these Hills in the face of exceedingly difficult cir-

[**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**]

circumstances; it is not regular fighting, but picking them off from behind, from bushes, ambushes and the rest.

So, this thing increased. The terrain was very difficult, and there was a frontier also, the frontier with Burma. Later, the hostile Nagas used to retreat on the other side of the frontier where we could not follow them; we could not go into the Burmese territory against the wishes of the Burmese or without their permission, and so, they found shelter there and came back when they could.

Now, this went on for some time when this Convention, to which I have referred, was held. The people of Nagaland became exceedingly weary of the suffering they had to undergo and all the exactions that were made from them by the hostile elements, and they gathered together in a big convention. I think that was the first Convention.

Shri Hem Barua: On the 26th August.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was in 1957.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): 22nd August.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not got the exact date; it does not matter. But the first demand they made on us was that the Naga Hills area and the Tuensang Division should be made into a separate unit under the External Affairs Ministry. We acceded to that demand, so that although in theory and constitutionally these areas were still parts of the Assam State, in effect they were separate, made into a separate unit under the External Affairs Ministry, that is, under the Government of India. This has continued since then.

Now, I wish to draw special attention to this fact that this has remained a separate unit, because now that it is proposed to form the State of

Nagaland, it is largely renaming the area plus some powers given to it, Assembly etc. But the unit has been separate for several years. It is not creating a separate unit. It has been separate by the decision of Parliament and it has functioned as such. So that all that these present Bills intend doing is to rename it—in fact, even the naming part has been practically done—and to give it certain autonomy. The separation from Assam took place some years ago.

It was in December 1957 that this was separated and this was accompanied by the general amnesty, for the release of convicts and under-trials responsible for offences against the State. A second Convention of the Naga people was held in May 1958. They went to the extent of appointing a liaison committee to contact and win over the misguided Nagas in support of the Convention's policy of securing the maximum autonomy for the areas inhabited by the Nagas in order that they can share the responsibilities of the government of Nagaland.

This effort, however, did not meet with success. Then a third Convention was held at Mokokchung in October 1958 and this prepared the 16-point memorandum for the consideration of Government. Their main demand was for the constitution of a separate State within the Indian Union to be known as Nagaland. Then a delegation came under the leadership of Dr. Imkongliba Ao, President of the Convention, and met me, two years ago, in July 1960. That resulted in this agreement, and subsequently the matter being placed before Parliament. A Council was formed and during the last two years it has been functioning as a preliminary to the changeover; progressively, the Governor, although in law he had authority, has acted in accordance with the wishes of the Council of the Nagas.

The House may remember the tragedy when that great leader of the Nagas, Dr. Imkongliba Ao, was shot down by some of the hostiles. That

itself indicates the kind of people the hostiles are—shooting down one of their own great leaders who himself had at one time supported them earlier but had subsequently found that this would lead to no results, and had worked for an agreement and for peace and harmony there.

In the agreement that was arrived at, there was a transitional period, as desired by the Naga leaders themselves, during which an Interim Body consisting of 45 members chosen from the tribes of Nagaland and a Council of not more than 5 members from the Interim Body were to be constituted, to assist and advise the Governor in the administration of Nagaland. These interim arrangements were brought into force and had been functioning satisfactorily. Elections to the village, range and tribal councils had been held and the administration of Nagaland has increasingly become the responsibility of the representatives of the Naga people themselves.

Apart from the desirability of this change on the merits, it is something to which we are completely committed. I would submit that even this Parliament is committed to it, apart from the minor points of it, and any hesitation in giving effect to it will not have good results; it will show that we give our word and cannot keep it, which is not a good thing for a government and certainly not for Parliament.

The State of Nagaland Bill we are considering has certain special provisions. One is that for the time being the Governor will have special powers in regard to law and order and finance, but as soon as the situation is normal, that will not be so. That can be declared by the President. I may add that all those special clauses have been made by the Naga leaders. As for finances, the actual income of Nagaland is very little at present. It could be more, but it is little. The Government of India has been spending a large sum of money in welfare schemes, and we thought that the

Governor should have special powers to see that the finances were not misused.

These are the two temporary powers that he is given. As soon as the situation improves, the Ministry which will be in existence in Nagaland will be in charge completely.

But there is one part of this State of Nagaland, which is the Tuensang Division or District. That has been treated separately, not because we wanted to treat it separately but because the Tuensang representatives wanted it to be treated separately and the Naga representatives who had come to that Convention agreed with that. This area is some what more backward than the other two districts of Nagaland. Therefore, it has been decided that this area will have a Regional Council, and the Governor will play a little greater part in that area for the first ten years, the period being shortened if need arises.

I should like to stress that this proviso about the Tuensang district is not of our seeking. We agreed to it because the representatives of Tuensang and the representatives of the Nagas put it forward, and we thought it was a proper provision to make for the future, because conditions are different, and they were a little afraid, that is the people of Tuensang, that their interests might not be properly looked after otherwise.

13 hrs.

It is proposed that the Governor of Nagaland will also be the Governor of Assam, or the other way about, the Governor of Assam will be the Governor of Nagaland; that is, he will be there not as Governor of Assam, but as Governor of Nagaland.

Also, it is too cumbersome a procedure to have another High Court. The High Court of Assam will continue to function for Nagaland.

I do not wish to go into further details of this. Naturally, in forming a

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

State with all kinds of special provisions, the Bills are rather lengthy. For instance, we do not wish to interfere with their tribal customs, tribal ways of justice, and therefore, we have left these tribal laws in tact, and their tribal councils will deal with them; and an exception has been made about that, as well as about transfer of land.

Thus, by these Bills, we do an important part, that is add to the number of autonomous States of the Indian Union. The State is a small one; and the State, for the time being, will have certain restrictions on its autonomy in regard to law and order and finance, and certain special provisions in regard to the Tuensang District. Otherwise, it will be a full State of the Union, and in course of time, I hope as the situation returns to normality, it will have all the other powers of the States of the Indian Union.

I think that considering the background that we have had, and the trouble we have had in this area, it is a happy consummation that we solve it not purely by military means, but by this political and friendly approach, making them equal partners in this Union of India to all the other States and to ourselves. I beg to move.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी में भी जहाँ समझा दीजिये क्योंकि यह क महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी हिन्दी भी जानते हैं और वह हिन्दी में भी समझा सकते हैं। बिना इस को समझे हुए हम कैसे इस के पक्ष में अथवा विपक्ष में मत दे सकेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप से पहले भी एक दो बार कहा है कि थोड़ी सी मदद जो आप प्रधान मंत्री जी से मांगते हैं, आप अपने साथ बैठे हुए किसी माननीय सदस्य से भी मांग लें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप से मांग रहा हूँ लेकिन आप देने नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारी चीज का तजुमा करना मेरे लिए मशकिल होगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आपके सामने हम भी बैठे हैं और हमारी कठिनाई को भी आपको अनुभव करना चाहिये। कैसे हम अपना मत दे सकेंगे जबकि इसको हम समझ ही नहीं पाये हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मैं अकेला ही नहीं समझा हूँ बल्कि और भी कई माननीय सदस्य हैं जो इसको समझे नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करना हमें वास्तव में सम्भव नहीं होता है। यह चीज पहले से ही चली आ रही है, पहले से ही ये अंग्रेजी में मूव होते आ रहे हैं। हम ने आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हिन्दी की तरफ जाना है। जहाँ तक हम पहुँचे हैं उसमें आगे जाने का हम यत्न कर रहे हैं।

जो बिल पेश किया गया है, उसको आपने पढ़ा ही होगा और उसको समझने की कोशिश की ही होगी। उन्होंने बताया है कि एक असें से १९५७ से उनको वैसे तो हक दे चुके हैं और वैसे वे करते चले आये हैं तमाम हक़ का इस्तेमाल करते चले आये हैं। मगर अब उनको एक अलहदा नाम देना है और कुछ ताकत देनी है। यह इसका मकसद है और इसी चीज को भाँपने रखते हुए उन्होंने इस बिल को पेश किया जोकि आपके सामने है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आवश्यकता क्या पड़ गई, यह नहीं बनाया आपने।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now Swamiji would allow me to proceed. Motion moved:

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

"That the Bill to provide for the formation of the State of Nagaland and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Both the motions are before the House.

There are some amendments. Does Shri Bade want to move his amendments Both his motions are for reference to Select Committee.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I want to move both the amendments.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाम एक ही हैं ?

श्री बड़े : नाम अलग अलग हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर दोनों के नाम पद दीजिये ।

श्री बड़े : मैं मूव करता हूँ :

(i) "That the Bill to provide for the formation of the State of Nagaland be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Dr. M. S. Aney, Shri Brij Raj Singh, Shri Homi F. Daji, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, Shri Hem Barua, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar, Shri Lahri Singh, Shri Narendrasingh Mahida, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Dr. B. N. Singh, Shri Pravinsinh Natavar-sinh Solanki, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Yashpal Singh and the Mover, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session."

(ii) "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Dr. M. S. Aney, Shri Brij Raj Singh, Shri Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary, Shri Homi F. Daji, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, Shri Hem Barua, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar, Shri Lahri Singh, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Dr. B. N. Singh, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Yashpal Singh, and the Mover, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन सब माननीय सदस्यों को क्या सहमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है ?

श्री बड़े : जी हाँ, सहमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है और इसीलिए अलग अलग नाम दिये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है । अब ये दोनों एमेंडमेंट्स और ये बिल हाउस के सामने है । इस के लिए चार घंटे रखे गये हैं ।

Four hours have been allotted to both these Bills.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I request that in view of the importance of the Bills, the time allotted, four hours, is far too insufficient and should be extended. For two Bills, four hours is far too little, and I am sure you and the House will agree to the extension of the time to at least six hours.

Therefore, under rule 292, by your leave I move:

"That the time allotted by the House on the 25th August, 1962 (vide Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee) for consideration and passing of the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, and the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962, be extended from 4 hours to 6 hours."

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is that the Business Advisory Committee made a recommendation. It was not put before the House. No one objected to it, and the report was approved.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was not here.

Mr. Speaker: Should that be a reason?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is no reason, I know.

Mr. Speaker: One Member of his party must have been present in the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir. I am the only Member in the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Then we are sorry that he was absent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was absent.

Mr. Speaker: But the business has to be done. If we proceed and if we find that the time is quite insufficient then the House can decide. The House is master of its own business. I have no objection, but I think we should first see how the debate goes on, and if we feel that the time is insufficient, we can extend it.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
संशोधन मैंने भी भेजे थे, लेकिन वे आ नहीं सके हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उनको भी मझे मूव करने की इजाजत दी जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता लगा लूंगा कि अगर कल भेजे थे तो क्यों नहीं आये हैं। देरी में आपने भेजे होंगे। इस को देख लिया जायेगा।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Three days ago, on the 25th of August, the *London Observer* flashed the news that Mr. Phizo has termed the declaration of the proposed Nagaland within the Indian Union as an example of the duplicity which makes the patriotic Nagas distrust India. In this background, it is even more important that we pass this Bill, which actually incorporates, as the Prime Minister said, principles which on the whole we have accepted much earlier, and I think that it is necessary that this Bill herald to the world that the brave and the proud Naga people enter the great family of the Indian Union, comprised of a variety of peoples, races and religions, assured of the greatest measures of freedom to develop their language, their outlook and their culture according to their own genius, helped by the resources of the 400 million people of the Indian Union, based on equality, friendship and kinship of the sixteen States of the Indian Union.

It is also necessary to reiterate that this is not at all duplicity. It has arisen because of the desires expressed by the people of Nagaland and the Tuensang areas, and it has been evolved in the course of a long period through great travails, after long periods of negotiations and has, as the Prime Minister has stated, passed through many stages, the first phase being the Kohima Convention of August, 1957, where the Naga people and their representatives put forward before the Government of India that they desired to be administered by an agent of the President of India and under the Ministry of External Affairs. Since then they have been administered by the Governor of Assam as the agent of the President and under the Ministry of External Affairs.

The second phase was the Kohima Convention of May, 1958 where they desired maximum autonomy for their area.

The third period was when the Naga Convention met at Mokokchung in October, 1959, where they desired a separate State within the Indian Union, with a Governor and an administrative secretariat and a Council of Ministers and a Legislative Assembly.

After that came the sixteen-point memorandum first placed before the Governor of Assam and later before our Prime Minister on the 26th July, 1960. And the Prime Minister reaffirmed and Parliament upheld him in the policy which he enunciated that we shall give the maximum autonomy to the Nagas in their internal affairs and we shall accept their desire for a separate State of Nagaland and Tuensang area within the Indian Union. A new State, the Nagaland was to be born prior to it there was to be a transitional period, a period when an interim body has been functioning in this Nagaland. And, today we are just giving legislative sanction to what

we have already accepted—the establishment of separate State of Nagaland.

This is the entire history of the birth of Nagaland, arising out of the desires of these people. We, therefore, welcome certain clauses of the Bill which are of a special nature because we believe and have always accepted that there should be unity in diversity and that we have to give as much autonomy as possible to these units which, we think, have to be separate States of the Indian Union. I should like to recommend the first portion of the new amendment to Part XXI of the Constitution, where we say:

“Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

- (a) no Act of Parliament in respect of—
- (i) religious or social practices of the Nagas,
- (ii) Naga customary law and procedure,
- (iii) Administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law,
- (iv) ownership and transfer of land and its resources,

shall apply to the State of Nagaland unless the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland by a resolution so decides;”

I think this is very necessary especially because of the special conditions that prevail there and the fact that they have to be protected against encroachments by the more advanced plains people. It is, therefore, a very welcome amendment which we are putting into the Constitution.

Besides this guarantee of their freedom, we have also guaranteed to them autonomy of the Tuensang district by the formation of the Regional Coun-

cil. This too, the Prime Minister has stated, has been done because of the desire of the Tuensang people. Therefore, the Minister for Tuensang Affairs will also be there and he will be a part and parcel of the Council of Ministers functioning in the State of Nagaland.

After saying all these things, I would like to mention a few points which I would ask the Government to consider in greater detail. We have given certain special powers to the Governor. To my mind, these should devolve, as soon as possible, upon the elected representatives of the people. The only criteria for continuing with these would be the conditions of law and order as well as the overall consideration of keeping the integrity and unity of the Indian Union.

For instance, on page 3, there is a sub-clause (2) which says:

“(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, for a period of ten years from the date of the formation of the State of Nagaland or for such further period as the Governor may on the recommendation of the regional council, by public notification specify in this behalf,—

- (a) the administration of the Tuensang district shall be carried on by the Governor.”

The provision clearly states that there shall be a further prolongation of the period, if necessary. But there is no provision also stating that, if necessary, this period may be reduced. I feel that that should be there, because even the overall powers given to the President given on page 5 to over-ride the power of the Governor. It says:—

“Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiration of three years from the date of the formation of the State of Nagaland.”

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

I feel that the whole attitude should be that as soon as ever possible we should give over the right of governance to the elected representatives of the people and reduce the immeasurably big powers which we are concentrating in the hands of the Governor. I think this point should be considered, how far we are going to restrict and limit that and try to hand over power. In the Bill we should make provision that we should hand over power at the earliest possible moment to the people's representatives who have been elected directly by the people.

Regarding the regional council of Tuensang I find that they will send 6 representatives to the Assembly by indirect election. The Prime Minister has not told us the special reason why this indirect form of election has been specified for the Tuensang representatives within the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland. They may be backward people. But they are permitted to elect directly to the regional council. If that is so, what prevents the people of Tuensang area to elect directly their representatives to the Assembly of Nagaland? This is a question which has arisen in my mind. I feel the principle should be, as far as possible, direct representation based on the direct participation devolving upon the people of these areas in the choice of the representatives.

One point which I want to underline is this. Possibly because of special circumstances prevailing in Nagaland, we have given huge powers to the Governor. That is what Mr. Phizo is making a good amount of propaganda about, that this is duplicity. I have not brought the Observer here. It has always given much publicity among the British Foreign Press to Mr. Phizo. This is a point which he makes much of that actually all powers are really devolving upon the Governor. It is a fact too, that we have given wide powers to the Governor. We have given

them because of the very special conditions prevailing there. As a matter of fact, the Governor of Nagaland has not only full power of deciding law and order, exercise his individual judgment as to what action should be taken and that the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in the exercise of his individual judgment, but it is not only a question of law and order. The second point in which he has wide powers is with regard to finances.

In passing I would like to make a point about finances. I was looking into certain questions and answers on Nagaland. Only the other day. I find, the Prime Minister said that we are giving a lot of help. I think we should give them more because they have really missed the First Plan and also the Second Plan and when it is only in the Third Plan that conditions have changed when they are beginning to get the fruits of some of the developmental plans which have been in action in other parts of India. Whether it is a question of handloom and cottage industries or whether it is a question of other developmental plans, I think, much more and greater emphasis should be laid on these new areas because as we bring them forward we would be able to integrate them further with the great Union of India.

The administration of the Tuensang district is to be carried on entirely by the Governor. Not only the composition of the regional council, but the manner in which the members of the regional council shall be chosen, their qualifications, terms of office, procedure of appointment of officers and staff and every single item is entirely under the jurisdiction of the Governor. If this is the work of the Governor, then, I am absolutely clear in my mind, knowing as I do the

topography of Assam, and its communications, that it is absolutely necessary for them to have a separate Governor. It is not a question of principle; it is a pragmatic approach which we have to make in this matter.

When I come to the second reading of the Bill I shall move an amendment. I have not made the consequential changes. If I think that I have the response of the Government to my amendment I shall have the consequential changes made.

If you look at page 3, you will find,—

"the Governor may make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Tuensang district and any regulations so made may repeal or amend with retrospective effect, if necessary, any Act of Parliament or any other law which is for the time being applicable to that district;".

This power is vested in the Governor. He can if necessary, even repeal any Act of Parliament, leave aside the other laws. This is a point which should come under further scrutiny and I am sure the Prime Minister will throw more light as to exactly what would be its implications and why such a clause had to be introduced, whether it was desired by the people of Tuensang or the representatives of Nagaland. If so, we shall certainly listen to it with great deference because any difficulty which they may face in the integration of their State into the general comity of the States of India shall be borne in mind. Then, sub-clause (f) says:

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this clause, the final decision on all matters relating to the Tuensang district shall be made by the Governor in his discretion."

At every stage, the entire management of the Tuensang district is left

to the Governor. Clause 31 says that the President may, by order do anything not inconsistent with such provisions which appears to him to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty, if any which may arise in giving effect to the provisions of the Act. This general proviso is there. There is a proviso that this will be applicable for three years from the date of formation of the State of Nagaland. Are we to understand that after that period, the Governor will be all in all and that the President or the Union Ministries' guidance or authority to intervene in anything which goes wrong are not there. Wide powers are given to the Government. This point should be explained further to us as to why the Governor of the State of Assam should be given these big and wide powers. I have read through the opinion of some Members as of Assam Legislature also the Chief Minister of Assam. They have tried to say that there should be an integrated administration that is to say, for the whole of the eastern region there should be one integrated administration, one administrative unit. That is of course absolutely impossible in the situation in NEFA and Nagaland, as it exists today and it is not granted by this Bill. We are putting up a separate administrative unit and that is desired by the people of Nagaland and that has been given. We welcome it. If we do that and if we give such wide powers to the Governor, it is only right that the Governor should be a separate entity from that of Assam. We are against the institution of Governors as we feel they are superfluous. But if you keep them and give such wide powers, almost powers of life and death, there should be a separate Governor for the State of Nagaland.

When the Prime Minister replies to the Nagaland Bill, Debate, we hope he would refer to the question of High Court also. It is a small State and we should not duplicate and should not incur extra expenditure; that is

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

all true. We give them special position with regard to the Naga customary law; no Act of Parliament is going to apply to them in regard to this. Their procedure will continue. Their local village courts are functioning and render justice. If that is so, is it necessary that there should be the same High Court for Nagaland also? Possibly, it will be better if we divide the two so that the High Court too may be a separate one so that they may not travel all the way from Nagaland to Gauhati. The seat of the High Court should also be in a place which is convenient to them. With these few words, I commend the Bill and express my full support to it with the submission that more and more power should devolve to the people. Our policy has always been to give the fullest autonomy and opportunities to develop to the Naga people without interfering in any way in their internal affairs and ways of life. As the Prime Minister, said, that is the best way to bring about unity of India. We once again welcome our Naga brothers into the big comity of the Indian Union.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, being one of those who have surrendered their territories and States for the integration of this country for the formation of a stronger and prosperous democratic India, I cannot reconcile to these various processes of fragmentation and disintegration that has been taking place in this country. But at the same time, I feel that the decision of the Government in this regard is most appropriate. It is more or less a matter of administrative convenience. In the present state of affairs. I do not think there could have been a more appropriate decision than this, that is, the formation of a separate State for the Naga people. It will be most appropriate to pay a tribute to that patriot Dr. Ao who led a delegation to Delhi as President of Naga People's Convention and met our Prime Minister. I wish he were

with us today; and participated in the development of this Nagaland. It is our misfortune that he fell a victim to the terrorist Naga rebels and he is no more with us. The formation of Nagaland raises a few pertinent questions. Let us take the question of viability. This area comprises of 6300 square miles with a population of 360,000 people and has only three lakhs of rupees of resources. Viability was the main criterion for the formation of States within the Indian Union. Then, see the manner in which the Nagas got the Nagaland. In the meetings of the National Integration Conference we have stressed again and again that all avenues of conciliation and mediation should be explored before we yield to any pressure of violence or terrorism. I am sorry to remark that our Government yielded to pressure of violent tactics used by the Naga rebels. However limited in numbers they may be, they created such a situation that our Government had to yield to the formation of Nagaland. This is not a good sign. There may be demands for Vidarbha; there may be demands for a Punjabi Suba; our hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh may be dreaming of a Jharkhand State. Shri Swell has started a movement for the separation of the hill districts from Assam proper. The Mizos in the Lushai hills have started a movement for a separate State of their own. So, at a time when our borders are threatened, at a time when we should think of India as a whole, such fissiparous tendencies should not be encouraged. That is a question which has to be examined from that context.

The third question that is posed is this: does it solve the problem? I feel that this is a temporary measure and in a short period we may have again to change this decision so that a bigger State and a more prosperous State can be formed in our north-eastern border. It has got its own importance and at that border we generally expect that a stronger unit

will be built up there. So, the question of the formation of a bigger State with this Nagaland-Tuensang Area and the hill districts and also with Manipur, in which there is a substantial Naga population, will have to be considered. We sincerely hope that in a short while we will have a bigger State. We came to learn that there has been some movement going on in the various Union territories for having some sort of a representative Government where they could have their own elected representatives. The demand is very great in Manipur and in other Union territories also. So, I beg to submit that the question of the formation of a bigger State in the north-eastern border may not be lost sight of and may be considered at the appropriate time.

The fourth question is, why should this new State be looked after by the Ministry of External Affairs. It is our domestic question. The Ministry of Home Affairs is quite competent to look into these matters. The very fact that they have yielded to the point that these areas should be looked after by the Ministry of External Affairs might give the Nagas a false sense that they are not part of India. They are, as it is, to be looked after just as our relations with foreign countries are being looked after by the Ministry of External Affairs. So, they may have a feeling that they are still foreigners to us!

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Does that state of affairs continue even under the present arrangements? If that is so, you may ask the Government to clarify the point.

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes. I entirely agree with my hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, who pointed out that there has been too much power given to the Governor in respect of finance, maintenance of law and order, etc., and full powers have been given to him so far as the governance of the Tuensang area is concerned. I per-

sonally feel that these powers are very wide, and there could be some restrictions put on the powers, because we all want that a legislature should function there in no time and that the representatives of the people will be elected on adult franchise and not in the way as is envisaged in this Bill, namely, that there will be tribal representation in these councils and that instead of adult franchise the tribes will send representatives of their own. It should not be so.

I feel that this measure of ours will bring permanent peace in Nagaland and that peace, we expect, should not be the peace of the grave but should be the peace of the brave. We feel that for the uplift and prosperity of Nagaland, our Government should extend the hand of co-operation and goodwill and, at the same time, forgive and forget what has happened in the past. There should not be cases of victimisation. Rather, we should try to win them over and make them feel that we are brothers and we will join hands in building up a prosperous India.

Lastly, I would like to speak a few words about the high court. As pointed out by my hon. friend, instead of being located at Gauhati, the high court may have a branch somewhere at Kohima, because Gauhati is so far from Nagaland and if we want that justice should be available to them cheaply and conveniently, this question of having a circuit of the Gauhati high court in Nagaland should be considered.

Finally, our association with Nagaland has been there from the mythological times. Lately, it is at Kohima that the Indian tricolour was first hoisted by the Azad Hind Fauj under the able leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. So, we all want that that historical land should prosper and be an equal partner in the co-operative commonwealth of this country.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri S. C. Jamir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill that has been introduced in this House. It is my feeling that at the end there will be unanimity on this matter. Though the Prime Minister has mentioned the background, I would like to add a few words in regard to the background and the Nagaland political movement which has culminated in the present Bill. This is just with a view to enlighten hon. Members to understand the Naga problem and the viability or non-viability of this State.

13.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As you all know, Nagaland is rather small in area and population, but it was considered necessary to constitute it into a separate State within the Indian Union. The creation of Nagaland State within the Indian Union is a matter of pride for India, because we have in the Nagas a brave, honest and hard-working set of people. Therefore, it should be a welcome unit making up a composite Indian Union.

I would like to mention here about the historical background. The year 1830 saw the first attack on Nagaland by the British, and it was followed by a period of intermittent wars between the Nagas and the British. The Nagas were forced to recognise the superior might of the British and thus the Britishers came to stay in Nagaland from 1834 itself. Though Nagaland was a part and parcel of the Indian Union, it was kept excluded from the rest of the country during the British period; may be, because of this reason that the representatives of the Nagas submitted a memorandum to the Simon Statutory Commission when they visited Kohima in the year 1919. The demand was that the Nagas should be left free to determine their future if and when the British rule in India comes to an end. As

years rolled by the Nagas became more and more political conscious and in the year 1946, in the month of June, at Wokha the Naga National Council was formed to work for the cause of the Nagas.

The demand made in 1947 for a sovereign homeland for the Nagas was not thus a new idea; it was with the people since the visit of the Simon Commission in the year 1929. I too would like to mention here that when India achieved her independence there was great rejoicing all over the country; but, unfortunately, under new India, the Naga areas became bifurcated and were placed under different administrations—some were added on to NEFA, some became part of Assam and some came to be in Manipur. This arrangement greatly upset the feelings and sentiments of the Naga people.

The efforts of the Tribal Sub Committee under the chairmanship of the late Gopinath Bordoloi also failed because the Nagas eventually rejected the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India which were then being drafted.

Subsequently, the then Governor of Assam, late Sir Akbar Hyder Ali, visited Kohima and negotiated a settlement with the Naga leaders and proposed an agreement known as the 'Nine-points Agreement'. But differences arose as to the wording of the last clause and thus this agreement also did not materialise.

Again, I would like to mention about plebiscite which Phizo also quoted in his press conference in London. Definitely, there was an unofficial plebiscite on the issue of independence held in the year 1951 by the Naga National Council. We cannot deny the facts. Among those who participated almost cent per cent voted in favour of a sovereign State of Nagaland. Of course, there had been irregularities and pit-falls in

the conduct of this plebiscite. But that is also a fact. The practical effect of the plebiscite was the non-acceptance of the Constitution of India by the Nagas. The Nagas also staged a boycott of the two General Elections of 1952 and 1957 respectively, as a result of which the situation in Nagaland became tense.

The first violence was started in Tuensang Division in the year 1954 by A. Z. Phizo and his followers, where the Nagas were illiterate and more excitable. Similar violence was followed in Mokokchung and Kohima areas. His group murdered innocent Nagas in the name of independence. So far they have murdered more than 400 innocent Naga lives. The situation became more tense after the murder of prominent leaders like T. Sakhrie and many government servants and village elders.

The situation became very bad that the Government had to deploy security forces in aid of civil power. The villages in many areas had to be grouped in order to deny the hostiles food and material from the public and also to provide protection to the innocent villagers. But the Nagas could not stay long under these circumstances because the hostile activities were so serious that the public could not carry on their normal duties peacefully. They started voicing their opinion and condemning the activities of the hostiles. They started holding local meetings in their respective areas. All this resulted in the meeting of the First Naga People's Convention at Kohima in August, 1957. This was attended by representatives of all the tribes. It was well attended. Never in the history of Nagas we have seen such a big convention well represented. The other day, at a press conference in the United States of America, Phizo is reported to have said that the Naga People's Convention was un-representative in character. I wonder if he was really quoting his own view on that. I cannot understand his say-

ing like that because he was away from Nagaland. We were there. The people were there. But he says that it was un-representative in character. I do not quite understand him. When it is well attended by people, we say that it is representative in character.

It was in this first convention that the historic decision was made to find out the final political settlement within the Indian Union. According to a delegation was deputed to New Delhi to meet our Prime Minister. There was discussion, as a result of which complete amnesty was declared all over the Nagaland. The villages were degrouped, and military operation was suspended with a view to give chance to those underground to come overground and lead a peaceful life. An appeal was given to the underground people, to come overground. They were told that they would be given pardon for their past offences. Enough time was given to the underground people. Another big step was taken at the Second Naga People's Convention at Ungma in May, 1958 by appointing a Liaison Committee to contact the underground people. Four month's time was taken in the effort to bring round the underground people and during this period about 70 per cent of the underground people came overground and settled down in the villages. The efforts of the Liaison Committee was not successful because the underground people were unwilling to negotiate with the Government of India except on the issue of independence whereas the Government of India had already indicated that no political discussion could be held on the issue of independence. So there was disagreement and the Select Committee of the Naga People's Convention, therefore, after a full deliberation of the report of the Liaison Committee, decided to go ahead with the difficult task of preparing the draft proposals for the final political settlement within the Indian Union. Accordingly, the Drafting Committee was formed in December, 1958 at

[Shri S. C. Jamir]

Kohima. After that enough time was given and the door was kept open to incorporate the views and opinions of the underground people as well. The Draft proposal was presented to the Third Naga People's Convention which was held in the month of October, 1959. After nine day's discussion and deliberation of the 16-points memorandum the Convention unanimously accepted it and also resolved to send a negotiating body to meet the Prime Minister and discuss the 16-points memorandum. As a result of the talk with the Prime Minister came the creation of a separate State of Nagaland under the Indian Union on the basis of the 16-points memorandum. In pursuance of the Delhi Agreement, the Interim Body with Executive Council was inaugurated on the 18th February 1961 to prepare the ground for ushering in a full-fledged State of Nagaland.

Since the inception of the Interim Body, it has been carrying on work of re-construction of the Nagaland and various schemes of development work and during the last one year period remarkable achievements have been made in all fields of activities. Formation of all the Councils are now complete and they have started functioning in all the areas.

Having seen the rapid progress and the influence of the Interim Body, the underground people have become more jealous and more desperate. So they tried to kidnap members of the Interim Body and the Executive Councillors. They have even fired at a convoy of Executive Councillors. In this tense situation, Dr. Ao, the first President of the Naga Peoples' Convention and the First Chairman of the Interim Body was shot at by the hostile Nagas in the broad day light at Mokokchung Town on the 22nd August, 1961 and he died on the 24th August 1961. Whatever may be the future progress of Nagaland, the late Dr. Ao will ever be remembered by the future generations of the Naga people and the rest of India as the architect of the State of

Nagaland. Much blood was shed and many lives were lost while working on the creation of the State; however, their sacrifice has further strengthened Nagaland to be with the Union of India.

This, Sir, is the background of the Bill that is now before the House. I have explained it at some length and in some detail because it is necessary for the House and the country to be aware of the depth of Naga feelings on this issue and of the historical reasons for these feelings. Although until recent years the people of India had no chance to be seized of them, they have existed without modification or compromise ever since the beginning of relations between the Nagas and the rest of India. It is not, therefore, any fragmentation of India at which the Bill aims but rather at the first practical step to integrate Nagaland into the federal structure of the Indian Union from which they had hitherto, in heart and mind, held aloof. There have been some elements, some sections of the people, who still feel that a full-fledged State was not granted to the Nagas. By the passing of this Bill by this House, their suspicions and doubts would be removed. There have been some sections of the people who were trying to disrupt this arrangement but they can never succeed.

Some people have made mention about the name Nagaland. The name of the new State is Nagaland, because that is the choice of the people. Let it not be imagined that it is some new or exotic choice. It has been the ideal of a whole generation of Nagas who have lived through blood and sacrifice to achieve it. It is not unnatural, in the circumstances of its birth, that special constitutional provisions should attend to this.

Then I would like to mention about the special provisions for land and its resources. In accepting these special provisions regarding the unfettered ownership by the Nagas of the land and its resources, the Government has not only recognised the intensity of

Naga tradition regarding such ownership but it has shown a magnanimous understanding in the tradition of Ashoka and Akbar that the strength of India lies in her unity in diversity.

Then I would refer to the provision about Tuensang district. Special and, at the first sight, complicated provisions exist for the administration of Tuensang District. These were formulated in exact keeping with the provisions of the Constitution to remove inequalities in India as a whole by granting for a time certain special facilities and concessions to the backward areas and the tribal people. The same problem arose even within the Nagaland because in Tuensang District the people are still backward and they lag behind the people of Makokchung and Kohima District. It was for this reason that the Naga Peoples' Convention formulated this provision for the Tuensang District so that they can grow with the rest of the Nagas.

Shri Bade: Do you like the use of the word "backward"? Are you satisfied with the provisions which are contained in the Bill and the powers which are given to the Governor? I am asking this because so many tribes do not like the use of the word "backward."

Shri S. C. Jamir: We cannot deny the fact that the people in that area are backward. It is a fact. So, we have to admit it.

In order to give them training, they will have representation in the Naga Legislative Assembly and also in the Cabinet. A reference was made to the Governor's powers. Here I may say that the Minister will be entirely and solely in charge of the Tuensang area, and the Governor will have to act according to the advice of the Minister.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Not always.

Shri S. C. Jamir: Under this provision, we have given them the right to elect even Government servants to become members of the regional council so that they may assist the people

1647 (Ai) L.S.—6.

in the running of democratic institutions until they are capable of looking after themselves.

Lastly, I would like to point out that from the very outset the Naga political demand was for special treatment which will fit in with it the Naga way of life and will also enable them to enjoy enlightened and progressive form of Government according to their taste.

Some friends have stated that this agreement was made under pressure and violence. I do not agree with that view. I feel that the Nagas have got a right to claim a place in the Union of India. This is a matter of right. So, we should not treat the creation of the State as due to any policy of appeasement.

Then I would like to refer to some financial matters. Due to long years of neglect by the British, the New State has to depend entirely on the Centre for finance. But I assure the House that once the funds are given and normally returns, the people would be in a position to develop the resources and thereby substantially reduce the heavy expenditure that is now being incurred by the Centre. In this initial stage, if hon. Members are really sincere and serious in helping a new State grow side by side with the rest of India, finance should not be made a problem for the development of that area. Once the money is given, the State Government should be given full power to utilize it in the way it likes for the development of that area.

The development of the frontier area is beneficial not only for the people of that area, the local people; it is needed much more needed in the interests of the country as a whole. So, Sir, I renew my request that the Bill should receive the unanimous support of the House.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, after hearing the hon. Member for Naga Hills describing the history of the Naga Movement, I will try to confine myself to the feelings of the people of Assam on this

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

subject. Coming as I do from the State of Assam, it is with no small sorrow and pain that I rise to take part in this debate and give my support to the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962.

I am unhappy mainly for two reasons. First, the Bill aims at carving out a new State by cutting a limb of the State which Mahatma Gandhi once described as lovely Assam, whose damsels both from the hills and the dales meet together to tell fairy tales and to weave dreams in their primitive handlooms.

14.00 hrs.

Secondly, at a time when an all-out effort is being made to put an end to the disastrous fissiparous and disruptionist tendencies that are prevailing in the country and to bring about national integration, it has been necessitated us to debate a subject introduced by the same great Prime Minister, the aim of which goes counter to the very concept of our much striven for national integration.

After fifteen years of our independence we find that the North Eastern region comprising Assam, Manipur, Naga Hills, Tripura and NEFA is not settled. The different experiments made at different times have not been able to bring stability there. If we look back to the history of the last fifteen years, we will find that in the year of our independence there were twenty districts in Assam taking into consideration the six districts of NEFA and also Manipur. Sylhet had gone to Pakistan. Then we introduced the system of Part A, Part B and Part C States. Manipur was taken out of Assam and made a Part C State and there came two administrations. Then, by introducing the Sixth Schedule in the Constitution, the six Hill Districts of Assam were made autonomous and placed under a District Council in each. Nagas, of course, did not accept this autonomy. But the five Hill Districts formed their District Councils and five separate administrations came into existence. This raised

the number of administrations to seven. Then, with the object of effecting quick development, by a stroke of pen, NEFA which has six districts was separated from Assam and placed under the External Affairs Ministry. This made the eighth administration. Now comes the State of Nagaland, that is, the ninth administration. So, where there was one administration in 1947, today we have got nine administrations and if we take Tripura into the fold it becomes ten administrations in the North Eastern region having 21 districts, with the result that people from one region have been separated from the other region and the country in that part has been torn to pieces administratively.

It is very unfortunate that a certain section of the people always bring in the question of language in any matter relating to Assam. They always try to taint any action taken by the ruling party there, good, bad or indifferent, and think as if there are some motives. They go to the extent of professing that the demand for a Hill State as also for a separate State of Nagaland in the outcome of the language controversy. I emphatically say that it is absolutely not true. It has got no bearing with that. The demand for a Hill State came as early as the time when the States' Reorganisation Commission was set up, that is, about 8 or 10 years prior to the coming to the forefront of the language movement.

We have seen in yesterday's papers that the All Party Hill Peoples' Conference wants to start civil disobedience in support of their demand for a separate State from the 24th October this year, that is, two years after the passing of the Assam Language Act. It is a very amusing affair. May I ask whether the Conference have given up their original ground or for fear of losing the original stand have taken a new stand on the language controversy which has come ten years after their demand for a separate State?

It will not be out of place to mention here that the **Assam Language Act** is one of the most liberal Acts in this country so far as language is concerned because this Act goes a bit more in giving safeguards to the linguistic minorities than any other State. In the Hill Districts, so far as the Assam Language Act is concerned, English will continue until it is replaced by the languages of the respective districts. There is no question of Assamese there. But in other States it is not so. Take the case of Darjeeling in West Bengal. There the people wanted Gorkhali but, besides Gorkhali, Bengali is also put as the State language there.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Jalpaiguri): Both are State languages.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Whatever it may be, I do not grudge it. But I say that the Assam Language Act is more liberal to the linguistic minorities than any other part of the country. That is my point. Anyway, it is not the subject-matter of this debate. I introduced it only to stress the point that there is no quarrel between the Nagas and the Assamese at least so far as the language is concerned. This is my point and that is why I had to bring in this language question.

The Assamese language is well understood in the Naga Hills Districts. There are many tribes in the Nagaland and each tribe speaks its own dialect which is not understood by the others. Assamese is the only language through which people of one tribe talk to the people of the other tribe. That has been like the *lingua franca*. You will perhaps know, Sir, that the proceedings of the Naga Peoples' Convention were conducted in the Assamese language and in the Constitution which has been framed by the Nagas themselves and has been passed by the Naga Peoples' Convention they have provided three languages, namely, Naga, Assamese and English. This at least proves that nobody can blame the Assamese so far as the matter of language of the Nagas is concerned.

Nagas are a very ancient people. A mention was made by our hon. friend, **Shri P. K. Deo**, that there is a mention of them in the Mahabharata. **Ulupee**, the daughter of Nagabhoomi, was the wife of Arjuna. The Assam districts being contiguous to the Naga Hills there are many things common between the Nagas and the Assamese and between their culture. They are living as brothers since time immemorial. There has never been any quarrel or a fight between them; rather, there are instances of Naga chieftains helping the Assam chiefs at the time of their distress. When Assam lost its independence to the British in 1826, the Nagas were gradually taken away from the Assamese and a thin wall was raised between the Nagas and the Assamese in the pre-independence days which has become the Chinese wall in the post-independence period. The same thing happened in the case of the other five autonomous Hill Districts. If the matters are allowed to pass in this way, a day may come when even the now silent five districts of NEFA may demand some sort of a State or secession. That is the position. We should remember that the hill people will not be satisfied with one Hill State. Maybe, each district will demand a State of its own. Not only that, each sub-division may also ask for a State of its own; Jowai, a sub-division of Khasi-Jaintia Hills, is demanding a separate District Council. Also, some may go to the extent of demanding secession. We hear that in the Mizo Hills District, there is already a strong movement going on for secession; the Mizo Hills District is situated in between Pakistan and Burma. So, the repercussions will not be confined to Assam alone. As has already been mentioned, it may touch the Punjabi Suba, the Haryana State, the DMK's Tamil Nad and **Shri Jaipal Singh's** Jharkhand also. New Demands may also come up. Whatever it may be, it is high time that we examine what we are doing in the north-eastern region, and review our affairs there. It is high time that we examined these things very carefully. Why were

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

these demands not there at the time of British rule? Why was there no demand for a separate State or a demand for Hill State or secession at that time? And why is this sort of separatism being talked of, when, we are particularly careful in seeing that the distinctive culture and customs of the different hill peoples are not disturbed, and when we have been spending large sums of money for their development? This is a matter to be thought over.

In a state of being over-anxious to establish peace in the Naga front and possibly in his anxiety to stop bloodshed and killings in that area, our Prime Minister, rather a bit abruptly accepted the proposal of a separate Naga State for the Nagas. Our Government got committed to it, and as a result of it, today, we are discussing this Bill to make Nagaland a separate State.

The Assam Assembly was consulted. They have considered this Bill and they have given their views in a resolution. It will be interesting if I read out that resolution here, because the wording and the construction will go a long way in explaining the mind of the people of Assam. With your permission, Sir, I shall read out the resolution. It reads thus:

"This Assembly is of the opinion that in the interest of national solidarity and also with a view to bringing about a co-ordinated development and greater political stability of the eastern region of India, there should be an integrated political and administrative set-up of the various units within this area and that nothing should be done which may have an effect of weakening this unity.

This Assembly further considers that in such an integrated set-up, special arrangements could be made to meet the needs of different regions of the area.

This Assembly is of the view that the provisions of the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962, are not conducive to the aforesaid objectives.

This Assembly, however, notes that the Government of India is committed to the setting up of Nagaland as a separate State within the Union of India."

Shri Bade: Does my hon. friend agree with this resolution?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Yes, I agree with this; I agree and I am in full accord with the sentiments expressed in this resolution.

Shri Bade: Then the hon. Member may vote according to that at the end.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Whatever it may be, I have said already that it is with sorrow and pain that I have to support the Bill.

Before I conclude, I may convey to the people of Nagaland through this august House that we are sorry to find them go away from us, of course, administratively, but we can tell them that we cannot be separated in other spheres. None can change the geography of the land. Nagaland and Assam will continue to exist side by side till doomsday. And Nagas and Assamese will live together as brothers, as they have been doing from the time immemorial. Will you believe, Sir, that even when the Naga hostiles' activities were at their height, and when the kidnappings were rampant, the victims who were found to be Assamese and non-military personnel were treated by the Nagas very kindly, and they were given good food as if the Nagas were treating their old friends, and then they were escorted to the place of safety? That was what was going on at that time, on the one side, while on the other side, killings were going on.

This sort of fraternisation of such high order is rare in history. The innumerable weekly markets which are there today lying on the hundred-mile length of the Naga Hills border are still manned 25 per cent by the Nagas. Here, the Nagas meet freely the Assamese, and both work together for their common economic benefit.

In their rising against the mighty force of our country, the courage, unity and tenacity shown by the Nagas should remain as an example for us, and we hope that that example will give us strength to lead the 44 crores of our countrymen to integrate into one nation, in the fullest sense of the term.

Sir, I am an optimist myself, and I have faith in the future, and I have high hopes in the generation that is coming. Wishing the Nagas 'Be happy and prosperous in the new State', and hoping that Nagaland and Assam will unite again some day, I support this Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I think we must be very honest to the Constitution, and it is with this introduction that I address this House on this question.

It is by virtue of the provision contained in article 3 of the Constitution that the opinion of the Assam Legislative Assembly was recently obtained on the State of Nagaland Bill. Of course, the word 'Nagaland' has somehow or other got into the statute. One does not know how it has got into the statute. I do not find anywhere at what stage the word 'Nagaland' was coined. England, Switzerland, Ireland are all 'lands'. In India, however, there is one land only, and that is India. To have the term 'Nagaland', therefore, is a misnomer. However, somehow, the word 'land' has got in, and I should not be supposed to have said that I also use the word 'Nagaland', and, therefore, I am stopped from challenging the position. I would, for my part, say that it may be called 'Nagapradesh' or 'Nagalok' or something of that sort, but it should not be called Nagaland.

श्री रामेश्वराय्य : नेता साहब, आप तो हिन्दी में बोलें दो आपको क्या आपत्ति हो रही है ?

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी : अगर मझे टाइम दे दिया गया तो मैं फिर हिन्दी में भी बोल दूँगा ।

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Is Hindi secondary or primary?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The proviso to article 3 of the Constitution reads thus:

"Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the State, the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be specified in the reference...."

Those views have been expressed by the Assam Legislative Assembly. In expressing those views, I find that almost every Member from Assam, Shri Mohi Kanta Das, Shri Tarapada Bhattacharyya, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua and several others have opposed it. I find there are about eighteen Members who have taken part in the debate in the Assam Assembly, and almost all of them, with the exception of two, Shri Lila Kanta Bora and one other Member, have opposed it. Shri Lila Kanta Bora also says in his speech that:

"I really do not like any bifurcation of my State."

So, each one of the speakers in the Legislative Assembly of Assam has opposed this measure. And those views are now before us. Now, does it lie in our mouth to say that simply because we are sitting here in Parliament, therefore, we should disregard the views of the people of Assam? We

[Shri U. M. Trivedi].

are simply disregarding the views of those who have been most affected thereby. I know that with the majority that the ruling party enjoys in this House, it is not possible that any voice will be heard other than the voice of the majority. But the majority should also consider whether, when the views of the Assam Assembly have been obtained and when that legislature has been very emphatic upon it, and when each one of them has opposed this Bill, it should not go a long way in determining our decision, and whether we should enter upon this hazard of having a new State in India. And what would that State contain? 6,300 square miles with a total population of 3,60,000. It is a sad commentary on our power to govern, on our power to rule, on our power to administer. We are not here to satisfy the whims of Mr. Phizo. We are not here to get certificates from him. We are not here to satisfy the whims of writers and observers in England or elsewhere. We have to see whether we are fit enough to govern a territory which is hardly 6,300 square miles in area and govern it efficiently or not. It is because we have not been able to govern it efficiently that Phizo has come into our territory, passed through our territory, got back into our territory and went out of our territory, and this is where we are made fools.

The whole world is laughing at us. We have to consider whether we should allow ourselves to be made a laughing stock. It is a strange phenomenon that today the Communist Party also has agreed to support this Bill. Always and anon, it has said everything against America. But it has failed to notice that it is these American missionaries who have created this trouble for us. Each one of us who had ever an occasion of remaining in Kohima or the area thereabout knows it. I was there in 1941-42. I know what conditions were prevailing there. The same conditions obtain there even today. One Dr.

Homeswar Deb Choudhury said this in his speech in the Assam Assembly:

"The Christian missionaries, tutored the Naga people that the Nagas were a separate nation. The missionaries' head at Kohima, of course, he was also the Headmaster, and myself often met for affairs of the Leper Asylum. He was probably Mr. Roberts, if I remember exactly or may be wrong in his name. He used to speak these things to me also."

This was the general impression that was created on those who had the misfortune of being there. I had a talk with one Dr. Liscom. He also felt that the Nagas were a separate nation.

We in our country have got tribes all over India. We have got the Bhils in Gujarat, the Bhariyas, the Ghants and Bhilaras in the territory from which my hon. friend, Shri Bade, is elected. And they are more numerous there. They can also claim to have a separate language, separate manners and separate customs. All those things are there. We are not going to recognise them in that way. They are part and parcel of ourselves. We have allowed these Christian missionaries to have the upper hand in this matter.

It is a matter of great sorrow for us, as some Members from Assam might express, that today we are creating a territory which we have not been able to administer because of the violence that was practised. We have not been able to put down this violence practised not by 3,60,000 people, but by hardly 10 per cent of that population who were supplied with arms by these foreign missionaries in a very subtle manner from across the Burma border. We have not been able to check that activity and we are today the victims of that activity.

The gloomy picture that presents itself is this, that we have given them

autonomy as much as we could. We have recognised their customs. Regional Councils were created for them. But there was no satisfaction. The more you satisfy them, the more dissatisfied they become. Will the creation of Nagaland create satisfaction? Phizo has already blurted out that he is not satisfied. He still feels that they belong to a separate nation. Why do we want satisfaction from those people who will never see eye to eye with us? He is at loggerheads with us. We are not able to catch hold of him. He might be a murderer. We have not charged him with murder. One or two murder charges would have been enough. I do not know whether there is reciprocity between us and U.K. on this matter. We could have demanded his extradition. But we have failed to do that also and the man has now become a citizen—in what manner, I do not understand, by what law, I do not know—of U.K., although as an Indian citizen he marched to that territory.

Let us examine the financial position. We will have hardly an income from this State of Rs. 30 lakhs, whereas the expenditure will be Rs. 5 crores. In other words, this will be a deficit State to begin with, with a deficit of Rs. 4.70 crores. Is it worthwhile doing it? Can we not utilise this money of Rs. 4.70 crores in any other manner? Can we not utilise it in some other reforms in that territory? Can we not utilise it in the same manner that the Christian missionaries are using it? Can we not employ other missionaries, other secular missionaries, instead of religious missionaries? We have failed in that and the net result is that today, notwithstanding the fact that the people of Assam have not agreed to the bifurcation of their territory, we are agreeing to this proposal by this Bill. It is a joke played on the people of Assam.

And what is the satisfaction it is going to give? Everytime there would be clamour. The Governor will be the same. In other words, the execu-

tive head will be the same. He will be called Governor of Nagaland; he will also be called Governor of Assam. The judiciary will be the same. The High Court will be common. University education would be the same, the Bar Councils Act and other things will be common. The one difference will be that they will have the satisfaction that 60 persons will be elected and paid some allowances and some Ministry may be formed and their mouths may be shut for sometime, that is to say, money will make some purchases and there would be followers for that.

The law which has been placed before us fixes one legislator to be elected for 6,000 people. In the whole of India, we do not elect an Assembly Member for less than 75,000 voters. It varies, between 60,000, 80,000 and 90,000. What is there special that these people should have a legislator for 6,000? For these 3,60,000 people, there would be a separate Member in the House of the People. I will not grudge it.

But the whole point is that we have to try to unify and integrate our country, this great State of India, by doing away with smaller units. The first fundamental in the creation of a State is that it must be viable. We are today sowing the seeds of disruption in our country. We have before us the picture of Goa staring us in the fact. A statement has been made by the Prime Minister about Goa. Similarly, there is the question pending about Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yenam.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A Bill is coming.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We can easily take Chandernagore and put it in West Bengal. We are hesitating to do it. This will lay the foundation for a good deal of clamouring.

This tendency will go further. The most important thing is that round about Kohima there are still tribes

**Bill and State of
Nagaland Bill**

[Shri U. M. Trivedi].

who call themselves Hindus. I do not know their names—Bhukis, Mirs or something like that. They are small tribes. They still remain round about Kohima. And they are averse to being governed by the Christians. So it is a fight of one religion against the other. It is not the fight of a tribe. The moment a tribal becomes a Christian, his custom is given up. The moment he becomes a Christian he changes from the tribe, he is lost to the tribe. And the Christian missionaries have a complete hold on them and they want to imbue them with their ideal.

It is unfortunate in our country, and it has been unfortunate even up to date, that religion is treated synonymous with culture. The Muslims told us, whether they lived in Kerala, whether they lived in Tamilnad, whether they lived in Andhra Pradesh or whether they lived in Gujarat, each one said "My mother tongue is Urdu"—whether he understood one word of Urdu or did not understand—and created trouble for us.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): The Tamilnad Muslims never said that Urdu is their mother tongue; they always considered Tamil as their mother tongue.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I have been told and I have been taught and I have heard people saying that.**

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): One hon. Member, Shri Abdul Wahid from the South said that Tamil was his mother tongue.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Indian Muslims have not....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: **

Shri Ansar Harvani: It is absolutely wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It is an aspersion on the whole community. He cannot say like that.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): He must withdraw that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member talks of the unity of India and is making charges all over, and false charges, I say.

Shri Tyagi: I submit, Sir, that his remark must be expunged. It is a disgrace to the Parliament and it must not go into the record.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: There is nothing unparliamentary. I have used it deliberately and I am conscious of the remark I made. There is nothing unparliamentary about it.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Such sweeping remarks he cannot make here.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Any remark that questions the loyalty of a particular community should not be made in this House.

Shri Tyagi: It is a sweeping remark on a community and I think therefore it should be expunged.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It should be expunged.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It applies, as stated, to many Members of this House; it is a disrespect of many Members of this House who are Muslims.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Trivedi, please withdraw that remark.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not withdraw it. This is in reply to what Shri Ansar Harvani said. He made certain remarks and I resent it.

Shri Tyagi: He only said that his claim that the people of that area demand Urdu is not correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have to expunge it. These remarks of Shri U. M. Trivedi will be expunged.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am in your hands, Sir. I do not agree to the expunging of those remarks, because unless it is unparliamentary. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not use such words, and they are offensive also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am in your hands in this matter. I do not dispute it.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Since the Deputy-Speaker has said that you are wrong, you should correct yourself.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am on correct position. I am not going to correct myself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those remarks will be expunged. He may proceed and confine his remarks to the Bill in question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, Sir, I was only giving an illustration and I was unnecessarily disturbed.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: You disturbed the whole House.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Don't illustrate it further.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: All right, Sir.

I was submitting that the creation of Nagaland is resented by the whole of Assam only on this ground that this territory is being created as a sort of shelter for these Christian missionaries who have converted hundreds of thousands of these people. Of course they are not more numerous than 3,60,000. But for them this whole country is to be made to bear a burden of nearly Rs. 4,70 lakhs every year.

This position also must be considered from the economical side, whether in the present position of our economy it is desirable for us that a separate land must be created. If this separate land is created, as I have said

and I will reiterate today, then there is every likelihood that the process of disintegration which beings today in the eastern end will not be confined only to Nagaland: we have other territories round about, and each will try to claim a separate unit for itself. In other words, so many smaller dis-integrated units, to be governed in different methods and in different ways with their different customs, will be put on our heads.

I will therefore conclude by saying this. It is true that it has been decided long ago that we must have it, and we are going to have it, because the majority is there. But we must respect the views of the Assam people who have with a single voice and with a unanimity asserted their views against this Bill.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the new State of Nagaland comes into existence after long years of travail and tribulations, dispeace and discord that has cost the lives of so many people and disturbed the peace in the north-east corner of our country. It is a most welcome addition to our federation of States.

This political settlement arrived at between the Government of India and the Naga Peoples' Convention is a happy augury in the sense that it marks an end to an era of cataclysm of blood and ushers in a new epoch of hopes and aspirations for the Naga people towards progress and peace.

On this happy occasion my mind naturally turns back to Dr. Imkongliha Ao, a man of vision and statesmanship who laid down his life on the altar of a cause, hit by an assassin's bullet. Dr. Ao died so that Nagaland might live, and in a sense Dr. Ao is the architect of this new State of Nagaland. Naturally enough, we pay our warm tributes to this man of vision, man of courage, man of moral strength and a man who had a wide outlook and a comprehensive view.

Now, it is often argued, and as I have seen from the proceedings of the

[Shri Hem Barua]

Assam Assembly I came across one argument very often trotted up. That argument is this, that the creation of this State of Nagaland would disturb the political stability in this north-eastern region of our country. I, Sir, do not understand how it is going to disturb the political stability of the north-eastern region. After all, Nagaland does not evaporate; after all, Nagaland is not going to be liquidated; after all, we are not conceding the demand made by Phizo for a sovereign State; after all, Nagaland will be a part of this broad family of Indian States. Therefore, this argument that it would disturb the political stability of this north-eastern region is an argument in which I do not find any sense or any meaning. I always feel that a people whose aspirations are satisfied—aspirations that they have genuinely had in a very serious way—are for ever a better bulwark of defence than a people emotionally and psychologically distraught and disorganised.

It is a very fine thing to see of late that there has been a developing interest in the north-east region of our country. Dr. Verrier Elwin used a very fine expression about that strategic region of our country; he called it "a frontier of hope". And it is a very fine thing that there has been a developing interest in our country about that north-eastern region. And it is possibly because of the fact that it enjoys a peculiar geographical position, situated as it is at a point that describes an international boundary, an international frontier, with countries of different political complexions, like China, Burma and Pakistan, surrounding it almost on three sides. And of late, possibly because of this Chinese aggression on a part of NEFA, that fact has pin-pointed interest in this part of our country. Therefore, I say from this standpoint also, this political settlement arrived at by the Government of India with this Naga People's Convention led by Dr. Ao

is an act of sagacity, an act of wisdom, and from that standpoint also I welcome it.

On this happy occasion, I want to pay my tribute to the gallant men of our defence forces. The Prime Minister, while speaking at the introduction stage of these two Bills, made a reference to the excesses, possible excesses, committed by our gallant men. There are charges of excesses, no doubt, and there might be reasons for that also, but we do want to give a handle to Mr. Phizo who has been carrying on a campaign of slander and calumny against this country, and there are Western partpers to him in this campaign. Whatever that might be, on this happy occasion of the formation of the State of Nagaland, I want to pay my tribute to the gallant men of our defence services who have been there, who have faced Naga bullets, hostile bullets, faced the onslaughts from the hostile Nagas so that India might live as one, as a united country, so that India might be strong, so that India is no more dismembered. For that purpose, these boys are there facing the bullets and preventing the further liquidation of our territory.

Some years back when I stood at the cemetery dedicated to the war dead of World War II at Kohima, and looked at the tombstone, I found on that tombstone a very fine inscription, just a few of lines in English. What do the lines say? The lines say:

"When you go home,
Tell them of us and say,
For their tomorrow
We gave our today."

These people who fell there, gave their tomorrows for our todays, so that India might have a destiny of her own, so that India might live. We must pay our tribute on this occasion to our gallant men who sacrificed their lives. That was of course dedicated to the

war dead, but when I stood and read those lines, my mind naturally turned to the courage and the valour shown by our gallant young boys, young men, there.

I shall deal briefly with the events that led to this situation. What are those events? The British held the Naga Hills for 70 years and during this three-quarters of a century, the British Power never tried to uplift the people of Nagaland from the neolithic stage to the stage of the twentieth century. The British Power went to the Naga Hills with the gun in one hand and the Bible in the other, but they neglected completely the welfare of the people. Therefore, naturally enough, when freedom has come, there is an urge, there is an upsurge in the mind of the Naga people to grow and develop. These are people who were submerged under alien rule, possibly more than we were submerged. Therefore, when freedom came, naturally enough there was an urge for them to grow and develop. This has gone deep into their psychology. There is a broad movement of the mind, if I may use an expression of the Prime Minister. He said "movement of the mind" and I have learnt it from him. There has been a broad movement of the mind so far as these Naga people are concerned. Therefore when they become restless and restive because they want to grow and develop, there cannot and there should not be any apprehension.

I remember when the Hills Subcommittee under the chairmanship of the late Gopinath Bardolai was constituted by the Constituent Assembly, a section of the Hill people submitted a memorandum to that committee. It reads like this. This memorandum says:

"Unlike our brethren in the plains, who have had the opportunity to reap the full benefit of the British administration and thereby have "advanced in all spheres of life, who have made no progress whatsoever in spite of

so many years of British rule in our Hills. Our natural desire, therefore, is that Government should not treat us on an equal footing with the plains people. The system of administration we have here is quite different from that prevalent in the plains, and we desire that even under the new Indian Government we should be allowed to manage our own affairs according to our social customs and usages."

This has been admitted as a provision in the Bill.

What happened on the eve of freedom? When we were about to get freedom, Prof. Coupland, a British constitutional expert was despatched from London to report on the constitutional possibilities of India, and it was Prof. Coupland who made this suggestion, an outrageous suggestion: he said that the hills of Assam and the hills of Upper Burma may be combined together and constituted into a Crown colony under the aegis of the British Power. That was the suggestion that he made. And then what happened? This suggestion worked deep into the minds of these Hills people, this suggestion for separatism. As I have said, under the British rule, the hills people were debarred from having any communion or relationship with the plains people. There were two very nefarious regulations under the British rule. One was known as the Inner Line Regulation of 1873 and the other was known as the Frontier Tracts Regulation of 1880. These two barricades were there, and they prevented the people of the hills from having communion, having any connection, with the people of the plains. And the British people had their own reasons for that, because they knew that the fire of freedom was burning from one length of the country to another, and they were conscious of the fact that once these barricades were removed, the flame of independence might creep into the Naga Hills, the Hills people might get agitated

[Shri Hem Barua]

and there might be trouble and difficulty for them. It was because of this that they instituted these two barriers in the form of regulations.

But it pains me to tell you what happened after we achieved freedom. No attempt was made by our Government to create a sort of comprehensive Indian mind there, so far as the people of the Hills are concerned. Was there any communion? Did we not have the same barricades? Did we not have the same isolation? Did we not fan the flame of separatism that was generated by these British regulations, by the British Power, and above all by Coupland? We did the same thing. Was there any exchange, cultural exchange or exchange of views or communion of minds? There was none, except that some films from a Bombay studio were exhibited there, films, or pictures of, what should I say, of the human female body being exposed to advantageous proportion. But for that, was there any cultural exchange? There was nothing of the sort. I do not want to go into details of the events that have led to this, but I would charge our Government for another thing also.

Under the auspices of Phizo they declared freedom, they declared independence, and on the 21st May 1947 the Naga National Council, the spearhead of the revolution under the auspices of Mr. Phizo, made a statement asking the people of Assam to declare an independent State and co-operate with Nagaland. They wanted the flame of their distorted conception of freedom, according to their own urge, to spread into the State of Assam also. Then in 1951 a plebiscite was organised in order to spotlight the demand for a sovereign State for the Nagas into international footlights. In 1952 the election was boycotted. In 1953 there was an armed revolution organised against our Government. In 1956 a parallel Government was established by Mr. Phizo known as the Naga Federal Republic.

It drafted a constitution also. May I read out a few lines from that constitution? That constitution says like this:

"Nagaland is a peoples sovereign republic. This has been so from time immemorial. There shall be a Parliament with a strength of 100 Tatars....

—Tatar is a Naga word meaning M.P.

"The President will be elected by the people and his Cabinet will consist of fifteen Kilonsers."

Kilonsar is a Naga word meaning high Minister. That is a very fine word. I like it.

Whatever that might be, it happened like that. My purpose in referring to these events is only to show that we allowed this shadow to extend itself. We never tried to limit the shadow. I do not mean that in order to limit the shadow, Government should take to force. I did not want this problem to be treated as a mere law and order problem. But I would charge our Government with saying that there was no serious attempt to arrive at a political solution of the problem until, in fact, the Naga People's Convention organised themselves from the 22nd to the 26th of August, 1957 and passed a resolution of historic significance demanding that a separate Nagaland should be created within the Indian Union.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty What did the Assam Government do?

Shri Hem Barua: I do not know; there was a Congress Government. What can I do? I am not here to answer for them. And, if I have to answer for them, there will be a very long tale. I do not want to go into that.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, I would rather very much appreciate the Prime Ministers anxiety for the hill people. He is for giving a

sort of autonomy to the Naga people to organise their own way of life, to maintain their own distinctive culture, their customs and institutions of justice and all that. They have a democratic organisation known as the *Upas* where justice is meted out. These are democratic institutions.

In August, 1946, the Prime Minister wrote a letter to I.S. Aier, a Naga college student then in the Allahabad University. There he said:

"At the same time it is our policy that tribal areas should have as much freedom and autonomy as possible so that they can live their own lives according to their own customs and desires."

This has been provided for in the Bill. I welcome that. But I would never compromise with one thing. In the Constitution (Amendment) Bill...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should soon conclude.

Shri Hem Barua: I have just come to the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken nearly 20 minutes; no Member has taken more than 20 minutes.

Shri Hem Barua: How many minutes more, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One or two minutes more.

Shri Tyagi: He is just now coming to the actual points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not my fault.

Shri Hem Barua: I would be very fast.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will have two minutes. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: Clause 2 of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill gives a lot of power to the Governor. When I turn to section 91 and 92 of the

Government of India Act, 1935, I feel almost the same powers were given to the Governor there so far as the hill districts are concerned. We are actually repeating those provisions.

Tuensang is proposed to be administered as a separate area. I do not understand why it should be so. If there can be an elected Assembly for the new State of Nagaland, elected Assembly functioning for the whole of the State, for all the districts of Nagaland—and there are only three districts—I cannot understand this. Financial responsibility has been given almost entirely to the Governor. Why should it be done like that?

Another point is about the law and order problem. That is entrusted to the Governor. I would say, this is a very wrong thing to do; when we have entrusted the responsibility of administration to the elected Assembly of the people, it must be the responsibility of that Assembly to do its duties so far as this law and order problem is concerned. There is an apprehension that there may be conflict, between the civil administration as represented by the Council of Ministers and the Assembly and the military authorities as represented by the Governor. Recently, they have had a conflict like that. When the IAF men were captured by the Naga hostiles there was a conflict between the civil and military authorities and it came to light. Therefore, I say this provision must not be there.

The Governor has been given arbitrary powers. The Minister for Tuensang Affairs will have the right of access to the Governor. There may be conflicts between him and the other Ministers in the Council of Ministers in the new State of Nagaland. Therefore, I have tabled an amendment that this clause 2 should be deleted and in place of that the constitutional provision for all Governors should be inserted. Otherwise, it would be a democracy only in name.

Shri S. T. Singh (Inner Manipur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support this Bill for the Naga State. Before I proceed any further, I would like to say something of the Nagaland and its people.

The proposed Nagaland is a small area of about 6,000 sq. miles of rugged hills having a scattered and scanty population of four lakhs with a very low income. It is smaller in size and in population than any district of India. These factors make everyone of us curious why the Nagaland should be a State. But, under the prevailing circumstances, it becomes a necessity. We must face the reality even with a heavy drain on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Then comes its people. Though the Naga people had been with us from time immemorial, we have had very little idea about them. They were an isolated people with no communications whatsoever. They had very few common things with the valley people. Due to bad communications, physical, economical political and social reasons even they themselves were hostile to each other. Every unit was a sovereign unit and there had been continuous struggle between one unit and another. They were leading a hard life. And, it was nothing but a continuous warfare. That was a very hard life. Every unit was living in cloistered seclusion. Every village was a rath-prehistoric fortress. That was the condition before the British came.

No one was serious to link up all the parts of India as they are today by love or by force or otherwise at least to stop the rule of the jungle, before the British people came. But the British people came and scaled all the hills, rivers, and desert with their flag even at a loss without any direct and immediate gain. They established suzerainty over the erstwhile inaccessible areas.

For the first time, the Nagas had a central Government. They had enjoyed the fruits of a firmly establish-

ed government which had been desired for so long. They had seen the world outside through the British people. Under the Rules and Regulations of the British they could live better, safer and easier life. To some extent, they had been linked up politically, socially and economically.

All of us know that the British people were masters in ruling a foreign country. They had shrewdness, cleverness and efficiency in abundance. They knew their duty. They were most disciplined and hard workers. When there was no clash of interest with them, they were nice people and very impartial too. They liked justice. In short, they possessed all the good qualities of a ruler, at least for these areas. If there was any disturbance here and there it was efficiently dealt with.

15 hrs.

The Nagaland was one of the most undeveloped areas. There was nothing to be exploited immediately in that area. There was no room for economic exploitation. There was no clash of interest, politically and economically. The Naga people could see only the bright side of the British people. Therefore, many of the Naga people took the advent of the British people as a boon. Frankly speaking it was a boon to them. Then Independence came. The Naga people also aspired that they should have a better type of administration and wanted to have some say in the administration. But instead they found only change of masters from the whites to the non whites. So far we know that they had good impression about the whites. But about the non whites they had a poor opinion. Due to lack of foresight and other reasons the Government concerned manned the administration of the Nagaland with raw and inexperienced hands. They could not cope with the situation; they were all

misfits and square pegs in round holes. That aggravated the situation. The widespread disappointment of the Naga people on the one hand and the failure of administration on the other brought an uncontrollable situation. Some enterprising foreign bred Nagas exploited the situation and it worsened further. The exploiters were gaining ground everywhere. The Nagas were a simple and innocent and brave people and they took full advantage of that for their selfish ends and proclaimed as their goal a bold but impossible objective of a sovereign State of Nagaland. They had gone too far due to our negligence and lack of proper approach and timely intervention. If it was not checked in time there would have been serious repercussions in other parts of India. Now it became too late for piecemeal solution and only full autonomy can save the situation. In the above context our Prime Minister after studying the Naga problem minutely introduced the Bill and I think that all of us should support this Bill unanimously for the past indifference towards our brothers. I heartily thank the Prime Minister for his statesmanlike approach to the delicate problem to remove the ill once for all.

Dr. Colaco (Goa, Daman and Diu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking in a language with which I am not much familiar and I hope you will excuse any mistakes or lapses.

I have been following day by day with deep interest the proceedings of this House and I am aware of the brilliant zest and fire that is displayed by the Opposition Members and of the restrained and dignified manner in which the Government benches hold their positions. All, moved by the same love of their motherland, seek only to serve her to their best and give the world another example of a healthy and robust democracy. I am also, personally, inspired by the same will to serve the Nation, and at the same time my small home land, the territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, which I here represent, although im-

perfectly. You will perhaps be surprised to hear me speaking on a subject—the State of Nagaland Bill—and you may think that it may be alien to me. But I beg to submit that nothing that may involve any national interest should be strange to any Member of this House. Secondly, I see in this particular Bill some relevant moral values which in some way shed light on some aspects of the case of the territories I represent in this House.

The first point I must stress is that in this Bill due recognition has been given, as implying a full constitutional and political right to the legitimate aspirations of people, even of a people that might be called tribal in a measure, who wish to keep intact within the shell of a separate political entity, their peculiar individuality with the whole context of their religious, juridical, social and some other institutions. I see in this fully implemented a healthy moral principle implying some sort of a conditional right of self-determination within the solid boundaries of the national unity. You have here a haughty, sensitive and pugnacious people who tired of a wearing fight, offer through the Naga Peoples' Convention a platform of agreement to the Government of India, making fully known the will of the majority to stay within the Indian Republic but as a separate entity, while a limited section of the population was fighting for the so called full independence. And so ends—we must believe—a painful chapter of strifes and depredations and of unrest and suffering, that was the lot of that people. Sometime ago, the hon. Prime Minister had stressed: "The story of the last five or six years has been a sad and depressing one." I may say that the same thing happened in Goa, when the aspirations of her people, of her majority—I must underline this word—purposely ignored by her rulers, were duly understood and canalised to their final goal by the Indian people. We see in this case duly recognised the same right of the people to be thoroughly heard and respected in

[Dr. Colaco]

their legitimate aims and ambitions. The ethical value of this fact had to be stressed for the consideration of all of us.

The second point that I wish to emphasise is the apt and true materialisation of this principle in a genuine local autonomy, as it was already agreed to from August 1960. This Bill grants to the people of Nagaland the status of a full-fledged State within the Indian Republic with only some necessary safeguards regarding the powers conferred on the Governor, the location of the High Court and a few specific clauses referring to the Tuensang district, safeguards that cannot undermine the foundations of the new State. You can see in this fact another ethical principle involved. It is commonly understood—and that is a mistake—that the best way to the emotional and psychological integration of a people is to keep them attached by tight and almost suffocating reins to the chariot of the nation. This is an error of vision which is far from convincing as will be shown by experience; the sad Goan experience utterly belies it. It is absolutely necessary that the people should feel and see their will and aspirations fully respected and satisfied through a real and broad-based autonomy to obtain their adhesion and integration with the nation. The discontentment, the unrest, the ignorance by the national Government of their needs and grievances, the physical and, what is worse, the moral distance of that Government, all these different factors are only conducive to national disintegration.

15.11 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Indian Constitution, one of the best of the world, although with its "unitary bias", does not lose its federal structure, and the nation is, on the whole, made of pieces that are more united because perhaps they are more free. The Nagaland was not only given a separate place in the nation but she achieved in one jump the status of a

State, the 16th State of Bharat, severing her connection with Assam and endowed with a Legislative Assembly, with a responsible Cabinet of ministers and elected representatives in the Lok Sabha and in the Council of States, although she will be, for her full financial needs, a drag on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Goa, I may say, rightly aspires to this same status, that represents the fulfilment of her natural and unrestricted growth. Meanwhile, as Union territory, with her sound material and moral wealth, she deserves a full recognition of her right to a broad measure of autonomy with a Legislative Assembly endowed with due legislative powers including the powers of the purse and an executive council responsible to the Legislature. This may be applied to other regions also. The Government's view on this matter well expressed in many ways and lately stated by the hon. Home Minister regarding the territory of Himachal Pradesh, is evidently welcome.

Local autonomy is a sign of health and a remedy to many ailments. A simple fact may prove this almost unassailably. I am pointing out this fact only as an illustration and a proof. I am here in New Delhi receiving every day so many representations, protests, demands, petitions and complaints, etc., that I see almost despairingly that Goa, according to a famous saying of an old Portuguese Viceroy, is still being seen from far and heard late. Some local big sins of omission and commission are responsible for this state of affairs. The hasty way of introducing reforms, forgetting that the hon. Prime Minister had more than once assured that no changes would be made without the consent of the Goan people, the presence of so-called "additionalists" who were sent there unnecessarily and who are completely unacquainted with the legislation of the land modelled on a Latin pattern, which cannot be changed overnight, the adoption of an indecisive commercial and industrial policy,

the creation of new fields of unemployment, and last but not the least, the glorious presence of some people who seem to have entered there not as liberators but as conquerors—all these things go to show the bad results of a lack of local autonomy which I hope will be inaugurated without further delay under the able administration of the present Lt.-Governor and with the full co-operation of the Goan people, perfectly apt to conduct their business by themselves.

I am sure Nagaland will find her soul as soon as she enjoys the full measure of her autonomy and so will, more directly, find the soul of India. The same will happen in Goa, if my predictions go without fail due to some fault of men. What is needed, in one as in the other case, is that in addition, due and healthy contacts should be maintained between the Centre and the provinces by a thorough and well-guided cultural and social interchange by an organised tourism to and from these places, and specially by sending there, now and then,—as I have many times stressed—impartial, fact-finding and integrating commissions who can mix freely with all the different sections of the population and feel their pulse on so many affairs regarding their life and progress.

The coming to New Delhi of elected parliamentarians would help a lot in this work of integration. I said “elected” members, and I take it as a point of honour to stress the necessity of a genuine representation of the Goan people through the electoral system. This is the only point in which I agree with some opponents to my nomination, while continuing to deal with the other points with my imperturbable silence.

Coming to this matter, I must stress that in accordance with article 80 of the Constitution, Goa, Daman and Diu must also be represented in the Council of States and this representation could be allotted to Daman and Diu. As you know, these territories will have to be represented also in the local legislature.

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Finally, I must stress another point which I think is also important. The present Bill puts an end to a weary and painful struggle which was going on for so many years. Against the background of these struggles, there was always running a clear current of negotiations and these negotiations were happily crowned with full success. This is an excellent and an honourable method which is in full accordance with the Indian pacifist policy.

Coming to this point, I must again, almost involuntarily, refer to my own country. I was lately seeing with some astonishment that India has grown some kind of a guilty conscience or of an inferiority complex regarding the liberation of Goa. This was perhaps partly due to some fluidity of the enunciated principles or to a defective propaganda. The sharp criticisms of the Americans concurred with that also. But as we see, India had no account to give to the world in this matter, not only according to the canons of the West (“who could throw the first stone?”—was asking pertinently a Prelate), but even in accordance with her own ethical and political code, India believes in pacifism and non-violence which are deeply rooted in her soul by her old traditions and by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, in which we find an echo of the Sermon on the Mount. But pacifism and non-violence are not unconditional beliefs,....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. Colaco: I shall finish in two minutes. They are not unconditional beliefs in the ordinary course of events of this world. They are sure, fundamental methods but have to be abrogated although exceptionally, when one has exhausted entirely all means of persuasion, peace and non-violence. India waited for a long time of fifteen years to see whether the base of discussion from the opposite side shifted for a while to give some place to negotiations. That base, on behalf of the Portuguese Government, and not of the Portuguese people, was persistently

[Dr. Colaco]

growing up as a high and thick wall of stone. She was also aware of the failure of the economic sanctions imposed on Goa and which after all hurt only the poor Goans. She was definitely convinced—and this point is utterly relevant—that a great majority of the population of Goa, fully conscious of their right of self-determination, was in favour of her integration with India, or at least of her autonomy, as a step for her fuller growth.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are we discussing Nagaland or Goa?

Mr. Speaker: He is expressing his sentiments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Of course they are very fine sentiments and we are pleased to hear them.

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him to conclude. The hon. Member will have many more opportunities. Now, he should conclude.

Dr. Colaco: I am finishing. It was also ascertained that even the passive movement of Satyagraha would only meet with violence and utter bloodshed. The nation was also aware of the gradual impairing of the situation of Goans crushed under the wheels of dictatorship, which deprived them of their voice, of their capacity of reaction, even of their thought, while an immoral system of seduction, of depersonnelization, of buying and selling of conscience was going on as dangerously as the contraband in the frontier. The moment of action definitely arrived. It was inevitable. And, then, with due care and some conservative strategy, liberation came in 24 to 26 hours. I would not discuss the happenings that followed and the formalities that had to be implemented after this event, but, as an eminent Goan journalist has aptly put it, . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. I think with this "liberation" it is better that he concludes.

Dr. Colaco: Sir, as an eminent Goan journalist has aptly put it, 'I want only to say that the armed liberation of Goa was "morally justified". The method followed in this, as in the other case, can be, on the whole, summarised in the following code of ethics: sound moral grounds, clean propaganda, clear-cut and unassailable logic, talks and negotiations and, only after complete failure of these non-violent means, the exceptional recourse to the armed intervention.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is he arguing for a State of Goa?

Dr. Colaco: I am sure that the same method is applied to the case of China, Pakistan and others. All of us want to be proud of belonging to a noble and honourable nation, with a clean sheet and clean hands.

Mr. Speaker: I am very eager to hear the hon. Member, but there are pressures that it is not relevant here.

Dr. Colaco: Sir, I am just concluding. This is a consequence of that. The same standards should be applied to the inner life of the country. Corruption, exploitation, communalism and casteism, adulteration of food and drugs, so vehemently criticised by some hon. Members of this House, some aspects, I may say euphemistically, of the family planning that would even hurt the soul of the Father of the nation, all these stains must be wiped out vigorously from the Indian life.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it his maiden speech?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Dr. Colaco: Moral reputation is the most precious asset of a country. What really matters, in this and in the other world, is moral greatness. According to the biblical saying, let us seek, first of all, the Kingdom of God and His justice, being assured that all other blessings will be added unto us, in due course. Let us establish in the country the Ramraj of Mahatma Gandhi—

or, in its fuller and more transcendental sense, the Kingdom of God!

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has demonstrated that Goans are very tenacious and resolute.

Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that in view of the bloodshed and all the consequences that followed we were not forced to accede to a separate State and we are now called upon to legislate for a territory within India. To that extent, I am welcoming the two pieces of legislation that have been brought before the House.

But when I go through these provisions I find that there is a half-hearted measure for giving birth to this new sort of a State. According to the Constitution, Sir, there are centrally governed territories and there are States which are full-fledged States. Here an attempt has been made to keep it mid-way. You can neither call it a full-fledged State as in the case of other States, nor can you call it a centrally governed territory. Therefore, I have got my own apprehensions that this particular attempt that is being made just to pacify the Nagas may not go, in the long run, to satisfy them.

There is another apprehension that by legislating this particular Bill there might arise an occasion for those centrally governed territories to demand regular elected legislative assemblies. Here I find that large powers have been given to the Governor. No separate high court has been created. In this way, that large amount of freedom of democracy which should have been enjoyed by an elected body has not been allowed in this particular Bill. How far that is in accordance with the cardinal principle of democracy is the question. It has been provided here:

"If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor

is under this sub-clause required to act in the exercise of his individual judgment, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in the exercise of his individual judgment:"

So, Sir, there is a very great apprehension that this particular piece of legislation may not be able to pacify the Naga people. They can say that they have been given a State but still there is a break and democracy has been jeopardised to that extent.

There is another provision. In the case of other States it is the Home Ministry which is responsible. Here, the question of law and order has been entrusted to the Ministry of External Affairs. That too gives a sort of sentiment that equal treatment has not been meted out.

As I said, Sir, I welcome this Bill only because, after all, we are going to create a State within our Indian Union. But I have got another very great apprehension. The very fact of giving birth to a new State will.....

Shri Hem Barua: Is Parliament feminine, Sir? The hon. Member is saying: "if we give birth".

Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar: We are creating a new State (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: If some hon. Member wants to speak for himself why should there be any objection?

Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar: Sir, I was saying that the very fact that we are creating a new State will, in the long run, give encouragement to all those sections which are trying to have separate States. I can understand the demand for a separate State

[Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar]

of Punjab and the demand of the DMK people. That is quite illogical. But there is a mentality in our country that if our Government has acceded to create a new State they should come with the slogan saying that if the Government can create a new State for the Nagas why should they not create new States in other places. I do not mean to say that this should not have been done. But what is the safeguard to avoid this disintegration in this age of integration? That has to be safeguarded. I think the propaganda, the slogans or the public opinion created as a result of the passing of this Bill will not be checked. It would be very difficult to check it or to stop it from giving rise to demands for other separate States. They will at least put up their demands with vehemence and with force. Therefore, this should be kept in mind and it should be safeguarded.

Sir, when our slogan is for integration and all our attempts are centered round this, we have to see how far we can go with such sort of attempts in acceding to such separate States.

Then, as this is a very small State, whose area is very small and whose population is three lakhs and some thousand, it will create a great strain on our finances. Because, the legislative body would be functioning there and so we have to incur all sort of expenses. Instead of introducing this new experiment by a half-hearted measure, as I have already stated, it could have been a Union Territory and that arrangement could have been in force for some time to see how it works. Anyway, if this particular legislation is really able to pacify a section which is located in the border of our vast country, that will help to a very great extent the peace and tranquillity of our dominion.

But if the Government think that this is the panacea and by the enactment of this particular Bill everything

will be all right, I have to say one thing. This measure has come very late. It should have been done earlier in order to avoid the confusion, anarchy and heavy expenses incurred in establishing peace and order in that particular area. Anyway, we are going to have this enactment and the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. So, in this case we are having a lesser evil and, therefore, I welcome it. But there should be a limit to the amendment of the Constitution and creating such new and separate States. As a matter of fact, that mentality should be curbed. We should live in the same manner as if they are all our brethren, our own kith and kin, the members of the same family. If that spirit is created and that spirit is allowed to prevail in the country then, and then alone, can we succeed in our Five Year Plans, in integration, in maintaining the solidarity of this country and so on.

With these words, as I already said, I welcome this measure only to the extent that it is a lesser evil by which we were able to succeed in preventing the creation of a separate State headed by Phizo.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। यह जो समस्या है यह आजादी के बाद से ही हमारे देश के सामने रही है और जिस तरह से इस समस्या को हल करना चाहिये था, उस तरह से इसको नहीं किया गया है। पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों के इतिहास को यदि आप देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि उस इलाके में कितना ही खून बहा है, कितना ही घन बहा है और किस तरह से वदमजगी और एक दूसरे के प्रति अविश्वास फैला है। ये सब ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनकी कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती है।

आज पन्द्रह वर्ष के पश्चात् इस तरह का विधेयक ला करके हम एक नागा राज्य की

बात सोच रहे हैं। इसका मैं स्वागत ही करूंगा। यदि हम इन दोनों विधेयकों के बीच में जायें तो पायेंगे कि जिस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये इनको प्रस्तुत किया गया है, शायद हम उस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। फिर भी जो थोड़ा बहुत किया जा रहा है, उसका स्वागत ही होना चाहिये।

यह सही है कि नागा लोग अलग राज्य चाहते थे, वे हिन्दुस्तान से अलग रहना चाहते थे। उनकी यह इच्छा बुरी थी। कुछ लोगों ने बगावत भी की, यह भी सही है। लेकिन बगावत करने वाले जो थे और वे भी जो इस देश के साथ थे, उन दोनों को ही अगर आप देखें तो वे सब हिन्दुस्तानी ही थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके साथ भारत सरकार का बँधनस्थ या दुश्मनी भरा बरताव नहीं होना चाहिये जैसा कि पिछले पन्द्रह सालों में किया गया है।

जब हम विधेयक की ओर आते हैं तो पाते हैं कि इसका नाम नागालैंड विधेयक रखा गया है। सबसे पहला मेरा ऐतराज यह है कि यह जो नागालैंड विधेयक इसका नाम रखा गया है यह ठीक नहीं है। इसकी जगह इसको अगर नागा प्रदेश विधेयक कहा जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यह केवल नाम का ही प्रश्न है और मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इसको जरूर स्वीकार कर लेंगे। ऐसा करने में कोई अड़चन नहीं होनी चाहिये। जैसे हमारे अन्य प्रदेश हैं, महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश है, उत्तर प्रदेश है या दूसरे प्रदेश हैं, उनके साथ यह नागालैंड अगर जोड़ा जाए तो ऐसा लगता है जैसे शायद कोई दूसरा देश हो जाता है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा प्रधान मंत्री जी से कि ऐसा कर देने से कोई भारी परिवर्तन नहीं हो जाता है। हम दिमागी तौर पर एक तबदीली महसूस करते हैं, अपना महसूस करते हैं और कोई अलगाव नहीं पाते हैं। इस वास्ते इसको नागा प्रदेश कर दिया जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

इस विधेयक को धारा ११ को जब हम पढ़ते हैं तो पाते हैं कि वहाँ एक नागा राज्य की स्थापना की कल्पना की गई है और वहाँ के निवासियों को यह मौका दिया गया है कि वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर अपनी तरक्की खुद करें और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे राज्यों के साथ साथ वे भी आगे बढ़ें। लेकिन वहीं पर हम उसकी उपधारा १ और उसके खंड १ में यह भी पाते हैं कि छः जगहें वहाँ की विधान सभा की जो होंगी वे त्वेनसांग डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिए सुरक्षित रहेंगी। यहाँ तक तो यह बात मेरी समझ में आ जाती है और मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि उसके लिए छः जगहें निश्चित रहें, सुरक्षित रहें, वहाँ में उलने लोग जरूर चुन कर आएँ। लेकिन उसके बाद जब कहा जाता है कि ये छः जगहें जो वहाँ की विधान सभा के लिये होंगी, इनकी पूर्ति बालिंग मताधिकार के द्वारा नहीं होगी बल्कि वहाँ पर जो रिजनल काउंसिल की स्थापना होगी, उसके सदस्यों द्वारा इन जगहों के लिये चुनाव होगा, तो मैं इसको समझ नहीं पाता हूँ। यह बात प्रजातन्त्र के सिद्धान्त के विपरीत जाती है और शायद जिन आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसकी पूर्ति भी इससे न हो सकेगी।

उपधारा २ में यह लिखा हुआ है :—

“Provided that for the period referred to in clause (2) of article 371A, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland shall be 46, of which—

- (a) six seats shall be allocated to the Tuensang district and shall be filled by persons chosen by the members of the regional council from amongst themselves.....”

जो रिजनल काउंसिल की स्थापना होगी उन्हीं में से छः आदमियों का चुनाव होगा, यह जो धारा इस विधेयक की है यह आपत्तिजनक है। वहाँ की जनता जो कि बालिंग

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

मताधिकार पर वोट देने का हक रखती है, उसके अधिकारों पर यह एक प्रकार का कुठाराघात है और इससे जनतंत्र की अव-हेलना होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें से इसको निकाल दिया जाए।

उपधारा ३ का जो प्राविसो है उसको भी नहीं रहना चाहिये उसी आधार पर जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है।

संविधान में जो संशोधन किया जा रहा है, उस विधेयक की ओर अब मैं आता हूँ। आर्टिकल ३७१(ए) जो है, उसके प्राविसो (सी) और (डी) जो हैं और उसके बाद जो खंड १ है, ये सब चूंकि जनतंत्र के सिद्धान्तों के विरुद्ध पड़ते हैं इसलिये इनको डिमिट कर दिया जाना चाहिये। इस में भी मेरा यही संशोधन है, जैसा कि दूसरे विधेयक में था। मैंने यह भी कहा है कि नागालैंड की जगह नागा प्रदेश कर दिया जाए। जहाँ जहाँ पर भी संविधान के संशोधन विधेयक में नागालैंड आया है, वहाँ वहाँ उसकी जगह नागा प्रदेश कर दिया जाए।

उसके बाद जब हम आगे आते हैं तो ३७१ (ए) का जो प्राविसो है, उसमें लिखा हुआ पाते हैं :—

“Provided that if any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is under this sub-clause required to act in the exercise of his individual judgment, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question.....”

एक तरफ तो हम वहाँ जिम्मेदार सरकार की स्थापना करते हैं लेकिन उसके साथ ही वहाँ के गवर्नर को इस तरह के अधिकार देते हैं, तो क्या इससे ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता है कि हम वही चीज कर रहे हैं जो कि १९३५ के

एक्ट में थी। इससे ऐसा लगता है कि जिन चीजों को हमने अंग्रेजों से विरासत में लिया है, जो चीजें हमें परम्परा से प्राप्त हुई हैं, उन्हीं को हम फिर से यहाँ पर लागू कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से इसका (d) (i) है, उस में देखिये :

(d) as from such date as the Governor of Nagaland may by public notification in this behalf specify, there shall be established a regional council for the Tuensang district consisting of thirty-five members and the Governor shall in his discretion make rules providing for—

(i) the composition of the regional council and the manner in which the members of the regional council shall be chosen:

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner of the Tuensang district shall be the Chairman *ex officio* of regional council and the Vice-Chairman of the regional council shall be elected by the members thereof from amongst themselves”.

यह भी वही चीज है कि एक रीजनल कौंसिल की स्थापना होगी। गवर्नर उसकी स्थापना करेगा, वही उसके लिये नियम बनायेगा कि किस तरह से उसके सदस्य हों, किस तरह से चुनाव हो। एक रीजनल कौंसिल बनेगी जिसमें छः सदस्य होंगे, लेकिन उसका चेयरमन कौन होगा? वहाँ का जिलाधीश। यह जो सारी धारायें हैं वे, जिस मकसद की पूर्ति के लिये प्रधान मंत्री ने यह विधेयक उपस्थित किया है, शायद उसकी पूर्ति न कर सकें। आगे चल कर इसी तरह से २, ३, ४, ५ और ६ उपधारायें हैं।

फिर (सी) में देखिये :

(c) no Act of the Legislature of Nagaland shall apply to the Tuensang district unless the Governor, on the

recommendation of the regional council, by public notification so directs and the Governor in giving such direction with respect to any such Act may direct that the Act shall in its application to the Tuensang district or any part thereof have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as the Governor may specify on the recommendation of the regional council".

यह कहा जा सकता है कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था इसलिये की जा रही है कि इस खास जिले की एक खास ग्रहमियत है। लेकिन जब विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था है कि जो सदस्य चुने जायेंगे उनमें से :

"One of the members representing the Tuensang district in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland shall be appointed Minister for Tuensang affairs."

जो सदस्य उस जिले से चुन कर जायेंगे उनमें से एक मन्त्री होगा। तो क्या यह काफी नहीं है कि वहां के हितों की वह सुरक्षा करे। उसमें आपने यह कर दिया है कि जो वहां की रीजनल कौंसिल होगी उसका अध्यक्ष वहां का जिलाधीश बनाया जाय और गवर्नर को यह अधिकार दिये जायें कि वह उसके लिये नियम बनावे। यह तो उसी तरह से है जिसे कहा जाता है कि "हाफहाटर्ड मेजर" है। उन लोगों का दृष्टिकोण दूसरा है और यह चीज दूसरी दिशा में है। यह ऐसा "हाफहाटर्ड मेजर" है जो कि जिस तरह की स्वतंत्रता या स्वाधीनता वहां के लोग चाहते थे उसे पूरा नहीं करेगा। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे सारे संशोधनों को मान कर इन चीजों को निकाल दिया जाय और पूरी जिम्मेदार सरकार के जो अधिकार होते हैं, जैसे कि दूसरे राज्यों में हैं, वे वहां पर भी दिये जायें।

प्रधान मन्त्री ने जब इन दोनों विधेयकों को प्रस्तुत किया तो हम यह आशा कर रहे थे कि जो हमारा पूर्वी प्रदेश है, नेफा का इलाका

है, मणिपुर का इलाका है या दूसरे राज्य हैं, उनके बारे में भी वे कुछ संकेत देंगे कि वहां किस तरह का सेट अप वे चाहते हैं। वे वहां पर जिम्मेदार सरकार देना चाहते हैं या नहीं। लेकिन इस की ओर कोई संकेत नहीं मिला इससे हम एक ही नतीजा निकालने पर मजबूर हैं कि सरकार के सामने कोई इस तरह का उद्देश्य नहीं, कोई योजना नहीं, कोई लक्ष्य नहीं, कोई दूरदर्शिता नहीं। केवल जहां जहां से प्रेशर पड़ा, जोर पड़ा, उसी तरह की चीजें कर दी गईं। अपनी तरफ से सोच करके वहां के लिये कोई विशेष व्यवस्था कानून की या राज्य की करने की बात नहीं की गई।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा कि अगर इस तरह से अलग अलग राज्य बनेंगे तो हमारी रक्षा पंक्ति और कमजोर होगी, देश बंट जायेगा और कमजोर हो जायेगा, लेकिन मैं बहुत विनम्रता से निवेदन करूंगा कि मैं उनकी राय से सहमत नहीं हूँ, क्योंकि अगर इस राय को मान लिया जाय तो जो हमारे पन्द्रह राज्य हैं वे हमारी कमजोरी का वायस बनेंगे। मैं इस दलील को नहीं मानता कि यह पन्द्रह राज्य देश को कमजोर करते हैं, मजबूत नहीं करते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि लोगों की जो अपनी निजी और स्थानीय आवश्यकतायें हैं उन्हें पूरा करने के लिये जिस तरह के कानून की और जिस तरह के संवैधानिक शासन की व्यवस्था जरूरी हो वह लोगों को दी जाय। उससे देश मजबूत बनेगा, कमजोर नहीं होगा। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में प्रधान मन्त्री बतलायें कि वे मणिपुर इत्यादि के बारे में क्या सोचते हैं। और ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि इस तरह से अलग अलग विधेयक न लाकर सारी बातों को सोच कर एक विधेयक लाया जाय। इससे समय भी बचेगा और नतीजा भी अच्छा निकलेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Aney. I might inform hon. Members that I will be requesting the hon. Prime Minister to reply to this debate at 4.30 and at

[Mr. Speaker]

about 5 o' clock there will be voting on the motion for consideration. I am forewarning hon. Members so that they may have this information in time and may be present if they want to be present.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. It is in a way a concession made to the people of Nagaland after a good deal of time. But the gratifying thing about what is being done is that it is on the agreement that was arrived at between the Naga people themselves that their own demand has virtually been embodied in this Bill. What should be the constitution for the people, what should be the status of the people in a given nation is a matter more or less to be determined by the people themselves. In the case of Nagaland the hon. Prime Minister has observed this principle. They fought for something and this has removed all suspicion from their minds about their being maltreated or being neglected. The hon. Prime Minister has taken the proper step in ascertaining their views, their thought and their demand. Judging them from the resolutions passed by their own Convention as also from their memoranda and deputations which they sent to the hon. Prime Minister, he has arrived at the conclusion that a State with the kind of autonomy that is embodied in this Bill should be given to them. It is with their agreement that the State is coming into existence. The main point is that it is with their consent and in conformity with their demand that this Bill has been drafted and the State is being created.

Generally, I find that the tendency is that if there is a demand for a separate State, many people rather feel a sense of horror at the same and do not go into its merits. It is a fact that when some people make a demand for a new State they feel it like a horror and even suspect the motives of those who make a demand of that kind. It is due to nothing

but short inertia. There is a kind of thing which is known as inertia which means what is going on is all right. They are not prepared to make a departure from that because of the inertia which is in them. Inertia, no doubt, is a good virtue because it helps the cause of stability to some extent, but it is also one of the greatest obstacles to any progressive thinking and action on the part of the people.

The Nagaland people had been misled by some of their leaders and were likely to be a source of great menace to this country. Ultimately, they have been reconciled and will now have a State of their own. Therefore I welcome this Bill. It will give an additional State to the whole of India. Some people think that if you create a small State, you create so many different States. If there are many pillars in a building, they hold the whole building. They are a support. The number of pillars does not weaken the building at all.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): It will be all pillars and no building.

Dr. M. S. Aney: It is some new kind of engineering. It is better to go by the old idea of having support. However, in this speech I am not advocating my demand for the formation of a separate Vidarbha State for which I stand and which is the apprehension of my hon. friend there. That is not my object today.

The second thing is this. We are running a democratic State and the Naga people are living on the border. To leave them discontented or unsatisfied is a source of greater danger than to make such an effort to win them over and make them loyal citizens of the State. If you look at it from this statesman-like point of view, you will appreciate that the step that has been taken by the Prime Minister is one of great statesmanship and of lasting interest and benefit to India as a whole.

The situation that has been created on our border is very dangerous. China is there, and other friends are also there who are seeking for an opportunity to find out some kind of excuse for interfering with our affairs. Therefore, want, on the border, men who are fully contented, and who are satisfied, and who are loyal, and who are prepared to be one with us, and stand by us both in adversity and in prosperity. We want people of that kind on the border, and the step that the Prime Minister has taken is no doubt a step that will lead us in that direction.

Some people think that the rights given to the new State are not sufficient enough. I take it that this is only a provisional arrangement. The Prime Minister has stated in his speech today that after some experience, if it is necessary, they may get all those rights which other autonomous States have got today and they may become a full-fledged State. Or, perhaps, some other idea may strike them at a later time, and they might think of assimilating themselves with some other neighbouring State also. All that will come out as a result of the experience that they gain in the course of the years. But, now, a good beginning has been made, and I heartily welcome this Bill for this reason.

As regards the other provisions of the Bill, I have looked into those things. I feel that in the present circumstances, it is better that the jurisdiction of the Assam High Court extends to the new State of Nagaland also. Of course, there is also a common Governor, but that is for other purposes. So far as the High Court is concerned, the High Court is common to Assam and Nagaland. That is because the laws, customs and usages are all maintained intact. I like that procedure for this reason. After all, if there is to be reform, the demand for that reform must grow among the people themselves. If their laws, customs and usages are specially different from those of others, then they may not like that. But so long as they feel that

those laws, customs and usages are good, and they are doing them a service, and they are keeping them all united as a solid people, we ourselves should not put any difficulties in their way.

At the same time, I want to make one suggestion. At present, there are some foreign agents or foreign missionaries who are there, and for the sake of conversion, in the name of religion and in the name of many other things, they are creating conditions by which the customs and usages etc. of the Naga people are being changed, and changed in such a way as to denationalise them. It shall be the duty of the new State of Nagaland to guard the people against this danger. We have heard these reports very often, that particularly in these regions as well as in certain regions of Bihar, the foreign missionaries are making those efforts. I do not want to mention the name of any particular church, but it is a fact. As a Governor, I had to look at those conditions in those days. I think that it is necessary that we must encourage our people to start institutions by which the missionaries establish contact with the people, and befriend them. But we are not doing that. One of the duties of the welfare State should be that after having created this new State, we have to see that the people's loyalty to their State will grow, and their loyalty to the whole of India will also grow. I feel that some effort should be made in this direction. We should try to wean the people away from those reactionary forces which want to create religious fanaticism and which have a tendency to take the people away. That sort of thing should be checked, and such bad forces should be curbed.

From this point of view, the creation of this new State will be a great boon to the people there, and it will also be a source of strength to the Indian nation.

With these words, I give my wholehearted support to this Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Speaker Sir, I think that except one Member, practically all the Members who have spoken have supported this Bill. I also lend my full support to this Bill. But I think that every Member has at the back of his mind this idea that under the circumstances, this is the best that we could have done. Nobody would say that by itself this is a progressive step or that it might lead to anything for the fuller integration and consolidation of India, particularly, of the eastern regions. This matter was discussed in the Assam Assembly and practically all the Members expressed their dissatisfaction with the provisions of the Bill. They have only passed a resolution noting that the Government is willing to have a Bill like this enacted. Shri P. C. Borooah from Assam also expressed his dissatisfaction with the provisions of the Bill. At the same time, I would like to remind him of what the Chief Minister himself stated in this connection. He said that it was no use blaming the Government of India for all the steps we are going to take now, but blame should also be shared by those responsible in Assam. He said:

"If there be any fault for which we have reached such a stage, well, let us be all fair and share it equitably".

Then he said as Chief Minister, "I blame myself more for what has happened in regard to Nagaland".

It has been contended in the Assam Assembly that the creation of Nagaland would weaken our defence on the north-east-frontier. I do not agree with this view. The north-east-frontier was during the British rule not a very active or live frontier. The live frontier was the north-west frontier. The north-east frontier was more or less a dormant frontier. But now I think it is a very active and live frontier and no defence in that frontier can be called satisfactory if there are discontented elements residing in that area. The contentment of the people of the frontier region is the first neces-

sity for the security and defence of that frontier. From that point of view, it is envitable under the circumstances that Nagaland should be separated from Assam.

In the debates in the Assam Assembly I find one very significant phrase. Assam was called particularly during recent years a 'problem State'. It has the problem of the Pakistan frontier, the problem of the China frontier, the problem of the linguistic minorities and dissensions between the linguistic groups. In the course of the debate there one Member called Assam a 'problematic State'. Shri Borooah also more or less followed that line of argument. Parts of Assam are being separated. NEFA has been separated. Of course, it would not be correct to claim NEFA ever as an integral part of Assam. It was always created as a separate administrative unit under the direct control of the Governor of Assam and previously under the Governor-General of India.

Now Nagaland is being separated. The Naga area—not the Tuensang area—was within the administrative area of Assam. Just beyond the frontier on the Burma side, there are also certain regions which even during the British days were called 'unadministered regions'. Quite a number of Nagas are residing there. That has made the position very difficult, because Nagas come over this side and then go into Burma and take shelter there. It is difficult to trace them. The difficult terrain also precludes military operations. It was all along the policy of the British Government to keep the Nagas, the tribal areas, separate from India or from the plains people. This Naga problem is the legacy of the British imperialist policy. It will not be quite correct to put all the blame either on the Government of India or on the Government of Assam. Of course, both the Governments have their share of the responsibility, as also this House, but we should consider the problem from the prespective of the past legacy

which we have got from the British imperialist policy.

16 hrs.

Another point in this connection is that the problem should not be considered to be wholly localised to Nagaland. The problem is expanding. The Government should make some decision before it is too late. For these 13 or 14 years the Nagas have been almost in a rebellion, and it was not a pleasant task for our Government to have any military operations against our own citizens. I must say in this connection that the Government have acted more with the intention of conciliation and consolidation than with the purpose of having a military victory over the hostile Nagas. However difficult the terrain, it would not have been difficult for the army of the Government of India to obtain a complete military victory over the 360,000 Nagas and to have peace, peace of the grave it may be called. But anyhow we could have established law and order surely, but the Government have proceeded on the basis of conciliation and winning over rather crushing down the people there. From that point of view, the Government should consider what their attitude should be regarding the claims made by other tribals.

Only yesterday's paper gave a big description of a conference held by the hill leaders planning civil disobedience for a separate State of their own. One Member of Parliament, Prof. D. G. Swell, attended that conference. Apparently that conference had his blessings. Further, in the Lushai Hills, now called the Mizo area, there is I think something like another Phizo appearing, claiming a completely separate and independent State of the Mizos. These are the problems on the frontiers. I think the Assam Government and the Government of India should make a definite policy decision before things move further. The tribal people who are virile, active and loyal to India,

should be given their real position within the Indian federation. The Assam Government also have to make their choice. In spite of all that may be said in favour of the Assam Government, of the difficulties that they have to face in dealing with different minorities, it should also be admitted, as has been admitted by the Chief Minister of Assam, that there has been a failure of leadership and statesmanship in dealing with the problem before the problem became so acute as to make a sort of surgical operation necessary and essential for the safety and security of that area. So, I would plead with the Government that an early decision should be made about the claims of the other hill tribes and also of the Mizos.

According to the report of the States Reorganisation Commission, the entire area including Tripura was to be put under one Government. Then Tripura objected to that, Assam also resisted that, therefore that was not given effect to. I think even now a liberal federation of the plains people at least, if the hill people are determined to get out of the Assam administration, should be considered at an early date before any further bitterness is created. But there should be a consolidated State of the plains people and Government should make a move in that direction.

Before concluding, I like to mention one thing. During the last 4 or 5 years, rather from 1957, Government have been moving towards the separation of the Nagaland and forming Nagaland into a separate State. At the same time, Government have also been doing consolidation work in that region. I find from the Statesman Year Book, from 1956 to 1960, the Government of India have spent about Rs. 27.86 crores for the educational and medical services, drinking water supply, for electricity and for roads. I think we should not grudge this contribution from the Central Government for the development of that area—not only of the Naga Hill areas but of all the other tribal areas also.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Lastly, I should like to say one thing. Government should even now consider whether the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution has led to the consolidation of that area or has led to the further disintegration of that area. I suggest Government should take some policy decision about the Sixth Schedule either to give the whole hill people a State of their own or abolish this Schedule altogether and make them an integral part of the States along with the plains people. It is no use keeping them as separate and yet not giving them an opportunity for separate administration.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Sir, I rise to support the Bill wholeheartedly. I also thank our Prime Minister for his untiring effort to settle this matter in this way after negotiations. There has been no time when the Naga Hills were not separate from Assam's general administration.

If you go into the history, you will see that it was not so even in the British time. They were kept under the excluded area of Assam. Prior to that also, when Assam was ruled by the Kachari rulers, they were separate from the Assam administration under the Kachari Kings from whom the Maharaja of Cooh Behar and the Maharaja of Tripura come. At the time of the Ahom's subjugation from the Kachari rulers also the Naga people were not in the general administration. But the relations between the people of Assam and the Naga people were very cordial. It was said that in 1954, when the Naga Goodwill mission came and visited all parts of the districts and won the hearts of the leaders, they called the Kachari King *Mama*, meaning maternal uncle. That was the relationship. This Naga word itself is of Kachari origin. Therefore, there is no point to be sorry about separation. Now, we have to see how to keep them in a united way in India.

Many hon. Members have referred to the failure of this Government and

this and that. Particularly, Shri Hem Barua said that the Congress Government failed. But I must say it is not only the Congress Government's failure. It is the failure of the whole leadership of Assam. The Assam people never associated with them. Even during British regime they were kept aloof. Therefore, we cannot blame only the Congress Government. I feel that in the machinery of Government there might have been some difficulty by which they cannot mix freely. But, there are people who could mix freely. The blame should not be on one party. The other leaders are also to blame. They must go to the people and mix with them. They never mixed with the people of Nagaland and this is the result of that. We have not been able to win over the hearts of the tribal people.

I cannot agree with Shri Guha who says that there is no statesmanship or leadership and all that. I do not know what he means by that. It depends upon how people are dealt with. The Nagas and the tribal people are so simple and unsophisticated; it is easy to win them over. Our Prime Minister has often said that they should be allowed to grow on their own lines so that they would not despise their past. But in the actual administration that was not the approach. Therefore, suspicions arise in the minds of the people. We should therefore be very careful in dealing with the tribal people who have been neglected by the superior community for ages. This is a delicate question. I am glad that the Naga people have been given a separate State. But I may not be supported by many people if I say so. Now that they will have their State on their own lines, they should be allowed to develop and strengthen India. Everybody heard what our hon. Parliamentary Secretary said about the history of Nagas and how this trouble started. There was a time. Immediately after Independence, they wanted; they were very anxious to come and meet people in plains. There was some difficulty. Even the hon. Prime Min-

ister was not advised by the Govt. of Assam to meet the Naga when he came there in 1952. They also wanted to meet the Congress President. They could not. Then certain events were there. All that lead to suspicion in their minds and so trouble started. From the very beginning, the way of administration and the way of dealings were not proper.

The Nagas are a simple people they are hardworkers. They are united. Their unity can be compared with no one else's. They cannot work alone; they work collectively. If one sort of a sound is made, it is enough to collect people in hundreds even from ten miles within a short time. You can well imagine the unity of such people. They should be dealt with carefully. Therefore, I cannot say whether Shri Hem Barua was correct in saying that the Government of Assam had gone wrong. I blame the leaders themselves, in Assam. They claim Assamese as their language for exchanging views amongst themselves. Now the language problem comes in. That language is really a mixture of tribal languages. But the difficulty is that they do not admit that it is a mixture of tribal languages? That will be accepted by the tribals. There was a great man, Muhapurush Shankar Mahadeo who wanted the unity of the communities and he discussed the question there. The Assamese who are called Assamese now, are all from outside. Only the indigenous people, the tribals were in Assam. Assamese itself is a mixture of all the tribal people. Now Bengali language comes in and we had that trouble. I do not want to say about that now. The plain tribals have their own distinct culture, language and everything, still they accepted Assamese language for the greater interest of the country. So, it has nothing to do with language.

Finally, I welcome this measure which has been accepted by our Government. It is at the right moment that our Prime Minister took this de-

cision. It is very encouraging. I wish the Naga people develop in their own way and in due course unite with Assam. I wish them all success.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस के सामने नागालैंड के नाम से एक स्वतन्त्र स्टेट इस फंडेशन में बनाने के लिये जो बिल आया है, इसको मैं हार्दिक सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

जहाँ तक नागाओं की मांग का सम्बन्ध है, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। अगर हम पुराने इतिहास को देखें, तो पता चलता है कि बहुत दिनों से, अंग्रेजों के राज्य में भी, नागाओं ने एक अलग प्रदेश के लिये आन्दोलन किया, लेकिन उस समय उनकी मांग को स्वीकार न किया गया और उनकी इच्छा के अनुसार एक अलग प्रदेश का निर्माण करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही न की गई। इसलिये अब इस बात की जरूरत महसूस की गई कि नागा लोगों को अपने रीति-रिवाज और रहन-सहन के तरीके के अनुसार एक अलग प्रदेश में रहने का अवसर दिया जाये। जैसा कि मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है, अंग्रेजों के राज्य में उन लोगों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। स्वतंत्रता के बाद अगस्त, १९५७ में उन्होंने अपना पहला सम्मेलन किया और प्राइम मिनिस्टर, श्री नेहरू, से उनकी मुलाकात हुई। उस मुलाकात में उन लोगों की ग्रीवसेज और कठिनाइयों को देख कर उनके लिये एक अलग एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट बना दिया गया। लेकिन उसके बनने के बाद भी उन्होंने दूसरा सम्मेलन किया बार-बार सम्मेलन करने का उनका उद्देश्य यह था कि वहाँ पर जो लोग गड़बड़ कर रहे थे और राज्य के खिलाफ कार्यवाहियाँ करते थे, उनको शान्त किया जाये। यह दूसरा सम्मेलन उन्होंने मई, १९५८ में किया और उन्होंने अपनी एक कमेटी बनाई, जिसको यह काम सौंपा गया कि वह उन लोगों को ठीक तरह से समझाएँ, जो कि वहाँ पर नाराज थे, और इस प्रकार वहाँ पर शान्ति से काम चले। इस माथी सफलता मिली।

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

उसके बाद तीसरा सम्मेलन, अगस्त, १९५६ को किया गया, जिस के बाद उन्होंने अपनी यह मांग रखी कि हमको एक स्वतंत्र स्टेट चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में वे अप्रैल, १९६० में आसाम के चीफ मिनिस्टर से मिले और पंडित जी से जुलाई, १९६० में मिले। पंडित जी से मुलाकात के समय जो समझौता हुआ, उसके अनुसार यह बिल इस सदन में लाया गया है। इसलिये, जता कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है।

आसाम लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली को यह बिल भेजा गया और वहां पर पंडित जी का १ अगस्त, १९६० का स्टेटमेंट चीफ मिनिस्टर ने पढ़ कर सुनाया। उसको पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि यह नई चीज नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक ऐसी चीज है, स्वतन्त्र स्टेट करना जरूरी बात है उसके अनुसार यह बिल आया है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है और इस में विरोध का तो कोई कारण नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात यह नजर आती है कि जो कुछ कहा जाता है, उसके मूजब इम्प्लोमेंटेशन होता है और यह खुशी की बात है। उनका जो तीसरा सम्मेलन हुआ, उस में उन्होंने सोलह मांगें रखीं। उसके मूजब यह बिल हमारे सामने आया है और इसको पास करने में हमको खुशी होती है।

बहुत पहले, आजादी मिलने से पहले हम यह कहते थे कि हमें आजादी चाहिये, हमें मौका मिलना चाहिये कि हम जो हमारी तकलीफें हैं, उन को खुद हल करें और हम अपने आप मालिक हों, हमारा ही यहां पर राज्य हो। ऐसी ही इच्छा नागा लोगों की भी थी। हमें उन के दर्द को महसूस करना चाहिये और उस को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। उन को बिरादरी के अन्दर ही स्वतन्त्रता प्रदान करने के बारे में यह बिल आया है,।

फिर एक यह भी बात है कि जब लोगों अशान्ति होती है, लोगों के विचारों में

परिवर्तन आ जाता है और उन को कुछ इच्छायें होती हैं, जिन को वे पूरा करने के लिये उठावले हो उठते हैं तो एक प्रकार की गड़बड़ फैल जाती है और शान्ति कायम नहीं रह पाती है और जो काम करने वाले होते हैं, जो राज काज चनाने वाले होते हैं, उन को भी चैन नहीं पड़ता है। हन शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम रखना चाहते हैं और नहीं चाहते कि देश में कोई गड़बड़ी फैले। जहां पर रेवोल्यूशन होते हैं, ब्लौ रेवोल्यूशन होते हैं तथा जहां पर कैपिटलिस्टिक प्रवृत्तियां चलती हैं उन जगहों पर तो समस्याओं का निपटारा करने के लिये अलग दूसरे तरीके होते हैं, दूसरे रास्ते होते हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जहां पर डेमोक्रेसी है, जहां पर सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी का निर्माण हम करना चाहते हैं और उस रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं और जहां पर लोगों के लिये ही, उन के हित के लिये ही हमें काम करना है, हमें लोगों के विचार मुन कर, उन को गांवों को, उन की आकांक्षाओं को सामने रख कर ही कार्य करना होगा और यह उचित भी है। मैं समझता हूं कि एक अच्छा काम आज इस वक्त यहां पर नागालैंड स्थापित करने के बारे में बिल को ला कर किया जा रहा है। जिस तरह से पन्द्रह अगस्त को जब हम स्वतन्त्र हुए थे, हम ने खुशियां मनाई थीं, उसी तरह से आज नागा लोगों के लिये भी खुशी का दिन होना चाहिये जो यह बिल यहां पास हो रहा है। उन को इस बात की खुशी होगी कि उन के लिये एक स्वतन्त्र स्टेट बनने जा रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने असम असेम्बली के अन्दर जो कुछ हुआ वहां पर जो स्पीचज हुई हैं, जो चीफ मिनिस्टर की स्पीच हुई है, उस का हवाला दिया है। वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया उसको उन्होंने पढ़ दिया उस में से एक पैरा इस प्रकार है:

This Assembly is of the view that the provisions of the State of

Nagaland Bill, 1962, are not conducive to the aforesaid objectives.

यह ठीक है कि उन्होंने इसको अपनी दृष्टि से वहाँ पर मूव किया। ऐसा करना एक साधारण सी बात है। आज भी देखा जाता है कि जब तो दो स्टेट्स के मध्य झगड़ा होता है तो जो लोग नेतागण होते हैं, उनको वहाँ के लोगों की इच्छाओं के अनुरूप हो कहना और करना पड़ता है। यह तो कोई तीसरा आदमी ही फैसला कर सकता है, सेंटर में बैठने वाला ही फैसला कर सकता है, कि क्या उचित है और क्या अनुचित। वहाँ के लोग अगर कोई ऐसा रेजोल्यूशन पेश करें कि इनको नागालैंड दे दिया जाये, एक स्वतन्त्र राज्य दे दिया जाय तो उन के लिये यहाँ पर मुश्किल हो सकती है। लोगों की अलग अलग भावनाएँ होती हैं। वहाँ पर जो स्पीचिज हुईं उनमें से चौदह-आना प्रतिकूल थे। और दो आना अनुकूल थे। बहुमती लोगों का कहना था कि स्वतन्त्रता नागा लोगों को प्रदान कर देने से, असम की शक्ति कम होगी। ऐसा कहना उन के लिये स्वाभाविक ही था। लेकिन ऐसा विरोध वहाँ पर नहीं हुआ कि उनके लिये काम करना ही मुश्किल हो जाता। इस तरह की बातें मामूली होती हैं, छोटी होती हैं, और इनको इतना ज्यादा महत्व नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर के बीच झगड़ा है। इसका भी सेंटर की तरफ से न्यायिक हल, मैं समझता हूँ, निकाल लिया जायेगा। वहाँ के जो लोग हैं वे भी चाहते हैं कि कोई न्यायसंगत हल निकल आये। असम असेम्बली के रेजोल्यूशन को देख कर तथा वहाँ हुई स्पीचिज को देख कर, इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँच जाना कि हमें बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं करना चाहिये, ठीक नहीं है और इसका कोई आधार नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बिल नागालैंड स्टेट बनाये जाने के बारे में आया है, यह बड़े आनन्द की बात

है। पंडित जी ने ऐसा कर के इस बात का परिचय दिया है कि वह डेमोक्रेसी को कितना महत्व देते हैं और डेमोक्रेटिक रीति से ही काम करना चाहते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सारी चीज को ठीक रीति से समझा जाये और इसको सर्वसम्मति से पास कर दिया जाये।

अन्त में मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जो आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Bade: Sir, I have moved an amendment. I may be given some time to speak.

Mr. Speaker: If his leader wanted to speak, what could I have done? Why did he not put himself on behalf of the party?

Shri Bade: I have given an amendment and, therefore, I may be given five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: There is no inherent right.

Shri Bade: He has not taken the brief to plead for my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. The party must have acted in a manner....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, he has moved an amendment and therefore he must be allowed some time.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow two speakers. The leader has spoken. Now he cannot be allowed another opportunity. Because he has moved an amendment, he has no special right that he must be given an opportunity. I first asked him because he moved an amendment. But then the leader said that he wanted to speak and, therefore, I gave him that time.

Shri Bade: That was wrong, Sir. I may be given five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: If he can finish within five minutes I can allow him.

Shri Bade: I can finish in five minutes.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो नागालैंड का बिल सामने आया है और साथ ही साथ कांस्टीट्यूशन को एमेंड करने के बारे में बिल आया है, इन दोनों के बारे में मैं ने एमेंडमेंट दिये हैं कि इनको सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया जाय। इस का कारण है कि मैं ने बिल में देखा है कि इससे नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन का जो हमारा ध्येय है, वह पूरा नहीं होता है। हम अपने देश को छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में विभक्त करते जा रहे हैं, छोटी छोटी टैरिटरीज में बांटते जा रहे हैं और यहीं अगर हालत रहती है तो हम कहां जा कर रुकेंगे। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने रावी के किनारे खड़े हो कर कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान एक है, यह हमारी मातृ भूमि है और उन्होंने जयभारत का नारा बुलन्द किया था। इस चीज को हमने रीडर में पढ़ा है। लेकिन अब हम क्या देखते हैं। किसी को हाथ काट कर दिया जा रहा है, किसी को भारत माता का पैर काट कर दिया जा रहा है। जब मैं ने इस को देखा तो गोल्डस्मिथ की स्टोरी मेरे सामने आ गई। एक गैस्ट उसके पास गया अपना घोड़ा ले कर। वह घोड़ा वहां मर गया। जब उस ने घोड़े को वापिस मांगा तो उस ने घोड़े के बजाय एक लकड़ी उस को दे दी और कहा कि दिस स्टिक विल बी यूअर हास। उसने कहा कि यह कैसा मजाक कर रहे हैं, यह स्टिक कैसे हास हो सकती है। उस ने कहा कि कुछ नहीं यू विल वाक बिद यूअर लेग्स, लेकिन यह जो स्टिक है इस को हास ही समझो। इसी प्रकार का यह बिल है। १९३५ का जो ऐक्ट था उस में जिस तरह की पावर्स इम्पीरियलिस्टिक गवर्नर को दी गई थीं, उसी प्रकार की पावर्स यहां पर भी गवर्नर को दी जा रही हैं और इस बिल का नाम नागालैंड रख दिया गया है। क्या दिया जा रहा है, क्या नहीं दिया जा रहा है, समझ में नहीं आता है। इस बिल में बहुत से ऐसे दोष

हैं जिन को दूर करने के वास्ते इस को सिलेक्ट कमेटी को रेफर करना बहुत जरूरी है। आप ने उन को आटोनोमी तो दी लेकिन साथ ही साथ गवर्नर को एक मुगल एम्परा की हैसियत में उन के ऊपर ला खड़ा कर दिया है। ऊपर तो ऐसा ही मालूम पड़ता है कि उन को आटोनोमी दी गई है, लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं है।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं एक खतरे की घंटी भी बजा देना चाहता हूं और यह खतरा ईसाई मिशनरियों की तरफ से उपस्थित है। बैरीयर एलविन की किताब में भी इस का कुछ जिक्र है। ईसाई मिशनरीज जो हैं वे नागाओं में, आदिवासियों में बहुत ही गलत ढंग का, बहुत ही भ्रान्तिपूर्ण प्रचार कर रहे हैं और उनको गुमराह कर रहे हैं हमसे अलग कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने हमेशा ही कहा है कि बंड नागाज अच्छे हैं, लेकिन गुड हिन्दूज अच्छे नहीं हैं। इस तरह की भावनायें वे इन लोगों के दिमागों में भरते जाते हैं। इन को वे हम से अलग करने की हर प्रकार की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमारे इतिहास को, हमारे धर्म ग्रन्थों को तोड़ मरोड़ कर उन के सामने रख रहे हैं। उन्होंने उन को यहां तक कहा है कि शंकर भगवान ने किरात का रूप लिया था। उमा ने भी किरात का रूप लिया था। वे अर्जुन को मिले। अर्जुन ने नाग की कन्या उलुकी से शादी की। अब वे कहते हैं कि किरात मतलब न्मगाज है, ऐसा महाभारत में है, ऐसा हमारा इतिहास है। इस तरह से वे उनको गुमराह कर रहे हैं और हम से उन को अलग करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। फिजो ने अशान्ति फैलाई और उस के आगे हमारी सरकार झुक गई। जिस को हम पिलपिली गवर्नमेंट कहते हैं, वैसी यह गवर्नमेंट है। जो भी कोई इस पर प्रेशर डालता है, उस के आगे यह झुक जाती है। दबने वाली यह गवर्नमेंट है। प्रेशर आया और पाकिस्तान बन गया। प्रेशर

आया तो महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात अलग अलग हो गये। पंजाबी सूबे के बारे में भी शायद ऐसा ही होगा

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री बड़े : इस तरह की प्रेशर ध्यूरी पर अगर आप चलते हैं तो यह गलत बात है। हमारे यहां पश्चिम में भी आदिवासी हैं। उन की भाषा भी एक है और एक प्रान्त के ही वे रहने वाले हैं। कल को वहां से भी मांग उठ सकती है कि जब आपने तीन साढ़े तीन लाख नागाओं के लिए नागालैंड दे दिया तो क्यों नहीं आप हमारे लिये भी, आठ लाख के लिये भी लावा लैंड दे दें। तब आप क्या करेंगे। अगर वह भी दे देंगे तो कहां तक आप जायेंगे।

अब भी वक्त है कि इस तरह की पृथक्तावादी प्रवृत्तियों पर आप रोक लगायें। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप आज आश्वासन दें कि आईदा और अधिक भारत के टुकड़े नहीं होंगे। आप को चाहिये कि आप कहें कि अब की बार माफ कर दीजिये आईदा और टुकड़े नहीं होने दिये जायेंगे।

एक तरफ तो नैशनल इंटेग्रेशन की बात चल रही है, उस कमेटी की मीगिग चल रही है और वहां पर यह मांग की जाती है कि देश एक होना चाहिये, इधर आप और टुकड़े करते जा रहे हैं। जवाहर-लालजी की यह बात कहां गई जो उन्होंने ने कही थी कि इंडिया इज अवर कंट्री और जो उन्होंने ने जयभारत का अर्थ बताया था कि **बी आर आल वन**। क्यों आप हिन्दु-स्तान के छोटे छोटे टुकड़े करते जा रहे हैं। क्यों नहीं आप चार जोन्स रखते और यूनिटरी फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट करते। इस से आप का खर्च कम होगा और आप को टैक्स बढ़ाने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं होगी। नागालैंड का पूरा खर्च आप उठाने जा रहे हैं। इतना कुछ करने के बाद भी गवर्नर

को बहुत ज्यादा पावर्स दे दी गई हैं। ऊपर से तो बहुत शो कर दिया है कि नागालैंड बनाने के बारे में यह बिल है और हम उन को आटोनोमी देने जा रहे हैं लेकिन अन्दर से यह दूसरी ही कहानी कहता है। इस वास्ते मैं ने अमेंडमेंट दिया है कि इस को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाय। इस का एक कारण यह भी है कि ३७१ जो आर्टिकल कांस्टिट्यूशन का है, उस का पांचवां शैड्यूल तो शैड्यूलड ट्राइबल के बारे में और छठा शैड्यूलड ट्राइबल एरियाज के बारे में है। साथ ही छठा जो शैड्यूल है वह १९३५ का जो एक्ट था और उस में ट्राइबल के बारे में जो एक पालिसी निर्धारित की गई थी, वही पालिसी और उसी लैगेंसी का इस में भी कैरी आउट किया गया है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर इस को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज जाय तो वह इस पर विचार कर सकेगी कि दर-असल में गवर्नर को कितनी पावर्ज दी जानी चाहिये। जो नारे आप इक्वैलिटी, फ्रीडम, लिबर्टी और जस्टिस के लगाते हैं अपने कांस्टिट्यूशन में, उन नारों के अनुसार यह अमेंडमेंट्स हो रहे हैं या नहीं, इस का परीक्षण किया जाय, इस वास्ते मैं ने अपने संशोधन रखे हैं।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House has on the whole welcomed these Bills. Some hon. Members have pointed out some defects in them and have suggested some amendments. I shall deal with them a little later. But on the whole every hon. Member who has spoken, except one or perhaps two, has welcomed the whole idea underlying these Bills. I am happy about that.

Before I deal with these Bills I should like to say a few words about what our fundamental approach should be. That approach has been, not from today but from the day of independence and even before that, that we shall build up a united India with

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

the goodwill of the Indian people preserving the variety of India in its unity. That has been the approach and not the approach, fundamentally, of the hon. Member opposite, Shri Trivedi, who believes in everything which divides India although he talks about the unity of India. I was amazed at the crudity of his approach and his expressions in the House today which, if given effect to, would split India into a thousand fragments. He calls himself a nationalist and yet his nationalism is confined to the frog-in-the-well policy where he believes that he is a nationalist and everybody else is not a nationalist; the Muslims are not nationalists; the Christians are not nationalists. Everybody who is not a Hindu is not a nationalist. Apparently that will be the next stage.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is not what I have said. I never meant that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is what he said about Muslims to my ears. But I am very glad that he does not believe in that.

So, I take it that Shri Trivedi believes that India consists of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists and atheists and that everybody who lives in India is a fullfledged nationalist. Let us understand that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Everybody who believes in India and believes himself to be an Indian has got a right to live in this country. That is what I believe in.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): Please do not forget or try to neglect the Sikhs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has now defined his creed. Everybody who lives in India and believes himself to be an Indian has a right to live in it. That right, of course, he has in law in spite of Shri Trivedi. But the point is whether he is in any way in his opinion any the less nationalist than he is. I think

personally—and I speak with great respect—that he is not a nationalist—I mean Shri Trivedi—because nationalism is something which includes everybody in India.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: To make that statement that I am not a nationalist is going too far.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I said so with all respect. Nationalism cannot be confined to a religion, however great that religion may be. Nationalism is something to the nation and everything pertaining to that nation comes within its scope. The hon. Member and some others, perhaps very few in this House fortunately, and some outside believe in that and talk in terms of nationalism as if that was their private preserve and everybody who did not fall in line with them is outside that domain. That is the mind which, I can very well understand, does not appreciate this Bill. It talks about disruption. The hon. Member who spoke last went on talking about disruption because a State was being created. I do not understand that. I am not quite sure if his idea was that India should be one unitary whole and the creation of a State is disruption. He did not say that but I think this was the trend of his argument. I do not understand that. That is fundamentally opposed to our approach which is that the great variety of India should be contained within our unity. India has grown great in the past and has lived thousands of years. If India or the great men of India in the past had followed the policy suggested by the hon. Member opposite, India's greatness would not have risen to the heights that it did. Indian culture spread all over Asia. Indians went abroad. Others came here, and they were absorbed here. Their ideas were absorbed; their religions were absorbed, so that India is a country of many religions which are all Indian in a sense because they have been here for hundreds and hundreds of

years. India is not a one-religion-country or a one-language country. These are the varieties that have come together to make this great Indian nation. And what makes an individual or a community or a nation great is its wideness of vision, its receptiveness, not its exclusiveness, not untouchability. Unfortunately, exclusiveness came to India and made a very great people narrow-minded and small and led to their fall.

Well, I hope that we aim in a different way, in a different direction. We are not exclusive. And I hope that a time will come, as it is rapidly coming, when even nationalism is not enough. When people are going to the stars and to the moon and all that, nationalism, that is, the concept of national boundaries etc., is getting rapidly out of date. However, that is not for the present. And, therefore, our whole approach has to be to welcome all people who live in India as of one family, whatever religion they may belong to, and whatever customs they may have, and work in co-operation with all.

This Bill, as I stated, is a right Bill. I am talking on the merits of the two Bills. But, apart from that, it is the product of an agreement, an agreement not only based on the original sixteen-point memorandum which came two years ago, which Mr. Imkonglibo Ao brought here with his colleagues. But even after this Bill was drafted, it was largely by agreement with their representatives, that is, the Naga leaders, who came here and had seen it, so that many of the criticisms made in regard to some provisions in it are rather beside the point.

For instance, some of the criticisms made were about the Governor's powers. First of all, we should realise that so far as this Bill goes, it establishes a full-fledged State. It is not a restricted State. It is a full-fledged State with certain temporary restrictions. The temporary restric-

tions are, first, in regard to the law and order situation, secondly in regard to certain finances, and thirdly in regard to the Tuensang district. These are the three where there are temporary restrictions. For the rest, it is a full-fledged State.

Now, in regard to the first restriction in regard to the law and order situation, hon. Members will realise, as our Naga friends realise, that the situation still in Nagaland is one which is not quite normal. It has to be dealt with abnormally. We hope that it is much more normal than it was, but it has to be dealt with abnormally. Therefore, it is desirable for the Governor to shoulder that burden partially; of course, partly, the Ministry there will shoulder the burden, but it is not right to leave it to them entirely; it is a heavy burden. In regard to that, it is stated here that as soon as the conditions return to normal, the Governor will report to the President to put an end to these special provisions, so that it is a temporary provision which is necessitated by the conditions of today.

As for finances, we have rather an odd position here. These finances mean, apart from small sums, the moneys given by the Central Government by way of subvention. Of course, subventions are given to other States too, but a great part of their expenditure comes from their own revenues. But, here a small part only comes from their own revenues. Since large sums are going, it was thought that the representatives of the Central Government, or call them what you will, should be partly responsible for the disposal of these funds, which mostly, goes, of course, for developmental works. It requires some experience and some judgment as to how to do it. They can raise their own revenues. All revenues will, of course, be spent with their concurrence. The final decision in a matters of this kind will temporarily be the Governor's.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

As for the Tuensang district, whatever has been put down is word for word what was suggested by the representatives of the Tuensang district and agreed to generally by the Nagas leaders. For various reasons, into which I need not go, the Tuensang district people require it. They wanted it. We agreed to it. It did not strike us to have special provisions for them, but when they wanted it and when the Naga leaders agreed to it, we had no choice in the matter.

So far as the Governor is concerned, he is not some Grand Moghul sitting there and doing things. The Governor is the servant not only of the Central Government, not only of the President but of this Parliament. He has always to function under strict limitations and whatever he does comes up here and before Government.

Shri Bade: If there is a difference of opinion, the Governor's opinion will prevail. That is the provision here.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Shrimati Renu Chakravarty asked: why not a separate High Court?; why not a separate Governor? Well, why a separate High Court?—I ask. Here is the High Court of Assam which, I am glad to say of all High Courts in India, has no arrears of work.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because it is very efficient.

Shri Hem Barua: That shows how smart we are.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: To create another High Court therefore a relatively small area, with not enough work, with very little work, is hardly worthwhile. Of course, it is open to the High Court, specially it is always open to the Chief Justice, to have a Bench there or do anything of that kind. That is a different

matter. But it would not be worthwhile from any point of view to increase the number of High Courts for such small areas.

As for a separate Governor, there is nothing in these draft Bills which prevents that. At the present moment, I think it is desirable to have the same Governor, I do not say it is likely that it will continue to be—desirable. But I say that there is nothing to prevent that.

There is another thing. The Governor of Assam has a special responsibility in regard to NEFA. The North-East Frontier Agency used to include the Tuensang region that was separated two or three years ago by Parliament. Conditions are different in the two places. Nevertheless, he has a special responsibility. That is why, if I may say so, we have to take very special care about whom we send as Governor to Assam. He has, of course, the same functions as Governors have elsewhere plus something plus NEFA....

Shri Hem Barua: The Governor of Assam is the most heavily worked Governor in India.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, he has heavy work and great responsibilities. We have had a very eminent Governor who has done very well and we are sending very soon a very experienced public servant there, because he has to face difficult problems. Therefore, it is purely from the point of view of practicality that it is desirable to have the same person as Governor of Nagaland. Of course, he is Governor of Nagaland because he is separately Governor of Nagaland, but there would be no point in appointing a Governor there who, the chances are, would not be so experienced.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What would be his seat of office? Will it be Shillong or Mokokchang in Naga-

land? When you are giving him such large administrative functions—not only political functions, but also administrative functions—would it not be better that you have a separate Governor?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By rotation. He will function in both places by rotation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He will go to both places.

Some hon. Members thought that by creating this Nagaland the financial burden would be very great, Rs. 4 crores, but they did not seem to realise that those figures, that that burden is more now. The fact is that the area that is going to be called Nagaland has been separate, a separate entity all along; nothing is being separated. It was separated some time back, some years back, it has been functioning like that. Now that separate entity is being given a certain name. The separation does not take place now. It took place years ago, but it is given some autonomy, and the amount, what has been spent on that separate entity thus far, is likely to be spent in future. The separation again does not add to the expenditure, at least I do not suppose it will add very much.

Then, some one asked me about NEFA and Manipur and Tripura. NEFA stands on an entirely separate footing, and so far as we are concerned, we have, at the present moment, no particular intention of changing the administration there. It is not very easy to apply some general rules everywhere regardless of conditions. So far as Manipur and Tripura are concerned, presumably fairly soon, my colleague the Home Minister would put forward suggestions or proposals for the Union Territories, and those proposals are based on giving them a large measure of autonomy.

I really do not know why I should take the time of the House when the

House is so agreeable to these Bills, but I would like to say that something has been said about Assam, about the Assam Assembly resolution. It is perfectly true that the Assam Assembly viewed this question with some distaste, and the resolution they passed was presumably passed with some reluctance, but we must recognise first of all that this was not a new thing for the Assam Assembly. This very Bill which has come up today was envisaged more than two years ago, they knew it, we knew it, it is not a surprise to them.

Secondly, whatever they may have had in their hearts, this area was separated from Assam some years ago completely. They had nothing to do with it in the last two or three years. It is only recognising a fact, and recognising another fact which I am prepared perfectly to admit, as we should admit whenever there is some failure on our own part. What happened in this Naga territory, and the troubles we have had and the Naga people have had, have distressed us exceedingly, distressed us for a variety of reasons, because firstly any such problem distresses one, and secondly, that we should have to use the military and our police force to deal with people is always distressing. But what I was going to say was this, that in some measure at least, the fault was ours and that of the Assam Government—I am including both the Central Government and the Assam Government. It may be our fault because we did not pay enough attention to begin with. We were busy after independence with our own innumerable problems, and perhaps if we had dealt with it, and if the Assam Government which was directly in charge had dealt with it, somewhat differently, the consequences might have been different. That may be. I am not blaming anybody, because I am including ourselves. There it is, but a certain situation having arisen, we have to find a way out of it. There is no use getting annoyed at everything that happens. And, I do think that the way out which

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

we have found is a good way on the merits and it is a good way above all because I think it is satisfactory to a great majority of the Naga people. And, what is more, it will, I earnestly hope, bring about not only superficial changes but changes of heart among the people so that there may be co-operation between all of us.

It is interesting to see, talking about the Assembly, that the two Members—as far as I can see only two from Assam spoke—have supported these Bills heartily and fully. And, the speech which I am sure all hon. Members must have listened to with great interest here, was the speech from my young colleague, the representative from the Nagaland itself. He spoke with fire, young as he is and with greater authority because he comes from that place, and knows the place and he knows the people and he is one of the people. Therefore, I venture to say that these Bills should be formally approved and passed as they are.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the amendment of Shri Bade first.

Shri Bade: Yes, Sir; both the amendments.

Mr. Speaker: I will first put the amendment regarding the Nagaland Bill because I have said that the division will take place at five.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will put the motion to the vote.

The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the formation of the State of Nagaland and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the second motion also.

The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.”

This requires a statutory majority, as hon. Members know. If there are some Members outside we may ring the bell. Every hon. Member shall be in his seat.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shall we go into the lobbies or will the votes be taken by the automatic machine?

Mr. Speaker: If the automatic machine works, we will try.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It often does not work; it is much safer to go into the lobbies.

Shri Tyagi: It is not necessary unless a division is called for.

Mr. Speaker: If it does not work, then we shall distribute chits to the hon. Members and collect them. Before that I have to put Shri Bade's amendment to this Bill to the vote of the House. I shall now put Shri Bade's amendment to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall put the motion for consideration.

The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.”

The Lok Sabha divided.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: One by one.

Dr. Colaco: Sir, I vote for 'Ayes'; my machine is not working and so it has not been recorded.

श्री बड़े : श्रीन ए प्वाण्ट श्रीफ आर्डर, सर । मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि जब उन्होंने बटन प्रेस कर दिया तो कर दिया । अब यह बात दूसरी है कि वह उसे यह कह कर ठीक कराना चाहें कि उन्होंने गलत बटन प्रेस कर दिया ।
They cannot say like that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का कहना ठीक है लेकिन रूल्स में ऐसा है कि अगर गलती किसी से हो जाय और वह उसे ठीक करने के लिए कहे तो उस को दुस्स्त किया जा सकता है । पिछले स्पीकर साहब भी इस तरह की गलतियों को दुस्स्त करते रहे हैं । इस के अलावा ऐसे माननीय सदस्य जिन की कि मशीन ने काम नहीं किया उन का तो वोट रेकार्ड करना जरूरी है ।

Shri Tyagi: How is that possible?
Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Sir, My vote has not been recorded.....
(Interruptions).

Shri Tyagi: If one has pressed the 'ayes' button, how can it show 'no'? It is his mistake. The machine is working.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have been advised to ask those hon. Members who have worked their machine and whose machine also has responded but who have recorded their votes wrongly to write and let me know their voting. About the others whose machines have not worked, I will

certainly take down their votes. So, only those whose machines had not worked may stand those who tried their machines but the symbols are not there.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Well, there are eighteen hon. Members standing. These are all Members who have tried to work the machine, but the signs have not come in here.

17 hrs.

श्री प्रे० कृ० खन्ना (कायमगंज) : मेरा नाम "आयज" में शामिल कर लिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप ने "आयज" का बटन दबाया और "नोज" आया ?

श्री प्रे० कृ० खन्ना : "एन्स्टेन्डान" आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन माननीय सदस्यों का लाल रंग आया है, क्या उन्होने लाल बटन ही दबाया था ?

श्री महादेव दुसाद (बांसगांव) : मैं ने "आयज" का बटन दबाया, लेकिन "नोज" आया है ।

श्री लालन दास (शाहजहापुर) : मैं ने "आयज" का बटन दबाया, लेकिन मशीन खराब है, उस ने काम नहीं किया ।

Shri Lonikar (Jalna): My vote has not been recorded.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

[Division No. 2

AYES

[16.59 hrs.

Abdul Wahid, Shri
Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Ancy, Dr. M.S.
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bakliwal, Shri
Balkrishna Singh, Shri
Shri Balmiki,
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
arua, Shri Hem

Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Biren Dutta, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Borooh, Shri P. C.

Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chatter Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhary, Shri Y. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.

Chavan, Shri D. R.	Joshi, Shri A.C.	Mishra, Shri M. P.
Chavda, Shrimati	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan	Jyotiabhi, Shri J.P.	Mohanty, Shri G.
Chuni Lal, Shri	Kabir, Shri Humayun	Mohsin, Shri
Coloco, Dr.	Kadadi, Shri	Morarka, Shri
Dafle, Shri	Kajrolkar, Shri	More, Shri K.L.
Daji, Shri	Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	More, Shri S.S.
Daljit Singh, Shri	Kamble, Shri	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Das, Dr. M.M.	Kanungo, Shri	Munzni, Shri David
Das, Shri B. K.	Kuppan, Shri	Murli Manohar, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.	Kapur Singh, Shri	Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Das, Shri S. B.	Kar, Shri Prabhat	Muthiah, Shri
Dasappa, Shri	Karni Singhji, Shri	Naidu, Shri V.G.
Datar, Shri	Karuthiruman, Shri	Naik, Shri D. J.
Deo, Shri P. K.	Kedaria, Shri C.M.	Naik, Shri Maheswar
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.	Khadilkar, Shri	Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Desai, Shri Morarji	Khan, Dr. P.N.	Nallakoya, Shri
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.	Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz	Nanda, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand	Naakar, Shri P.S.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Khanna, Shri P. K.	Nayak, Shri Mohan
Deshpande, Shri G. H.	Kindar Lal, Shri	Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Kisan Veer, Shri	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Dighe, Shri	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Nesamony, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Kripa Shankar, Shri	Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Krishna, Shri M.R.	Niranjana Lal, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.	Oza, Shri
Elayaperumal, Shri	Krishnapal Singh, Shri	Paliwal, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad	Kunhan, Shri P.	Pande, Shri K. N.
Ering, Shri D.	Kureel, Shri B. N.	Pandey, Shri R.S.
Firodia, Shri	Lahri Singh, Shri	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Gaitonde, Dr.	Lakshman Dass, Shri	Panna Lal, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri	Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati.	Pant, Shri K.C.
Gandhik, Shri V. B.	Lalit Sen, Shri	Paramasivan, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Laskar, Shri N.R.	Parashar, Shri
Gauri Shanker, Shri	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Ghosh, Shri N.R.	Mahadeo Prasad, Shri	Patel, Shri Man Singh
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Patel, Shri N. N.
Govind Das, Dr.	Mahananda, Shri	Patel, Shri P. R.
Guha, Shri A.C.	Mahtab, Shri	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Gupta, Shri Badshah	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Patil, Shri D.S.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini	Patil, Shri M. B.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Patil, Shri S.B.
Hajarnavis, Shri	Malaviya, Shri K. D.	Patil, Shri S.K.
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Mallick, Shri	Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Haq, Shri M.M.	Mansen, Shri	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Harvani, Shri Ansar	Mandal, Dr.	Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Hazarika, Shri J.N.	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Heda, Shri	Mantri, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri	Marandi, Shri	Puri, Shri D.D.
Himmatsinhji, Shri	Masuriya Din, Shri	Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Imbichibava, Shri	Matcharaju, Shri	Raghu Nath Singh, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.	Mahotra, Shri B. B.	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas	Mehta, Shri Jashwant	Raja, Shri C.R.
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Raju, Dr. D. S.
Jamir, Shri Chubato Shi	Menon, Shri Krishna	Rem, Shri T.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati	Minimata, Shrimati	Ram Sewak, Shri
Jedhe, Shri	Mitra, Shri Bakar Ali	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Jena, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Ram Swarup, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	

Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.
 Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.
 Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
 Ramdhani Das, Shri
 Rananjai Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga Rao, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K.L.
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rattan Lal, Shri
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
 Reddiar, Shri
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Narayan
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S.K.
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Saigal, Shri A.S.
 Samanta, Shri S.C.
 Samnani, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Satyanarayana, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra

Shah, Shri Manubhai
 Shah, Shri mati Jayaben
 Sham Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A.P.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shrimali, Dr. K. L.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddish, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Singh, Shri R. P.
 Singh, Shri S. T.
 Singha, Shri G.K.
 Singha, Shri Y.N.
 Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Soundaram Ramschandran,
 Shrimati
 Soy, Shri H. C.
 Srinivasan, Dr. P.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Surendrapal Singh, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surya Prasad, Shri

Swamy, Shri M.P.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad
 Tanti, Shri Rameshwar
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwari, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Uikay, Shri
 Ulaka, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Utiya, Shri
 Vaishya, Shri M. B.
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri M.L.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Veerappa, Shri
 Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri B.
 Verma, Shri K.
 Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri
 Vishram Prasad, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Warrior, Shri
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
 Yadav, Shri R. N.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
 Yadava, Shri B. P.
 Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Noes

Shri Bede
 Shri Berwa
 Shri Brij Raj Singh
 Shri Kachhaviya

Shri Tan Singh
 Chatterjee, Shri H.P.
 Shri Trivedi

† † † †

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 315 plus 20, that is, 335.

Noes: 5.

The motion is 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 adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now, though there was a desire expressed that the State of Nagaland Bill be taken up first, I thought that the House being full, we

might take first the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill and finish it. If hon. Members have no objection and if the House is agreeable, we might do that.

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is another item on the Order Paper to be taken up at 5 o'clock. It is a half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker: That will have to be postponed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How long will the House sit?

****Names of three Members were not recorded.

††††Names of two Members were not recorded.

Mr. Speaker: We will finish these Bills. We take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill.

Shri Tyagi: May I just make a humble suggestion? It becomes odd really that while the machine is working all right, we sometimes make a mistake and corrections are effected afterwards. I suggest that you give a ruling that no corrections should be made or corrections could be effected only when the machine is tested, as to whether it is working well or not.

Mr. Speaker: Even if we go to the lobbies, then too corrections are allowed afterwards, though I have always advised hon. Members to be careful. Because the rules stand like that, I cannot accept the hon. Member's suggestion. Let us proceed to the clauses now.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अव्यक्त महोदय, मेरा भी अमेंडमेंट है ।

अव्यक्त महोदय : कौन सा अमेंडमेंट है ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं ने वह अमेंडमेंट देर में दिया था ।

Clause 2—(Amendment of Part XXI)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 26, after "Nagaland", insert—

"who shall be a separate incumbent from that of the Governor of Assam and who". (5)

While hearing the Prime Minister I thought that he would give some plausible answer as to why it should lead to better governance of the State if we have the same Governor for both Assam and the State of Nagaland.

Now, as a matter of fact, one of the greatest reasons why in these very remote parts the administration has

not been up to the mark is the fact that we have not had people to go into the details of the administration and help the local people to function more effectively. This has often led to greater difficulties. It is for that reason, because while the hon. Prime Minister has stated that there is nothing which militates against our having a separate Governor, as far as I can make out, the whole process, as it is being envisaged, is to have the same Governor. Because not sufficient and cogent arguments have been put forward for having the same Governor, I have moved this amendment. I feel that it will be much better for the government of a separate State, especially in a remote area like Nagaland, to have a separate person, who will be in charge of both the political aspects as well as the administrative aspects and who will be able to devote all his time, instead of having a person who will only be a one-third Governor because he will have to look after Nagaland, NEFA as well as the complicated situation in Assam. It is from this point of view, Sir, that I have moved this amendment and I hope the Prime Minister will accept it.

Mr. Speaker: What about her amendments Nos. 7 and 9?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Pages 3 and 4, lines 39 and 1 to 3, respectively,—omit "and any regulations so made may repeal or amend with retrospective effect, if necessary, any Act of Parliament or any other law which is for the time being applicable to that district." (7)

I am not moving my amendment No. 8, because that is more or less the same thing. What is the reason for giving to the Governor the power to repeal or amend any Act of Parliament which may be applicable to a district? I have not yet understood what particular Acts of Parliament it would be necessary to be repealed by

the Governor. It is quite an important power that we are giving him. At a time when we are trying to integrate the State of Nagaland into the whole order of the Republic of India, whether this particular sub-clause is necessary or not is the question. That is why I have moved this amendment. If there is some sufficiently good reason for it I will withdraw it. But I have not been able to understand the reason for giving this power.

I am not moving my amendment No. 9.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 24 and wherever it occurs,—for “Nagaland” substitute “Naga Lima”. (3)

(ii) Page 1, line 24 and wherever it occurs,—for “Nagaland” substitute “Naga Pradesh”. (4)

(iii) Page 2, line 19,—
add at the end—

“Every order made under sub-clause (b) of clause (1) shall be laid before Parliament.” (6)

(iv) Page 5,—

after line 3, insert—

“Provided further that every order made under clause (3) shall be laid before Parliament.” (10)

Sir, I shall speak first on my amendments 6 and 10. Both these amendments are on a similar pattern. to the effect that every order made by the President under the various sub-clauses or clause of the proposed article shall be laid before Parliament. It is an accepted principle of this House and of the Constituent Assembly that every order that the President makes should come before Parliament for such modification or alteration as the House may deem fit,

and it should not be open to any controversy of any kind. I hope the Prime Minister will see his way to accept this very salutary principle which is embodied in the Constitution itself.

Now I will take up amendments 3 and 4. I should like to explain this in a little more elaborate manner. I have suggested that for the word “Nagaland” either the words “Naga Lima” or the words “Naga Pradesh” may be substituted. The word “Lima” in the Naga language is, if not absolutely synonymous, near synonymous with “Pradesh”. That I have ascertained from my Naga friends in the House. It may be contested that the word “Lima” is neither English nor Hindi and, therefore, on that ground, its propriety may be contested or challenged. But in this House, we know our friends from the South have suggested “Tamilnad” for Madras. The word “nad” in “Tamilnad” is a Tamil word and not a Hindi word or English word. Therefore, if our Naga friends prefer the word “Nagalima” instead of “Nagaland”, it should be accepted. The word “Nagaland” jars on the ear, Nagaland like England, Scotland and that kind of thing. I do not think it should find a place at this time of the day; in the Thirteenth year of our Republic, the word “land” must not creep into such legislation with regard to the nomenclature of States. We have no other State in India whose name ends with the outlandish word “land”. Therefore, I would suggest that the word “Lima” might be accepted; failing that, if that is not acceptable, then the word “Pradesh”, which is well-known to all of us, should be accepted. The reason for this is that though we are happy...

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there is any need for argument.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is one great need and I will call your attention to that. The point is what happened a few days ago in London. I welcome the formation of the State

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

of Nagaland. Our objective in doing so is to draw our Naga brethren nearer, closer, to India, grapple them to our hearts with hoops of steel, so to say. It is unfortunate that by retaining the word "Nagaland" an impression might be created in the country that this particular State of Nagaland is something different, something separate from the rest of India, for this word "Land" does not occur at all in the names of other States. Here may I invite your attention to a very serious happening in London the other day? I quote from the Ministry of External Affairs *World Press Review* of Saturday, the 25th of August, last week:

"The Prime Minister of Bhutan, Mr. Digmji Jorji, is reported to have stated in an interview to the press that the recent Chinese proposal for a confederation of Himalayan States including Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, the North East Frontier Area and Nagaland".

Mark the word "Nagaland".

"is likely to have serious repercussions on India's northern frontier."

This is the view of Mr. Digmji Jorji, the Prime Minister of Bhutan, who was recently in London for trade discussions. This is from *Scotsman* of August 24th. The use of the word "Nagaland" will encourage, will promote an impression abroad and in the country also, that this Naga State, this Naga territory, is not part and parcel of India, is not an integral part of the Indian Union, where we do not have a single State with the word "land" attached to its name. Therefore, to promote the feeling of unity and oneness for full integration of this State with the rest of India, I move my amendments and commend

them for the acceptance of the House.

Shri Hem Barua: I beg to move:

Pages 1 to 5,—

for clause 2, substitute:—

"2. Amendment of Part XXI—

In Part XXI of the Constitution, after article 371, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

"371A. The Governor of Nagaland shall enjoy the same powers and discharge the same functions as laid down in the Constitution for the Governor of a State." (2)

While speaking on this Bill I have said that enormous powers are being given to the Governor and that this clause reflects sections 91 and 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

This specific thing that the administration of the Tuensang District shall be carried on by the Governor goes counter to other proposals. We have admitted that some six representatives will be chosen by the regional council of Tuensang District to be the members of the Nagaland Assembly. But here it is said specifically that the administration of the Tuensang District shall be carried on by the Governor. In this case the question naturally arises as to what the functions of the representatives of Tuensang in the Nagaland Assembly would be. They only become a rubber stamp; or, they are reduced to titular figureheads and nothing else. Therefore, I think that this is all redundant.

Then about money it is said:—

"the Governor shall in his discretion arrange for an equitable allocation of that money between the Tuensang district and the rest of the State;"

I feel this also should go. We should entrust the Nagaland Assembly with complete financial powers or else there would be a conflict between

the Governor and the Nagaland State Assembly. In order to avoid that I say that this must be deleted.

Then under sub-clause (c) it is said:—

"no Act of the Legislature of Nagaland shall apply to the Tuensang district unless the Governor, on the recommendation of the regional council, by public notification so directs and the Governor in giving such direction with respect to any such Act may direct that the Act shall in its application to the Tuensang district on any part thereof have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as the Governor may specify on the recommendation of the regional council;"

This Nagaland State Assembly would adopt certain legislative measures. The representatives of Tuensang District will also be there. But these legislative measures adopted by the Nagaland State Assembly would not be applicable to the Tuensang District until and unless the Governor puts his seal on them. If he wants, those legislative measures might be withdrawn from operation in the Tuensang area. Then what purpose these representatives of Tuensang would serve in the Nagaland State Assembly, I am not able to understand.

Then, sub-clause (2)(d) says:—

"the Governor may make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Tuensang district and any regulations so made may repeal or amend with retrospective effect, if necessary, any Act of Parliament or any other law which is for the time being applicable to that district;"

This is atrocious. Parliament is a sovereign body. It is the forum of the nation. It is a sovereign authority to legislate. But the legislative measures adopted by Parliament might be put at nought by the Governor if he so desires. The

Governor is given enormous power under this, even the power to override the decisions of Parliament. Therefore I say that this should also go.

Then, sub-clause (2)(e) says:—

"(i) one of the members representing the Tuensang district in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland shall be appointed Minister for Tuensang affairs by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister in tendering his advice shall act on the recommendation of the majority of the members as aforesaid;

(ii) the Minister for Tuensang affairs shall deal with, and have direct access to the Governor on, all matters relating to the Tuensang district but he shall keep the Chief Minister informed about the same;"

The Chief Minister will only be kept informed about that and this Minister who has joint responsibility in the Council of Ministers will have direct access to the Governor. This might give rise to some conflict between this particular Minister for Tuensang Affairs and the rest of the Council of Ministers. By this there is going to be a lot of anomaly.

Sub-clause (2)(f) provides:—

"notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this clause, the final decision on all matters relating to the Tuensang district shall be made by the Governor in his discretion;"

This, again, is an arbitrary power given to the Governor. There is a regional council for Tuensang District. Then there are representatives of the Tuensang District in the Nagaland State Assembly. All these people have no authority. They do not have any status. The Governor can override their decisions. Therefore I say that this entire clause should be withdrawn and we should make another provision saying that the Governor of Nagaland will enjoy

[Shri Hem Barua]

the same powers and privileges and will discharge the same functions as the Governors of other States in India.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would like to have clarification on one point. The amendment which has been moved by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty deserves consideration. The hon. Law Minister is here, and I would like him to explain one point.

It is impossible to have subordinate legislation of such a vast nature. Here, the Governor is given the power whereby he may repeal or amend with retrospective effect, if necessary, any Act of Parliament or any other law which is for the time being applicable to that district. Giving power in the hands of a Governor for the purpose of repealing any Act made by Parliament is something which is beyond the conception of any subordinate legislation. I have not come across anything of that sort so far. I wonder whether the Law Minister will be able to enlighten us on this point.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): The purpose for which it is there is this. As of today, this area was a Union Territory, and Parliament and the Central Government were competent to legislate on Lists I, II and III of the Seventh Schedule. After it becomes a State, whatever be the legislative authority, it would be competent to legislate on List II anything which may be repugnant to any Central law. So far as List II is concerned, because it has exclusive competence to deal with List II, it can pass laws. So far as List III is concerned, it can also pass laws repugnant to Central laws, with the assent of the President. That is the provision in the Constitution.

The reason why we have mentioned this with regard to the Governor's powers in regard to Tuensang is this. For ten years, we have envisaged that the Assembly of Nagaland would not

have any competence, so far as legislative matters are concerned, for the Tuensang area, the legislative authority that we are setting up by this constitutional amendment is the Governor, and, therefore, we have to clothe him with the authority to make similar laws as the State Legislature can do. Since the entire legislative authority for the Tuensang area has now been concentrated in the Governor, therefore, we have to give him that power, because all laws in their application to the Tuensang area will have to be passed by him. Either he keeps the laws as they are, or if it is necessary, he may have to amend some of them, and since the Nagaland legislature will not have any competence, we have to give him that power. So, what is the peculiar nature of it, if the Constitution itself sets up the legislative authority? It is not a case of subordinate legislation at all. It is a case of the Constitution setting up the legislative authority, and when the Constitution itself sets up that legislative authority, then it is the primary legislative authority.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My point has not been answered by the hon. Minister. What he says is that so far as the Concurrent List is concerned, there is the authority for the State legislature to go to the extent of repealing a provision.

Shri A. K. Sen: I did not mean that. I said only this that there is nothing wrong in a legislative body passing laws which are repugnant to Central laws, like the new Nagaland legislature which will be capable of passing laws falling within List II, repugnant to the Central laws; so far as List III is concerned, they can do so with the assent of the President.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: But you are not saying that it is subject to the assent of the President.

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no need to say so.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You are not saying 'subject to any Act of Parliament'.

Shri A. K. Sen: With regard to a legislature that question does not arise at all, because that will be governed by the Seventh Schedule and Lists I, II and III contained therein.

With regard to the Governor, I would submit that we are setting up a concurrent legislative authority; it is not a subordinate legislative body at all. So long as the Governor retains the legislative competence, he will be a concurrent legislative authority with regard to the Tuensang area.

An Hon. Member: Above the Parliament also?

Shri A. K. Sen: Of course, that is the purpose of this provision. After all, what is legislation? It is a question of policy whether Parliament confers that power or not.

Shri Tyagi: Even in regard to the Concurrent List, this is something which really deserves consideration. To bring in a constitutional amendment that a Governor can also pass a law which might contravene a Central law or a parliamentary law does not look very well; it does not sound very well.

Shri A. K. Sen: That power is already there.

Shri Tyagi: It does not sound very well even in regard to the Concurrent List that legislative Assemblies which are representative bodies in various States should go against the spirit of a law falling within the Concurrent List, which has been passed by the Centre in this Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: The Governor in Nagaland has to discharge the functions of the State legislature. That is what the hon. Minister is distinguishing. He is the legislature for that purpose. Does the Law Minister want to say anything?

Shri A. K. Sen: May I say, again, that the hon. Member will have to

turn to the Sixth Schedule and see paragraph 19 which gives the power to Governor to legislate for these tribal areas? Paragraph 19(b) reads thus:

"the Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any such area and any regulations so made may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to such area."

So, it is there in the Constitution itself. We are only keeping it alive, because for the Tuensang area, the new legislature will have no legislative competence for sanction. Shri U. M. Trivedi was saying that it is unheard of. The Constitution itself retains such a provision.

Shri Hem Barua: As regards what the Law Minister has just said, may I say something? He has quoted from the Constitution. The reference there was to those hilly areas where no Legislative Assembly functions, where no State is carved out. When a State is carved out so far as the hilly areas of Assam are concerned, so far as Nagaland is concerned, it enjoys a different status altogether. Therefore, the powers given to the Governor under the Constitution so far as the hilly areas are concerned are powers when they were not States, and they do not apply in the case of Nagaland because it is constituted as a separate State.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Prime Minister like to say anything on the other objections raised?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The first point is about the Governor being the same for Assam and Nagaland. The Constitution says:

"There shall be a Governor for each State:

Provided nothing in this article shall prevent the appointment of

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

the same person as Governor for two or more States."

The amendment that the hon. Member proposes is a limitation on the power given by the Constitution. I personally think it is desirable in present circumstances for the same Governor to be there for both. That is on the merits. Apart from that, it will constitute a limitation on the power given by the Constitution. That will not be proper at all.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever desired, a separate Governor can be appointed.

Dr. M. S. Aney: These are territories which are outside the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament. For them, the powers are different from those territories which are within the jurisdiction of this Parliament. (*Inter-rutions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let the Prime Minister reply to the arguments.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As regards Shri Kamath's suggestion to change the name 'Nagaland' into 'Naga Lima' or 'Naga Pradesh', I might inform him that this matter was gone into repeatedly two years ago. Frankly, we would have preferred some such name as Naga Pradesh. But our Naga friends were so insistent on the name 'Nagaland'. They attached so much importance to it and we did not think it worthwhile not to agree with them and so we accepted it. It does not make any change, whatever name is given. I do not think the name 'Nagaland' indicates that it is some foreign country and so on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It sounds so.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sound does count.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then there are some amendments suggested by

Shri Hem Barua. As I listened to him, I did not think it possible to accept them....

Mr. Speaker: The point made was that the powers given to the Governor should be the same as other Governors and these special powers should not be given.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is the whole basis of the scheme. It is not a trivial thing. As I have explained, the Governor has special temporary powers so far as law and order and finance are concerned. As for Tuensang, the arrangement arrived at is by agreement with the parties. At their suggestion, we have given some more powers. How can I change that basic thing, that part of the agreement? I submit that those powers should remain as they are considering the circumstances we have to deal with.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the other amendments? Will the President's Order be laid on the Table? Does he object to that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not object. But that does not mean that every petty order, which is not important, should be laid here. Every important thing will, of course, be laid here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Without a provision, how can it be laid? There is no guarantee.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The President will not pass 'petty' orders. Will he?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am referring to day-to-day orders on different aspects of administration. How can we say that every little order will be laid on the Table?

Shri Tyagi: I also want a clarification. Will these orders be submitted forthwith to the President for his consent?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Which order?

Shri Tyagi: Because it says that the regulations made under clause (b) of sub-para (1) of this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the President and until assented to by him, shall have no effect. This is in the schedule. Will that also affect this new power being given?

Mr. Speaker: So far as the hill areas are concerned, the Governor was given those powers. Perhaps he is reading from that.

Shri Bade: May I submit that the Law Minister has not, according to me, given a correct statement, because those regulations are only applicable to the scheduled area; only if it is a scheduled area, the Governor can make regulations.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it is correct or not is to be judged by the House. He has given the answer. Whether it is correct or not...

श्री बड़े : मेरा कहना इतना ही था कि रेग्युलेशन जो किये जाते हैं वे शिड्यूल्ड एरिया होता है वभी किये जाते हैं । एक परफेक्ट स्टेट के लिए, जैसा कि नागा लैंड है, रेग्युलेशन नहीं होंगे ।

Shri Hem Barua: I pointed out that specific thing.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is for a scheduled area which will now be a State. Actually we are now legislating for a particular State.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is mental fatigue, Sir, on the other side. They are not able to follow. (Interruptions). •

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Not so many at one and the same time. They wanted a further clarification. What the Law Minister said, namely that the Governor had those powers in the Constitution, is in connection with the scheduled areas.

Shri A. K. Sen: We have put that for two reasons. The first reason is that it will be most cumbersome to refer every order to the President. Especially that area has been reserved to the Governor for very special reasons. It is a disturbed area, and it is a backward area, and there are other important reasons. Secondly, there would be also a legal difficulty. Of course, a Constitutional amendment can always cure it. That was another reason why we should not keep the provision as in the Sixth Schedule. We are including this provision only for a period of ten years officially, unless it is extended later on, and it would technically be a part of the new State, but during the ten years, we are setting up a convenient legislative authority in the Governor himself, and he being the head of the State, it would be rather awkward and possibly flying against the State autonomy if we reserve all these orders for the President. When the original clause 19 was put in the Sixth Schedule, there was no Governor of an autonomous State.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Pages 1 to 5,—

for clause 2, substitute—

"2. Amendment of Part XXI.—In Part XXI of the Constitution, after article 371, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

"371A. The Governor of Nagaland shall enjoy the same powers and discharge the same functions as laid down in the Constitution for the Governor of a State". (2)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 24 and wherever it occurs,—

for "Nagaland" substitute "Naga Lima". (3)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 24 and wherever it occurs,—

for “Nagaland” substitute “Naga Pradesh”. (4).

Those in favour will kindly say “Aye”.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will kindly say “No”.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I think the “Noes” have it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The “Ayes” have it.

Mr. Speaker: If he insists, I will not have any objection. May I ask those hon. Members who are in favour of Amendment No. 4 to rise in their seats?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, under the rules....

Mr. Speaker: I know that. Shri Kamath has quoted it so many times. Then I will have to have the lobbies cleared again.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 24 and wherever it occurs,—

for “Nagaland” substitute “Naga Pradesh”. (4)

The House divided.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Shri Hanumanthaiya: My vote has not been recorded.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members may kindly give their division numbers and the corrections they want to make and pass on slips to the Table.

Shri Tyagi: The Chief Whip by mistake has not pressed the button.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have requested hon. Members to send slips because I see there is a large number. Those whose votes have not been correctly recorded may pass on their corrections one by one. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. Since there are such a large number of hon. Members whose votes have to be taken into account, I would request them to resume their seats; I shall have the division taken again.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some hon. Members have gone out; I do not know how. The Bell may be rung again. It will be helpful.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody can go out. The gates have not been opened. Now, I shall put the question. Every hon. Member knows that both hands are to be used. He might put his right hand on the handle and then when the gong goes, he may press the button with his left hand and keep it pressed till the gong goes a second time. The question is:

Page 1, line 24 and wherever it occurs,—

for “Nagaland” substitute “Naga Pradesh”. (4).

The House divided.

AYES

Division No. 3]

Dr. M. S. Aney
Shri Bade
Shri Hem Barua
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh
Shri Brij Raj Singh
Shri Buta Singh
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary
Shri P. K. Deo
Shri Gauri Shanker

Shri Himmat Singhji
Shri Kachhavaia
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
Shri Karni Singhji
Shri Kishnapal Singh
Shri Mahananda
Shri Narendra Singh Mahlien
Shri Marandi
Shri Nataraja Pillai
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

Shri Y. N. Singha
Dr. L. M. Singhvi
Shri H. C. Soy
Shri Tan Singh
Shri U. M. Trivedi
Shri Utiya
Shri Vishram Prasad
Shri Radhey Lal Vyas
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav
Shri Yashpal Singh

[17.45 hrs.]

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri
 Achal Singh, Shri
 Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
 Alagesan, Shri
 Alva, Shri A. S.
 Arunachlam, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bakliwal, Shri
 Balmiki, Shri
 Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basappa, Shri
 Basumatari, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
 Bhatkar, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
 Biren Dutta, Shri
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Boroosh, Shri P. C.
 Brahm Prakash, Shri
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Brij Basi Lal, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
 Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
 Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
 Chattar Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
 Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
 Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavda, Shrimati
 Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
 Chuni Lal, Shri
 Colaco, Dr.
 Daffe, Shri
 Daji, Shri
 Daljit Singh, Shri
 Das, Dr. M. M.
 Das, Shi B. K.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Das, Shri S. B.
 Dasappa, Shri
 Datar, Shri
 Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Deshpande, Shri
 Dey, Shri S. K.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dighe, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dube, Shri Mulchand
 Dwivedi, Shri M. L.

Elayaperumal, Shri
 Ering, Shri D.
 Firoda, Shri
 Gaitonde, Dr.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Ganapati Ram, Shri
 Gandhi, Shri V. B.
 Ghosh, Shri N. R.
 Goni, Shri Abul Ghani
 Govind Dass, Dr.
 Guha, Shri A. C.
 Gupta, Shri Badshah
 Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
 Hajarnavis, Shri
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Haq, Shri M. M.
 Harvani, Shri Ansar
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heda, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Imbichibava, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M. L.
 Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jedhe, Shri
 Jena, Shri
 Joshi, Shri A. C.
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
 Kabir, Shri Humayun
 Kadadi, Shri
 Kajrolkar, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kanungo, Shri
 Kappen, Shri
 Kar, Shri Prabhat
 Karuthman, Shri
 Kedarai, Shri C. M.
 Khadiilkar, Shri
 Khan, Dr. P. N.
 Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kindar Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripa Shankar, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
 Kunhan, Shri P.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Laxmi Dass, Shri
 Loni kar, Shri
 Mahadeo Prasad, Shri

Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahtab, Shri
 Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mallick, Shri
 Manaen, Shri
 Mandal, Dr.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mantri, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
 Mehdi, Shri S. A.
 Mehrotra, Shri B. B.
 Mehta, Shri Jashvant
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
 Menon, Shri Krishna
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri M. P.
 Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
 Mohanty, Shri G.
 Mohsin, Shri
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 More, Shri S. S.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murli Manohar, Shri
 Murmu, Shri Sarkar
 Muthiah, Shri
 Naidu, Shri V. G.
 Naik, Shri D. J.
 Naik, Shri Maheswar
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nellakoya, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Naskar, Shri P. S.
 Nayak, Shri Mohan
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Nesamony, Shri
 Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
 Niranjan Lal, Shri
 Oza, Shri
 Paliwal, Shri
 Pande, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paramasivan, Shri
 Parashar, Shri
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
 Patel, Shri Man Singh
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeswar

Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri M. B.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri S. K.
 Patil, Shri Vasantrao
 Patnaik, Shri B. C.
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
 Pottakkatt, Shri
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Puri, Shri D. D.
 Raghavan, Shri A. V.
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raghuramaiah, Shri
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Raja, Shri C. R.
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
 Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
 Ramdhani Das, Shri
 Rampure, Shri M.
 Rananjai Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga Rao, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rattan Lal, Shri
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala

Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri K. C.
 Reddy, Shri Narayan
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Samnani, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Satyanarayana, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Manubhai
 Shah, Shrimti Jayaben
 Sham Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shrimali, Dr. K. L.
 Siddiah, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Singh, Shri R. P.
 Singh, Shri S. T.
 Singha, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Soundaram Rama Chandran,
 Shrimati

Srinivasan, Dr. P.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendrapal Singh, Shri
 Suraya Prasad, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M. P.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Uikey, Shri
 Ulka, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Vaishya, Shri M. B.
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri M. L.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Veerabasappa, Shri
 Veerappa, Shri
 Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri B.
 Vidyalkar, Shri A. N.
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Warrior, Shri
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
 Yadava, Shri B. P.
 Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes	..	29
Noes	..	294

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 26, after "Nagaland" insert—

"who shall be a separate incumbent from that of the Governor of Assam and who"(5).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 19, add at the end—

"Every order made under sub-clause (b) of clause (1) shall be laid before Parliament."(6)

Those who are in favour of the motion will please say "Aye".

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those who are against the motion will please say "No".

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The Noes have it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Ayes have it.

Mr. Speaker: Should I call for a division? No one has gone out, I think.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a very important amendment. It is in relation to the President's order.

Mr. Speaker: But the proviso is there. If Shri Kamath insists on a division unnecessarily, I could ask hon. Members to rise in their places, and then the House could decide.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would like to have a division. The lobbies have not been cleared, I think. Have they been cleared? As I said, it is a very important amendment.

Mr. Speaker: But the proviso says as follows:

"Provided that, if in the opinion of the Speaker, the division is unnecessarily claimed, he may ask the members who are for "Aye" and those for "No" respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the House..."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I take it that you do not think that my claim for the division is unnecessary? A principle is involved in my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: I think we have had two or three divisions already. We know the trend of the House and the opinion also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is a different matter, a matter of principle.

Mr. Speaker: All right; if the hon. Member insists so much, the bell may again be rung....

The question is:

Page 2, line 19,—

add at the end—

"Every order made under sub-clause (b) of clause (1) shall be laid before Parliament." (6)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, my note has been recorded wrongly. I have voted against the amendment.

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): Sir, one more may be added to 'Ayes'.

Division No. 4]

AYES

[17.54 hrs

Bade, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Biren Dutta, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhary, Shri Y. S.
Daji, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Gautj Shanker, Shri
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri

Kachhavaia, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Mahananda, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Marandi, Shri
Murmur, Shri Sarmakar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Pottekkatt, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Reddi, Shri R. N.
Reddy, Shri Eswara

Shastri Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri J. B.
Singha, Shri Y. N.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Soy, Shri H. C.
Tan Singh, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri
Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bakliwal, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri

Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist Shri J. B. S.
Borooh, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri

Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chattar Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Colaco, Dr.

*Bill and State of
Nagaland Bill*

Dafle, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri S. B.
Dasappa, Shri
Datar, Shri
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Despande, Shri
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Firodia, Shri
Gaitonde, Dr.
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Govind Das, Dr.
Gul, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hazarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hajarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati, Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.

Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Laxmi Dass, Shri
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mantri, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri B. B.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murlimanohar, Shri
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nesamony, Shri
Nigam, Shrimati Savitir
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwanath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pnat, Shri K. C.

Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Singh
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D. D.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rananjay Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rattan Lal, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samanani, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri M. Anandendra

Shah, Shri Manubhai
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Sham Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shrimali, Dr. K. L.
 Siddiah, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri R. P.
 Singh, Shri S. T.
 Singha, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri

Soundaram Ramachandran,
 Shrimati.
 Srivinasavan, Dr. P.
 Subbaraman, Shri
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Surendrapal Singh, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surya Prasad, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M. P.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad
 Tanti, Shri Rameshwar
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Tula Ram, Shri

Uikey, Shri
 Ulaka, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Vaishya, Shri M. B.
 Salvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri M. L.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Vecappa, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri B.
 Vidyalkar, Shri A. N.
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
 Yadao, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkah
 Yadava, Shri B. P.
 Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes .. 42

Noes .. 281

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3 and 4, lines 39 and 1 to 3 respectively,—

omit "and any regulations so made may repeal or amend with retrospective effect, if necessary, any Act of Parliament or any other law which is for the time being applicable to that district".
 (7)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
 Page 5,—

after line 3, insert

"Provided further that every order made under clause (3) shall be laid before Parliament." (10)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"that clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Chuni Lal (Ambala): My vote, which is for 'Ayes', has not been recorded.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): My vote for 'Ayes' has also not been recorded.

Shri Arunachalam (Ramanathapuram): My vote for 'Ayes' has not been recorded.

AYES

Division No. 5]

Abdul Wahid, Shri
 Achal Singh Shri
 Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
 Alagesan, Shri
 Alva, Shri A. S.
 Aney, Dr. M. S.
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bakliwal, Shri
 Balmiki, Shri

Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basappa, Shri
 Basumatari, Shri
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhatkar, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen,
 Biren Dutta, Shri
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Borooah, Shri P. C.
 Brahm Prakash, Shri
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Brij Basi Lal, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
 Chakraverty, Shrimati Renu
 Chakraverty, Shri P. R.

[17.57 hrs.]

Bill and State of
Nagaland Bill

Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Kabir, Shri Humayun	Naik, Shri D.J.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Kadadi, Shri	Naik, Shri Maheswar
Chattar Singh, Shri	Kamble, Shri	Nayar, Shri Vasudeva
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.	Kanungo, Shri	Nallakoya, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.	Kappen, Shri	Nanda, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala	Kar, Shri Prabhat	Naskar, Shri P.S.
Chavan, Shri D.R.	Karuthiruman, Shri	Nayak, Shri Mohan
Chavda, Shrimati	Kedaria, Shri C.M.	Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan	Kesar Lal, Shri	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Colaco, Dr.	Khadilkar, Shri	Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Dafle, Shri	Khan, Dr. P.N.	Niranjan Lal, Shri
Daji, Shri	Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz	Oza, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri	Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand	Paliwal, Shri
Das, Dr. M.M.	Khanna, Shri P.K.	Pande, Shri K.N.
Das, Shri B.K.	Kindar Lal, Shri	Pandey, Shri R.S.
Das, Shri N.T.	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Das, Shri S.B.	Kripa Shankar, Shri	Panna Lal, Shri
Dasappa, Shri	Krishna, Shri M.R.	Pant, Shri K.C.
Datar, Shri	Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.	Paramasivan, Shri
Dev, Shri P. K.	Kunhan, Shri P.	Parasbar, Shri
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.C.	Kureel, Shri B.N.	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Desai, Shri Morarji	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Patel, Shri Man Singh
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.	Lalit Sen, Shri	Patel, Shri N.N.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Laskar, Shri N.R.	Patel, Shri P.R.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Deshpande, Shri	Laxmi Dass, Shri	Patil, Shri D.S.
Dhulesher Meena, Shri	Lonikar, Shri	Patil, Shri J.S.
Dighe, Shri	Mahadeo Prasad, Shri	Patil, Shri M.B.
Denesh Singh, Shri	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Patil, Shri S.B.
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Mahananda, Shri	Patil Shri S.K.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.	Mahatab, Shri	Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Elaiperumal, Shri	Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Patnaik, Shri B.C.
Ering, Shri D.	Malaviya, Shri K.D.	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Firodia, Shri	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Gaitonde, Dr.	Mallick, Shri	Pottekkatt, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri	Manaan, Shri	Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Gandhi, Shri V.B.	Mandal, Dr.	Pratap Singh, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Puri, Shri. D.D.
Gauri Shankar, Shri	Mantri, Shri	Raghavan, Shri
Ghosh, Shri N.R.	Marandi, Shri	Raghunath Singh, Shri
Gokaran Prasad, Shri	Masuriya Din, Shri	Raghubaramiah, Shri
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Govind Das, Dr.	Mehdi, Shri S.A.	Raja, Shri C.R.
Guha, Shri A.C.	Mehrotra, Shri B.B.	Raju, Dr. D.S.
Gupta, Shri Badshah	Mehta, Shri Jashvant	Ram, Shri T.
Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Ram Sewak, Shri
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Menon, Shri Krishna	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Hajarnavis, Shri	Minimata, Shrimati	Ram Swarup, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.
Hunumanthaiya, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.
Haq, Shri M.M.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.
Harvani, Shri Ansar	Mishra, Shri M.P.	Ramdhani Das, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J.N.	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Rampure, Shri M.
Heda, Shri	Mohanty, Shri G.	Rananjai Singh, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri	Mohsin, Shri	Rane, Shri
Imbichava, Shri	Morarka, Shri	Ranga Rao, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri	More, Shri K.L.	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.	More, Shri S.S.	Rao Dr. K.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshias	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Murli Manohar, Shri	
Jamir, Shri S.C.	Murmu, Shri Sarkar	
Jedhe, Shri	Muthiah, Shri	
Jena, Shri	Naidu, Shri V.G.	
Joshi, Shri A.C.		
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra		
Joti Saroop, Shri		
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.		

Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rattan Lal, Shri
Reut, Shri Bhola

Ray, Shrimati Renuka

Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala

Reddi Shri R. N.

Reddiar, Shri

Reddy, Shri Eswara

Reddy, Shri K.C.

Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saha, Dr. S.K.

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar

Saigal, Shri A.S.

Samanta, Shri S.C.

Samnani, Shri

Sanji Rupji, Shri

Saraf, Shri Sham Lal

Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati

Satyanarayana, Shri

Sen, Shri A.K.

Sen, Shri P.G.

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Shah, Shri Manubhai

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben

Sham Nath, Shri

Sharma, Shri A.P.

Sharma, Shri D.C.

Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur

Shastri, Shri Ramanand

Sheo Narain, Shri

Shinde, Shri

Shree Narayan Das, Shri

Shrimali, Dr. K.L.

Siddiah, Shri

Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri

Singh, Shri J. B.

Singh Shri R.P.

Singh, Shri S.T.

Singha, Shri G.K.

Singha, Shri Y. N.

Singhvi, Dr. L.M.

Sinha, Shri B.P.

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan

Sinha, Shrimati Ramdu'ari

Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari

Sinhasan Singh, Shri

Sonawane, Shri

Soundaram Ramachandran, Shri-
mati

Soy, Shri H. C.

Srinivasan, Dr. P.

Subramaniam, Shri C.

Subramanyam, Shri T.

Sumat Prasad, Shri

Surendrapal Singh, Shri

Sunder Lal, Shri

Surya Prasad, Shri

Swamy, Shri M.P.

Swaran Singh, Shri

Tahir, Shri Mohammad

Tantia, Shri Rameshwar

Thomas, Shri A.M.

Tiwary, Shri D.N.

Tiwary, Shri K.N.

Tiwary, Shri R.S.

Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo

Tula Ram, Shri

Tyagi, Shri

Uikey, Shri

Ulaka, Shri

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Du

Utiya, Shri

Vaishya, Shri M. B.

Valvi, Shri

Varma, Shri M.L.

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Veerappa, Shri

Venkaiah, Shri Kolja

Verma, Shri B.

Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.

Virbhadra Singh, Shri

Vishram Prasad, Shri

Vyas, Shri Radhelal

Wadiwa, Shri

Warior, Shri

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna

Yadab, Shri N.P.

Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

Yadava, Shri B.P.

Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

NOES

Bade, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Y.S.

Chuni Lal, Shri

Kachhavaia, Shri

Laxmi Dass Shri

Singh, Shri B.J.

Singh, Shri Tan

Trivedi, Shri U.M.

Vishram Prasad, Shri

Mr. Speaker: So, the result of the division, after making the corrections, is: Ayes 310; Noes 9.

The motion is 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 adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Now the question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have nothing further to add. So, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Sadhu Ram (Phillaur): My vote, which is for Ayes, has been wrongly recorded for Noes.

An hon. Member: My vote which is for Ayes has wrongly been recorded for Noes.

An Hon. Member: My vote for Ayes has been wrongly been recorded as for Noes.

Shri Arunachalam: My vote which is for Ayes, has been wrongly recorded for Noes.

Bill and State of
Nagaland Bill

AYES

Division No. 6]

[18.00 hrs.

Abdul Wahid, Shri	Dinesh Singh, Shri	Lalit Sen, Shri
Achal Singh, Shri	Dube, Shri Mulchand	Laskar, Shri N.R.
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati	Dwivedi, Shri M.L.	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri	Elayaperumal, Shri	Laxmi Dass, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.	Ering, Shri D.	Lonikar, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.	Firodia, Shri	Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Gaitonde, Dr.	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Bakliwal, Shri	Ganapati Ram, Shri	Mahananda, Shri
Balmiki, Shri	Gandhi, Shri V.B.	Mahtab Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka	Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Barupal, Shri P.L.	Ghosh, Shri N.R.	Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Basappa, Shri	Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani	Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Basumatari, Shri	Govind Das, Dr.	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Baswant, Shri	Guha, Shri A.C.	Mallick, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.	Gupta, Shri Badshah	Manaen, Shri
Bhkt Darshan, Shri	Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan	Mandal, Dr.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Mandal, Shri Jamuna Prasad
Bha'ker, Shri	Hajarnavis, Shri	Mantri, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.	Hansda, Shri Subodh	Marandi, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen	Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Masuriya Din, Shri
Biren Dutta, Shri	Haq, Shri M.M.	Mathur, Shri Hraish Chandra
Bist, Shri J.B.S.	Harvani, Shri Ansar	Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Boroah, Shri P.C.	Hazarika, Shri J.N.	Mehrotra, Shri B.B.
Brahm Prakash, Shri	Heda, Shri	Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Hem Raj, Shri	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Brij Basi Lal, Shri	Himmatsinhji, Shri	Menon, Shri Krishna
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri	Imbichivaba, Shri	Minimata, Shrimati
Buta Singh, Shri	Iqbal Singh, Shri	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu	Jadhav, Shri M.L.	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Chakraverti, Shri PR.	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Mishra, Shri M.P.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Jamir, Shri S.C.	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Chattar Singh, Shri	Jedhe, Shri	Mohanty, Shri G.
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.	Jena, Shri	Mohsin, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.	Joshi, Shri A.C.	Morarka, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	More, Shri K.L.
Chavan, Shri D.R.	Jyotishi, Shri J.P.	More, Shri S.S.
Chavda, Shrimati	Kabir, Shri Humayun	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan	Kachhavaia, Shri	Murli Manohar, Shri
Chuni Lal, Shri	Kadadi, Shri	Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Colaco, Dr.	Kanungo, Shri	Muthiah, Shri
Dafle, Shri	Kappen, Shri	Naidu, Shri V.G.
Daji, Shri	Kar, Shri Prabhat	Naik, Shri D.J.
Daljit Singh, Shri	Karni Singhji, Shri	Naik, Shri Maheswar
Das, Dr. M.M.	Karuthiruman, Shri	Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Das, Shri B.K.	Kedaria, Shri C.M.	Nallakoya, Shri
Das, Shri N.T.	Khadilkar, Shri	Nanda, Shri
Das, Shri S.B.	Kham, Dr. P.N.	Naskar, Shri P.S.
Dasappa, Shri	Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz	Nayak, Shri Mohan
Datar, Shri	Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand	Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Deo, Shri P.K.	Khanna, Shri P.K.	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.C.	Kindar Lal, Shri	Nesamony, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.	Kripa Shankar, Shri	Niranjan Lal, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.	Krishna, Shri M.R.	Oza, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.	Paliwal, Shri
Deshpande, Shri	Krishnapal Singh, Shri	Pande, Shri K.N.
Dhullshwar Meena, Shri	Kunhan, Shri P.	Pandey, Shri R. S.
Dighe, Shri	Kureel, Shri B.N.	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Panna Lal, Shri

Pant, Shri K.C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patil, Shri P.R.
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri M.B.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Patnaik, Shri B.C.
Pattabhi Ramiah, Shri C.R.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Pottakkatt, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D.D.
Raghavan, Shri A.V.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Dr. D.S.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.
Ramswamy, Shri S.V.
Ramswamy, Shri V.K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rattan Lal, Shri

Eaut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri K.C.
Reddy, Shri Narayan
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Sham Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shrimali, Dr. N.L.
Siddiah, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri J.B.
Singh, Shri R.P.
Singh, Shri S.T.
Singha, Shri G.K.
Singha, Shri Y.N.
Sinha, Shri B.P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri

Soundaram Ramachandran, Shri-
mati
Soy, Shri H.C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal Shri,
Surendrapal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Utiya, Shri
Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M.L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerappa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kella
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri B.
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N.P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B.P.
Yashpal Singh, Shri
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

NOES

Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Y. S.

Gauri Shanker, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U.M.

Vishram Prasad, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The final result of the division is: Ayes 313; Noes 5.

The motion is 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 adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the State of Nagaland Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is not an amending Bill to the Constitution. It does not need a special majority and all that. So it may be taken up tomorrow as a simple majority is enough for it. There are a

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]
lot of amendments which will take a long time.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have already spoken at length on this Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are a large number of amendments.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow the hon. Member to move, or speak about, those amendments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Hon. Members are anxious that we should

adjourn now and take up that Bill tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I am in the hands of the House. I will do as the House wishes.

Some hon. Members: We will take it up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 29, 1962/Bhadra 7, 1884 (Saka).

[Tuesday, August 28, 1962/Bhadra 6, 1884 (Saka)]

COLUMNS		WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		U.S.Q. No.	Subject COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject		
		1804	Transportation of mineral ores from Calcutta Port 4419-20
643	Linking of Tapti and Godavari rivers	1805	Dried fish parcels at Alwaye 4420
644	Agricultural University Mysore	1806	Per capita consumption of electricity 4420-22
645	Strike by Bombay Seamen	1807	Desert in Rajasthan 4422-25
646	Shortage of wheels and axles on Indian Railways	1808	Production of seeds in Lahaul and Spiti 4426
647	Mata Tila Dam	1809	Forest cases in Tripura 4426-27
648	Bridges on Yamuna	1810	Appointments and promotions in Chakradharpur division 4427
649	Agricultural implements	1811	Booking by Indian passengers going abroad 4427-28
650	Second Shipyard	1812	Floating Post Office in Kerala 4428
651	Power from Rihand Project	1813	Coconut plantations 4428-29
652	Ayurvedic and Unani medicines	1814	Retiring rooms etc. at Quilon junction 4429
653	Fruit and cattle farms	1815	Waiting room at Trivandrum Pettah 4429-30
654	Purna Hydro-electric Project	1816	P. & T. buildings, Rewari 4430
655	Soviet aided Thermal Plants in India	1817	Shifting of Post Master General's Office Am-bala 4430-31
656	Earthquakes in Punjab and Kashmir	1818	Running of additional train on Karjat Khopoli Railway line 4431
657	Shortage of forms in Post Offices	1819	Insulated refrigerator Railway wagons for transporting fish 4431-32
S.N.Q. No.		1820	Over-bridge at Jharsuguda Railway level crossing 4432
7	Stoppage of water supply to Irwin Hospital New Delhi	1821	Grant from Central Road Fund to Andhra Pradesh 4432-33
		1822	Buildings for Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh 4433-34
		1823	Ravanasamudram Station, S. Railway 4434-35
		1824	National Highways 4435
		1825	Salad and Ujh Hydro-electric Projects 4435-36
		1826	Increase in T.B. 4436
		1827	Doctors in rural areas 4437
		1828	Milk booths 4437
		1829	Fire in Kandla Port 4438
		1830	Over-bridge at Kesinga level crossing on S.E. Railway 4438-39
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			
S.Q. No.			
658	Pochampad Multi-purpose Project	4413	
659	Oil dakotas	4413-14	
660	Stolen Railway Property	4414	
661	Upper Sileru Project	4415	
662	Alnavar-Dandeli Railway line	4415-16	
663	Rise in freight rates of oilcakes	4416	
664	Automatic fire alarm system	4416-17	
665	Crew of "Adi Jayanti".	4417-18	
666	Power development	4418	

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1831	Hydro-power potential in India	4439
1832	Telephone connections	4439-40
1833	Commercial advertisements of Air India	4440-41
1834	Seed potatoes	4441
1835	Vamcadhara Project	4441-42
1836	Air crash near Bangkok	4442
1837	Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee	4442-43
1838	P. & T. employees	4443
1839	Drinking water and drainage facilities during Third Plan	4443-44
1840	Landscape near Purana Qila	4444-45
1841	Night allowance to Railway employees	4445
1842	Postal dak found strewn in a street in Delhi	4445-46
1843	Sharvatty Hydro-electric Project	4446
1844	Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Gujarat	4447
1845	Manurial resources in rural areas	4447-48
1846	Land under irrigation in Gujarat	4448-49
1847	Accident at Bhatni junction on N.E. Railway	4449-50
1848	Mayoral Conferences	4450
1849	Power from Madras State to Andhra Pradesh	4450-51
1850	Dry stone pitching along Kota-Bina Railway track	4451-52
1851	Scheduled Caste Class IV employees in Gorakhpur division of N.E. Railway	4452
1852	Survey of land in Tripura	4452-53
1853	Maredumilli-Chintur road in Andhra Pradesh	4453
1854	Booking of Lemons on S. Railway	4453-54
1855	Advertising campaign by 'Air India'	4454
1856	Foreign exchange for power requirements in Bihar-West Bengal areas	4454-55
1857	Rural electrification in Andhra Pradesh	4455

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1858	Money bag found by T.T.E.	4455-56
1859	Discontinuance of train service from Patna to Barwadih	4456
1860	Quarters for P. & T. employees	4456
1861	Cultivation of tobacco	4457
1862	Kothar dam	4457-58
1863	Locust invasions in Rajasthan	4458-59
1864	P. & T. annual sports	4459-60
1865	Drinking Water Supply Schemes in U.P.	4460-61
1866	Air crash	4461-62
1867	Agricultural University in Assam	4462
1868	Non-gazetted Medical Officers in Railways	4462-63
1879	Agricultural Commissioner	4463-65
1870	Recruitment to senior posts	4465
1871	Package programme	4465
1872	Training Schemes on rural development	4466-67
1873	Light houses in Androth and Kavarathy Islands	4467
1874	Medical facilities in Kadunath and Chetlat Islands	4467-68
1875	Major Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra	4468-69
1876	Major Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra	4469
1877	Group booking for foreign tourists on I.A.C.	4470-71
1878	Drinking Water Supply in Sholapur District (Maharashtra)	4471
1879	Wagons for Jaipur division	4472
1880	Issue of false academic certificates for employment and promotion in Railways	4472-73
1881	Assistance for replacement of aircrafts to Independent Air Operators	4473
1882	Committee for Small multi-purpose dams on Yamuna	4473-74
1883	Freight paid for import of foodgrains	4474
1884	Foreign exchange for acquisition of ships	4475

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1885	Steamers on time or voyage charter . . .	4475-76
1886	P.O. building, Deoria .	4476-77
1887	Teaching staff in Rail- way schools . . .	4477
1888	Sitimati bridge on Hubli -Sholapur line . . .	4477-78
1889	National Rural Water Supply Schemes in Mys- ore State . . .	4478
1890	Telephone Exchanges and P.C.Os. in Mysore.	4478-79
1891	National Water Supply and Sanitation Program- me in Mysore and Ra- jasthan States . . .	4479-80
1892	Rural electrification in Mysore State . . .	4480
1893	Power Supply in West Bengal-Bihar industrial belt . . .	4480-81
1894	World Bank loan for P. & T. . . .	4481
1895	Derailment of De Luxe Express at Morena . .	4481-82
1896	Accident at level cross- ing with Tinnevely Express . . .	4482

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- (1) A copy of the Drugs (First Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 984 dated the 21st July, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Drugs Act, 1940.
- (2) A copy of the Arms Rules 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 987 dated the 28th July, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959.
- (3) A copy of Record of conclusions reached at the Conference of State Ministers in charge of Backward Classes held in New Delhi on the 26th and 27th July, 1962, on the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission

COLUMNS

SUSPENSION OF RULE . 4483—98

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved that the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, and the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962, be suspended. The motion was adopted.

BILLS UNDER CONSIDER- ATION 4494—4648

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved for the consideration of the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962; and the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962. Two amendments for reference of the Bills to Select Committees were negatived. The motion for consideration of the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962 was adopted. On the motion for consideration of the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, the House divided: Ayes 335; Noes 9 and the motion was adopted 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. Clause-by-clause consideration of the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962 was taken up. Two amendments of Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath to clause 2 were negatived by divisions: Ayes 29; Noes 294 and Ayes 42; Noes 281, respectively. Clause 2 was adopted 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: Ayes 310; Noes 9. Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were adopted by simple majority. On the

BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION—*contd.*

motion to pass the Bill also, the House divided; Ayes 313; Noes 5, and the Bill was passed 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.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1962/
BHADRA, 7, 1884 (SAKA)

Further consideration and passing of the State of Nagaland Bill.¹ Consideration and passing of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill.