

کہ ریفرنڈم پارٹی جو ہے وہ اس معاملے میں تو کاغذ کی بڑی مدد کر رہی ہے لیکن تیلنگا کے معاملے میں مخالفت کر رہی ہے۔ میں جانتا جا رہا ہوں کہ کیوں چوہان صاحب رولز کا انگنٹن کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ان رولز کو انہوں نے خود بنایا ہے۔ رول بھٹا ہے کہ اس سیشن میں نہیں لاسکتے ہیں۔ ان کو اس سیشن میں اس کو نہیں لانا چاہیے تھا۔ اور آپ کو سبھی اس کی اجازت نہیں دینی چاہیے

MR. SPEAKER: This is a motion under rule 388 for the suspension of rule 338. The hon. Member speaks of U. P., Andhra and other places. One should not speak on the merits of the Bill now. The question is:

“That Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for taking into consideration of the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1969 be suspended.”

The motion was adopted

12.12 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Constitution Amendment Bill for which two hours had been allotted. I propose to put the motion for consideration to vote at about 3 P.M. and thereafter the clauses and the motion for passing between 3 and 4 P.M. I say this so that the House may know the time and they may all be here.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I move :*

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

With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I shall just repeat what I said before.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): On a point of order. The whole Bill brought before us gives us the idea for having a new State or one more State under our Constitution. Though it has been worded most guardedly—it says ‘an autonomous State’ for all intents and purposes it creates a new State. My point of order arises under rule 376 (1). Under article 2 of our Constitution, Parliament may by law admit into the Union or establish, new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit. Under article 3, Parliament may by law form a new State by separation of territories from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State. There is a provision which says :

“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 States, 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 or within such further period as the President may allow and the period so specified or allowed has expired.”

We are having a new State by the name of ‘autonomous State’.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order; you can speak on this later on, not now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am finishing in one minute.

To have a new State, it requires the recommendation of the President. Not only that. The recommendation of the State legislature is also necessary. In this case, we find in the Bill that the recommendation of the President has been obtained under article 117 (1) and (3) but no such recommendation has been obtained under

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

article 3. The recommendation of the President is necessary under that article.

I have other points of order also.

MR. SPEAKER: In the guise of making points of order, to make speeches like this is most unfair. You are going into the merits of the Bill and the reorganisation matters. You have a right, of course, to oppose the Bill, but please do not call it a point of order. Will you kindly sit down now? Shri Chavan.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, we know the history of this Bill. The problem of the tribal areas of Assam has a long history. Before Independence, they were scheduled and excluded areas. After that, they became part of the Assam State. Later on, the demand for certain recognition of their political personality was made. There were many discussions at many stages between the leaders and the Government of India. At one stage, the principle was conceded that within the framework of the Assam State, they will be given full autonomy for the political expression of their problems. This question was considered many times at the committee level, and the last Commission which went into the problem was the Pataskar Commission. That report came about three or four years ago, and it was found that there was no general agreement about the recommendations of the Pataskar Commission's report. Therefore, further negotiations and discussions were held and for two or three years this tortuous process of talks and discussions went on. As a result of many discussions, ultimately the statement was made last year in September. This Bill is based on the general consensus that was arrived at as a result of those discussions.

The general feature of the whole scheme is that the integrity of the Assam State will be maintained, but, at the same time, the autonomous State will be created within the framework of the Assam State which will have a personality of its own in the sense that it will have certain legislative functions and certain executive functions. In order to assert their legislative functions, there will be a legislature of their own, and to exercise their executive powers there will be a Council of Ministers. There will be certain subjects transferred from the State list, barring

certain subjects like law and order, etc. There will be certainly only some financial arrangements which will have to be made because even at present certain financial grants are made from the Central Government to the Assam State for the purposes of tribal areas as well. So, this is the general scheme of things.

Some Members did make mention of certain things. When this question was discussed at the level of the Joint Committee; many objections were raised. There were two or three alternative solutions which were suggested. One of them was to give full Statehood to that area. As I said, we do not want to have a large number of smaller States. The hon. Member Shri Abdul Ghani Dar, when he raised certain objections to the Bill, said that we are trying to have a large number of small States. It is precisely for that reason of not having a large number of small States that we decided to have an autonomous State within Assam.

The other suggestion that was made was to treat every autonomous district as a Union territory. This suggestion came particularly from the hon. Members from the Jan Sangh. They thought that it is much better to have every autonomous district as a Union territory.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal) : Who said ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: They wanted to have every autonomous district treated as a Union territory. (Interruption) Their main point was this. I know that their thinking attach as more importance to the security aspect of the problem. I would like to tell them that we also attach equal importance to the problem of security. And they thought that by creating the Union territories, the Central supervision will always be there. That was their approach. But I find that this will defeat the very objective that we are trying to achieve, because when we say that these people must have some political forum where they can express themselves—a legislative forum—and exercise their executive power, having a Union territory does not meet that problem.

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Having a large number of Union Territories will ultimately defeat the very purpose from even the security point of view. Therefore, the two alternatives were not alternatives as such. Therefore, the Joint Committee, by a majority vote, supported the original Bill that was placed before them. That very Bill is now before the House for its consideration and I would recommend.....

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Kindly say something about the amendments.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The main amendment has come from Mr. Madhu Limaye that we should have a provision here to have similar autonomous States in other States also. Firstly, this will be an advice of despair to apply the same principles to all the areas. On merits, this is a very dangerous suggestion, because we cannot accept the principle to have such type of States in every State. It is giving an invitation to start trouble in other States. If at all Parliament in its own wisdom decides to do it, this is not the article where we can do it. That has to be considered separately. That is a technical argument.

I would like to make the Government's position very clear. It is not our intention to start this process of having autonomous States within States everywhere. That will be the beginning of disintegration of the country. The tribal problem of Assam has its own special features. Even today they are autonomous districts and a special treatment is given to them. Assam's is absolutely a separate case by itself and it cannot be compared with any other State.

The second amendment is about partly nominated and partly elected legislature. This provision is an enabling provision. Whether we should have nomination, what should be the method of nomination, etc. are matters which can be considered at the stage of the consideration of the Reorganisation Bill as such. The constitutional amendment certainly provides for the possibility of having a certain nominated element if the minorities in that part of the State feel that they should have representation. I think it is much better even for the people who want an autonomous State to give this assurance to the minorities through such a provision.

The other amendments are some what technical amendments. Somebody has said that any further amendments in the scheme of things should be passed merely by a simple majority. I remember at least one member has put in a contradictory amendment saying that it should be passed by a simple majority and at the same time, it should be treated as a constitutional amendment. This is a contradiction in terms.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappally) : Certain members want that the two-thirds majority should not be required.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We have provided for two thirds majority for a simple amendment of the law where distribution of legislative and executive functions are concerned. For that, it will require two-thirds majority of members present. The requirements of article 368 are quite different. That article also requires a majority of the total membership of the House. Here we are saying, two-thirds of the members present and voting in the House is enough. It is made a little more difficult than a simple majority, because the most important factor is that the whole scheme is based on the distribution of legislative and executive functions and we do not want that to be treated light-heartedly. I am sure that if Parliament in course of time decides to amend the Act, it will have to be done for all practical purposes on the basis of a certain consensus arrived at between the parties concerned. I do not think Parliament will undertake the responsibility to disturb the agreement reached there. This provision of amendment by two-thirds majority is a safe guarantee for not making light-hearted changes.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Have you not violated article 368 which stipulates two-thirds majority of the members present and voting and a majority of the total membership of the House ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Not at all.

The hon. member raised this point last time also. He also moved an amendment last time. The provision that is made here is not something that we have made for the first time. I would like the hon. Member to read article 239A. Article 239A was

added for the purpose of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur etc. There also the wording is :

"239A (2) Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 not withstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution."

We are taking the same phraseology for the purpose of this amending Bill because it is likely to be incidentally a consequential amendment of the Constitution and it is not necessary for that purpose to treat that amendment as an amendment of the Constitution and make the entire functioning of the law rather difficult. Therefore, this is not for the first time that we have made a provision like this in the Constitution and the fear that we are violating article 368 is not tenable.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

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

Is Shri Dar moving his amendment ?

He wants the Bill to be circulated for opinion.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon):
Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th June, 1969."

MR. SPEAKER : Now both the motions are before the House. A number of parties have already sent in their chits indicating the name of the Member who wants to speak. Some individual Members have also given their chits. At this rate it would not be possible to put this to vote by 3:00 P. M. I would request hon. Members to be very brief and conclude their remarks in three to five minutes. Let us keep up the time limit so that we will not go into the time allotted for the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Social Welfare. Three full hours are left for those Demands and we will be

able to finish it today. Therefore, I would appeal to hon. Members to be brief.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Sir, I have another point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I will hear your point of order but you may not get any time to speak.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Sir, if you are satisfied that the Financial Memorandum is all right I will sit down. I will simply refer you to one line in the Financial Memorandum. It has been stated there :

"It is not possible to estimate the precise quantum of the grants which will have to be given to the autonomous State as this would depend on the areas which will ultimately form part of the autonomous State and the schemes of development that may be approved from time to time."

But what do we find in Rule 69 ? It is stated there :

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

Here in the Financial Memorandum it is said that it is not possible to give any estimate. That is what has been stated in the Financial Memorandum by the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill. If you are satisfied, Sir, that the Financial Memorandum is all right, then I will sit down.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As a matter of fact, this is a rather very strange argument that the hon. Member has made. We have said there are two types of grants given by the Government of India to Assam State. One is to cover up the revenue deficit of the Scheduled Area which amount incidentally is Rs. 40 lakhs. That amount is certain. What is going to be the size of the area is still uncertain at the present moment. We have given scope for Mikir Hills and North Cachar to make their choice. If you see the state-

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ment made on 11th September you will find the details of the whole scheme. If the entire area is included in the scheme then the sum is Rs. 40 lakhs and if only a portion of the area comes under the scheme then the amount will have to be proportion of Rs. 40 lakhs. The second grant is for bringing the level of administration and development of that area to the level obtaining in Assam. What that amount can be for development purposes cannot be estimated. Therefore, what the principle is, has been indicated.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : May I submit, Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. We have heard you and you have also heard the Minister's reply.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Is there any rule under which the Bill can be considered by this august House starting in a vacuum ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dar may speak for three or four minutes on his motion for circulation.

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ा मुस्त्सिर ही अर्ज करूंगा। मैं बहुत डसा हुआ हूँ—जब मुल्क की मर्जी के बगैर मुल्क के दो टुकड़े हुए, तो एक करोड़ भाई-बहिन, हिन्दू, सिख वहां से छोड़कर इधर आये और एक करोड़ के करीब इधर से उधर गये, पंजाब और बंगाल ने बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफें उठाईं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बदनसीबी थी, मुल्क वालों को कान्फीडेंस में लिये बगैर मुट्ठी भर लोगों ने, जो ताकत में थे, जिस तरह से चाहा मुल्क का फैसला कर दिया। चन्द मुट्ठीभर लोगों ने बापू की आज्ञा के बगैर, पब्लिक की इच्छा के बगैर मुल्क के दो टुकड़े कर दिये।

उसके बाद दूसरा तजुर्बा हरियाणा और पंजाब के मामले में हुआ। हरियाणा वाले भाइयों ने कहा कि हमारे साथ अन्याय होता है, इसलिये रिजनल कमेटी बनाई जाय। अब आप आटोमोस बनाने जा रहे हैं या क्या बना रहे

हैं, खुदा जाने, लेकिन उस वक्त दो रिजनल कमेटियां बनीं। लेकिन वे रिजनल कमेटियां बेमानी थीं, कठपुतली थीं, उनको कोई अस्तियार नहीं था, सिवाय इसके किसी बात को रिकमेंड कर दें। उसके बाद—हमारे भाई, जो सरकार चला रहे हैं गुस्सा न करें—एक बिल लाये, जिसके मुताबिक छोटे से पंजाब के चार टुकड़े कर दिये। एक हिमाचल बनाया, उसको भी अभी पूरे अधिकार नहीं दिये हैं। एक हरियाणा बनाया और चण्डीगढ़ को फिर भी अपने कब्जे में रखा, ताकि कब्जा निकल न जाय। इस तरह से जनाब मैं दो बार का डसा हुआ हूँ।

इस वक्त इनको ऐसा बिल नहीं लाना चाहिये, इसको पब्लिक पर छोड़ देना चाहिये ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के पचास करोड़ भाई-बहिन, जो इस देश के मालिक हैं, अपनी राय दें कि वे किस तरह से इसको रखना चाहते हैं—आया वह चाहते हैं इसको बड़े-बड़े ज़ोनों में बांट दिया जाय ताकि रिजनललिज्म, कम्पूनलिज्म, लिग्व-लिज्म इस देश में न फल सके या छोटे-छोटे ज़ोनों में बांटा जाय, क्योंकि उस हालत में रिजनल कमेटियां ज्यादा बनेंगी। चव्हाण साहब चाहे जो कहें, हिमाचल को पूरा स्टेट बनाना होगा और उसके बाद नतीजा क्या होगा, मुझे डर लगता है, आज जैसे वैस्ट-बंगाल ग्रंथूठा दिखा रहा है, पंजाब वाले भी ग्रंथूठा दिखायेंगे। आज स्टेट के अन्दर स्टेट बनाने की बात हो रही है, उसके बाद फुल-फ्लेज्ड स्टेट बनेंगी और फिर कहेंगी हम आपके साथ नहीं रहते, हम अलग होते हैं।

स्पीकर साहब, मैं बड़ी अदब से गुज़ारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरी मदद कीजिये और इनसे कहिये कि इसको सकुलेट करें। सारे देश की राय को जानकर, देश क्या चाहता है, उसके मुताबिक कार्यवाही करें। ऐसे नहीं होना चाहिये कि ये लोग, जिनको सिर्फ 39 परसेन्ट वोट मिले हैं जो चाहें पास कर दें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को सकुलेशन के लिये भेजा जाय।

[تشریحی عبدالغنی ڈار۔

جائے۔ اس طرح سے جناب میں دو بار
ڈسا ہوا ہوں۔

ادھیکش مہودے میں بڑا مختصر ہی
عرض کروں گا۔ میں بہت ڈسا ہوا ہوں۔ جب
ملک کی مرضی کے بغیر ملک کے دو ٹکڑے ہوئے
تو ایک کر ڈر بھائی بہن ہندو سکھ وہاں سے چھوڑ کر
ادھر آئے اور ایک کر ڈر کے قریب ادھر سے
ادھر گئے۔ پنجاب اور بنگال نے بہت زیادہ بھگتیں
اٹھائیں، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک بد نصیبی تھی۔
ملک والوں کو کافر لکھنؤ میں لے کر بغیر مٹھی بھر
لوگوں نے جو طاقت میں تھے جس طرح سے
چاہا ملک کا فیصلہ کر دیا۔ چند مٹھی بھر لوگوں
نے باپو کی آگے کے بغیر۔ پبلک کی اچھا کے
بغیر ملک کے دو ٹکڑے کر دیئے۔

اس کے بعد دوسرا تجربہ ہریانہ اور پنجاب
کے معاملہ میں ہوا۔ ہریانہ والے بھائیوں نے
کہا کہ ہمارے ساتھ انیائے ہوتا ہے اس لئے رجنل
کمیشن بنائی جائے۔ اب آپ آٹونومس بنانے جا رہے
ہیں یا کیا بنا رہے ہیں خدا جانے۔ لیکن اس وقت
دو رجنل کمیشن بنیں۔ لیکن وہ رجنل کمیشن
بے معنی تھیں۔ کچھ پتلی تھیں۔ ان کو کوئی اختیار
نہیں تھا۔ سوائے اس کے کہ کسی بات کو رکنڈ
کر دیں۔ اس کے بعد ہمارے بھائی جو سرکار
چلا رہے ہیں غصہ نہ کریں ایک بل لائے جسکے
مطابق چھوٹے سے پنجاب کے چار ٹکڑے کر دیئے۔
ایک ہماچل بنایا اس کو بھی ابھی پورے ادھیک
نہیں دیئے ہیں۔ ایک ہریانہ بنایا اور چند ٹکڑے
کو پھر بھی اپنے قبضہ میں رکھنا کہ قبضہ نکل نہ

اس وقت ان کو ایسا بل نہیں لانا چاہیے۔
اس کو پبلک پر چھوڑ دینا چاہیے۔ تاکہ ہندوستان
کے پچاس کر ڈر بھائی بہن جو اس دیش کے مالک
ہیں اپنی رائے دیں کہ وہ کس طرح سے اس کو رکھنا
چاہتے ہیں۔ آیا وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ اس کو بڑے
بڑے زونوں میں بانٹ دیا جائے تاکہ رجنلزم
کیونکر لنگو لزم اس دیش میں نہ پھیل سکیں یا
چھوٹے چھوٹے زونوں میں بانٹا جائے کیونکہ اس
حالت میں رجنل کمیشن زیادہ نہیں گی۔ جو ان
صاحب چاہے جو کہیں۔ ہماچل کو پورٹ سیٹ
بنانا ہوگا اور اس کے بعد نتیجہ کیا ہوگا۔ مجھے ڈر
لگتا ہے۔ آج جیسے دیست بنگال انگوٹھا
رکھتا ہے پنجاب والے بھی انگوٹھا دکھائینگے
آج سیٹ کے اندر سیٹ بنانے کی بات ہو رہی
تھی۔ اس کے بعد فلپلجڈ سیٹ بنیں گی
اور پھر کہیں گی ہم آپ کے ساتھ نہیں رہتے۔
ہم الگ ہوتے ہیں۔

سپیکر صاحب میں بڑے ادب سے
گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ میری مدد کریں
اور ان سے کہیں کہ اس کو سرکلیٹ کریں ہمارے
دیش کی رائے کو جان کر کہ دیش کیا چاہتا ہے
اس کے مطابق کارروائی کریں۔ ایسا نہیں ہونا
چاہیے کہ یہ لوگ جنکو صرف ۳۹ پرسینٹ ووٹ
ملے ہیں جو چاہیں پاس کر دیں۔ میں چاہتا ہوں
کہ اس بل کو سرکولیشن کے لئے بھیجا جائے۔

SHRI RANGA : Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this motion for consideration. We are in favour of this Bill. We supported it on the last occasion also. We want it to be passed as soon as possible and I hope it will be passed today by this House.

We appreciate the scheme also that has been propounded in regard to this matter. I need not go into it in any detail because the Home Minister has already explained what it is like. It is to help those people, the people of the Hill areas, to develop their political personality and also to decide what kind of social economy they would like to have and also how, whatever funds would be available, the funds available should be made use of in order that their areas and their people could be developed. As I have said on the earlier occasion we would like, in actual practice, the Government of India and also the leaders of Assam to take the necessary steps in conformity with the Constitution to help their Rani Gaidalu and her people to come into this particular scheme, in and around it, in an honourable manner so that we all over India will have the satisfaction that one of the great freedom fighters could be brought in an honourable fashion.

Secondly, there are the people of Cachar. They have been asking for some kind of an autonomy. I do not find any provision in this for that. I do not know what the Government of India would like to do in order to satisfy their legitimate demands. They have had a very raw deal in the recent past.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : They are not sympathetic to them.

SHRI RANGA : It is about them that I am saying.

They have strong feelings. They came to us also and we were hoping that something would be done in the course of this particular effort that Parliament would be making to pass this legislation. I find that there is not much scope for them to have any kind of a separate development of their own social, economic and political personality. I would like the Government of India to keep their case and need also very prominently in their

mind and try to see in their negotiations with the leaders of Assam as a whole and do something in order to satisfy their needs, their demands and their feelings.

In addition to that we have given notice of a number of amendments, not with a view to making it difficult for the Government to get this legislation passed but, on the other hand, to give an opportunity to the Government to give some consideration to this particular thought also that we have placed so prominently in the shape of these amendments before this House and the Government.

Government have said through the Home Minister that they are not interested in increasing the number of States. I cannot agree with him. These things have got to be decided in accordance with the changing conditions of our country. We need not send out a kind of an invitation for demands for more and more States but, at the same time, we should not also make it too difficult; we should not continue to make too difficult for ourselves in Parliament, for the Government and for the people also if and when they find it necessary to increase the number of States in certain areas.

If we do not have separate States and increase their number, what is the next best thing that one can do? It is to move in the direction in which this particular Bill indicates, that is, to have an autonomous State within a particular State which is already there so that it would be possible for certain sections of the people, if they feel so strongly about it and if they are able to convince the Government of India as well as Parliament to give to them an autonomous State, to have it.

We have got some amendments here in the name of Shri Narayana Reddy, Shri Mathu Limaye and other people in regard to Andhra. I have already said quite a number of things about this demand of the people of Telangana for a separate State. Government is not willing to give it. But there is a *bundh* going on today or tomorrow and there is a tremendous lot of feeling. Thousands of them are in jail—I cannot say, wrongly nor can I say, rightly because that

has got to be decided by courts. But that indicates the strength of the feeling of those people.

MR. SPEAKER: May I point out that those amendments which do not pertain to Assam are all out of order and are not likely to be moved. Any amendment which is not for Assam re-organisation will be out of order.

SHRI RANGA: That is why I have taken this occasion instead of taking the time of the House on a later occasion.

MR. SPEAKER: But I have to say whether they are in order or out of order, not the Minister.

SHRI RANGA: I am trying to be as brief as possible and place the case before the House and Government for their consideration now as well as in future. But, anyhow, the point is there; therefore, would it not be wise for Parliament and also for them to make an approach in this direction and give Parliament as well as Government the power to make it possible at a later stage, if and when they deem it wise and necessary, for other areas, specially like Telangana, to come to have an Autonomous State, a sub-State, or an autonomous status. I would like them to give some consideration. This is very much less than what they are asking for. True, it is very much more than what the Government is prepared to give. But Parliament has also got to come into it. It has come into it in regard to the consensus over the Bill. It is best, I think, under the present circumstances, to try to take time by the forelock. If you do not want to state, in so many words, Telangana Autonomous State, you give yourself the power—commit to it—by saying, in any other area or in any other State, so that later on, if and when, the time is ripe, when you think the time is ripe, you may come to concede that kind of a status.

Why do I mention it? I think, I mentioned it the other day, and I would like to mention it, as briefly as possible. My hon. friend said this is nothing new, that this has been there in the Constitution itself, those which are autonomous Districts, and, therefore, it is in further progress of their status that they have brought this Bill and that is why he tried to give an answer to our

friend from Jana Sangh. Similarly, I may mention that there was the States Reorganisation Commission and they wanted a separate State for Telangana.

But then, in their own wisdom, the Parliament as well as the then Government, they did not accept my advice and, therefore, they did not have a separate State. Yet, it is an old, a longstanding, demand of those people and the feeling of those people. For a time, they have been quiescent. They were willing to give a trial, so was I, and a trial was given. But, unfortunately, it proved to be a disappointment. Therefore, they are now very much agitated. I would like the Government to give the most careful consideration to the feelings of those people, to the disappointment of many people who have come to feel it, and also to the suggestion that we are making. I hope they would come out with some considered view in regard to this matter without allowing any sense of prestige or sense of frustration to colour their judgment.

Sir, I do not wish to say anything more. I hope I voice the feelings of all sections in this House that when this Autonomous State comes to be established in Assam, for the benefit of Assam Hill people, it would do good, it would give satisfaction, not only to the people of Hill areas but also to the people of the whole of Assam and, through them, to all of us.

MR. SPEAKER: May I again appeal to the hon. Members to be very brief? Shri Hiren Mukerjee.

SHRI H.N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we indicated last time, we are in favour of this Bill and we shall assist in the passage of this legislation.

Earlier, at one stage of the proceedings, some of us were in favour of a full-fledged Hill State but then we had to take into consideration the psychology generally prevalent in the Assam valley and now, as the consensus has been worked out, it is better that we have a compromise which is represented in this Bill. But I would have liked the Home Minister to have taken a more imaginative line when he ruled out, a little while ago, any idea of similar solutions elsewhere in the States. I would not go

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

into details. But in West Bengal, as far as the Gorkha-speaking areas are concerned, the State Congress had agreed once with the United Front in asking for some sort of an autonomous right in regard to the Gorkha-speaking areas of Darjeeling District. Very probably, a remedy, similar to what has been applied in Assam, may be necessary in parts of West Bengal or in other States also even though the case of Assam, I can see, is *sut generise* and it has a certain unique character.

12.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

There are certain lacunae in the Bill even now. I am not happy with the provision regarding the two-third majority which could easily have been changed in favour of the idea of simple majority. And I am not at all sure about the position of Cachar. Probably, geographically speaking, Cachar will be isolated and probably at a later stage some other kind of solution may have to be thought of so that the people of Cachar are not provoked into further agitation. I am glad, my friend, Prof. Ranga, also has referred to this matter.

I wish also to say that there is: (*Interruption*).

I have been watching a protracted dialogue between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. This is a measure in regard to which the Government has pretended to value the cooperation of the Opposition. And Parliament is a place where certain rights are important, certain forms are essential, not because in substance they amount to very much in every case I am not claiming that I am saying something so fundamental that the Prime Minister should listen—but there are certain forms and patterns of behaviour which should be observed. I am sorry that this digression had to take place.

I do not know why Government, including many people in this House, fight shy of the idea whenever the idea is propounded that we might, in order to cement the unity of this country in diversity, have to reconsider the whole question of the de-limitation of States and also in regard to the delimitation of power between the States and the Centre.

If my friends there—possibly, they have no recollection of the days before Independence—have any idea of the major mistakes which the national leadership made before Independence, they would remember that it was because we stressed the idea of Indian unity in an almost artificial manner that ultimately we had to pay the price of partition. I remember distinctly in 1928 or 1929 when I was a college student, how the late Shri Vijayaraghavachariar used to say, never rise but in the name of India and of All-India. He said so echoing Tagore who said the same thing in regard to Italy. Are we enthused by that idea? We wanted the unity of India. I remember, at the time of the Calcutta Congress where the Prime Minister's father-in-law Pandit Motilal Nehru, presided...

AN HON. MEMBER: Grandfather.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE: I am very sorry.

...where the Prime Minister's grandfather, Pandit Motilal Nehru, presided, there was also an all-party conference where the Muslim demand for the residual power of the Constitution to be in the Centre was not conceded, where the Muslim demand for one-third representation at the Centre was not conceded, where the Muslim demand for a majority of them in Bengal and Punjab was not conceded—all in the name of the unity of India. We did not make the slightest concession to the idea that this country was a diverse country. A unified country can only come into the picture if the fact of diversity is recognised along with the fact of unity. That, we never recognised, and at the time of the transfer of power, we had to agree to the tremendous cost of the partition of this country. Have not we learnt a lesson from it? If the United States of America can have 50 States—and they have a population very much lesser than—ours what is the point of principle involved in striking to the notion that we shall have so many States and no more? I am not asking for an immediate change-over of the entire situation, but I am asking for a change in the temperament of the leadership, I am asking them to understand the psychology of people in different areas, I am asking them to cultivate some imaginative element of political leadership, I am asking them not merely to be bureaucratic—processed who sit at the table and deal

with the dead wood in the desk and pass orders merely because the Secretary has asked them to do so. I want them to take real hold of the leadership of the country and have an imaginative line whenever and wherever it is needed. It is no good saying "We are all for the unity of the country and you fellows, are very perverse and you are against the unity of the country. Therefore, do not make trouble whether it be in Assam or in Telangana." I do not want trouble. If we could be trouble-free, I personally would be very happy. But this world is full of troubles. Our country is ancient country. We have inherited a tremendous past which is always dangerous to be an heir with a legacy of 5000 years. Here in this country we are dealing with the kind of society which we want to build and Government are behaving like petty-fogging bureaucrats who may function on account of the tactical success of the political exercise they carry on behind scenes. They do not have the courage—political leadership of the country has not the courage to go before the people and talk about fundamentals. That is why we talk about national integration in a manner which is so utterly artificial. I did not want to say all this. But I was provoked by the kind of dialogue which was going on... (Interruptions.) It must be very important, perhaps in relation to power outside. I am not concerned with such things. Personally speaking, in Parliament I want certain things to be discussed properly, with dignity, effectively, and then put across to the people. That is why I want the Home Minister and the leaders of the country to think about things in the larger context of our country. Otherwise this country will go down the drain of which there is every possibility and there is every symptom to-day.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): I rise to oppose the motion on several basic issues. Mr. Deputy Speaker-Sir, our Constitution contemplates and conceives only of states and the frame work of our constitution is more unitary than federal. But this is for the first time that we are going to introduce through this Bill a conception of a State within a State in our Constitution and I say Sir, this will be entirely against the spirit of the Constitution. Then, Sir, this is also likely to raise certain

constitutional conflicts and conflicts with our other legislation. Sir, the People's Representation Act accepts only single membership and if this Bill is passed, it will introduce an element of double membership of State legislatures. Those who will be members of the autonomous Hill States of Assam will simultaneously be members of the Assam State Assembly and this will introduce an element of double memberships. There is also a likelihood of a conflict arising with the District Councils which have been given certain independent powers and certain autonomous powers. Moreover, this will not solve the problem for all times to come and this will not be the end of the problem. From the Press I gather that even the All Peoples Democratic Party has decided to stage a Dharna before the State Raj Bhavan because they are not satisfied with the present arrangement and they are clamouring for a full-fledged State for the Hill areas. Even the All Peoples Hill Leaders have not accepted on the whole they have accepted it partially and as an experiment. So this is not going to solve the problem for all times and another objection is that this does not include even all the Hill areas. It has only a few districts of the Hill areas which are being included in this autonomous States and the rest of the important Hill districts like Mizo and others are going to be kept out of the whole scheme. So, it is not going to provide a solution even for the entire hill areas of Assam.

This Bill, if passed, is certainly likely to open up the flood gates of similar demands: maybe, from Vidarbha maybe from the Kumaon Hills of Uttar Pradesh, maybe, from Telengana. We are already facing a demand in Kerala for an independent Muslim majority district of Mallapuram. If this Bill is passed, it is only going to strengthen the divisive forces which are raising their ugly heads today. It is certainly going to undo the noble work of Sardar Patel which in those days was likened to that of the Bismark, who was in those days given the title of Abraham Lincoln and Mazzini on account of his uniting over 500 States of India. We are certainly going to reverse that process. We are going to undo the noble work which Sardar Patel had done.

To solve the problem of the entire eastern region of India it is our suggestion

[Shri Chand Goyal]

that a commission may be appointed. Whether it pertains to the problems of NEFA or Tripura or Manipur, or other small areas like Mizoland let us try to find a permanent solution.

The entire area of Assam is a strategic area. That area confronts us with not only economic problems, but also with defence problems.

On behalf of the Jan Sangh, a suggestion was made that a Commission consisting of defence experts, administrators, Members of Parliament and those who are experts on economic and in Industrial matters may be appointed on the Commission so that with the help of the report of that Commission, we can find a permanent solution not only for the entire hill areas of Assam, but for the entire Eastern region. That region as present is creating serious defence problems for the country.

Therefore, are we going to take up this principle of democracy to every street and to every home and to every small area? There are other bigger areas. For instance, there is Chotanagpur which is bigger in area than the area covered by the Autonomous Hill-State of Assam. That is bigger in area and also in respect of population compared to the Assam autonomous Hill-State. If we create such Sub-States, is it not likely to open up the possibility of more demands cropping up for the autonomy of those areas like Chotanagpur, because the conditions are similar? There is economic backwardness. There are serious problems there also. We have got to find a permanent solution.

Sir, the Assam problem will not be solved by appeasing to the sentiments of certain sections of the people. Are we going to carry this principle of democracy to every home and to every street?

Sir, so long as the people of an area are represented in a bigger State and in the Parliament of the country, there is absolutely no necessity that in order to appease the sentiments of certain sections of people, we accept the principle of smaller States.

Now, the duty of leadership at the Centre is to go to the spot and to convince

those people, to satisfy their sentiments and to tell them about maintaining the unity and integrity of the country and to convince them again that their economic problems, their problems of backwardness and their problems relating to education and certain other difficulties which may be faced by them would be sympathetically solved. That would be the best solution and the present solution is no solution at all. This will open up the flood gates in the entire country for similar demands and this is also going to weaken the unity and the integrity of the country.

This is all that I wanted to say at this moment.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Hill areas of Assam are the Garo Hills...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha-assembled after Lunch at Two Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji may now resume his speech. I would request all Members to confine their remarks to five minutes each, because we have to conclude the consideration stage at 3 p.m.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: I was just mentioning that the hill areas of Assam are the Garo Hills, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills and the Mizo Hills.

The purpose of the Constitution Amendment Bill is to authorise Parliament to enact a law by which we can create an autonomous State within the Assam State. The autonomous State will consist of the Garo

Hills, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills at the first stage and opportunity will be given to the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills to join that autonomous State at a later stage. The Mizo Hills in completely left out of the picture.

I would like to mention in this connection that as soon as the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills choose to join this autonomous State, it would create problems for the district of Cachar. The demands of the Cachar people at that stage cannot be neglected if justice has to be done, because they will be completely isolated, and unless the demands of the Cachar people are considered by the Central Government with sympathy, problems will be created there. Therefore, I am mentioning this. I cannot blame Shri Ranga or Shri H.N. Mukerjee for having placed before this House and also pressed the claims of other regions for similar treatment. Naturally, when we open up the way for the creation of such kinds of States, the demands will come from different regions which feel that they are not properly treated for a similar treatment.

Regional and economic imbalances are there, and because of this, the demands are sometimes found to be justified also. But it must be admitted that this Bill goes against the very spirit of our Constitution because it has never envisaged a State within a State.

Even then, I must congratulate the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for their bold and imaginative leadership in conceding the just demands of the hill people. The hill people were smarting under a sense of injustice and they were demanding some kind of status. Even then, I am afraid that the status that has been given to them may not satisfy them in the future. For example, law and order has been left out from their purview. So, at a later stage, the demand for law and order also being given to them will arise at some later stage, and other problems will then arise. Under the 1968 policy declaration by Government, all the all-India services including the higher services of the State are joined, but a lower category of people will be given to these areas, and consequently, administrative

difficulties will arise as to the rules under which these officers will come for disciplinary purposes.

I feel that the claim of Darjeeling also will have to be conceded, and the claims of Chota-Nagpur and also the Santhal Parganas regions where also the tribal population is large, will have to be conceded because they also have been clamouring for this kind of separate State.

Therefore, while we fully subscribe to the present amending Bill and we are behind the Government to see that the law is enacted to create this autonomous State, I would appeal to Government to give more and more powers to them so that the hill tribes people may be satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Swell.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of submission. Just now, I have received a Calcutta paper in which I find that the national professors Shri Satyendranath Bose and Dr. R. C. Majumdar have issued a press statement....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Samar Guha may resume his seat. There is no occasion now to interrupt the debate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a very important statement. It has happened....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may resume his seat. Nothing that he says will go on record. Now, Shri Swell.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would again repeat that nothing is being recorded.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would again plead with the hon. Member to resume his seat. I am not permitting anything to go on record. (Interruptions)**

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): As you have stated, interruptions have not been recorded. But what the hon. Member wants is that the

** Not recorded.

[Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy]

Prime Minister should make a statement on that incident. That is what he wants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is some procedure laid down. If he had written to me that there was some emergency about it to which the attention of the House must be drawn, I would have considered it. But if on the spur of the moment, he gets up, I cannot permit it. Now, Shri Swell.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: (Krishnagar): On a point of order....(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing that is being said will go on record.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: (Gauhati): **

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): **

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore): **

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): **

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bakaura): **

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: **

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA: Jha (Madhubani): **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. May I request the hon. Members to fight their battles outside? It is really unfortunate that proceedings are disturbed like this.

Shri Swell.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts): We are a great and a growing nation. Every day, every hour, something or other is happening in this country, but I believe that we shall be able to overcome all these challenges and that we are passing only through a period of transition. I am sorry that the smooth current of the debate has been somewhat disturbed by the rift of certain developments in West Bengal. But I would request my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, despite the very strong feelings,

perhaps legitimate strong feelings that he has, to take another and more proper occasion when these things can be taken up. Sir, the subject-matter that has been incorporated in this Bill has been discussed on more than one occasion in this House and many I do not want to repeat the arguments that of my colleagues who have supported this Bill have put forward. All that I want to say today is to thank you and to thank the Members of this House both in the Government and in the Opposition for having made this occasion possible. We know that under the rules a motion that once has been disposed of cannot be taken up again during the same session. But the vast majority in this House, practically all the parties, have risen above party affiliations and party predilections and have taken this up as a national question and have brought to bear a national view on the question. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing the grateful thanks of the people of the hill areas to this unique gesture of goodwill, trust and confidence which this House has made towards the people in the hill areas the people in Assam and in the whole North-eastern India.

Sir, the passing of a Constitution Amendment Bill, albeit with a consensus that is seldom reached—and it is doubtful if it will be reached again in the future—is not a world shaking occasion by itself. But I look upon this occasion as one more instance of the health and of the strength of the Indian democracy. We did a similar thing in 1962 when the Chinese committed aggression against our country; we did it in 1965 when Pakistan committed aggression on us and we are doing it again today in a much smaller measure. This is something that will go down in the history of this House and the history of this nation and perhaps it would be an occasion that we shall recall in the future.

I have no doubt in my mind that we are passing through a difficult and transitional period of the nation and more and more problems will be coming up. Whenever we are sorely tried we shall always look back to this occasion when despite our differences

** Not recorded.

we were able to close our ranks and come to a decision that is in the best interests of the nation.

I shall conclude by saying that we in the hill areas shall not easily forget this occasion and in reciprocity I shall say this to the nation from this forum that we shall strive with the support of the whole nation to make that little corner of the country a patch of beauty and grace and a shining outpost of India.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): We have already supported the spirit of the Bill but we are unable to agree to the Bill is such because of the grounds mentioned in my dissenting note to the report of the joint Committee. We do not agree to what is known as a sub-State or the concept of an autonomous State which is new to the Constitution of India. If you go through the whole Constitution you will not find the words 'autonomous State' anywhere. They are introducing it today as a new term. If it is an autonomous State, it is autonomous. But according to the provisions of the Bill it is not autonomous at all; it is something like a sub-State, a State within a State with no powers whatsoever. I may be permitted to say that it is an exaggerated panchayat board or district board. May be a little more, because whatever little money that the Centre gives, they can apportion it and spend it. But this body, this autonomous State, is to act within the framework of the constitution of the Assam State legislature, and the legislature has got its own powers. I would say that it is proper only if the Hill States of Assam are created and have equal status. What is the difficulty? I tried my best to understand it, and I tried to hear from the Home Minister in the Joint Committee as well. But he could not give any other reason except this, that there was something like a consensus and he asked why we should break it and said let it be there. If that is so, then there must be also an occasion for further changes. If at all another consensus comes in, there must be an occasion to change it. But he does not want that to happen. Therefore he bars the door for further changes. Therein comes the two-thirds majority provision. Why should there be a two-thirds majority for a

change or rather an amendment to the legislation which this Parliament is going to pass by a simple majority? It is not reasonable at all. It looks ludicrous, it looks absurd also.

Now, according to the provisions of this Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, this Parliament is empowered to create what is known as an autonomous State and that can be created and provisions for it can be passed by a simple majority. That, the Parliament can do. But if Parliament so desires subsequently to amend certain clauses of the Bill, then there must be a two-thirds majority. If he straightaway puts it now, at the initial stages, two-thirds majority is not necessary. How does it look like? Does it appeal to reason? It does not appeal to reason. But the only answer the Home Minister could give was this: even this morning he said that we should not make these changes every now and then. Who are this "we"? Is it not Parliament? If this Parliament can create this so-called autonomous State by legislation, why not the same Parliament give the powers to amend it when it wants by a simple majority? There is a contradiction and there is unreasonableness in this.

We have goodwill for both the hills and the plains. My party stands for friendship and equanimity for both the parts of Assam, the hill people and the plains people. We do not want one part to be dominated by the other. We do not want one part to feel that they are neglected at the cost of themselves. We do not want that. My party stands for the full development of Assam as a powerful unit of this great Mother India. And this strengthening can be done only by the voluntary will of the people. The people who live in this continent must feel that freedom gives them something useful and something which they deserve. Then only they will feel that they must do everything for the country.

Therefore, I feel that there should not be any rivalry nor competition between the two parts of Assam. But every right should be given to the hill people and everything should be done to meet their aspirations, and they must be allowed to develop themselves without any let or hindrance from anybody, not the least from the plains people.

[Shri Nambiar]

Therefore, I submit that this Bill does not go far enough. That is my objection. With these words, I support it.

श्री जयपाल सिंह (खुटी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर जो मेरे विचार थे उनको पहले ही प्रकट कर चुका हूँ। इस वास्ते मैं उन विचारों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। जो सरकार बनी हुई है वह कितने दिन रहेगी और कितने दिन नहीं रहेगी, हम नहीं जानते हैं। लेकिन मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि उसमें हिम्मत हुई और उसने अपनी जुबान रखी। गुजरे महीनों में असम, शिलांग वगैरह वे आते-जाते रहे हैं, सभायें आदि भी करते रहे हैं। आखिर में मिल-जुल कर यह फैसला किया गया है कि यह हो जाना चाहिए।

मैंने श्री स्वील ने जो मिनट आफ डाइसेंट दिया है, उसको देखा है। चुनाव किस ढंग से हो, वोटिंग किस तरह से हो, और फ्लेक्से-बिलिटी कितनी हो, इस सबके साथ मेरी सहमति है। लेकिन जब सब इस बात को मान चुके हैं तो फिर इधर-उधर हम लोगों को हटना नहीं चाहिए। गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि यह बीच का रास्ता है, न दाहिना है, न बायां है। इसमें बायां भी इधर आ सकता है और दाहिना भी इधर आ सकता है। जिसको आप्ठान कहते हैं, वह इसमें रखी गई है। इसका मतलब यही है कि हम भविष्य को देखते हैं कि जो आदिवासी इलाके बचे हैं ये इस भुंड में मिलना चाहते हैं या नहीं मिलना चाहते हैं।

असम को मैं बहुत बरसों से जानता हूँ। उनकी अगवाई भी मैं कर चुका हूँ। हमें वह काम करना चाहिए जिसमें मुल्क में शांति स्थापित हो और हमारे देश की ताकत घटने न पाये। आपने यहाँ जनतन्त्र को माना है। इस का मतलब यही है कि जनता की जो भी मांग हो, उसकी सुनवाई हो, जनता की मांग को पूरा किया जाए। इसके रास्ते में ये जो छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं कि जनसंख्या इतनी कम है, इनके वित्तीय साधन कम हैं, नहीं आनी

चाहिये। अगर पुरानी बातों पर आप चलना चाहते हैं तब तो आपको उड़ीसा को फिर से बिहार में मिलाना पड़ेगा, बिहार फिर बंगाल में चला जाएगा, असम जोकि बंगाल का हिस्सा था, वह फिर उसमें आ जाएगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सब उत्तर प्रदेश में आ जायें।

श्री जयपाल सिंह : इस कानपुरिये को भांसी भेज दीजिये।

आप यहाँ हँसते हैं। आपको सोचना होगा कि आदिवासी जो इन इलाकों के हैं वे आपके साथ हैं या नहीं हैं। अगर वे आपके साथ नहीं हैं तो हिंदुस्तान की ताकत आधी रह जाएगी। इसको आप न भूलें। हमारे रक्षा मंत्री कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पलटन है और वह तैयार है। मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई तैयार नहीं है अगर आपके साथ नागा नहीं हैं, मिजोब नहीं हैं, कछारी नहीं हैं, मिकिर नहीं, मिजोब नहीं हैं। जब तक ये आपके साथ नहीं होते हैं तब तक कुछ आप नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसको आप सोच लें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मारल सपोर्ट।

श्री जयपाल सिंह : मारल सपोर्ट की आप बात न करें। फिजिकल सपोर्ट की करें।

There is not morality in this country at present. (Interruption.) Where are those people who prevented the Japanese from coming into this country? Sir, you would not be sitting in the Chair today but for the brave Nagas.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bengal-lore): It is because of the army.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: You know nothing about the army...(Interruption.)

I would ask Prof. Swell to swell his ideas, so that he does not become isolationist. Let all the six hills, including Nagaland, come together. If they can all get together, I think the security and defence of the realm

is safe. With all the weaknesses in this Bill, I give my blessings to it for the future of Prof. Swell to swell.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन का ज्यादा समय मैं नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मुझे जो कुछ कहना था वह पहले ही मैंने बहुत सा कह दिया है। मैं इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ और जो हमारे माननीय सदस्य जयपाल सिंह जी ने कहा उसके साथ मैं सौ फीसदी मुत्तफिक हूँ। मुझे ऐना लगता है कि हम लोग जब यूनिटी की बात करते हैं तब यूनिटी का सही मतलब लोगों के सामने नहीं रखते हैं। एकता की परिभाषा लोगों को हम नहीं समझाते हैं। इस दृष्टि से जब हम लोकतांत्रिक तरीकों को अपनाये हुए हैं तब हर एक व्यक्ति को स्वतंत्रता है और जो सामाजिक इकाई है उसको भी स्वतंत्रता है मगर हमारे पूरे देश में उसको फिट इन करना चाहिए। मैं डाक्टर स्वेल और दूसरे लोगों का उनकी इस मांग में समर्थन करता हूँ और जैसा कि श्रीमती जयपाल सिंह जी ने बताया, इसका एहसास शायद लोगों को नहीं है कि हमारी पूर्वोत्तर सीमा की रक्षा करने के लिए किस बात की जरूरत है। आर्मी अपनी कितनी भी मजबूत क्यों न हो, मगर वहाँ की जो जनता है उसका अगर सहयोग हम लोगों को हासिल न हो तो देश की रक्षा करना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। उन लोगों को राजी करना चाहिए।

गृह मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि मधु लिमये की जो एक अमेन्डमेंट है सिर्फ टेकनिकल बातों के लिये उसे अस्वीकार नहीं करते हैं मगर आन मेरिट भी वह उस चीज को चाहते नहीं हैं। मैंने भी एक छोटी-सी अमेन्डमेंट दी है उसमें पूरा दरवाजा नहीं खोला है। मैंने यह कहा है कि आन्ध्र का भी उसमें समावेश करें। हेतु यह है कि अगर वहाँ का मामला तय करने के लिए हम लोगों को इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाना पड़े तो दोबारा यह दो तिहाई बहुमत की भ्रंशट वगैरह न रहे। इसी वक्त हम कोई व्यवस्था करके रखें तो कोई नुकसान नहीं है। बहुत सारे लोग यहां कभी भी कोई थोड़ी-सी

बात अगर करे कि हम लोग कोई छोटी-सी यूनिट जिसे आप लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण, बोलते हैं, उस आधार पर चाहते हैं तो फौरन लोग बोलते हैं कि देश टूट रहा है। इसमें टूट कहाँ है? नांगा लैंड के साथ, अंडर-ग्राउंड नागाओं के साथ इसकी तुलना नहीं हो सकती। जैसे कि हम लोगों ने पंचायतों को भी कुछ अधिकार दिये हुए हैं। अब कोई पिछड़े इलाके हैं, उनकी कोई इकाई है, उसको ज्यादा अधिकार दें तो क्या उसका मतलब यह होता है कि देश टूट रहा है, देश का विघटन हो गया? जब पूरे देश को हम एक मानते हैं हर एक की अपनी-अपनी अस्मिता है तो उसकी अस्मिता का आदर करते हुए हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जो अमेन्डमेंट मैंने दी है, मैं जानता हूँ कि आप लोग कोई कानून वगैरह बता कर उसको स्वारिज कर देंगे। मगर राजनैतिक दृष्टि से ऐसा करना अच्छा नहीं होगा। जैसा हमारे मित्र मधु लिमये ने उस रोज बताया कि यहां तो एक अलग राज्य बनाना वैधानिक दृष्टि से आसान है। मगर एक राज्य में एक हिस्से को अगर हम ज्यादा अधिकार देना चाहते हैं, आटोनामी देना चाहते हैं तो वह मुश्किल है। मैं अभी थोड़ी देर में खत्म करता हूँ चूँकि मैं समर्थन कर रहा हूँ, कोई भाषण नहीं दे रहा हूँ मुझे अधिक समय मिलना चाहिए। मैं यह महत्व की बात कह रहा हूँ। तहे दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ मैं और एक महत्व की बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। इसलिए वक्त चाहता हूँ। यह जो तरीका रखे हैं, यह जो अप्रोच है उसको हमको ठीक तरह से समझना चाहिए। जनसंघ के भाइयों से मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर हम लोग लोकतंत्र को मानते हैं। वहाँ के लोगों ने एक आपस में बैठ कर समझौता किया और उससे वह राजी हो गए हैं तो क्या देश की एकता के नाम पर हम उनके उस समझौते को तोड़ें? इतना ही नहीं बल्कि आगे चल कर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के समझौते को ठीक तरह हम कार्यान्वित नहीं करेंगे और उसे

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]
तोड़ने की हमारी प्रवृत्ति रहेगी तो वह चीज खतरनाक है। जैसे कि डा० स्वेल साहब हैं, वहाँ और भी बहुत से लोग हैं जो सेपरेट स्टेट माँग रहे हैं। अब इनके हाथ को हमें मजबूत करना चाहिये। जैसे डा० स्वेल हैं जैसे A. P. M. L. C. के लीडरों को, जिन्होंने आपस में यह समझौता किया है, तो हमें मजबूत करना चाहिये। आइसोलेशननिज्म खत्म होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जिन लोगों ने एग््रीमेंट किया है उनको यह देखना चाहिए कि इस पर अमल हो। उसी तरह आन्ध्र में एग््रीमेंट हुआ था और आज समस्या खड़ी हो गई है, क्योंकि एग््रीमेंट के बाद अमल नहीं करते हैं तो नतीजे बड़े खराब रहते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि आसाम के सब लोगों को इस चीज को अमल में लाने के वक्त अपने देश की ताकत बढ़ाने के लिए और आसाम की प्रगति के लिए जरूर सोचना चाहिए और वह सोचने की हमारी ज़िम्मेदारी, हमारी मनोवृत्ति होनी चाहिए। हम अपने देश की शक्ति आखिर किस तरह बढ़ाना चाहते हैं? हम अपने देश की शक्ति सिर्फ फौज के जरिए नहीं बढ़ा सकते। हमारे लोग ही हमारी शक्ति हैं। इसलिए जो बाकी खामियाँ हैं उनमें मैं नहीं जाऊँगा। जब दो तरफ के लोगों ने मान लिया है, मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि जब चीज बन गई है तो उसका समर्थन ठीक तरह से हो और देश को मजबूत बनाया जाय। मैं गृह मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ कि इस चीज में उन्होंने यह समझौता किया। बहुत कम मौके आते हैं जिसमें बधाई देने का मौका हो। आज यह एक मौका आया है तो मैं बधाई देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि यह जो काम हुआ है इस चीज को अच्छी तरह से अमल में लाया जायेगा।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapora): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the spirit and approach of my hon. friend, Dr Swell, so far as this Bill is concerned. Every hill tribe in this country must get this assurance from Parliament that, so far as this Parliament is concerned, it wants to give them all opportunities and all facilities. They are as much citizens of this

country as anybody else and we should leave no stone unturned, either constitutional or otherwise, to fulfil their aspirations and to make it possible for them, along with other citizens of our country, to grow and to develop this Indian nation and fully participate in its development. The very fact that Parliament has suspended this rule in order to pass this legislation in this session shows how the entire nation is concerned with this problem and wants it to be solved as soon as possible.

I support this measure because after protracted negotiations a compromise has been arrived at. We are not happy with the provisions of this Bill; there is no doubt about that. I have said it in the very beginning that the Government have approached this problem only half-heartedly. In this Bill they have taken up the problem of that section of the hill tribes which has agitated, whereas there are other hill tribes in the same State for whom no provision has been made here. It may be that for the time being this problem has been solved. But, so far as the hill tribes are concerned, either in Assam or in other areas, we should seriously think what special measures should be undertaken to see that such fissiparous tendencies as have possibilities of growing in those areas do not make any headway.

At the same time, let me make it clear that I thoroughly oppose any motion for circulation of this Bill or for the amendment of any of its provisions. After all, it is a compromise and let us not mix this problem with other issues. We have all sympathy for Telangana, but I think it will be improper and inadvisable to include a provision in this very Bill so as to extend it to other areas. It is a Bill of a limited nature which has been devised according to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. It has no relation to the problem before us in Telangana. Telangana is a very important problem and this is a warning to the Government; we are all concerned about it. But I would say that if we agree to the amendment suggested by my hon. friend, Professor Ranga, then probably we will open the floodgates of division in this country.

AN HON. MEMBER: Already they are open.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Therefore let us be very clear in our mind.

I would think the Home Minister is sincere in what he has said, namely, that we do not want further division of this country. Let him stick to this position. If any rearrangement or a review is necessary—there are other things about which I am not going to speak just now—let us review the position from a national point of view whether and how much and in what respect some adjustment is necessary.

The Telangana problem, as I say, is a different problem because neglected areas and backward regions are there even in backward States and they pose very great problems before us which have threatened the very unity not only of the country but of the State itself. So that problem requires special consideration and I think it will be better, since Telangana has given us the warning, that this Parliament devotes some time to think about the whole question of neglected and backward regions in this country.

Therefore, whatever amendments are there, I would appeal, let us at least all support the Bill that is before us because I think this will give an assurance—again and again I repeat that this will give an assurance—to the Hill people of this country that the whole nation thinks about them and is one with them in seeing that they develop at par with other citizens of this country.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to you particularly for giving me the time to speak, no matter what the amount is, because I have been most unfortunate otherwise.

I support the Bill and, at the same time, I would like to congratulate the Home Minister and the Prime Minister for their commendable efforts in having come to such a good conclusion after so much of its and buts. As a matter of fact, this had been agitating the minds of the people of that area for a long time.

Let us try to understand what the facts behind this agitation are and wherein lies its strength. I would like to let this House know what is the force behind this. I think, the credit for this should also go to the foreign Christian missions operating in that

area. In Garo Hills, the Tribal population is 75.16 per cent of which 37.8 per cent are Christians. In the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 78.53 per cent are Tribals and 50.6 per cent are Christians. In Nagaland 93.09 per cent are Tribals and 55.67 per cent are Christians. We have already given Nagaland; there is no question about it but we cannot stop Mizoland because out of 86.67 per cent Tribals 97 per cent are Christians.

I want to tell the House that it is not the Destiny which determines as to whether tomorrow's Christianity will be happier, or perhaps more prosperous—but it is the will of the people that determines it. They have taken this strength. This strength has been given by the missionaries there. The missionaries have compelled the Government to come to this conclusion.

AN HON. MEMBER: The cat has come out of the bag.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: In this connection, I will also try to draw your attention and I do not think that there is anything wrong in it. I never say that, because they have got what they wanted. But we must also keep in mind that there has been for quite some time a demand for the separate State of Jharkhand.

Mr. Jaipal Singh is the erstwhile leader of the Jharkhand Party. I can tell this House that the tribes of that area regarded Mr. Jaipal Singh no less than as Mahatma Gandhi was regarded by Indians in this country. That was the position. But we could not get it because in that part only 10 per cent are Christians and the rest are tribals for whom the Government never cared. That is the point. That area is now a hub of industrial complexes and many projects have already come up or are coming up in that area. The tribal lands have been taken over by the Government for the projects. They have not been properly rehabilitated and employed. They are today refugees in their own home. They have all been robbed of their lands by the advanced Communities and they have become landless. Even in the blocks, right from the chaprasi to the B.D.Os, they are all from outside, no tribal, nothing of the kind from that area. Even the forest guards in the Jharkhand area are

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

from outside. Therefore, from every economic consideration, this is a fit and economically viable case for getting a separate State of Jharkhand.

I would be very happy and wished if Mr. Jaipal Singh had been firm and true to the cause and the tribes. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the statement which he made on 16th August, 1947, when he was a member of the Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than Assam) Sub-Committee, of the Constituent Assembly of India. This is what he says on p.9, line 25:

"Creation of a separate province is a matter outside the scope of our inquiry and we do not find that this is, in fact, necessary for the satisfactory administration of the tribals."

But for this, nobody would have been able to stop the creation of a separate State of Jharkhand.

14.47 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to appeal to this House to consider this question without any reservation and I would urge upon the Government to consider this question also in the same spirit with which they have considered and acceded to the demand of the people of united Khasi, Jaintia and Garo hills.

With these words, I support the Bill and I thank you again for the opportunity given to me.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के संशोधन का यह विधेयक जो पहली बार पारित होने से रह गया था और उसके बाद दोबारा नियम संशोधन हेतु इस सदन में आया है, उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में खड़े होकर यह आश्वासन दिया था कि भविष्य के लिये इस बात को परम्परा नहीं माना जायेगा। अगर गृह मंत्री आज फिर इस विधेयक के पारित होते समय इसी प्रकार का आश्वासन गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से दें कि जिस प्रकार का राज्य वह बनाने के

लिये जा रहे हैं, भविष्य में इस बात को परम्परा नहीं माना जायेगा, तब मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके विधेयक के पारित कराने में कोई गम्भीरता भी हो सकती है। देश भी यह समझेगा कि विभाजन की ओर सरकार का आगे बढ़ाने का रुख नहीं है।

हमारे देश में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, चार प्रकार के राज्य हैं—एक राज्य वे हैं जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान जैसे राज्य आते हैं। दूसरे राज्य वे हैं जिनमें हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसे राज्य हैं, जिनमें इन राज्यों के सामान बनने के लिए आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं तीसरे राज्य वे हैं—जैसे दिल्ली जिसमें महानगर परिषद् बनाई गई है। अब यह चौथे प्रकार के राज्य का निर्माण असम राज्य के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है मेरा कहना इस प्रकार का है कि अगर इसी प्रकार की परम्परा चलती रही तो सरकार यह समझीते-वाली मनोवृत्ति कब तक चालू रखना चाहती है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा, उस समय आप भी कांग्रेस महासमिति के सदस्य थे, पूना में जिस समय कांग्रेस महासमिति का अधिवेशन हुआ था। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के पृथक्करण के बाद, जिसमें इस बात को बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ कहा गया था कि आज के बाद अब देश में किसी नये राज्य का निर्माण नहीं किया जायेगा। लेकिन उस प्रस्ताव की स्याही अभी सूख भी नहीं पाई थी कि उसके बाद नागालैंड का निर्माण हुआ। नागालैंड के निर्माण के बाद पंजाब का निर्माण हुआ, हरियाणा का निर्माण हुआ और अब यह चौथे राज्य का निर्माण होने जा रहा है। इसी आधार पर मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री की तरह वह भी इस बात का आश्वासन दें कि यह जो राज्य बनने के लिए जा रहा है वह अन्तिम रेखा है। इसके बाद इस प्रकार के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जायेगा। हमारे मित्र, श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने कहा है कि इसमें दिक्कत क्या है, अमरीका के अन्दर भी 52 या 58 राज्य हैं। लेकिन इस प्रकार इतने राज्यों के होते हुए भी अमरीका

की एकता में किसी प्रकार का कोई खतरा नहीं पैदा होता। मुझे इस बात पर प्रसन्नता है कि श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने अमरीका को आदर्श माना और अमरीका का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया। लेकिन जो बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि मुकर्जी साहब की इस बात को अगर गृह मंत्री, श्री चव्हाण मान लें कि हमें भी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर 50 राज्यों का निर्माण करना है, उसमें भी फिर स्थिति सुरक्षित रह सकती है। कम-से-कम तब केन्द्र तो मजबूत हो जायेगा। ऐसी स्थिति तो नहीं होगी। लेकिन इस प्रकार से थोड़े-थोड़े दबावों में आ करके नये-नये राज्यों का निर्माण करते जाना कहाँ तक उचित होगा। आपने आन्ध्र प्रदेश में देखा, तेलंगाना के अन्दर जब तक लोगों ने गाड़ियाँ नहीं जला दी, आन्दोलन नहीं कर दिया तब तक इस सरकार ने सात समितियों का एलान नहीं किया। और जिस समय सात समितियों का एलान हुआ तो दूसरे राज्यों में—हवा बदल गई। आपने अभी समाचार-पत्रों में देखा होगा कि मैसूर वालों ने भी कहा है कि हमें भी पृथक राज्य के रूप में बनाया जाये। हम बंगलौर या अन्य क्षेत्रों के साथ रहना नहीं चाहते हैं। सरकार की ऐसी मनोवृत्ति होती जा रही है कि जब तक दो, चार गाड़ियाँ न जनाई जायं, जब तक 10-15 आदमी जलकर न मर जायं, कोई आन्दोलन न खड़ा कर दिया जाये तब तक सरकार कोई निर्णय नहीं लेती। मरा कहना यह है कि अगर देश को 50-60 टुकड़ों में बाँटना है तो फिर एक बार दृढ़ता से इसी प्रकार का निर्णय कर लीजिए। रोज रोज आन्दोलन या दबाव में आ करके कोई निर्णय लेते रहें, यह अच्छा नहीं है।

यह बात मैं विशेष रूप से आसाम के क्षेत्रों के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ। आसाम के इस भू-भाग को आसाम से पृथक करने की मांग का जन्म क्यों हुआ ? एक तो उसका कारण यह था कि सन 1960 में जब सर्वदलीय पर्वतीय नेताओं का सम्मेलन हुआ तो उस समय यह माँग पहली बार प्रकाश में आई लेकिन इसके पीछे दो

आधार हैं। एक तो असमिया भाषा के खिलाफ उन क्षेत्रों के अन्दर विद्रोह था, दूसरे आर्थिक दृष्टि से वे सोचते थे कि असम के दूसरे क्षेत्रों से हम पर्याप्त पिछड़े हुए हैं। पहली बात का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, असम में जो भाषा सम्बन्धी विधेयक असम विधान सभा में पास हुआ है उसमें कोई इस प्रकार की धारा मेरे देखने में नहीं आई जिसमें असमिया भाषा को इन क्षेत्रों के ऊपर थोपने की किसी प्रकार की चेष्टा की गई हो। जहाँ तक आर्थिक शोषण का सम्बन्ध है, पाटस्कर आयोग ने ही इसके सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है। मुझे उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अर्घ्यक्ष महोदय, आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि असम के जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हैं उनको इनकम टैक्स से भी मुक्त कर रखा है। वहाँ के कुछ लोग अपने नाम से बड़े-बड़े लाइसेंस ले लेते हैं और जाकर के दूसरे लोगों को वे लाइसेंस बेच देते हैं। तो इस प्रकार से आर्थिक शोषण की जो प्रवृत्ति है उसके आधार वह स्वयं हैं।

अब अन्तिम बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस विधेयक के अन्दर सबसे बड़ी दुर्बलता यह रह गई है कि एक ओर जहाँ आपने गारो, खासी और जयंतिया हिल्स के सम्बन्ध में एक पृथक राज्य के निर्माण की बात कही है वहाँ मिक्किर और उत्तरी कछार के सम्बन्ध में छूट दे दी है। मेरा कहना यह है कि उसके सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार को निश्चित मन बनाना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि मीजो पहाड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में यह विधेयक सर्वथा मौन है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति है। तो ऐसा न कीजिए कि आज यह प्रान्त बन जाये और कल को फिर मीजो पहाड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में आन्दोलन शुरू हो जाये। आखिर कब तक यह देश इन आन्दोलनों का मुकाबला करता रहेगा और कब तक पुलिस को उन आन्दोलनों में लगाया जाता रहेगा ? जो भी काम आपको करना है दृढ़ता के साथ कीजिए और उसको इस प्रकार से कीजिए जिससे भारत की एकता और अखंडता पर कोई आघात न पहुँचे।

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

मैंने संयुक्त प्रवर समिति में भी अपनी असहमति व्यक्त की थी और आज फिर दृढ़ता के साथ इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में अपनी असहमति व्यक्त करता हूँ।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): After a decade of troubles and after many deliberations, this Bill has come before this House. It has got a sordid history. Ever since the Partition of India, certain sections of people living in Assam are oppressed and tortured in various ways. We know, many things have happened in the past. The Bengali Speaking people in Assam have been tortured a number of times; they are oppressed, even their women are molested and criminally assaulted.

The other day, on the 25th March, when this Bill came up in the House for discussion, one hon. Member asked why, by this Bill, we are trying to have a separate State when they are getting all benefits, when all sections are getting equal benefits. To be short, I would like to place one figure. A question was raised in 1953 in the Assam Assembly—Starred Question No. 21.

To a starred question No. 21 of 11th September, 1953 of the Assam Assembly the answer is: I quote:

“In 1947-48 in Goalpara district alone there were 250 Bengali medium schools. In 1950-51 this number came down to 3 from 250.”

In this connection I also like to quote one statement that was published in Amrit Bazaar Patrika of 29.5.54 made by one of the Member of the Communist Party, a very important leader of the Assam Communist Party, Mr. Phani Bora. He said:

The Assam Government/through the “official and non-official agents forcibly sealed off all Bengali schools in Goalpara district, denying the safeguards of the Bengalees’ cultural and linguistic rights. Such imperialist and reactionary actions of the Assam Congress Government were responsible for encouraging the disintegrating elements in Assam including Naga Hills.”

This is the whole history of operation as to why this Bill has come up. I find that this august House has almost agreed to give a green signal to this Bill, despite the fact that since yesterday about 22 leaders of the Hill Peoples have started hunger strike and four of these important leaders have openly declared—(it has been published in to-day's patriot) that they will continue the hunger strike for an indefinite period. Even in the Joint Select Committee Report, I find that one hon. Member representing Garo hills, Mr. Sangama, a member of the Rajya Sabha has going a dissenting note stating it clearly that Garo hill people are not satisfied with this Bill. So, Sir, it has become very clear hill of as that, neither the Garo Hills people nor the Khasi and Jaintia Hills people are satisfied with this Bill for whom we have a responsibility to do something. As a matter of fact they are opposing it.

I think the hon. Home Minister has not seen the map of Assam and the North East Indian region. If this Bill is enacted, this Cachar district will be completely bifurcated from the rest of Assam. Further a provision has been made that if the North Cachar and Mibir Hills decide to join this autonomous state of Assam, then they will be taken in. If that be so, then what will be the fate of Cachar? The people of Cachar District had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister and Home Minister which was not considered by them. This is a serious thing, where we find this Government simply yields to pressure and pulls; whenever any man puts his pressure in a very mighty way. This Cachar people being very gentle, appealed to the Government to consider their case on merit, but they refused to consider. So, finally I request the hon. Minister to consider the position of the Cachar District because we find that in Assam the Bengalees are feeling very much insecure. I would like to refer to another statement. The people of Assamese language people in Assam was 19,92,299 in 1951. It rose to 49,71,229. How are these manipulations in the census operations made? This seems to be biologically improbable and biologically a mystery. From 19 lakhs it came to 49 lakhs in the course of 20 years. This has disproved the theory of Malthus on population. The only explanation is that all those Bengali speaking

people were forced to register themselves under Assamese speaking people. A large section of the Bengali speaking people in Assam feel very insecure and appressed as it has been seen in the past also.

15 hrs.

So, Sir, I request the hon. Home Minister to consider all these legal demands of the people of Cachar. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this Debate who have mostly welcomed this Bill and supported it very heartily, except the Members of the Jan Sangh party. I think, they also have a desire to support the Bill, but they have made some commitment, and they cannot get out of it.....

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Why I, say so is because I know they also want complete peace in that part of the country. They also want that area to be contented politically, economically and otherwise and this step which we have taken also aims at the same objective. (*Interruption.*) It is having the same objective. Well, I do not want to emphasise the differences. I am trying to emphasise the unity of approach, as far as I can.

I would just briefly refer to some of the points raised in the course of the Debate, because they do not require any elaborate answer.

My hon. friend Professor Ranga welcomed the Bill. He made a mention about the problem of Cachar. In that sense, Sir, many States have got many areas where the problems of development are there. And, they will have to be looked into. I am sure, the problem of Cachar also will be looked after by the Government of Assam.

The hon. Member Shri Hiren Mukherjee, while supporting the Bill suggested that the leaders of this country should always have sense of imagination and try to think in terms of as many States as necessary if possible.

Sir, I quite agree that one has got to be realistic in this matter and look to the feelings of the people in this matter. But, at

the same time, it would be wrong to allow imagination to run riot. Wherever there is demand for separate State, if we are going to concede it without proper consideration of the problem, I think, that will be undoing of this country.

The hon. Member Shri Prakash Vir Shastri ji asked for an assurance from me that in future no such State would be created.

As a spokesman of this Government, I can broadly indicate the approach in this matter. But who, in a democratic set-up can give assurances for all times to come? It is very difficult for anybody to give assurance, because, Sir, history does not take dictates from either Governments or leaders of political parties. It has its own logic. (*Interruption*) It is very difficult for me to give any assurance. It will be wrong to give any assurance. But I can only indicate what our approach is in this particular matter.

Some hon. Members made reference to Telengana. I think it is very wrong to draw up parallels in this situation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why don't you make a statement on the Telengana bandh?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We are considering the question of Assam and the question of Telengana is a separate thing. It is a separate question and it has got a different connotation. It has a different angle. We have got to consider the Telengana problem in the Telengana way. We have got to consider the Assam problem in the Assam way. This is the only way in which we can consider them.

The hon. Member, Shri S. M. Joshi welcomed this Bill and he has given the support of his party. I am very glad that Shri Dwivedy also has decided to support this Bill.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I am supporting it from the very beginning. When the Bill was referred to the Select Committee also I was the first to speak in support.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am grateful to the hon. Member for this support in this particular matter. I had some misgivings

because last time the hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua opposed it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: He had certain reservations only. He did not oppose it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am very glad of this support. There is only one point more for me to deal with.

The last speaker said that Cachar is geographically completely separated. That is a misconception. When we are carving out autonomous States, that does not mean that we are administratively creating different units here.

As far as the non-transferred subjects are concerned, the writ of the Assam Government will run in the area of the autonomous State. Even from that point of view, the contiguity of the territory of the State, as far as Assam is concerned, certainly connects Cachar with the State of Assam. There is no doubt about this matter

These are some of the points mentioned by the hon. Members on which I thought I should give clarification. I hope the hon. Members would support the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put Shri Abdul Ghani Dar's Motion for Circulation to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th June, 1969"

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Motion for consideration to the vote of the House. Let the lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

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

The Lok Sabha divided:

[Division No. 8

AYES

[15.10 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh,
Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagaban Das, Shri

Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Bhola Nath, Shri
Birla, Shri R. K.
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram
Dev
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chatterjee, Shri Krishna
Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Dalbir Singh, Shri

Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Dinkar
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Devinder Singh, Shri
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj
Meghrajji
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Diresh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Ering, Shri D.
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram

Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowd, Shri Gandilingana
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jaipal Singh, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kahancole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamble, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Karni Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.

Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma,
 Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Maiti, Shri S. N.
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maraudi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M.R.
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P.M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru,
 Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G.S.
 Misra, Shri Janshour
 Modak, Shri B.K.
 Mody, Shri Pilo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mondal, Shri Jugal
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.

Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhari, Shrimati Ita
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghuramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Choudhary
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh Shri

Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Vishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus .
 Salve, Shri Narendra Kumar
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara

Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayeed Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shasti, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddaya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.

Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikea, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Xavier, Shri S.
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bramhanandji, Shri
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Jai Singh, Shri

Jena, Shri D. D.
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam
 Chand
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup

Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
 Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sondhi,
 Shri M. L.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Vidyarthi, R. S.
 *Vyas, Shri Ramesh
 Chandra

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: Ayes : 365; Noes : 30

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 (Insertion of new article 244-A)

MR. SPEAKER : We will now proceed with the clause-by-clause consideration. There are amendments to Clause 2. Shri Limaye is not here. Even then his amendments are not in order. Shri Dar is moving his amendment No. 3. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha is moving his amendments Nos. 4 and 6; Shri Dar is moving his amendments Nos. 7, 8 and 9; Nos. 10 and 11 are Shri Limaye's amendments and they are out of order. Amendment Number 12 is that of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha which he is moving. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha is also moving his amendment No. 14. Amendment Numbers 19, 20 and 21 are those of Shri M. Narayana Reddy and Shri Limaye and they are out of order. Amendment Nos. 22 and 23 are those of Shri Hem Barua which he is moving.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: I beg to move :—

Page 1, line 9,—

omit "(whether wholly or in part)" (3)

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA: (Madhubani) I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 9 and 10,—

omit "or any" (4)

Page 1, lines 12 and 13,—

for "whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected,"

Substitute "elected". (6)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI: I beg to move:
Page 1, line 14,—

omit "or" (7)

Page 1,—

omit lines 15 to 17. (8)

Page 2,—

omit lines 1 to 17. (9)

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA: I beg to move:—

Page 2, line 22,—

for "not less than two-thirds."
substitute "simple majority." (12)

Page 2,—

omit lines 23 to 26. (14)

SHRI HEM BARUA : (Mangadai) I beg to move:—

Page 2,—

after line 7, insert :—

Provided that the Legislature of the autonomous State, shall have powers to make laws for the whole or any part thereof, whether to the exclusion of the Legislature of the State of Assam or otherwise on the subjects to be specified." (22)

Page 2, line 22,—

for "not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting"

substitute:

"a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting." (23)

MR. SPEAKER : All the amendments which have been moved are in order.

Now one or two of you can say a few words. Mr. Jha, do you want to say anything?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अद्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला संशोधन क्वाज नम्बर 2 पर यह है कि जहाँ उसमें लिखा है autonomous State comprising (whether wholly or in part) all or any of the tribal areas उसमें से यह शब्द और "ऐनी" में हटवाना चाहता हूँ। इस संशोधन विधेयक का हम लोग समर्थन करते हैं

*The following Members also recorded their votes for :

AYES: Sarvashri K. Kamraj, J. K. Choudhury, K. Suryanarayana, P. R. Thakur, V. Narasimha Rao, and Ramesh Chandra Vyas.

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

और उस पर हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इस तरह से पहाड़ी इलाकों की की एक आटोमस स्टेट बनाने के लिए कदम उठा रहे हैं तो फिर तमाम के लिए आपने यह कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया? आपने इसमें से कुछ को क्यों छोड़ दिया है? आप खासी स्टेट्स और खासी जयन्तिया हिल्स डिस्ट्रिक्ट को लेकर एक यूनाइटेड खासी जयन्तिया हिल्स डिस्ट्रिक्ट बना रहे हैं। आप यह नाथ कछार हिल्स और मिकिर हिल्स को क्यों छोड़ रहे हैं? इसी तरह फिर गारो हिल्स का क्या होगा? उनको आप सेल्फ डिटरमिनेशन का हक क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? क्या आप ऐसा व्यवहार करके दो तरह की नीतियाँ नहीं अपना रहे हैं? यदि आप पहाड़ी राज्यों को मिलाकर एक संघ बनाना चाहते हैं तो सबको उसके अन्तर्गत ले आकर एक दृढ़ता के साथ कदम उठाते। दृढ़ता के साथ आप इस बात को कहते और सिद्ध कर देते कि हम जनता को खुद अपनी किस्मत का फँसला करने की पावर्स देते हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा यहाँ आप एक समान नीति नहीं अपना रहे हैं और मेरी यह बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है कि इस तरह का पक्षपात क्यों कर रहे हैं? इसलिए मैंने संशोधन किया है कि यह शब्द और 'ऐनी' हटा दिये जायँ और तमाम ट्राइबल ऐरियाज रहने चाहिए। दूसरा मेरा संशोधन इसी क्लॉज नम्बर 2 पर यह है कि

Page 1, lines 12 and 13,

for "whether elected or party nominated and partly elected," substitute "elected,"

हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि यह नामिनेटड का जो सवाल आता है उसको हम खत्म कर दें। नामिनेटड का तरीका रखना यह एक डेमोक्रेटिक तरीका नहीं है। इसके कूखने से निमीटिज्म आती है और बहुत तरह की धांधलियाँ आती हैं और इसलिए जनतंत्र का

जो एक जो एक ग्राम तरीका एलैक्शन का है वह ही रक्खा जाय। जब उस इलाके में आप जनतंत्री हक जनता को देने जा रहे हैं तो कम से कम जनतंत्र के सही आदेश लेकर उसकी आप शुरूआत करें और ऐसी हालत में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह आप नामिनेटड का भ्रमला उसमें क्यों रखते हैं और इसलिए मैंने अपना यह अमेंडमेंट दिया है कि वहाँ पर केवल 'एलैक्टड' रक्खा जाय।

तीसरा मेरा संशोधन यह है कि 'नोट लैस दैन टू थर्ड्स' यह शब्द यहाँ न रक्खे जायँ बल्कि इनकी जगह 'सिम्पल मेजारिटी' यह शब्द रख दिया जाय। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह अमेंडमेंट्स के लिए आप दो तिहाई का भ्रमेला क्यों रखते हैं और क्यों नहीं आप सिम्पल मेजारिटी से इसे करने देते हैं? इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि यह दो तिहाई को हटा कर सिम्पल मेजारिटी की बात आप रक्खें।

अपने चौथे संशोधन में मैंने लाइंस 23 से 26 प्रोमित करने के लिए कहा है:

"Any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this constitution."

मेरा मंत्री महोदय से कहना है कि अगर आप इन लाइंस को उसमें से प्रोमित कर देते हैं, आप इस पैराग्राफ को उड़ा देते हैं तो जो काम आप करने जा रहे हैं वह काम आपका खत्म हो जायगा। 368 धारा जोकि संविधान की है उसमें आप संशोधन कर रहे हैं लेकिन फिर आप कहते हैं कि नहीं हम ऐसा नहीं करने जा रहे हैं तो इसमें दो जवान से आप बोले हैं। एक तो आप धारा 368 के संशोधन की बात करते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि इससे यह मतलब न समझा जाय कि हम कोई उसमें संशोधन कर रहे हैं। इस तरह की दो जवान की

बात कह कर आप एक बहुत ही हास्यास्पद पोजीशन में आ जाते हैं इसलिए मैंने संशोधन द्वारा यह चाहा है कि आप इन लाइंस को प्रोमिट कर दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Hem Barua.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mondsaur): On a point of order. Under rule 338...

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Hem Barua. I shall call the hon. Member afterwards.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I am opposed to this Bill on technical grounds.

I have suggested certain amendments in order to make this Bill a perfect one. My first amendment reads thus :

Page 2, after line 7, insert :

"Provided that the legislature of the autonomous State shall have powers to make laws for the whole or any part thereof, whether to the exclusion of the legislature of the State of Assam or otherwise on the subjects to be specified."

I have suggested that these subjects should be specified: The Asoka Mehta formula was the best because that had formulated the subject on which legislation could be undertaken and on which the autonomous hill districts could legislate. The Asoka Mehta formula was specific about it. The Asoka Mehta committee's recommendations were rejected, because the APHLC people refused to attend its meetings, and, therefore, they were not examined on their best value.

Under this Bill, in the autonomous hill districts, they want to introduce triarchy and not dyarchy. The Sixth Schedule will remain, and then there will also be an autonomous State within the Assam State. This would mean triarchy and triarchy means anarchy. This will create administrative and also geographical difficulties.

It was precisely to avoid these difficulties that the Asoka Mehta formula had recommended that out of 55 subjects, 50 should be given to the autonomous hill districts. I have suggested a proviso to the effect that the subjects should be specified.

I had raised in the morning the point about violation of article 368 of the Constitution. Unfortunately, what the Home

Minister said could not convince me and he could not say much on this also. Under article 368 there should be not only two-third majority of the Members present and voting but there should also be a majority of the total membership of the House. But here the majority of the total membership of the House has been omitted altogether. I want that to be maintained, because when we have all affirmed our loyalty to the Constitution it should be in letter and in spirit. If that is accepted, then the provision that the law shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution should be omitted, because that does not fit into the picture.

I would also suggest that the phrase 'for the constitution and proper functioning of such committee' in the proposed article 371B of the Constitution should be omitted because that deprives the State Assembly of its right to debate.

In article 368 it has been stipulated in the later part that not only the majority of the Houses of Parliament but the majority of the State Assemblies should by resolution adopt this Bill or any Bill whatsoever. But here we find that there is no such provision and even the Assam Assembly has been bypassed in this Bill. Therefore, I suggest that those words should be omitted.

In order to make this Bill a perfect one, I have suggested these amendments, and I hope and trust that the Home Minister who is a democrat would accept some of these amendments.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे जो अमेंडमेंट नं० 3, 6, 7, 8 और 9 हैं उनके मुताबिक एक लफ्ज में कहना चाहता हूँ कि :

'दुरंगी छोड़ कर यकरंग हो जा,

सरासर मोम हो जा या संग हो जा।'

जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया पंजाब की तकदीम के साथ वहाँ पर दो रीजनल कमेटियाँ बनीं। जब सारे मुल्क में पाकिस्तान की शिकस्त के बाद नैशनल इंटिग्रेशन था और एक एक बच्चा मुल्क का हुकूमत की पुस्त पर था तब यकायक सन्त जी की धमकी में आ कर हुकूमत ने कह दिया पंजाबी सूबा अलग और हरियाणा अलग। अगर हमारी सरकार को चन्द दिनों

[अब्दुल गनी डार]

के बाद या एक या दो बरस बाद फिर एक मोकम्पिल स्टेट इसको बनाना है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन बेचारों के साथ मजाक मत करो, उन्हें खिलौना मत दो इससे कोई फायदा पहुँचने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि मुसलमान तो अपनी दो नेशन ध्योरी कह कर चले गये और बना लिया पाकिस्तान, मगर यहां के मुसलमानों को ऐसे छोड़ दिया जैसे उनका कोई माँ-बाप ही न हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बिल्कुल गलत है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : 1966 में 133 कम्प्यूनल रायट हुए, 1967 में 209 कम्प्यूनल रायट हुए और 1968 में 331 कम्प्यूनल रायट हुए फिर भी कहते हैं कि यह गलत है। यह गलत नहीं है। आज हुकूमत का हाल यह है कि वह नई नई स्टेट बनाते जा रहे हैं हमारी इवाहिश के वखिलाफ। हम चाहते हैं कि नई स्टेट्स न बनें, लेकिन अग्रर बनाना ही है तो सीधे हाथ से बनायें। हम उनसे पूछते हैं कि गरजते क्यों हो तो कहते हैं एक बुल के पैदा किये हुए हैं, और जब पूछते हैं कि मोक क्यों करते हो (दिल क्यों छोटा करते हो) तो कहते हैं कि गरू के जाये हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज उनमें दम नहीं है। कल श्री चव्हाण आचार्य कृपलानी के कहने पर बिगड़ गये कि हुकूमत कम्प्युनिस्टों से डरती है और या तो हुकूमत को बंगाल की हालत को ठीक करना चाहिए या फिर अपनी जगह से हट जाना चाहिए। श्री चव्हाण ने जवाब दिया कि वह कम्प्युनिस्टों से डरते नहीं हैं। बहरहाल मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के खिलौने को लेकर मौजूदा सरकार चल नहीं सकेगी। मैं हुकूमत से हाथ जोड़ कर कहता हूँ कि रोज़ आये दिन नये-नये खिलौने से न खेले। कम्प्युनिस्ट भाई कहते हैं कि हम यह मांगते हैं, हम यह चाहते हैं वह चाहते हैं। क्या वह खाक चाहते हैं? यह दीजिये, वह दीजिये। मैं अजं करना चाहता हूँ कि इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि इसके बाद हुकूमत तैलंगाना लायेगी, उसके

बाद बरार लायेगी, फिर कोंकण लायेंगे जिसके लिए श्री जोशी कहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वह इस तरह से किस-किसको लायेंगे? यह देश के लिए एक छुरी है और हुकूमत को होशियार रहना चाहिये।

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

ادھیکش ہودے۔ میرے جو امینڈمنٹ
نمبر ۳-۶-۷-۸-۹ اور ہیں ان کے متعلق ایک
لفظ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ۔

دورنگی چھوڑ کر یک رنگ ہو جا

سراسر موم ہو یا سنگ ہو جا

عیسائیں نے پہلے عرض کیا کہ پنجاب کی تقسیم کے ساتھ وہاں پر دو ریجنل کمیٹیاں بنیں۔ جب سارے ملک میں پاکستان کی شکست کے بعد نیشنل انسٹیگیشن تھا اور ایک ایک پچھلے ملک کا حکومت کی پشت پر تھا تب یکا یک سنت جی کی دھکی میں آکر حکومت نے کہہ دیا پنجابی صوبہ الگ اور ہریانہ الگ۔ اگر ہماری سرکار کو چند دنوں کے بعد ایک دو برس بعد پھر ایک مکمل اسٹیٹ کو بنانا ہے تو میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان بیچاروں کے ساتھ مذاق مت کرو۔ انہیں کھلونا مت دو اس سے کوئی نائدہ پہنچنے والا نہیں ہے کیونکہ مسلمان تو اپنی دینیشن تمہیوری کہہ کر چلے گئے اور بنایا پاکستان۔ مگر یہاں کے مسلمانوں کو ایسے چھوڑ دیا جیسے ان کا کوئی ماں باپ ہی نہ ہو۔

ایک مانیہ سیدیہ: یہ بالکل غلط ہے۔

ش्री अब्दुल گनी ڈार : ۱۹۶۶ میں ۱۳۳

[شرمی عبدالغنی ڈار]

کونسل رائٹ ہوئے۔ ۱۹۶۷ میں ۲۰۹ کونسل رائٹ ہوئے۔ اور ۱۹۶۸ میں ۳۲۱ کونسل رائٹ ہوئے پھر بھی کہتے ہیں کہ یہ غلط ہے۔ یہ غلط نہیں ہے آج حکومت کا حال یہ ہے کہ وہ نئی نئی اسٹیٹ بناتے جا رہے ہیں ہماری خواہش کے برخلاف ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ نئی اسٹیٹ نہ بنیں۔ لیکن اگر بنانا ہی ہے تو سیدھے ہاتھ سے بنائیں۔ ہم ان سے پوچھتے ہیں کہ گرجتے کیوں ہو تو کہتے ہیں ایک بول کے پیدا کئے ہوئے ہیں۔ اور جب پوچھتے ہیں کہ موک کیوں کرتے ہو (دل کیوں چھوٹا کرتے ہو) تو کہتے ہیں کہ گنو کے جاتے ہیں۔ میرے کہنے کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ آج ان میں دم نہیں ہے۔ کل شرمی جو ان آچار یہ کر پلانی کے کہنے پر بگڑ گئے کہ حکومت کونسلوں سے ڈرتی ہے اور یا تو حکومت کو ننگال کی حالت کو ٹھیک کرنا چاہیے یا پھر اپنی جگہ سے ہٹ جانا چاہیے شرمی جو ان نے جواب دیا کہ وہ کونسلوں سے ڈرتے نہیں ہیں۔ بہر حال میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کے کھلونوں کو دس کر موجودہ سرکار نہیں چلے گی۔ میں حکومت سے ہاتھ جوڑ کر کہتا ہوں کہ روز آئے دن نئے نئے کھلونوں سے نہ کھیلے۔ کونسل بھائی کہتے ہیں کہ ہم یہ مانگتے ہیں۔ ہم وہ مانگتے ہیں۔ ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں۔ وہ چاہتے ہیں۔ کیا وہ خاک چاہتے ہیں۔ یہ دیے بجے وہ دیئے۔ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کا

یہ تجربہ ہو گا کہ اس کے بعد حکومت ملے گا نہ لائے گی۔ اس کے بعد برار لائے گی۔ پھر کونکون لائیں گے جس کے لئے شرمی جو شی کہتے ہیں۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آئندہ اس طرح کس کس کو لائیں گے۔ یہ دیش کے لئے ایک ایک پھری ہے اور حکومت کو ہوشیار رہنا چاہیے۔]

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I am sure we would all like some constitutional proprieties to be observed in this House with regard to the passage of this Bill. When this Bill was last considered, clause 2 had been decided upon by the House. Under rule 338, "A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

I would appeal to you, therefore, to consider that the motion under rule 388 which has been brought forward by the Home Minister only deals with the question of its application to the motion for consideration of the Bill. But while we are trying to pass the clause, that rule 338 would again have to be suspended. So, the Home Minister should again come forward with a motion before the House. I think he will have to give notice and come forward with such a motion tomorrow before the House, and if the House gives him permission then clause 2 can be taken up by the House for consideration. That is my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Permission was taken for the whole Constitution Amendment Bill. When I called Shri Kothari, he got up in full, not a part of Shri Kothari.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: In that way, the first reading should have been enough; there is no need for a second and third reading.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. Permission was taken for the whole Bill, not a part of it.

I shall now put all the amendments to clause 2 together to the vote of the house.

The Amendments Nos. 3 4 6 to 9 12 14 22
and 23 were put and negatived

The question is :

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put clause
2 to the vote of the House. Let the lobbies
be cleared—Lobbies have been cleared.

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill”.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 9]

AYES

[15. 30 hours

Abraham, Shri K.M.
Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S.A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F.A.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R.K.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R.S.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Benerjee, Shri S.M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Baru, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Basuatarai, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S.C.
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavti, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B.N.
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Bhola Nath, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Biswas, Shri J.M.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram
Deb
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C.K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimatt Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N.C.

Chatterji, Shri Krishna
Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R.L.
Chaudhary, Shri Niirtaj
Singh
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhary, Shri J.K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S.R.
Dange, Shri S.A.
Das, Shri N.T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Dev, Shri D.N.
Debbarma, Shri Bikram
Kishore
Deo, Shri R.R. Singh
Deoghare, Shri N.R.
Desai, Shri C.C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Deshmukh, Shri K.G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Dhillon, Shri G.S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Ering, Shri D
Esthose, Shri P.P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K.R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C.D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Ghosh, Shri P.K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
Gopalan, Shri P.
Govind Das, Dr.

Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Gowda, Shri M.H.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Hajernawis, Shri
Haldar, Shri. K.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V.N
Jaggaiah, Shri K.
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S.C.
Jamna Lal, Shri
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Joshi, Shri S.M.
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kamaraj, Shri K.
Kamble, Shri
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karni Singh Dr.
Kasture, Shri A.S.
Katham, Shri B.N.
Kavade, Shri B.R
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Khan, Shri M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A.K.

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koushik, Shri K.M.
 Kripalani, Shri J.B.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M.R.
 Krishna, Shri G.Y.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B.N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N.R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K.M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Manoharan, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M.R.
 Masuriya Din Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P.M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata, Agam Dass Guru
 Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G.S.
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Modak, Shri B.K.
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammed Ismaili, Shri
 Mohammed Yusuf, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mondal, Shri Jugal
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri A.N.
 Murthy Shri B.S.

Murti, Shri M.S.
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naghnoor, Shri M.N.
 Nanhta, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naik, Shri G.C.
 Naik, Shri R.V.
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati
 Pandey, Shri K.N.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K.C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D.R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J.H.
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N.N.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N.R.
 Patil, Shri S.B.
 Patil, Shri S.D.
 Patil Shri T.A.
 Poonacha, Shri C.M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J.N.
 Prasad, Shri Y.A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Shri D.B.
 Raju, Dr. D.S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowhary
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S.P.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri

Rana, Shri M.B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K.L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V.K.R.V
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri G.S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M.N.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R.D.
 Reddy, Shri N. Sanjiva
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S.K.
 Saigal, Shri A.S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri Narendra Kummar
 Samanta, Shri S.C.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N.K.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A.T.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sayitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A.K.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P.G.
 Sen. Dr. Ranen
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sethi, Shri P.C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayabendra
 Shah Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal

Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shastisi, Shri Sheopujan
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri
Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Shinkre, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shukla, Shri S.N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri
Siddheswar Prasad, Shri

Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri D.V.
Sinha, Shri Madrika
Sinha, Shri, R.K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Solanki, Shri S.M.
Somani, Shri N.K.
Sonar, Dr. A.G.
Sonavane, Shri
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Sursingh, Shri
Suryanarayan, Shri K.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tapuriah, Shri S.K.
Tarodekar, Shri V.B.

Thakur, Shri P.R.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tripathi, Shri K.D.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M.G.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Veerappa Shri Ramachandra
Venkatasubbiah, Shri P.
Viswambharam, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Prem chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswambharam, Shri P.
Vitwanatham, Shri Tenneti
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Xavier, Shri S.
Yadab, Shri N.P.
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Yadav, Shri Jageshwrr

NOES

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bramhanandji, Shri
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Daschowdhury, Shri B.K.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand

Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Jai Singh, Shri
Jane, Shri D.D.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kothari, Shri S.S.
Kushwah, Shri Y.S.
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Onkar Singh, Shri
*Patil, Shri C.A.

Ranjit Singh, Shri
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri N. Narain Swarup
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Sondhi, Shri M.L.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tyagi, Shri O.P.
Vidyarthi, Shri R.S.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is : yes 364; Noes 33.

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

Clause 3. (Amendment of article 275)

MR. SPEAKER: We go to clause 3 now. Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha has an amendment.

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

* The following Members also recorded their votes:- AYES: Sarvashri. Onkarlal Bohra, Avadh Chandra Singh, Devinder Singh, T. M. Sheth, Vidya Dhar Bajpai, Dinkar Desai, C. A. Patil and Shrimati Rajni Devi
NOES : Shri S. D. Somasundaran.

श्री सिखबन्धु झा : तीसरी क्लॉज में मेरा एमेंडमेंट यह है :

Page 2, lines 44 and 45,

Omit "to that of the administration of the rest of the State of Assam." (15)

गृह मंत्री महोदय शायद प्रशासन को पैसे से ही नापते हैं। सब स्टेट जो बनेगी उसके लिए वह चाहते हैं कि उतना ही पैसा दिया जाए कनसालिडेटेड फंड से जितना असम के लिए। लेकिन यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि

प्रशासन का स्तर पैसा खर्च करके ही ऊंचा किया जा सकता है। कम पैसा देकर भी उसको ऊंचा किया जा सकता है और ज्यादा पैसा अगर दिया जाए तो प्रशासन खराब भी हो सकता है। यहाँ पर आपने जो यह कहा है।

“for the purpose of raising the level of administration of that State to that of the administration of the rest of the State of Assam.”

इससे प्रशासन का जो आदर्श है उसको आप सीमित कर देते हैं। शायद आप ऐसा विश्वास नहीं करते हैं कि जो पहाड़ी जिलों की नई सब स्टेट बनेगी वह असम राज्य से आगे बढ़ सकेगी। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस नई सब स्टेट का प्रशासन अच्छा हो, करप्शन, भ्रष्टाचार आदि इसमें न हों तो आप इस सीमा को न रखें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन शब्दों को हटा दें :

“to that of the administration of the rest of the State Assam.”

असम से आगे बढ़ कर भी वे प्रशासन में सुधार ला सकते हैं, अच्छा प्रशासन जनता को प्रदान कर सकते हैं। इसलिए ये जो शब्द हैं कि

“to that of the administration of the rest of the State of Assam.”

इन्को आप हटा दें। इससे सीमा और भी बड़ी हो जाएगी और आगे बढ़ने और प्रशासन को अच्छा करने में उनको सहायता मिलेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 15 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 15 put and negatived.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैंने जो कहा है क्या उसका उत्तर नहीं आया ?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put clause 3 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 10]

AYES

[15.37 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R.K.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
Anirudha, Shri K.
Anjanapp, Shri B.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri

Bajpai Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhayavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Bhola Nath, Shri

Birua, Shri Kolai
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Bobra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram
Deb
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh,
Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chatterjee, Shri Krishna
Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Dange, Shri S. A.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deb, Shri D. N.
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri C. C.
 Desai, Shri Dinkar
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dhrangashra, Shri Sriraj .
 Meghrajji
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Dwivedy, Shri Surenderanath
 Ering, Shri D.
 Esthose, Shri P.P.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bijmalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Laxhan Lal
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Hari Kishana, Shri

Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jalpal Singh, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamana Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamaraj, Shri K.
 Kamble, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kapoor, Shri Laxhan Lal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Karni Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Khans Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kaushik, Shri K. M.
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B.N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma,
 Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri

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(22nd Amdt.) Bill
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 Mahida, Shri Narendra
 Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Malhotra, Shri Inderj J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna
 Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Manoharan, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru
 Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mistra, Shri G. S.
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mody, Shri Pilloo
 Mohamad Immam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohan Swarup. Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molohu Prasad, Shri
 Mondal, Shri Jugal
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nath, Pai Shri
 Nayar Dr. Sushilla
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pabdia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchondhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Choudhary
 Ram Subhag Sing, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Ramamurty, Shri P.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh
 Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Ranjit Sing, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Mathyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.

Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shri N. Sanjiva
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri Narendra Kumar
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddaya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Soman, Shri N. K.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Xavier, Shri S.
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bramhanandji Shri
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Jai Singh, Shri
Jena, Shri D. D.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Onkar Singh, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri

Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.

*MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

AYES: 372

NOES: 30

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 3 was added to the Bill*

Clause 4: (Insertion of new article 371 B)

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, I move:

Division No. 11]

AYES

[15.41 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K.M.
Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S.A.
Ahiwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad Dr. J.
Ahmed, Shri F.A.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R.K.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R.S.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh,
Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S.C.
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B.N.

Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Bhola Nath, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Biswas, Shri J.M.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram
Deb
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C.K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N.C.
Chatterjee, Shri Krishna
Kumar

Page 3, lines 10 and 11,—omit

"and for the modifications to be made in the rules of procedure of that Assembly" (28)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 28 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put clause 4 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

* The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: Sarvashri Asghar Husain Hanumanthaiya, Mohammad Ismail, and Shrimati Savitri Shyam.

Chaturvedi, Shri R.L.	Hazarika Shri J.N.	Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj	Heerji Bhai, Shri	Chand
Singh	Hem Raj, Shri	Maharaj Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri D.R.	Himatsingka, Shri	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Chavan, Shri Y.B.	Iqbal Singh, Shri	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Choudhary, Shri Valmik	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Majhi, Shri M.
Choudhury, Shri J.K.	Jadhav, Shri V.N.	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Jaggaiiah, Shri K.	Mandal, Dr. P.
Damani, Shri S.R.	Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Dange, Shri S.A.	Jaipal Singh, Shri	Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Das, Shri N.T.	Jamir, Shri S.C.	Manoharan, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Jamna Lal, Shri	Marandi, Shri
Dass, Shri C.	Janardhanan, Shri C.	Masani, Shri M.R.
Deo, Shri R.R. Singh	Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra	Masuriya Din, Shri
Deogbare, Shri N.R.	Joshi, Shri S.M.	Mehta, Shri Asoka
Desai, Shri C.C.	Kahandole, Shri Z.M.	Mehta, Shri P.M.
Desai, Shri Dinkar	Kalita, Shri Dhireswar	Melkote, Dr.
Desai, Shri Morarji	Kamaraj, Shri K.	Menon, Shri Govinda
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.	Kamble, Shri	Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Deshmukh, Shri K.G.	Kameshwar Singh, Shri	Minimata, Aama Dass Guru
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.	Kamala Kumari, Kumari	Shrimati
Devinder Singh, Shri	Kapoor, Shri Lakhani Lal	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Dhillon, Shri G.S.	Karan Singh, Dr.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj	Karni Singh, Dr.	Mishra, Shri G.S.
Meghrajji	Kasture, Shri A.S.	Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Dhulethwar Meena, Shri	Katham, Shri B.N.	Modak, Shri B.K.
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Kavade, Shri B.R.	Mody, Shri Pilco
Dixit, Shri G.C.	Kedaria, Shri C.M.	Mohamed Imam, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar	Kesri, Shri Sitaram	Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath	Khadilkar, Shri	Mohsin, Shri
Ering, Shri D.	Khan, Shri H. Ajmal	Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
Esthose, Shri P.P.	Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali	Molahu Prasad, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George	Khan, Shri Latafat Ali	Mondal, Shri Juga
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Khan, Shri M.A.	Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Ganesh, Shri K.R.	Khanna, Shri P.K.	Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Kinder Lal, Shri	Mulla, Shri A.N.
Gautam, Shri C.D.	Kisku, Shri A.K.	Murthy, Shri B.S.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Murti, Shri M.S.
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti	Koushik, Shri K.M.	Muthusami, Shri C.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh	Kripalani, Shri J.B.	Naghnor, Shri M.N.
Ghosh, Shri P.K.	Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta	Nahata, Shri Amrit
Ghosh, Shri Parimal	Krishna, Shri M.R.	Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Girraj Saran Singh, Shri	Krishnan, Shri G.Y.	Naik, Shri G.C.
Gopalan, Shri P.	Kundu, Shri S.	Naik, Shri R.V.
Govind Das, Dr.	Kureel, Shri B.N.	Nambiar, Shri
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana	Kushok Bakula, Shri	Nanda, Shri
Gowda, Shri M.H.	Lakkappa, Shri K.	Nath Pai, Shri
Gowder, Shri Nanja	Lakshmikanthamma,	Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Guha, Shri Samar	Shrimati	Nihal Singh, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Lalit Sen, Shri	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Gupta, Shri Lakhani Lal	Laskar, Shri N.R.	Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Ram-Kishan	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Hajarnawis, Shri	Lobo Prabhu, Shri	Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Halder, Shri K.	Lutfal Haque, Shri	Pandey, Shri K.N.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Madhukar, Shri K.M.	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Hari Krishna, Shri	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Pant, Shri K.C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D.R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J.H.
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N.N.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C.A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N.R.
 Patil, Shri S.B.
 Patil, Shri S.D.
 Patil, Shri T.A.
 Poonacha, Shri C.M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J.N.
 Prasad, Shri Y.A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabal, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Raju, Shri D.B.
 Raju, Dr. D.S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Das Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Choudhury
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S.P.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh,
 Shri
 Rana, Shri M.B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K.L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V.K.R.V.
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha

Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddi, Shri G.S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M.N.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R.D.
 Reddy, Shrimati Susha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S.K.
 Saigal, Shri A.S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri Narendra Kumar
 Samanta, Shri S.C.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N.K.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A.T.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed Ali, Shri P.M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A.K.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P.G.
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sethi, Shri P.C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharm, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan

Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T.M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S.N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D.N.
 Singh, Shri D.V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R.K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S.M.
 Somani, Shri N.K.
 Sonar, Dr. A.G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S.K.
 Tarodekar, Shri V.B.
 Thakur, Shri P.R.
 Tiwary, Shri D.N.
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.
 Tripathi, Shri K.D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanathan, Shri Tenneti
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Xavier, Shri S.
 Yadab, Shri N.P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Brambanandji, Shri
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Daschowdhury, Shri B.K.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Jai Singh, Shri
Jena, Shri D.D.
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam
Chand
Kothari, Shri S.S.
Kushwah, Shri Y.S.
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Onkar Singh, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Sharda Nand, Shri

Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir
Singh
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Sondhi, Shri M.L.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tyagi, Shri O.P.
Vidyarthi, Shri R.S.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

AYES: 374

NOES: 31

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 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं और मेरी पार्टी इस विधेयक का सिद्धान्त रूप में विरोध करती है। इसलिए कि हम यह समझते हैं कि अगर यह विधेयक पास हो गया जैसाकि पास होने जा रहा है तो एक ऐसा दरवाजा खुल जायगा जिससे देश

की एकता छिन्न-भिन्न हो जायगी। मैं यह समझता हूँ और स्वयं गृह मंत्री महोदय ने भी इस बिल को कम्प्रोमाइजिंग बिल कहा है। वह इस बिल को पास करने में खुश नहीं है। वह नहीं चाहते हैं कि बिल पास हो, मैं जानता हूँ। लेकिन हालात की मजबूरी के कारण, परिस्थितियों के दबाव के कारण आज उन्हें यह बिल लावा पड़ा है। कई साल से अशोक मेहता कमेटी और दूसरी कमेटियाँ बैठीं, आसाम कांग्रेस में दरार हुई और आखिर में यह फैसला हुआ कि जिसके कारण से गृह मंत्री महोदय यह बिल ला रहे हैं। मेरा सवाल यह है, मैं मानता हूँ कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोग आज खुश नहीं हैं, उनकी कुछ-समस्यायें हैं, उनके मनमें कुछ शक है, कुछ डाउट्स हैं लेकिन यह क्यों पैदा हुए? इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? २२ साल लगातार आजादी आने के बाद भी लगातार २२ साल आसाम में कांग्रेस की सरकार होने के बाद यह पार्टी उन लोगों को यह विश्वास नहीं दिला सकी कि हम आपके साथ न्याय करेंगे और यही कारण है जिनकी वजह से उन लोगों को ऐसे हथियार भ्रष्टचार करने पड़े जिनके दबाव के कारण गृह मंत्री यह विधेयक ला रहे हैं। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि यह विधेयक तो आज पास हो जायगा लेकिन और भी जो इस तरह

* The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: Sarvashri Mohammad Ismail, D. N. Deband Mahendra Majhi.

के क्षेत्र हैं, यह पार्टी और यह सरकार इनका ध्यान रखे कि कोई भी कहीं पर भी कोई रीजनल इम्बेलेस हैं, उनकी समस्याएँ हैं तो बजाय इसके कि वह वायलैस करें, हथियार उठायेँ, आजादी का नारा लगायेँ तब आप इस के ऊपर सोचें, पहले ही आप स्वयं उसको सुलभाइए। आप देखिए कि वह चीज पोस्टपोन होती जा रही है और समय बीतता जा रहा है लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। अगर यही गलत नीति सरकार की रही तो यह एक बिल नहीं इस प्रकार के कई बिल लाने पड़ेगे। इसी भावना के साथ मेरी पार्टी इसका करती है।

श्री स० मो० बँनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

मैं दल की ओर से इसका पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ और मुझे अफसोस है इस बात के लिए कि वोटिंग में बार-बार हारने के बाद भी जनसंघ इसका समर्थन नहीं कर रहा है। मैं अपने जनसंघ के मित्रों से अपील करूँगा कि कम-से-कम अब वह इसका विरोध न करें। यदि वह विरोध करेंगे तो कुछ दिन में ऐसा होगा कि वह लोग जन से अलग होकर के खाली संघ ही संघ रह जायेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha Divided:

Division No. 12]

AYES

[15.50 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.	Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Achal Singh, Shri	Bhargava, Shri B. N.	Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Agadi, Shri S. A.	Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh	Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram	Bhola Nath, Shri	Desai, Shri C. C.
Aga, Shri Ahmad	Birua, Shri Kolai	Desai, Shri Morarji
Ahmad, Dr. I.	Bist, Shri J. B. S.	Desmukh, Shri B. D.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.	Biswas, Shri J. M.	Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Ahmed, Shri J.	Bohra, Shri Onkarlal	Desmukh, Shri Shivjirao S.
Amat, Shri D.	Brahm Prakash, Shri	Devinder Singh, Shri
Amin, Shri R. K.	Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram	Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.	Deb	Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj
Anirudhan, Shri K.	Buta Singh, Shri	Meghrajji
Anjanappa, Shri B.	Chakrapani, Shri C. K.	Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri	Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.	Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Dixit, Shri G. C.
Asghar Husain, Shri	Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri	Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri	Chandrika Prasad, Shri	Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Chatterjee Shri N. C.	Ering, Shri D.
Babunath Singh, Shri	Chatterji, Shri Krishna	Esthose, Shri P. P.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar	Kumar	Fernandes, Shri George
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.	Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Barrow, Shri	Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Chavan, Shri D. R.	Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Barua, Shri R.	Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Choudhary, Shri Valmiki	Gautam, Shri C. D.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy	Choudhury, Shri J. K.	Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Basumatari, Shri	Dalbir Singh, Shri	Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Baswant, Shri	Damani, Shri S. R.	Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Besra, Shri S. C.	Dange, Shri S. A.	Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Bhagaban Das, Shri	Das, Shri N. T.	Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri	Dasa, Shri C.	Gopalan, Shri P.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Deb, Shri D. N.	Govind Das, Dr.

Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakan Lal
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jaipal Singh, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamaraj, Shri K.
 Kamble, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kamla Kumari, Shrimati
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Karni Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.

Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Manoharan, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata, Agam Dass Guru
 Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohammed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mondal, Shri Jugal
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nath Pai, Shri

Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Rajni Devi Shrimati
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramamoorthi, Shri S.P.
 Ramamurthi Shri, P.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.

Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri B. D.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudhu V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri Narendra Kumar
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyid Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan

Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddaya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar De.
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Xavier, Shri S.
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bramhanandji, Shri
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand

Gupta, Shri Ranwar Lal
 Jai Singh, Shri
 Jena, Shri D. D.
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar

Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.

MR. SPEAKER : The result * of the division is : Ayes : 369 Noes : 28

*The following Members also recorded their votes AYES : Sarvashri S. D. Patil, K. Narayana Rao, G. Venkataswamy, T. A. Patil, and Kiruttinan.

NOES : Sarvashri Abdul Ghani Dar, Ranjit Singh and Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar.

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.

15.50 hrs.

STATEMENT REPRICE POLICY FOR RABI CEREALS FOR 1969-70 MARKETING SEASON

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : The Government, after considering the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the views expressed in this House and by the Chief Ministers in a Conference held on the 3rd April, 1969, have taken the following decisions on price policy for rabi cereals for the 1969-70 marketing season :—

(1) The procurement/purchase price of all varieties of wheat other than indigenous red wheat will be Rs. 76/-per quintal. The Government will purchase at this price all quantities of wheat of fair average quality offered for sale. The procurement price for indigenous red varieties will be fixed by the State Governments in consultation with the Government of India, as was done last year.

(2) The issue price of all varieties of wheat will be Rs. 78/-per quintal with effect from the 1st May, 1969 or thereabouts.

(3) The existing Northern Wheat Zone will be enlarged and will now include the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal (excluding the statutorily rationed area of Calcutta) and the Union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Chandigarh. The necessary orders including the zone will issue shortly.

15.52 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS *Contd—*

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE *Contd—*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now

take up further discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Department of Social Welfare. Shri Siddayya will continue his speech.

SHRI SIDDAYYA (Chamaraja Nagar) : Sir, yesterday I was making a reference to the statement of Sankaracharya of Puri wherein he has stated that untouchability is one of the basic and fundamental tenets of Hinduism and no law can prevent the Hindus from practising untouchability. He is not alone in making that statement. The Sankaracharya of Jyotir Mutt and Karpatraji of Banaras who is said to be the chief priest for selecting Sankaracharya have endorsed this view. Therefore, it is not proper to attack only those who have given their statements openly. My own feeling is that there are hundreds and thousands of people who sincerely believe this but who are not prepared to come out with a statement. Therefore, it is a very serious matter.

Government should take that statement as a challenge not only to the harijans of India but to the entire country. It has caused irreparable damage to the cause of removal of untouchability and put the dock back. It is crystal clear that this Swamiji has committed offence under the Untouchability Offences Act. But so far no action seems to have been taken either by the State Government or the Central Government. Only today morning, while answering a question, the Minister of Social Welfare, Shri Govinda Menon, expressed the view that it is a stray statement and it may not be taken seriously. If this is the attitude of the Minister who is in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I do not know how this community can come up. This has resulted in frustration among the Scheduled Castes. At the same time, it has opened the eyes of the people which is a good thing.

15.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Why do Hindus observe untouchability ? It is a very important question. It is not because they are inhuman or wicked.

They observe untouchability because they are deeply religious. Therefore the