

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

को छोड़कर जो बायोलेस में इंडलज्ड रहे हैं, और जिनके साथ किसी की हृदयदर्दी नहीं है, बाकियों को रिइस्टेट कर दिया जाए। इस तरह का करीब करीब एम्प्लॉयमेंट भी सरकार की तरफ से भ्राम्य था। मेरा कहना यह है कि केरल में ही नहीं सारे देश में जो इस प्रकार के सरकारी कर्मचारी है उन पर से मुकदमे वापिस ले लिए जाने चाहिये और उनको रिइस्टेट कर दिया जाना चाहिए। यह दस हजार लोगों का सवाल है। मैं यह नहीं चाहूंगा कि केन्द्र ने जो हुकम दिया था उसकी भ्रवहेलना होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं केन्द्रिय सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि वह स्वयं इस बात के लिए राजी हो जाए और कुछ ऐसे डायरेक्टिव दे कि सब को छोड़ा जा सके।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : Is it the zero hour ? Is it an item on the agenda ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have said, the hon. Minister has taken note of it. And I can say this with a full sense of responsibility that not only has he taken note of it but his sympathies on this particular issue are with hon. Members opposite. I say that with a full sense of responsibility.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : On a point of propriety. You are asking the Minister to take note of whatever is raised in the House. We must learn not to take note of certain things. But every time you are asking the Minister to take note of it. At that rate, no work can be transacted here . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have taken note of what the hon. Member has said.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : ये लोग भ्राम्य लगाते हैं और फिर यहाँ भ्राम्य कर चिल्लाते हैं। चोर को कहते हैं कि लग और शाह को कहते हैं कि तू जाग जा, चोर भ्राम्य रहा है। ये गड़बड़ कराते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some matters are agitating the minds of hon. Members. This is the highest forum in the land, and we are adjourning tomorrow. When hon. Members go back and people ask; questions, what are they to tell them ? I know that Government are also eager to bring up so many matters before the House. Note has been taken by the hon. Minister of what has been said. I think that is enough.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : So many problems are agitating my mind that if I seek to raise them. I hope you would give me the same latitude and permit me also to raise them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The other day Shri Randhir Singh had raised the question of some repression on peasants in regard to sugarcane supply. I had allowed that.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am very grateful to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland (Change in Representation) Bill.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : There was no violent activity so far as Chandigarh was concerned. No cases of violence have been filed against the employees of the Central Government at Chandigarh. I would, therefore, request that the cases in Chandigarh should be withdrawn, because there was no violence and there was absolutely nothing of the kind.

14.13 hrs.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF
 NAGA LAND (CHANGE IN
 REPRESENTATION) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Regarding this Bill, I would say that it is more or less non-controversial. So, we should try to finish it before time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : This is a purely non-controversial Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So the hon. Minister may make some submission and then we may pass it.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): एक घन्टा तो इसके लिए रखा जाना चाहिये। जो प्रतिनिधि मण्डल नागालैंड गया था, मैं उसके साथ गया था। मुझे पांच मिनट जरूर मिलने चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us finish it in one hour.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for a change in representation in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland and for that purpose to make consequential amendments in the State of Nagaland Act, 1962 and the Representation of the people Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order I submit that the hon. Minister cannot proceed further with this Bill. Because I am raising this point of order it should not be understood that I am against this measure. I understand the measure and I am in full sympathy with the hon. Mover on this Bill. I am saying this because I have had the notoreity of blocking things here. My objection is to the manner in which Government are trying to treat this House and taking the consensus of the House to be granted, and the manner in which they are throwing the Constitution to the waste-paper basket. Therefore, what I am raising is so fool-proof and it is to the effect that this measure can not be taken up in this House.

This Bill seeks to amend the Representation of the people Act. It also seeks to provide for a greater number of Members in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland. Under the Constitution the Governor of Nagaland has the power. I would invite your attention to article 371 A (2) (d) of the Constitution which says :

"The Governor may make regulations for the peace, progress, and good government of the Tuensang district and any regulations so made may repeal or amend with retrospective

effect, if necessary, any Act of Parliament or any other law which is for the time being applicable to that district;"

So, bringing in an amendment to the Representation of the People Act is unnecessary and it means wasting the time of the House, because the Governor of Nagaland can do it himself.

This Bill wants to increase the number of members in the Nagaland Legislative Assembly from 46 to 52. From the Tuensang area, the number will be increased by 6.

Article 170 of the Constitution provides that the number of Members in the Legislative Assembly of a State shall never be less than sixty. Article 371A provides for Nagaland administration . . .

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : It has been amended . . .

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It is perhaps difficult for my hon. friend to understand.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Shri R. D. Bhandare is also consulting Shri Randhir Singh on a matter of law.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It will be clear to anybody that it is such a fool-proof matter that Government cannot get this passed here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's point is that Government need not come before this House for this purpose.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It is not that way. The first point is that for the amendment of the representation of the People Act they need not have come before this House. As regards the other thing, you will understand it after I have finished my submission, and it will be clear afterwards.

Here, article 371 A (2) (b) (i) says :

"clause (1) shall, in relation to the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland, have effect as if for the word 'sixty', the words 'forty-six' had been substituted;"

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

So far as article 170 is concerned, no Legislative Assembly will have a number of less than sixty. But for the sake of Nagaland, it will be forty-six. Now, under this Bill, they are trying to make it fifty-two. This Bill runs counter to the constitutional provision. Without an amendment of the constitution, how are you going to pass this Bill? It is so clear. Why do they not first introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *rose-*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bhandare, I was here when this decision was taken and this particular amendment was carried. There are some special provisions regarding Nagaland. When the Parliament conferred Statehood on Nagaland, certain special provisions and special responsibilities had been entrusted to the Governor.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : These are incorporated in the Constitution. I rely on (h). It says :

"clause (1) shall in relation to the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland, have effect as is for the word 'sixty', the words 'forty-six' had been substituted;"

So, the word 'sixty' continues to be the maximum limit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His point is that this is a constitutional provision. Can you amend it by a legislation? That is the question he has raised.

SHRI R.D. BHANDARE : It could be upto 'sixty'. The minimum is laid down.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It is only being increased to fifty-two.

SHRI R.D. BHANDARE : It cannot be below 46. 46 is the minimum. We can raise it up to 60. We cannot go below 46. The Constitutional provision is that we cannot go below 46.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can read out the relevant section. Has Mr. Srinibas Misra followed?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I have followed. The minimum being 46, we can have 52.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now let us proceed further. There was some confusion. Now it has been cleared. (*Interruption*) I wish his example is followed. It shows a certain humility.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The Government of Nagaland have, in a letter addressed to the Government of India, made a request for increasing the representation of Tuensang district in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland from 6 to 12 members. The request is based on a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland.

Clause (2) of Article 371-A of the Constitution provides for special safeguards for Tuensang district of Nagaland to be enforced for a period of 10 years from the date of the formation of Nagaland or for such further period as the Governor may, on the recommendation of the Regional Council, specify. During this period, under sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, Tuensang district has been allocated six seats in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland to be filled by members of the Regional Council from amongst themselves. At the end of this period, Tuensang district will have the right to return 20 members to the Assembly based on their population. During the aforesaid period, the representation has been kept low partly because the electorate are not fully familiar with modern electoral practices and partly because the elections are indirect through the Regional Council.

Now that the representatives of Tuensang district have had experience of participation in the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland for five years, it is felt that an increase in their representation, which at present is inadequate, would be justified.

The Bill seeks to achieve the objective of increasing the representation of Tuensang district from 6 to 12. The extra seats will also be filled by the members of the Regional Council from amongst themselves. This increased number is still short of 20 seats to which Tuensang district would be entitled

ultimately. The reason is that during the period referred to earlier, no Act of Legislature of Nagaland shall apply to the Tuensang district unless the Governor, on the recommendation of the Regional Council, so directs, and the Governor, in giving such direction, may specify that an Act or its part will have effect in Tuensang district subject to such modifications and exceptions as he may specify on the recommendation of the Regional Council. In other words, the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland has, at present, limited jurisdiction over Tuensang district. It is, therefore appropriate that the representation of Tuensang district in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland should remain somewhat restricted.

The Bill contains a saving provision as to the existing Legislative Assembly of Nagaland to the effect that it will not affect the representation in the Legislative Assembly till it is dissolved. This will mean that the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland to be constituted after the passing of this legislation will consist of elected representatives from territorial constituencies in Kohima and Mokokchung districts and the increased strength of 12 representatives from the Tuensang district chosen by the members of the Regional Council referred to in Article 371-A of the Constitution.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for a change in representation in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland and for that purpose to make consequential amendments in the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, and the Representation of the People Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

There is a motion for circulation by Shri Abdul Ghani Dar. Is he moving it ?

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gur-Gaon) : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not moving it.

Mr. Ranga.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I rise to support this Bill in principle. I am glad this opportunity is given to the House to give some considerations to what is happening in Nagaland. I am extremely anxious that these Assembly elections should take place as scheduled and every possible effort should be made by the Election Commission and by the Government to see that the elections are held peacefully, satisfactorily and non-violently, and every opportunity is given to the people themselves to go to the polls to exercise their right to vote. Recently, I had the opportunity of going there with my friends Shri Randhir Singh, Shri Bohra, Shri Krishnamurthi and Shri Kanwarlal Gupta. We were all impressed with the sincerity with which the Nagaland Government and the Ministers assured us of their anxiety also to see that these elections are held in a peaceful atmosphere and that the polling also would be encouraged to become successful, so that they would be able to demonstrate that the people of Nagaland believe in democracy, believe and have faith in the legislature which has been given to them according to our constitution and that they would like the State to function in a democratic manner within the four walls of the constitution and within our democratic principles. Some of us were told that there were forces which are very close to the hostiles who are not keen that these elections should be held. Sometime ago they boycotted some of the elections that were held. They were the by-elections. They could not succeed in that. Therefore this time they wanted to demonstrate their success by preventing people from coming to the polls but then we told them that we were very keen that these elections should be held. Then they returned the charge by saying : Oh, Government are out to use all their influence in order to drag people to the polls. Sir, this is an extraordinary charge which is absolutely untenable. It would be open to anybody to go on saying that people are being brought to the polls by force. The police will not be interested, the military will not be interested, the local Government would not be interested in threatening any one to come to the polls at all. But then if these hostiles begin to play mischief and use their weapons and batons and other coercive powers in order to prevent people from coming to polls certainly it

[Shri Ranga]

would be the duty of the Election Commission and civil authorities-if necessary with the help of the Army wherever they are needed-to see that people are given every protection to go to the polls to exercise their right. We made this very clear to those friends who came and met us there. I sincerely hope that the Government will try to take necessary steps, civil steps, non-violent steps, peaceful steps, democratic steps, to ensure that the people have that opportunity.

I would like to say one or two words about the situation that is prevailing. I would like to testify this on my own behalf. I do not know, other friends may be having different views, I hope they agree with me ; but anyhow, I speak subject to correction, and I would say, on my own behalf, I would testify, more and more people are coming over, more and more of them are prepared to accept India as their own homeland, as their own motherland, although all of them are very particular, much more particular than so many of us in our own respective States to think of their homeland, Nagaland, as something very precious, something which has been having a very good culture, something which is not similar with ours, but they are prepared to be peaceful neighbours, peaceful co-citizens along with all of us in the whole country.

Therefore, I would like to suggest to Government to try and take as soon as possible as many steps as are needed on the lines of the suggestions they are receiving from the Nagaland Government. The Nagaland Cabinet, I am convinced, is very patriotic and believes in Indian nation-hood; at the same time, they would like to satisfy their people also in regard to their urges for various things. For instance, they would like to have a separate Governor. I do not see any reason why we should not accede to that demand. We are not going to lose anything by that, nor do we have to take any kind of risk by appointing a separate Governor.

Then they would like to have complete control over law and order. The time may not yet be ripe, certainly not ripe before the elections are over, to transfer the whole control over law and order to those people, not because I consider that they are not competent to deal with it—they are all

fully competent to deal with it, possibly more competent than people in many other areas of our country-but unfortunately for us, we have that special situation there, and in addition to it, it is a borderland where we have been having so much trouble. When the British were here, we were indifferent about that area because they did not have so many hostile neighbours. Now we have China on the one side and Pakistan on the other. We are not yet clear about other neighbours also, in regard to their attitude from time to time. For the time being, we are having friendship, friendly relations and friendly dealings with Burma, but not so long ago those relations were not very good.

In those circumstances, for some time to come, we have asked them also to be patient. We should also be patient with ourselves and see to it that while giving every possible power to them, every possible opportunity and every possible privilege also, in regard to control over law and order, they should be willing to allow the Governor to be their friend, philosopher and guide and have a special responsibility.

So many other things can be said and have to be said. Possibly my other friends will supplement what I have said. We are going to disperse tomorrow. The year is coming to a close and the new year is going to dawn. As I have told those friends there, let us all, the whole House, be unanimous in wishing them a happy new year and a happy and prosperous citizenship in India and success in the coming elections for all those people who are democrats, whether they are on the side of the ruling party or are opposed to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For the general debate, we have 20 minutes. Out of ten minutes, five have gone and five remain. I will just accommodate one or two members and then call the Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : (Delhi Sadar) : It is not possible to proceed like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to dispose of this in one hour.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड) : वन घबर का मतलब हुआ कि घब मिनिस्टर बोलेंगे ।

जो थोड़ा समय शेष है चाप हम लोगों को समय दीजिए । उधर से तो मिनिस्टर बोलेंगे ही ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत खूबसूरत जगह हम गए । घ्रांख खुल गई हमारी । कृषि नेता रंगा के नेतृत्व में हम गए थे ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ । जो कार्यवाही सदन के सामने है उस के बारे में मेरा प्रश्न है । आज तक यह डेढ़ दो साल से परिपाटी चली आई है कि 193 की जो बहस होती है उस के लिए समय निश्चिन किया जाता है । आज के घ्रांडर पेपर पर समय नहीं दिया गया है । मैंने सोचा कि गलती से यह रह गया . . . (ब्यवधान) . . . बिलकुल ताल्लुक है । आप दूसरों की बहस को दबाना चाहते हैं जो बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी नेमंजूर किया है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ इस में कोई समय नहीं दिया हुआ है । अब में क्या समझूँ ? कल प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस है । क्या मेरी यह इस्पात वाली बहस दबायी जा रही है ? मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है । (ब्यवधान) . . . यह अभी चन्द प्यारे लाल का मामला है । एक अरसे से चल रहा है । इसमें पांच बजे का समय होता है, लेकिन आज इसमें कोई समय नहीं दिया गया है । इस को पांच बजे लेना चाहिए, तब मैं बँटूँगा ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : When the debate is going on, how do you allow this ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Once a debate has started, you can raise a point of order concerning an issue before the House. So far as the Order Paper is concerned, if you have got to say anything, you can say it after this is over. That would be the proper procedure. Secondly, the Business Advisory Committee never specifically indicates that at such and such time it will be taken up.

श्री मधु लिमये : हमेशा पांच बजे लिया जाता है, आज कौन सा घ्रासमान फट रहा है या धरती फट रही है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will proceed with the business as it has been indicated here.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे इस पर सख्त एतराज है । आपको जो करना हो, वह करिये, इस का क्या मतलब है, यहां संसदीय कार्य मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं . . .

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I have agreed to this debate and it will be taken up, but the Agenda Paper is not printed by the Parliamentary Affairs Secretariat.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन आप बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का निर्णय तो बतलाइये । क्या यह तय हुआ था कि सारा बिजनेस लेने के बाद इसको लिया जायगा ?

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : आपने जो एतराज उठाया है, उग के बारे में हम स्पीकर साहब को बताना देंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आज पांच बजे घ्राणा चाहिये, मैं इतना ही जानता हूँ । बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में मेरे कई प्रस्ताव मंजूर हो गये थे, लेकिन मैंने इस बात को कूबूल किया कि ठीक है मेरे प्रस्तावों को मत लीजिये, लेकिन प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी के बाद मेरे मोशन को अवश्य लिया जाय । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हमेशा उदारता दिखलाता हूँ, आपने प्रस्तावों के बारे में कमी घ्राग्रह नहीं करता । हमेशा ऐसा प्रस्ताव पांच बजे आता रहा है, आज क्या हो गया ?

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : It was postponed at your request. Therefore, today, as he has pointed out, we will try to find time and accommodate it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसे पांच बजे लिया जाय, अभी मैं बँठ जाता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At 5 O' Clock we shall consider it, not now.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, हमी निजामी ने कहा है:-

गर फिरदौस बार रूए जमी अस्त,
हमी अस्तो, हमी अस्तो, हमी अस्त ।

यह नागालैंड क्या है ? हमें तो एक दूसरा काममीर नजर आया । बड़ी शानदार जगह है, आखें खुल गई । पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के वाशिनदे, जैसा अखबार बतलाते हैं या प्रचार किया जाता है- ऐसी बात नहीं है । वे लोग अमन चाहते हैं और अमन होगा और बहुत जल्दी होगा ।

दूसरी बात-मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ-यह जो हवा है कि वहाँ के लोग लड़ाकू हैं, वागी हैं, रेबल हैं, यह बात ठीक नहीं है । जैसा रंगा साहब ने कहा-उन के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान को अपना देश मानने, अमन चैन की जिन्दगी बसर करने की भावना है और और मैं चाहता हूँ कि पीस-मिशन कामयाब हो और वह जल्दी ही कामयाब होगा । उस इलाके में बड़ी डेवेलपमेंट की जरूरत है । वहाँ पर सिर्फ तीन मड़कें हैं । वहाँ पर डाक्टर साहब के पोस्ट एण्ड टेनीग्रॉफ और सड़कों का जल्द से जल्द बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिये, क्योंकि वह वाडर से लगा हुआ इलाका है ।

तीसरी बात-वहाँ के लोगों की यह शिकायत है-मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात को नोट फरमायें- कि उन के कुछ इलाके असम में, कुछ मणिपुर में और कुछ दूसरी जगहों में चले गये हैं, वे इलाके उन को वापस मिलने चाहियें । उनकी इस मांग पर हमदर्दानी तौर से गौर किया जाय ।

चौथी बात-वह चाहते हैं कि पुलिस की अप्रोटि और होम का महकमा उन के लिए सेप्रेट गवर्नर एप्वाइन्ट कर के, उसके अण्डर दिया जाय । इस मांग पर भी हमदर्दानी तौर से गौर किया जाय और उनके लिये सेप्रेट गवर्नर रखा जाय और पुलिस और होम का महकमा उसके अण्डर दिया जाय ।

आखरी बात- वहाँ गऊ-कशी होती है । लेकिन जिस गाय का वह दूध पीना शुरू कर देते हैं उसको नहीं मारते हैं । मैं ऐसा अहसास करता हूँ और प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह आर्य समाज को कहें कि वहाँ जाकर प्रचार करें . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हमें सरकार इजाजत दे, हम तो वहाँ फौज-की-फौजे भेज देंगे ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं उनके हुकूम और प्राइवेट जिन्दगी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन उनके दिमाग में यह बात जरूर है कि जिस गाय का वह दूध पी लेंगे, उस को नहीं मारेंगे । इस लिये आर्य समाज वहाँ जाकर काम करे, तो वह इलाका अच्छा है ।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER *rose*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no general debate. I am closing it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : How can you refuse my party time ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a question of Party. I am following some procedure. (*Interruptions*) I have got only 10 minutes more. Shastriji wants to speak. Mr. Lakkappa Wants to Speak (*Interruptions*) I will apply guillotine here and now. I am not going to extend the time even by a minute. Then the Minister may reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : A number of points were made by Prof. Ranga. . .

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : (Cuddalore) I made a visit to Nagaland very recently along with the Swatantra Party leader as well as Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : A number of points were made by Prof. Ranga. One of the points raised by him was the desirability of holding elections there as per schedule and he has expressed the desire that nothing should happen there which should come in the way of holding the elections. I can assure the House that on behalf of the Government of India everything possible will be done to see that free and fair elections are held in a peaceful atmosphere (*Interruptions*) We will give every possible help. Prof. Ranga also said that the suggestions made by the State Government may be accepted. All the suggestions made by the State Government are under your consideration. (*Interruptions*) I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by Prof. Ranga about the people of Nagaland. This is all I would like to say on this matter.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill to provide for a change in representation in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland and for that purpose to make consequential amendments in the State of Nagaland Act, 1962 and the Representation of the people Act, 1950, be taken in to consideration."

The motion was adopted.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose--*

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, you are flouting the entire procedure. (*Interruption*).

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Nothing will be recorded, let them shout.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : **

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, all of you will please resume your seats. You obey first. Mr. Krishnamoorthi, please resume your seat. Your leader is listening to me. (*Interruption*) I am prepared to listen.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is this going on ? You told me you would give me a chance. It is a very wrong procedure.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you resume your seat ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose--*

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : You called me. If you are unable to control Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, it is not my fault. How can you call the Minister to reply even without listening to me, after calling me ? It is an insult to the Members.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unless you listen to the Chair, I will not permit anyone to speak. I shall listen to you provided you listen to me first.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose--*

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seats. I am prepared to listen to everyone.

SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL : (*Chandigarh*) Sir, one minute.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I am starting my speech, You called me to speak. (*Interruption*)

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you, but please resume your seat. Everyone will resume his seat. We discussed this matter in the Business Advisory Committee. One hour was allotted. I am not in a position to extend the time on every occasion.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The Chinese are on the other side.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee has fixed the time. We have to finish the business by 8 O'clock. (*Interruption*) I am not in a position to extend the time on my own.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The House is competent.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the House wants to extend the time, it is for the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Minister concerned to do what is necessary. I am not prepared to take the responsibility.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : He is agreeing.

Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We are in your hands, Sir. (*Interruption*)

I have no objection. If they are sore about it, you can extend the time by a few minutes.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right; by 20 minutes. We will finish it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS ROSE—(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no controversy. I will give you the first opportunity, Mr. Krishnamoorthi. Now, if the amendments are formal ones, there is no difficulty. I will finish them in two minutes. At the third reading, I will call the members; they might speak for two minutes each. We will have 20 minutes more.

I cannot reverse the process. (*Interruptions*).

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : प्राप ने एक घंटा इसके लिये रखा था हम इसको एक घंटे में ही समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन 25 मिनट तो बनर्जी साहब ने पॉइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर में लगा दिये और 10 मिनट लगा दिये मिश्रा जी ने।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right; I shall extend it by 25 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I never raised any point of order on this Bill

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, प्राप की मदद के लिये मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ जब इस प्रकार के छोटे-छोटे चर्चा के समय निर्धारित हों किसी महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर उसका प्रश्नी प्रकार यह है कि बजाय प्रापण के दो-दो, तीस-तीस, चार-चार, मिनट के मानसिक सदस्यों के सुझाव प्रश्नों के रूप में ले लिये जायें और उन बातों को मन्त्री महोदय

नोट कर लें और उन का उत्तर दें। इस तरह से सब को भ्रमसर दिया जा सकता है। बजाय इसके कि इसे ऐसे विवाद का विषय बनाया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा ही मविष्य में किया जायगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a very good suggestion, if it is followed.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : If you cannot extend the time, hereafter do not call any member to speak and then shut him out, as you did in the case of Mr. Krishnamoorthi. You called him and said you will give him two minutes, but afterwards you did not allow him to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Within 2 minutes, if 10 people want to speak, what is to be done !

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : You had asked the Minister to reply and votes were taken. Are you going to expunge all that ?

Clause 2-(Change in representation in the legislative Assembly of Nagaland).

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. We are now on the clauses. Clause 2

Mr. Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Uipi) : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 4 to 6,—

for "persons chosen by the members of the regional council, referred to in that article, from amongst themselves"

substitute—

"direct election" (1)

Page 2, line 7,—

for "that" substitute—

"the regional" (2)

Sir, after five years of the formation of Nagaland, after Nagaland has celebrated its fifth anniversary, we are still not in a position to trust them. We are not concerned

with the whole of Nagaland. We are concerned with only one of the three districts—the Tuensang district. In this district, there is no direct election. If there was direct election, perhaps the politics of the people would be canalised. At the moment, they have joined together against the Government, because they cannot meet each other, face each other in a direct election. There is power given to the Government to make any changes necessary within 10 years. My amendment is, since things have gone on so well in that area, which was visited by Prof. Ranga and others—they did not visit Tuensang district, but they visited the other areas instead of continuing this indirect election, they should take the people into confidence and have direct election there.

The question is, how this can be done. I would refer to article 371. (*Interruptions*) If this Government cared to bring the whole of Nagaland in line with the rest of India, if they cared to bring Tuensang district in line with the other two districts, they must give up this form of indirect election, if not in respect of all the 12 seats, at least in respect of the seats which they are adding. I would like the minister to say specifically what circumstances exist for preventing the people from exercising their free choice in the matter.

15 hrs.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I will be very brief. Without going into the background, I submit, Sir, that this special arrangement, this special provision was made at the express desire of the people of Tuensang district. It is not as though anything has been imposed on them. This provision will be there only for a period of 10 years or for such further period as the Governor may on the recommendation of the Regional Council specify and after the expiry of this period automatically they will have direct elections. For the time being, it is only in deference to their wishes that we have agreed to this arrangement. It is only for a limited period. Five years have already passed and only five years remain. After that, the people of Tuensang district will have the same status and standing and they will elect their Members like the rest of Nagaland.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 were put and Negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill be passed.”

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, during the last week we had the opportunity of visiting Nagaland with the assistance of our Madam Prime Minister. The arrangement made by the State Government for our visit were very encouraging and that made us feel that Nagaland does form an integral part of India. To day the State Government there faces a lot of difficulties.

It is a State only in letter and there is neither tail nor head. There is no separate Governor; the law and order issue is not given to the State Government. The Government under the Chief Ministership of Shri T. N. Angami faces a lot of difficulties on account of this. Shri Angami is not able to answer his critics and also tackle the hostiles. Due to the Government of India's initial wrong doings during 1956-57—the military actions taken there—the people in Nagaland are still hostile to the Government. We have to win them over. We have to take steps to see that the State Government there gets the support of all the people including the hostiles. We are sure that the

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

Nagaland Government will march forward after these elections.

I would like to add one more thing. The State Government there is swimming across the current. We have to strengthen the hands of the State Government by conceding the demand for keeping law and order with the State Government. Then only the Government will be able to tackle effectively the law and order problem. They should also have a separate Governor. The adjoining Naga areas in Manipur and Assam should be merged with the State of Nagaland. Then only it will become a full-fledged State.

The total population of Nagaland is only 4 lakhs. About 20 to 30 thousand youths are still unemployed. The Government of India should take up the responsibility of giving employment to these 20,000 unemployed youths. On account of frustration the unemployed youths have turned hostile and are shouting *kaganulim*, i. e. independence. They have started this independence movement. The Government of India should see that these youths are provided with employment all over the country. Then only this movement of independence can be checked. The State Government should be helped in this matter. Then only it will be able to win over the hostile nagas, as also these unemployed youths. Today I read in the papers that Mowu Angami with his band of 3,000 to 4,000 hostile Nagas who have been trained in China is waiting on the Indo-Burma border to enter Nagaland. The Government of India should take note of this, and unless more powers are given to the State Government to deal with them, this problem is not going to be solved by military actions alone. I appeal to this honourable House as well as the Prime Minister through you, Sir, that the Government should help and encourage in all ways the State Government so that its hands are strengthened. Then only we can have the State of Nagaland with us and the hostile elements will be won over. With these words I support this measure.

श्री श्रीराम लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल पर समर्थन करते हुए मैं केवल दो एक बातें कहना ही चाहता हूँ।

नागालैंड बड़ा सुन्दर और रमणीय प्रदेश है और नागा लोग बड़े शांतिप्रिय हैं। लेकिन वहाँ पर जो विरोध की भावना जागी उसका बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर हमारे शत्रु देश सक्रिय रहे हैं और वहाँ पर इसाइयत का प्रचार हुआ है। मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग भारतीय संस्कृति में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं और जो यह चाहते हैं कि भारतीय संस्कृति का सभी जगह प्रचार हो, उनसे मेरा निवेदन है कि वे नागालैंड जायें और भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रचार करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नागालैंड के अन्दर अमीर और लाइन पमिट इश्यु नहीं होता है, वहाँ पर कोई जा नहीं सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि हम चाहते हैं कि इन्टिग्रेशन बड़े हमारे देश का भाग नागालैंड नजदीक आए तो वहाँ पर आने जाने की अनुमति और आवागमन की सुविधायें निश्चित रूप से उपलब्ध करनी होंगी। इसके साथ ही नागालैंड का औद्योगिक विकास किया जाना चाहिए। वहाँ पर यातायात के साधन, शिक्षा और ऐसी तमाम बातों का डेवलपमेंट किया जाना चाहिए। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि नागाओं के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय शक्तियाँ बढ़ रही हैं। लेकिन मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर हमें धीरे-धीरे चलों की नीति पर चलना चाहिए। अमीरी भी वहाँ पर अराष्ट्रीय तत्व मौजूद हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि आप नागालैंड को अधिक से अधिक शक्तिशाली बनायें, राज्य की स्थिति को मजबूत करें। उनकी जो सीमा की समस्या है उसका समाधान करें। औद्योगिक विकास के साथ-साथ, यातायात की सुविधायें, रेल और संचार के साधन बढ़ाये जायें। इसके साथ ही साथ हमें वहाँ पर सतर्कता भी बरतने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि अमीरी भी वहाँ पर अराष्ट्रीय तत्व विद्यमान हैं।

नागालैंड की जो समस्याएँ हैं उनमें एक समस्या आदिमजातियों की है। चार लाल की आवादी में 18 आदिम-जातियाँ हैं। वहाँ पर अधिक से अधिक इसाइयत का प्रचार हुआ है। पीस मिशन

[श्रीकार लाल बोहरा]

की जो बात की जाती है, उसने तो समस्या को और उलझाया ही है, सुलझाया नहीं है। नागालैंड की दूसरी समस्या वाइंडर की है। वाइंडर पर चीन और पाकिस्तान जोकि हमारे शत्रु देश हैं वे हमें बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। नागालैंड हमारे देश का हिस्सा है। अन्त में मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करते हुए फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप नागालैंड का अधिक से अधिक विकास कीजिए परन्तु साथ ही साथ सतर्कता भी बरतने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि वहाँ पर अभी भी अराष्ट्रीय तत्व विद्यमान हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे भी नागालैंड जाने का मौका मिला था। नागालैंड जाने के बाद मैं कह सकता हूँ कि नागालैंड भारत का स्वीटजरलैंड है। वहाँ के लोग बड़े मेहनती और स्ट्रेटफार्बैंड हैं। मन्त्री महोदय ने यहाँ पर जो बिल रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और माय हो एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार ने अभी तक नागालैंड को म्यूजियम-पीस बनाकर रखा है। न तो वहाँ से कोई आता है और न यहाँ से वहाँ कोई जाता है। पिछले बीस वर्षों में केवल तीन कॅबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स वहाँ पर गए हैं। इसके अलावा न तो वहाँ पर कोई डेलिगेशन जाता है और न वहाँ से कोई आता है। इस प्रकार से आपने उनको एक म्यूजियम-पीस बना कर रखा हुआ है। वहाँ जाने के लिए पहले परमिट लेना होता है। यहाँ से अगर कोई आदमी चाहे तो वहाँ पर दूकान भी नहीं खोल सकता है। मुझे वहाँ पर बहुत सारे लोग राजस्थान और बिहार के मिले जोकि 6-7 सालों से वहाँ पर हैं, वे दूकान करते हैं लेकिन वे दूकानें नागाओं के नाम से ही हैं। इसलिए मेरी पहली मांग तो यह है कि सरकार इस म्यूजियम को समाप्त करे और नागाओं को भी तरक्की करने का पूरा मौका दे। जिस प्रकार से सारे भारतवर्ष के लोग

(तरक्की कर रहे हैं उसी तरह से नागाओं को भी तरक्की करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। और जो वहाँ पर परमिट का सिस्टम है उसको एक दम खत्म कर देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात जो रंगा साहब ने सेप्रेट गवर्नर के बारे में कही, मैं सिद्धान्त रूप में इस बात को मानता हूँ कि जब एक अलग स्टेट है तो उसके लिए अलग गवर्नर भी होना चाहिए। लेकिन जब तक वहाँ पर नामिलसी नहीं आ जाती है, जब तक कि पूरी तरह से स्थिति सुधर नहीं जाती है तब तक शायद ला एन्ड आर्डर भी और गवर्नर भी अलग करना भारत सरकार के लिए मुश्किल होगा। लेकिन मैं यह मांग जरूर करना चाहता हूँ कि नागालैंड और आसाम का जो वाइंडर का भगड़ा है उसके फंसले के लिए भारत सरकार जल्दी ही कोई कमिशन नियुक्त करे, कि कौनसा हिस्सा नागालैंड में जाना है और कौन सा नहीं जाना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त अगर कोई यह समझता है कि वहाँ के सारे लोग भारत के साथ हैं तो वह गलत बात होगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि वहाँ के अधिकांश लोग भारत के साथ हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर एक स्ट्रांग सेक्शन ऐसा भी है जो वापलेन्स में विलीव करता है और जोकि यह चाहता है कि नागालैंड इन्डेपेन्डेंट हो जाये। उन लोगों की इस प्रकार की पूरी कोशिश भी है। उन्होंने यह मांग भी रखी है कि एलेक्जेंडर पोस्टपॉन होने चाहिए। वे लोग तरह तरह के उपद्रव भी खड़े करते रहते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से अपनी सेक्योरिटी फॉसॅज का बचाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने कि वहाँ पर बहुत ही मुन्दर काम किया है।

मैं यहाँ पर यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर हम जितनी भी जगहों पर गये एक जगह भी हमें सिक्योरिटी फॉसॅज के खिलाफ एक शब्द भी मुनने को नहीं मिला और इस के लिए मैं आप के जरिए उन को बचाई देना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई एक खाती मिलेटरी प्राबलम ही नहीं है बल्कि यह एक पोलिटिकल प्राबलम भी है और हमें पोलिटिकल लेवल पर उस को सुलझाना पड़ेगा। यहां से लोग वहां जायें और वहां के लोग यहां आयें इस तरह आदान प्रदान से यह चीज चलेगी।

पीस मिशन के बारे में मैं कह कर खत्म करूंगा। पीस मिशन का रोल बड़ा खतरनाक है। जब भी कोई अंडरग्राउंड नागाज और सिक्थोरिटी फोर्स के बीच में भगड़ा होता है तो यह पीस मिशन वाले कहते हैं कि सिक्थोरिटी फोर्स भी गलत कर रही है और वह अंडर-ग्राउंड नागाज भी गलत कर रहे हैं और इस तरीके से एक इन्वेट करने की कोशिश उन की रहती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस पीस मिशन से हाथ जोड़ लेना चाहिए और जयप्रकाशजी की जो यह चिड़िया है वह उन्हीं के लिए छोड़ दीजिये, उन्हीं के पास वह रहे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सीबे जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट है उस से बातचीत की जाये और उस को एफेक्टिव बनाया जाये।

एक उदाहरण देकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। उन्होंने इस बात की शिकायत की कि फिजो के पास बातचीत करने के लिए बगैर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछे उन्होंने धर्यात भारत सरकार ने अपना मैसिंजर वहां लंदन में भेज दिया और बाद में उन को खबर दी। इस तरह की चीज करना बेवकूफी है। मेरा कहना है कि वहां की जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट है उस को एफेक्टिव बनाया जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next hon. Member, I would like to utter a word of caution. I have been to Nagaland and I have met the Peace Mission people there, and I have spent some useful time there. So, I would just caution hon. Members

not to criticise the Peaces Mission just on the basis of one visit . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I strongly object to what you have said. You may have your own personal opinion. On a point of order.

मुझे बड़े आदर के साथ यह निवेदन करना पड़ रहा है कि आप ने जो कहा उसे सुन कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ। कई बार आप ऐसी बात कह दिया करते हैं जोकि हम लोगों को नागवार गुजरती है। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जोकि चेयर के प्रति हमेशा सम्मान दिखाने हैं। अब आप की इस में एक अलग राय हो सकती है लेकिन आप उस कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए वह राय नहीं दे सकते हैं। नीचे आकर आप राय दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member is making a mistake. He has not followed what I have said. I was there in Nagaland and I have seen the work. . . .

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप भी एक बार गये हैं और मैं भी एक बार गया हूँ और मैं ने भी इस बारे में अनुभव किया है वह मैं ने सदन को बतलाया है। अगर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को कोई राय देनी हो तो वह यहां नीचे आकर दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are not here to defend themselves. So, I was asking hon. Members to be very cautious, while making any remarks or passing any strictures or criticism about them. It is my responsibility to ensure that.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस में कोशिश का क्या सवाल है ? जो मेरी राय थी वह मैं ने बतला दी बाकी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय के अगर कोई और विचार हों तो नीचे आकर उन्हें वह बतलायें वहां से वह क्यों अपने विचार बतलाते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have only cautioned hon. Members.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को नीचे बैठ कर अपने विचार बतलाने चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not shut it out. But I was only pointing out that they were not here to defend themselves.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह बीच का रास्ता क्यों ले रहे हैं ? नीचे धाकर साफ तरीके से वह भी अपने विचार बतला सकते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I want to participate I shall certainly come down to my seat and do so. I have not expressed my opinion. I am within my rights to say what I have said. The hon. Member ought to remember that. When I sit in the Chair I must caution hon. Members so that they may not say anything which is likely to prove detrimental later. They are not here to defend themselves. So, I shall not permit any such thing. I have not expressed my view at all and I have not expressed my view at all.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : We are discussing a piece of legislation concerning a section of our Indian population. So, we should not pass any remarks in a mood of excitement which may affect the sentiments of the people living in that area. I can assure you that the Nagas have got respect for democratic institutions of their own. Taking that aspect into consideration, I would say that it would be wrong to judge their reactions by our own standards.

I congratulate the Government for having brought forward this Bill because it is in consonance with the democratic spirit of that area. Secondly, it is very encouraging to find that the Chief Minister Shri Angami has today said that during the last few months the situation in Nagaland has improved and I hope that it will improve still further. Therefore, I would appeal to Government to see that these people who are trying to integrate further with India are given further encouragement.

With regard to the border dispute that my hon. friend opposite was raising, I should request hon. Members not to exaggerate this issue. This is a matter between the Govern-

ment of Assam and the Government of Nagaland and the two are very friendly and I am sure the day is not far off when we can settle the matter. Once again, I would request hon. Members not to exaggerate the matter, because the whole issue is not that complicated as you find elsewhere.

In regard to communication, I would request Government to see that communications between Assam and Nagaland and for that matter between the rest of India and Nagaland improves very quickly. Otherwise, all talk of integration and all talk of removal of the inner line difficulties is meaningless. This inner line restriction could be removed only when the Nagaland people and the Nagaland Government instruct the Government here to do so. Otherwise, there are factors which may not be helpful in the matter of their removal. It may create an adverse reaction also in Nagaland. So, it is a delicate matter which has to be dealt with properly.

With these words, I congratulate the Government for having brought forward this Bill, and I extend wholehearted co-operation to the Nagaland Government for the betterment of the people there.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे निहायत खुशी हुई कि प्रायः इस सदन में नागा लोगों के बारे में बर्बा उल्लेख पहलू पर हो रही है जिस पर कि पहले होनी चाहिए। जब से मैं इस सदन में आया हूँ तभी से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि हर वक्त कौल एटेंशन नोटिस होता है या सवाल होता है और यह सिक्कोरिटी फोर्स और इंडियन आर्मी नागाओं के बीच में भगड़ा होता है उस से लोगों के सामने एक भ्रम की स्थिति पैदा होती है और एक सिविल वार सी चल रही होती है तो यह समारी सिक्कोरिटी फोर्स बड़ी कुशलता से स्थिति को सम्हालती है उसे और जिनके से बचाती है और इस के लिए मैं अपनी सिक्कोरिटी फोर्स को बधाई देता हूँ। हमारी सिक्कोरिटी फोर्स सिर्फ अपने देश की रक्षा ही नहीं कर सकती हैं, जैसे देश की रक्षा करना तो उन का काम है ही

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

लेकिन वहाँ के जो लोकल नागा लोग हैं उन लोगों को भी उसे अपने साथ में लेना चाहिए। यह चीज बहुत बढ़िया है। आप के साथ भगड़ा हुआ वह तो ठीक है मगर मुझे इसलिए खुशी है कि उस से नागा लोगों को यह जरूर पता हो जायगा कि यहाँ क जो लोग हैं वह उस में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं।

गये साल जब मैं वहाँ गया था तो वह इस बात की शिकायत कर रहे थे कि आप लोग हमारे पास आते ही नहीं हैं और शायद आप भी ऐसा समझते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर के हैं। लेकिन अभी तो सारे लोग जा रहे हैं और यहाँ एक माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही तो बतलाया है कि नागालैंड इस देश का स्वतंत्र राज्य है। मैं आप को सच बतलाता हूँ कि कोहीमा का प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य देख कर मैं मुग्ध हो गया। मुझे ऐसा लगा कि वहाँ की जो हुरुमत है उस का हमें समर्थन करना चाहिए। इसी संदर्भ में खास कर उन के यहाँ के अंडरग्राउंड नागा लोगों के साथ जो मेरी बातचीत हुई वह मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैंने उन अंडरग्राउंड नागा लोगों से पूछा कि अपोजीशन में होने के नाते वह लोग हम से क्या चाहते हैं? उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हम एक सावरन स्टेट चाहते हैं। मैंने कहा कि यह तो नहीं होगा लेकिन क्या आप कोई विकास प्रादि चाहते हैं? इस पर उन्होंने मुझे साफ बतलाया कि हम विकास नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि विकास तो जब भी चाहेंगे वह हो जायेगा। अगर अभी विकास हो गया तो फिर तो हमारे लोग सौफट हो जायेंगे इसलिए हम उसे नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन हमारी जो हुरुमत है वह विकास चाहती है। इसलिए मैं बारबार यहाँ पूछता आया हूँ। मुझे उस रोज यह जान कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि उन के यहाँ तीन, चार प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, एक पेपर पल्प वाला है, एक शुगर फैक्टरी वाला है और तीसरी वह फूट प्लस की कैनिंग का है। अब हमारी मिनिस्टरी को पता भी नहीं था कि वहाँ

एक ऐसी पेपर फैक्टरी भी चल रही है और मैं चाहूंगा कि वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट की जो उस बारे में मांग है और जिसका स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता ने बहुत ही अच्छे तरीके से समर्थन किया था उसे सेंटर पूरा करने के लिए कदम उठाये।

पीस मिशन के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। केवल मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि वहाँ की जो हुरुमत है उस को मजबूत बनाने के लिए उनकी सलाह से जो भी हमें यहाँ से करना हो वह हमें करना चाहिए लेकिन दूसरों की सलाह से नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री चंद्रजीत यादव (भ्राजमगढ़) : हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने नागालैंड के बारे में जो यह संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया है मैं उस का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं जोशी जी की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि वहाँ की जो सरकार है उस के दृष्टिकोण से हमें पूरी तरह परिचित होना चाहिए और उसे मजबूत बनाना चाहिए। यह बात भी सही है कि उन के अन्दर कटुता की भावना विद्यमान है क्योंकि बहुत असें तक वह एक उपेक्षित प्रदेश रहा है। हमें इस तथ्य को मान कर चलना चाहिए कि काफी असें तक उपेक्षित रहने के कारण उन के अन्दर एक कटुता की भावना पैदा हो गयी है। लेकिन आजादी के बाद हमने लगातार कोशिश की है कि उनको हम अपने देश की संस्कृति का, अपनी सभ्यता का एक अंग मान कर, उनको अपना मान कर, उनकी जो विशेष परिस्थितियाँ हैं, जो विशेष संस्कृति है, उनकी जो भाषा है, उनकी जो भावनाएँ हैं, उनकी कद्र करते हुए हम उनका विकास करें। यह सही दृष्टिकोण है जिस को अगर अपनाया जाए तो वे हमारे अपने हो सकते हैं।

एक जो प्रवृत्ति देश में पैदा हुई है, उसकी मैं निन्दा करना चाहता हूँ। जब कभी भी इस प्रकार की बात होती है, कहीं ईसाइयों के बारे में हो या मुसलमानों के बारे में हो, ये जो हमारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता के एक अंग हैं,

इनको इसी दृष्टिकोण से न देख कर, इनकी समस्या को इसी दृष्टिकोण से न देख कर हम हर चीज की तरफ शुबहा की उंगली उठा कर देखते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि बजाय इसके कि समस्या का समाधान हो, बजाय इसके कि एकता की भावना पैदा हो, विषमता और कटुता पैदा होती है। यह बड़ा ही गलत दृष्टिकोण है।

मैं इस बिल का स्वागत इसलिए भी कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे जनतंत्र को इससे मदद मिलेगी। जहाँ कम प्रतिनिधि थे वहाँ ज्यादा दिये जा रहे हैं ताकि उनकी जो समस्याएँ हैं उनको हल करने में उनके चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा हाथ हो सके और अपने विकास में वे मददगार बन सकें।

इस मौके पर मैं सिक्योरिटी फोर्सिस को, सेना के लोगों को भी बर्खास्त देना चाहता हूँ और उन तमाम लोगों को भी बर्खास्त देना चाहता हूँ, तमाम दलों को बर्खास्त देना चाहता हूँ जो इस समस्या का समाधान शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से करना चाहते हैं और जिन्होंने इस सारे काम में सहयोग दिया है। नागालैंड के रहने वाले भाइयों को भी मैं इस बात का विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह भाग हमारे देश का एक अंग है, वे हमारे शरीर का एक अंग हैं और हम उनकी समस्या को अत्यन्त शान्तिपूर्वक हल करना चाहते हैं और उनकी हर तरह से मदद करना चाहते हैं, ऐसा करके ही हम उनके अन्दर अल्पत्व की भावना पैदा कर सकेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA (Inner Manipur) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Bill which seeks to increase the representation of the people of Tuensang district. If the Government has come forward with a Bill to make the people of Tuensang elect their representatives to the limit of 20 seats in the Legislative Assembly,

I am ready to support it ; because we must carry forward the aspirations and the desires of the people and, in doing that, we should not be late.

Already, the Government of India came very late to fulfil the demands of the people of the Nagas. Even today, you find, there are two administrations. One administration is the responsible Government and there is the Legislative Assembly. 40 members are being elected from two districts. Kohima and Mokukchung. But, on the other hand, in the case of the administration of Tuensang district, everything depends on the discretionary powers of the Governor. We may say that there is also the Regional Council. But that is no substitute. I will be very happy if the people of Tuensang are allowed to elect their representatives and allowed to sit in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland.

Then, there has been a problem of Manipur also. Some hon. Members referred to that. In this connection, I would like to say that when the Government of India refers to Nagaland and the aspirations of the people of Nagaland, the Government of India should not ignore the desires and aspirations of the people of Manipur because they are their neighbours and Nagas also reside in Manipur. When one part is given Statehood another part should not be left out.

Some hon. Members went to Nagaland and visited Manipur also on some purpose. They spoke against the desires and aspirations of the people of Manipur. I take strong exception to that. The people of Manipur have started a movement for the demand of Statehood. When that demand is there and the people are agitated, I do not think the hon. Members should do disservice to the cause of national integration and the cause of democracy.

15.2 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

Therefore in supporting the Bill, I would appeal to the Government and also to the House that they should take interest, not piecemeal but as a whole, in the eastern region, so that the cause of democracy in India will be strengthened and in Nagaland also we may find that all those secessionists, the extremist group, are isolated.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : बड़ी आवाजें आई हैं इधर उधर से। लेकिन आप देखें कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो भेजार पेश किया है हाउस में इसका सबूत यह है कि :

we are marching towards a democratic set-up; we are marching towards a democratic set-up in Nagaland; we want to give them freedom, the whole rights of democracy. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Let him speak.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : They want to make capital out of it. Due to the increase in the functions and in order to enable them to participate in the deliberations of the Assembly, the number of seats is being increased from six to twelve. I hope that the Government will tell the Governor of Nagaland that he must deal with them on equal terms and give them full democratic rights. It is the Switzerland of India. We are proud of it. We will see that Nagaland joins hands with the rest of India. Every citizen should be able to go and come back freely. This is our desire and I hope, the Government will fulfil the desire of Nagas.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I commend this piece of legislation. The Government of India is approaching towards development of democratic institutions in this country. We have got evidence to show how they bring such Bills on the one hand and how they suppress democratic institutions on the other; we have seen these during the last 20 years.

So far as Nagaland is concerned, it is a place which has produced beauty queens like Urvasi. That strategic part of our country, Nagaland, should be protected in such a way that we are able to make programmes and plans for the whole Himalayan region. The Government of India have failed to protect the sensitive parts of this country and, therefore, we have succumbed to very serious pressure from foreign countries. As a consequence of that, all our economic resources and our systems have been under doldrums. I request the Government of India to take into consideration the sensitive areas like Manipur and Nagaland and project a proper view so that our borders and frontiers are

well defended. We must create the necessary atmosphere for that in Nagaland. I am told that many members and also many Central Ministers visited those areas, but there has not been any development of roads there; there has not been any developmental programme there; even post offices have not been established; even the heritage, the culture, has not been introduced in Nagaland. In the absence of all these things, history may repeat itself. If the Government of India are not going to take any steps to see that to all democratic values that are there in this country are attached the values of those Nagas, then history may repeat itself. The rebel Naga leader was not hostile to India; he wanted to bring the whole group together; there was no protection for him and he was unfortunately murdered. The Government of India has failed to investigate into the matter and protect the people.

The Government of India should arrange master plans, so far as the Himalayan region is concerned. That will be in the interest of our country as a whole; it will protect the sacred land of India.

With these suggestions, I support the bill.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हाउड़) : समापति मोदय, मरतीय मन्विधान में जो कई असंगतियाँ हैं, उनमें से सबसे बड़ी असंगति है नागालैंड को विदेश मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत रखना। सौभाग्य से मैं उस समय एक सदस्य के रूप में इस सदन में उपस्थित था, जबकि इस प्रदेश का निर्माण हुआ। उस समय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू प्रधान मन्त्री थे। तब भी मैंने यह कहा था कि जब देश के सभी राज्य गृह मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित हैं, तब एक विशेष राज्य को विदेश मन्त्रालय के साथ सम्बन्धित करके हम अपने संविधान में एक और असंगति पैदा न करें। इस उत्तर में प्रवान मन्त्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने कहा कि चूंकि नागा लोगों ने किसी अन्य कारण से नहीं, अपितु जवाहर लाल नेहरू के कारण अपने आप को विदेश मन्त्रालय के साथ सम्बन्धित रखना चाहा है,

इसलिये हम उनकी भावनाओं का निरादर नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

लेकिन आज, जबकि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू इस दुनिया में नहीं हैं, तब भी उस प्रदेश को विदेश मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित रखा जाये, मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कहां तक संविधान की भावनाओं के अनुकूल है। कुछ लोगों द्वारा दिये गए इस तर्क में कोई बल नहीं है कि विदेश मन्त्रालय भी तो भारत सरकार का ही एक भाग है। आज भारत सरकार नागालैंड को दूह मन्त्रालय के साथ रखकर अपनी इस बड़ी मूल का सुधार करे। मेरे विचार में आज भी नागालैंड को विदेश मन्त्रालय के साथ रखकर उसको एक दूसरे देश या भारत के एक अलग और विशेष भाग के रूप में समझना, या समझे जाने का अवसर देना, बुद्धिमत्ता की बात नहीं है।

नागालैंड में समय समय पर चलने वाले विद्रोहों और उत्पातों का मुकाबला करने के लिए हमने कुछ वर्षों से अपनी सेना को वहां पर भेजा हुआ है। लेकिन सेना को वहां भेजने के बाद भी अभी तक सरकार उन चार, साढ़े चार लाख लोगों में शान्ति स्थापित नहीं कर पाई है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, सैनिक अधिकारियों ने कई बार भारत सरकार को यह संकेत दिया है कि अगर सेना को यहां पर शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिए रखना है, तो हमें हाथ खोलकर काम करने का अवसर देना चाहिए। सेना को यहां पर रखकर फिर ऊपर से यह आदेश देना कि वह हाथ खोल कर काम न करे, यह सैनिक भावनाओं का अपमान है। इससे अच्छा है कि भारत सरकार यहां अपनी पुलिस को भेज दे वह इस प्रकार सेना को यहां रखकर उसके नाम को अपमानित न करे।

जब सरकार यह देख चुकी है कि उसके शान्ति-प्रयासों के कोई मुपरिणाम सामने नहीं आ रहे हैं, तो आखिर वह कब तक इस सीमा-

वर्ती क्षेत्र में उपद्रव और विद्रोह की स्थिति बने रहने देना चाहती है? मेरा यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि भारत सरकार उन लोगों के साथ एक-दम इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करे, जैसा कि किसी दूसरे देश के निवासियों के साथ करना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि जो अपने देश में रहकर दूसरे देशों के पैरों पर खेलना चाहते हैं और समय समय पर इस देश की राष्ट्रियता को चुनौती देते रहते हैं, उनके साथ वह व्यवहार भी नहीं किया जा सकता है, जिसकी अपेक्षा इस देश में रहने वाले उन लोगों के साथ की जाती है, जो भारत के प्रति वफादार हैं और अपने आपको इस देश का अभिन्न भाग समझते हैं।

जहां तक इस प्रदेश के नाम का सम्बन्ध है, इसके निर्माण के अवसर पर ही मैंने यह कहा था कि इसका नाम "नागालैंड" न रखा जाये, क्योंकि इससे भिन्नता की गंध आती है। सरकार की ओर से यह कहा गया है कि वह पहले ही नागा लोगों के साथ इस बात को स्वीकार कर चुकी है। तब हमने यह सुझाव दिया कि जैसे भारतीय संविधान में "इण्डिया टैट इज भारत" का उल्लेख है, उसी तरह इस प्रदेश का नाम भी "नागालैंड टैट इज नागा प्रदेश" रख दिया जाये। जिससे उसके इस देश का एक प्रदेश होने की भावना भी बनी रहे और नागा लोग भी संतुष्ट हो जायें। उस समय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि प्राये चलकर हम इस बात पर विचार करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रदेश के नाम के साथ 'प्रदेश', 'सूबा' या 'प्रान्त' आदि कोई भारतीय शब्द न लगा कर एक दूसरे देश के मिलता-जुलता नाम 'लैंड' जोड़ना हमारी परम्पराओं के विपरीत है।

यद्यपि मेरी जानकारी है कि भारत सरकार इस छोटे से प्रदेश में काम करने वाले विदेशी पादरियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सजग हुई है और राष्ट्र-विरोधी काम करने वाले विदेशी पादरियों की गतिविधियों पर पहले की अपेक्षा

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

विशेष रूप से ध्यान रख रही हैं। परन्तु मैं अपने मित्र श्री रणधीर सिंह, की जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि हमारे संगठन, आर्य समाज, को उस क्षेत्र में काम करना चाहिये। वहाँ पर पादरियों की संख्या मले ही कम हो, लेकिन विदेशी पैसे के प्रवेश में कोई कमी नहीं आई है। वहाँ के सब लोग अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं; अधिकांश जनता अनपढ़ है। उनकी भावनाओं को जीवित रखने के लिए रामकृष्ण मिशन, आर्य समाज और सनातन धर्म आदि सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वहाँ पर खुलकर काम करने का अवसर देना चाहिये, ताकि वहाँ के अधिकांश लोगों को धार्मिक संरक्षण मिल सके। जो लोग धर्म की दृष्टि में अराष्ट्रीय प्रवृत्तियों को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं, उन पर दृढ़ता से प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : May I at the very outset say that I am very happy that some hon. members found time and took the trouble to visit Nagaland recently? I wish more and hon. members would do the same, and go there and see things for themselves. Then it will be very easy to understand as to what is going on there and everything will fit in its proper place. So I very much welcome this move on the part of members and hope more and more members would take the same interest and visit Nagaland. This will also be welcomed by the people of Nagaland itself, because as was pointed out here, those people in that part of the country feel isolated. Of course, there is the physical barrier of distance. It is far away from here, and they have been in isolation for a long time. So we on our part should strive as often as possible to end this isolation.

The proposal that Ministers should also visit Nagaland is a very good one and I hope it will be taken note of by my colleagues over here. If more and more people visit Nagaland, it will be better for all.

A number of points have been made. I shall try to deal with them as briefly as possi-

ble. The first main point made by practically all the speakers is that we should try and win over the people of Nagaland by a peaceful and friendly approach. I am very glad there is realisation on the part of hon. Members that this is the correct approach. This has exactly been the approach of the Government of India all along. Sometimes we have not been properly understood. A lot of things have been said against our policy in the past. But I am very glad that our policy has been to a certain extent vindicated and there is appreciation of it in the minds of hon. members.

We have followed this policy of sustained patience and conciliation since 1964. As has been made out by hon. members, this policy has succeeded to a very great extent and this is the right policy to be pursued. It is because of this policy and because it has brought about a certain amount of peace and stability there that now a political debate has begun to take place in the minds of the Naga people themselves. This is a very good development. I think it is a very necessary part of the mental evolution, if I may use that word, which is taking place, and should take place in Nagaland at the present moment if this problem is to be solved once and for all. That mental evolution or mental process has begun and I can say that this policy we have followed has been instrumental and responsible to a great extent in bringing about this kind of atmosphere where a political debate can take place at the very nerve centre of underground political power. So I think our approach has been very conciliatory and will remain so until this problem is solved once and for all.

It has been said that we should take into consideration the demands of the State Government any try to co-operate with them in strengthening their hands. It has been said on a number of occasions from our side that this is exactly our policy. We want to strengthen the hands of the State Government and to do whatever is possible to help them so that the people of Nagaland realise and feel that it is their true and representative government and whatever has to be done by their hands.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : And you will not talk with the Underground without the permission of the State Government.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : There are a number of demands, like a separate Governor, a Commission to determine boundary etc. All these are there. They have been pointed out by the State Government. But we have said that this is not the proper time for these things. At the moment conditions are abnormal, there is no peace in that area; if and when peace returns and conditions become normal, all these will be considered. The State Government realises our difficulties.

A point has been made as regards development and providing employment opportunities for people in Nagaland. I wholeheartedly agree that something special has to be done for Nagaland for this is an area which has been neglected for centuries. Particularly during the last 20 years, since the national Government has been here, we are doing our very best. A number of schemes have been prepared by the the State Government. Their representatives meet the Planning Commission and whatever schemes are made by them and whatever is required by way of finance we try to provide it. Whatever they want we are prepared to give, because that will also solve the problem of employment. Unless and until opportunities are created there, it will not be possible to employ them. This is a process which takes long. We are hopeful that after a few years this will also be got over.

About the Inner Line problem, I agree that this is somewhat irksome, and I think it is time that it was liberalised. I can only say on behalf of the Government that this matter is under the consideration of the Government. There is a proposal to liberalise it as early as possible and allow more people to go to Nagaland. There are no real restrictions on the *Bonafide* travellers, those who want to go there and see Nagaland. The only difficulty comes in when people want to go there for exploitation purposes, because the people over there being backward, they are rather apprehensive that people who are more advanced in trade, commerce and education might settle down there and carry on their trade, and this will be to their disadvantage.

Naturally that cannot be permitted for the time being, but this a temporary phase and I am sure that within a few years when Nagaland has developed to a certain extent, all these restrictions will be removed. Even at present we are thinking of liberalising to a very great extent to allow more and more people to go there.

I must make a brief reference to a remark which my hon. friend Shri Bohra made about Christians in Nagaland. I was very pained to hear what he had to say about Christianity. I think the remark was very unfair and uncharitable. Merely because some of our people in Nagaland are following a particular faith, he seems to think that they are disloyal or that their patriotism is in doubt. This is a very wrong approach. I presume the reason which motivated him to say this was probably the activities of some of the Missionaries in Nagaland sometime ago. It is true there were some foreign missionaries who have done some mischief, there is no doubt about it. But these people are no longer there. There are four or five Missionaries even now in Nagaland. They have been kept there with the advice of the State Government. They are not indulging in political activities, they are all educationists. I think it is wrong to say that they are disloyal just because they are Christians. Our Christian or Muslim brothers are just as patriotic as we are. All their religious activities are now being carried on by Indian Christian Padres and not by foreigners.

Shri Megha Chandra said that the people of Tuensang should be given the right to have their MLAs in the local Assembly. As I said in my opening remarks, this is a wish was expressed by the people of Tuensang themselves and this is an arrangement which was arrived at between the people of Tuensang and the rest of Nagaland, and we respected their wishes, and it is only for a short period of time, ten years or so, after that they will fall in line with the rest of the State. So there should be no difficulty about that. To make this very clear I would like to quote four or five lines from a speech which the late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru made on this particular issue when the Nagaland State Act was discussed in this House :

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

"I should like to stress that this proviso about Tuensang District is not of our seeking. We agreed to it because the representatives of Tuensang and the representatives of the Nagas have put it forward, and we thought it was a proper provision to make for the future because conditions are different there and they are a little bit afraid (i. e. the people of Tuensang) that their interests might not be properly looked after otherwise."

These were reasons for which this particular provision was made, and as I have already said, after the expiry of some years, this will most probably be done away with.

A number of points have been made by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. He asked particularly why the External Affairs Ministry is still dealing with Nagaland.

Now, Sir, this question has been answered on a number of occasions in the past as the house is very well aware. It is has a historical background as he himself pointed out. This was one of the demands of the Naga people themselves.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वह जवाहर लाल जी के लिए थी, नेहरू एज. ए. परसन, नाट एज ब्राइम मिनिस्टर ।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I cannot say what he actually said. I can only give the Government's point of view. This was a demand made by the Naga People. This is one of the points in the 16 points memorandum submitted to Government and finally the Government agreed. What was the reason behind it, I cannot say. It was accepted. Now, the position is that for all practical purposes, Nagaland is dealing with each and every Ministry in the Centre. There is a sort of tenuous or incidental link with the external Affairs Ministry too. But that too can be considered later on. The present State Government also wants these links to continue. A little while ago an hon. Member said that we should agree to the demands of the State Government. It is proper that this demand too should be agreed.

That is the main reason why we are still carrying on with this.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने भी इस हाउस में यह कहा था कि बहुत जल्दी ही हम इसको विदेश मन्त्रालय से हटाकर गृह मन्त्रालय में कर देंगे। सदन में इस प्रकार का आश्वासन शास्त्री जी ने दिया था ।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I think some sort of an assurance was given but the matter is under consideration. We have to carry the State Government along with us in this matter.

SHRI O. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : The hon. Minister will kindly admit that giving the name of Nagaland like England, Scotland and Ireland and placing it under the External Affairs Ministry, the whole thing is an outlandish affair. That was the point that we raised when Pandit Nehru brought this matter. He also could not give sufficient and satisfactory explanation as to why it was done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That question has been answered in the House.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The question of the name has also been raised by hon. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. We should not lay too much emphasis or importance on the name. Name is a thing which is given by the people of the State themselves. If that is the wish of the people of Nagaland State itself, then what does it matter. The other day the name of Madras State was changed as Tamilnadu.

Another point was raised about the security forces. I am very happy that the hon. Members here realise that our security forces have a very difficult role to play in Nagaland and in this difficult situation the country is behind them. They have been good enough to express such sentiments. One point Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri made is that the security forces should be given a free hand to deal everything in Nagaland. Under an agreement we have given the authority to the State Government. I may assure him that when ever

this agreement is broken or any violation of the agreement takes place our security forces do take appropriate measures. They have full powers to curb any unlawful activities.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.50 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
 MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
 MOHD. SHAFFI QURESHI) :

Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1931, be taken into consideration".

Sir, This Bill seeks to amend the first Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to give effect to Government's decisions on certain recommendations of the Tariff Commission relating to the Dyestuffs, Aluminium and Automobile Industries. Hon. Members would be aware that the protection to the Dyestuffs and Automobile Industries was originally due to expire on the 31st December, 1967. Owing to the Tariff Commission's preoccupation with certain more urgent inquiries, it was not able to submit its regular reports in respect of these industries during 1957, and the protection on them was therefore extended as interim measure upto the 31st December, 1958, through the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1957. The Commission has since submitted its regular reports on these two industries, as well as on the Aluminium Industry which also the protection is due to expire on the 31st December, 1968.

Copies of the Tariff Commission's Reports on the three industries and of Government's resolution and notifications issued thereon have already been laid on the Table of the House. Notes on these industries, containing the gist of the Tariff Commission's reports and recommendations, have also been circulated to Members. Hon. Mem-

bers will no doubt have gone through the documents and the details given therein regarding the development of the respective industries under protection.

At this point, I would like to make a brief reference to the functions of the Tariff Commission. Members would have seen the "Review of Work of the Tariff Commission for the period October, 1957 to September, 1968" which has also been circulated for their information. Under the provisions of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a permanent Tariff Commission was constituted in January, 1952. The main functions of the Tariff Commission are to make protection and price inquiries and reviews. In this connection, I would like to mention that Section 11 (a) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, contemplates "the grant of protection (whether by the grant of subsidy or the levy of protective duties or in any other suitable form) for the encouragement of any industry in India . . ."

I would also like to mention that a protection industry has obligations as well as facilities and that it is one of the function of the Tariff Commission to keep a watch on protected industries to see that they fulfil their obligations. Section 11 (d) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, provides for inquiry and report regarding action to be taken where an industry in taking undue advantage of the tariff protection granted to it, as for example by charging unnecessarily high prices for its goods or acting in a manner which results in deterioration in quality etc. The continuance of protection to an industry would therefore enable periodic reviews to be made by the Tariff Commission, not only to guide the progress of the industry but also to see that it does not act to the detriment of the national interest.

I shall now briefly refer to the industries in question. *Dyestuffs* : Protection was first granted in 1955 for the period of ten years ending the 31st December 1964, to a certain group of dyes. At the time of the 1954 inquiry, the scope was widened to include all coal tar dyes and a few intermediates, and protection to the industry was continued for a further period of three years, i. e. till the 31st December, 1957,