

SHRI K. MOHANAN: Is the House the property of the Government?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: What do you mean? I am really sorry, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You asked whether the House is the property of the Government, I said "no".

SHRI K. MOHANAN: I am really sorry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That leave be granted to withdraw the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1985.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment, 1986)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(1) The Constitution (Fifty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1986.

(2) The State of Arunachal Pradesh Bill, 1986.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, I request that the Constitution (Fifty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, and the State of Arunachal Pradesh Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha yesterday may be taken together.

Sir, I beg to move that the State of Arunachal Pradesh Bill, 1986 be taken into consideration. The Bill seeks to establish a new State of Arunachal Pradesh comprising the territories of the existing Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

The Bill also seeks to meet the aspirations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh who have been demanding Statehood for Arunachal Pradesh. Considering the population of Arunachal, its area, its history of democratic functioning, the peaceful conditions prevailing therein, the nationalist outlook of the people of Arunachal Pradesh and all other relevant factors, the Government of India decided to accept their demand for Statehood. The people of this rich and colourful area are of many faiths and speak many tongues. Set in the North-Eastern tip of India, Arunachal Pradesh is an ancient land where historic tradition has been preserved and cultural continuity maintained.

The Bill is modelled on the lines of earlier Reorganisation Acts. The new State of Arunachal Pradesh will be established from a date to be notified by the Central Government. The Bill seeks to provide that the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly in the new State of Arunachal Pradesh shall be 'forty'. The Bill further provides that the present Assembly of the Union Territory will be deemed to be the provisional Legislative Assembly of the new State until elections are held on the expiry of the five-year term of the existing Assembly referred to in Article 172 of the Constitution.

Provisions empowering the Election Commission to undertake delimitation of constituencies according to the procedure generally followed by the delimitation Commission have also been made in the Bill. The existing common High Court for the State of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram will be the common High Court for the State of Arunachal Pradesh also. The Bill also contains provisions regarding Services. Consequential amendments in various Articles of the Constitution and other enactments have also been provided in the Bill.

I extend my hearty welcome to the new State of Arunachal Pradesh. With the grant of Statehood in this farflung territory the developmental activities undertaken by the Government during the last two decades will receive further momentum. The State of Arunachal Pradesh will be a full partner in our political system and will emotionally further integrate in the national mainstream.

I also beg to move that the Constitution (Fifty-fifth) Amendment Bill, 1986 be taken into consideration. The Bill seeks to provide that the Legislative Assembly of the new State of Arunachal Pradesh shall consist of not less than thirty members. The Bill also seeks to insert Article 371 H. This provision is sought to be made having regard to the sensitive location of Arunachal Pradesh. It is considered necessary and desirable that the Governor of the State of Arunachal Pradesh should be vested with special responsibility with regard to law and order. This is, however, a transitory provision and the Bill provides that this special responsibility shall cease when the President, by order, so directs.

With these words, Sir, I beg to move that the Bills be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion for consideration of these Bills is now open for discussion.

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM (West Bengal): Sir, it is heartening to note that through this process of enactment of these two pieces of legislation with the Constitution (Fifty-fifth) Amendment Bill, 1986 and the State of Arunachal Pradesh Bill, 1986, a long-standing aspiration of the people of Arunachal Pradesh is going to be fulfilled because of conferment of Statehood on the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh. Sir, you are aware that only very recently, the fifty-third amendment of our Constitution granted Statehood to the State of Mizoram, having a smaller smaller geographical area compared, smaller geographical area compared to those of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh. Sir, this conferment of Statehood on Mizoram strengthened the demand of the people of Arunachal Pradesh for Statehood. To my understanding it was merely a matter of time before the Government resorted to Constitutional measures in conferring Statehood on Arunachal Pradesh. Now this is being done and I welcome the move and I consider that this move to confer Statehood on the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh will enable the people of that area of our country to come still closer to the national mainstream.

Sir, there are certain special provisions in the State of Arunachal Pradesh Bill to protect the local customs, usage and special rights regarding possession of land in order to preserve the many separate social and cultural identities of the people of Arunachal Pradesh. I do not find any reason in raising objections to such provisions. But, Sir, I would strongly object to clause 2 of the Constitution (Fifty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1986 which inserts a new article namely article 371H in the body of our Constitution. Sir, article 371H which is inserted seeks to arm the

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Governor of the State of Arunachal Pradesh with unnecessary special powers so far as law and order of the State is concerned.

Sir, you are aware that the law and order is entirely in the domain of the State Governments of our country. The Constitution provides for that. But now by inserting article 371H, the Central Government is going to give special powers, discretionary powers in the hands of the Governor who will be in a position to act even contrary to the advice given to him by the elected Council of Ministers of that State and the Legislative Assembly elected by the people of that State. Sir, such a system and such a scheme runs counter to the basic tenets of our Parliamentary democracy.

Sir, even if take it for granted that even after conferment of Statehood on the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, the Government will continue with its concern for law and order in that area because of the sensitive nature and because of the transitional period through which the entire North-Eastern region of our country is passing, this conferment of discretionary powers in the hands of the Governor is not justified at all from the point of view of the working of responsible Government as Parliamentary form of Government in the State. I would like to emphasise; hon. Minister, Sir, what you are going to give to the people of Arunachal Pradesh by conferring Statehood on them, you are taking back a chunk from them by imposing a Governor on them having wide-ranging discretionary powers who will be in a position to act in his individual judgement ignoring the opinion of the elected Council of Ministers who are responsible. The elected representatives of the people in the Assembly there. Sir, I have serious objection to this provision of this Bill and it would be better if the Government dispenses

with this provision of the amending Bill.

Sir, I have also objections regarding part (b) of clause 2 of the amending Bill which provides for a forty member Legislative Assembly for the proposed State of Arunachal Pradesh. Sir, you would kindly remember only very recently we provided through the Constitution (Fifty-Third Amendment) Act, 1986 a forty member Assembly for the State of Mizoram having a population of nearly 5 lakhs and a geographical area of 21,087 square kilometres. What is the rationale for providing 40 Members Assembly for the proposed State of Arunachal Pradesh having a population of nearly 7 lakhs and having a geographical area of 83,743 square kms. Sir, you would kindly agree with me that the strength of a State Assembly should not only reflect the population of that State but it should correctly reflect the geographical span of the area and you know. Sir, that Arunachal Pradesh comprises nearly one-third of the total land mass of the north eastern region of our country. So, it would have been better if the Government would have provided for at least a 60 Member Assembly for the proposed State of Arunachal Pradesh as is the case with the Assembly in Manipur, Meghalaya or in Nagaland. I think, the hon. Minister would take note of it. I have some reservations regarding clause 18 of the other Bill, that is, The State of Arunachal Pradesh Bill, 1986. Clause 18 of that Bill provides that the High Court of Gauhati will continue to act as the only High Court for all the seven States in the North Eastern region of the country. Sir, you are aware that our High Courts are tremendously congested with business. Very recently, Mr. Justice Bhagwati rightly pointed out that our judicial system is almost on the brink of collapse because of staggering number of cases. This being the position, it would have been proper if the Government provided for a separate High Court for the proposed State of Arunachal Pradesh. Otherwise, the

Government should have provided for at least a permanent bench of the Gauhati High Court at Arunachal Pradesh. This is my submission. While I welcome the move on the part of the Government to confer Statehood on Arunachal Pradesh, I would just like to remind the hon. Minister that there are long standing demands from other Union Territories of our country for attainment of Statehood. Delhi having a population of nearly 63 lakhs... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM: Sir, one minute more. Please permit me two-three minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you double the time.

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM: Sir, never on an earlier occasions, I had the privilege of begging some extra time from you. So, I do it now. Please permit me two or three minutes more. Sir, Delhi having a population of nearly... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I think, you must stop now.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM (Assam):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to give support to both the Bills. Let me first deal with the point raised by my learned friend of the CPI(M). His objection was why special powers to the Governor. Apparently, his argument was strong that in a democratic country with the parliamentary system of Government, the popularly elected Government should have more powers, that is, the Ministers, the Members of the Legislative Assembly should have more powers rather than of the Governor. But there may be special cases in which the Governor has to be invested with some powers to be rarely exercised. Similar powers have already been given to the Governor in respect of the State of Nagaland and perhaps, I am not quite sure, to Mizoram also, similar powers have been given but uptill now, such powers have not been exercised. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA (Bihar): It was not there in the Mizoram Bill.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: I correct myself that only in case of Nagaland, such powers were given but uptill now, such powers have not been exercised by the Governor. (Interruptions).

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): Then why have powers if you are not to use them.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: Kindly have patience. Unless I tell you, my argument will be incomplete. But there may be cases, may be rarely, when such powers are necessary in connection with law and order. In 1962 when Arunachal Pradesh was invaded by China, there was some evacuation by some people from that area, and also from Assam, including Government officers. In such situations, law and order questions may arise in which case, the Governor may be required to have such powers (Interruptions). Such powers may have to be exercised very rarely only, when such situations arise. Again a constitutional interpretation may be given to the clause in question, namely, that the Governor will exercise such powers in consultation with the Council of Ministers. Such consultation should be effective. Such an interpretation is possible. But even if that interpretation be not given, a parliamentary practice can be evolved in course of time that, in fact, such powers will be exercised only after effective consultation by the Governor with the Council of Ministers. That will avoid problems. Certainly a duly elected Council of Ministers cannot be brushed aside by any Governor at all.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Just one point. The Council of Ministers is only to aid and advise the Governor...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want to give up your right to speak?

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: The Council of Ministers or the Ministers will be duly elected members of the Assembly. That is what I mean.

Now, with regard to the number of seats, my friend was objecting to it, saying, the area is very big, the population is so much, why only 30? The explanation has been given in the Bill itself. It has been said that because the existing legislature contains only 30 members, only to legalise that, the figure of 30 has been retained. Subsequently, it is said, an amendment will come laying that the Assembly will consist of not less than 30 members. If it is "not less than 30" it may go up to 40. Then the difficulty will be avoided.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Then let it provide for 60.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: "Not less than 30" means it can go up to 40, or even upwards. We do not know...

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: You provide for 60 in the Bill (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: The next point raised by my friend was: why should there be only one High Court for seven States?

MR. CHAIRMAN: In a good debate, Members take note of the points and meet them when their turn comes. If you just mention like this, nobody will be able to answer it.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: So far as that High Court is concerned, Sir, I have some personal experience of that High Court. For example, in Arunachal Pradesh there are very few cases, only a few applications. He was saying: why not a permanent bench? Permanent bench has already been provided for in the Bill itself. There will be a permanent bench in

Arunachal Pradesh as in the other five States. Now, the largest number of cases is from Assam. The second largest number is from Manipur. The third largest is from Tripura. And then come Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. From Arunachal Pradesh, there will be very few cases, only a few applications. Therefore, if you establish a High Court for an area like Arunachal Pradesh, there will be a huge waste of money. It was in the wisdom of the people of those areas that they claimed permanent benches rather than separate High Courts. Possibly my hon. friends would know the huge expenses incurred in each High Court. Therefore, one High Court for all these seven States is quite sufficient. What is more necessary is this. Now we have only 10 Judges for the Gauhati High Court. When I spoke on the Mizoram Bill, I requested the Minister to kindly increase the number to 16. Now I will request him to kindly increase the number to 18. Because one permanent bench will be necessary at Arunachal Pradesh, I will, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that 18 Judges, in total, are appointed for the Gauhati High Court. As I have already indicated, their social system is very simple. I myself visited that area on the north side of Assam, on the eastern side of Assam, between Burma and Assam, on the north between China and Assam. This area contains very simple people: their life is simple; even their social system is simple. There are very few litigations. There is, therefore, only three-tier judicial system, namely, at the apex the High Court and then below the Magistrates and the Deputy Commissioners. It is the Deputy Commissioner who is the revenue head, who is also the head of the subordinate judiciary. He exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge. Against his orders an appeal lies only to the High Court. Most of the Acts, the big Codes like Civil Procedure Code, Criminal Procedure Code, do not apply to this area. Only the spirit of these Acts applies. Even the Registration Act

does not apply. Therefore, from this you can judge how simple their social system is. Therefore, the judicial system is also very simple. What is applicable is the Customary Law of those people, including their Customary Personal Law. Even their marriage, divorce, everything, is governed by their Customary Law. Therefore, their judicial system is very simple.

I now say a few words with regard to the development of this area. During the British time, for all practical purposes, Arunachal Pradesh was a no-man's land. The British Government did practically nothing in this area. Thanks to the independent Government, after independence, a lot of things have been done. I have seen with my own eyes, during the British time there were no schools, there were no dispensaries, there were no hospitals, no roads at all. After independence I have seen hospitals have been established, roads have been constructed, schools have been established. Possibly it may be a news to most of the Members here if I tell them about the apples of Arunachal Pradesh. Up till now to our knowledge Kashmiri *amri* was the best apple in the country. But do you know in competition Kashmiri *amri* was defeated by Arunachal Pradesh apple in 1976 or so?....

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Hear, hear.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: Mr. Matto is applauding. Yes, in a competition his *amri* was defeated by Arunachal Pradesh apple...

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: That shows the north and the east are meeting together.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: In the end, Mr. Chairman, we will be very glad, we hope, under the very good, young, dynamic and sober Chief Minister Gogong Appang's leadership this region will make further pro-

gress including development in agriculture, forestry and other matters. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI M. KADHARSHA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the honourable Home Minister and other colleagues in felicitating the people of Arunachal Pradesh on this occasion when they are getting statehood. As a party which has been demanding more autonomy to States, we are here to support and to welcome the Bill. In fact, even when the Mizoram Bill was taken up in this House, we demanded that Arunachal Pradesh should be given statehood. The people of Arunachal Pradesh were demanding statehood for a long time. In fact, Arunachal Pradesh became a Union Territory even before Mizoram was declared a Union Territory. But Mizoram was given statehood earlier because the people of Mizoram indulged in insurgency activities, whereas the people of Arunachal Pradesh are getting statehood by following peaceful methods, Gandhian methods. The Government has taken a positive step. Arunachal Pradesh is located at a very strategic point. Even after they experienced the attack of Chinese, not only in 1971, even later than 1971, they have remained peaceful all these years. In spite of all that, they remained peaceful all these years and I am happy that the Government is conferring Statehood today on Arunachal Pradesh.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to point out that the population of Mizoram is only five lakhs and the population of Arunachal Pradesh is only about seven lakhs. There are many other Union territories waiting on the wings. For example, Delhi is demanding Statehood for quite a long time and the population of Delhi is about seventy lakhs. Similarly, the people of Goa are demanding that Goa, Daman and Diu should be given Statehood. They demand not only Statehood, but also they demand that

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their language Konkani should be made the official language of the State of Goa. This is a genuine demand and before it is too late, the Government should consider the demands of the Union territories like Delhi, Goa Pondicherry. I would also like to remind that if the Union territories and States remain peaceful, peace will prevail at the Centre also.

Sir, I welcome both the Bills. In this connection, I would like to point out that the Governor has been given sweeping powers and that is what we are not able to accept. As my honourable colleague, Shri Mostafa Bin Quasem, said, the Governor has been given too much powers because the post of Governor itself is considered to be a rehabilitating ground in our country. Governors are not 'mahans' because on many occasions, we have seen that they were indulging in party politics and they were attending party conferences and they were also collecting funds for certain political organisations... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI M. KADHARSHA: They were also interfering in the affairs of their States. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. I am calling the House to order.

SHRI M. KADHARSHA: Sir, we have seen that earlier the Governors had recommended the ouster of the popularly elected Governments in Tamil Nadu, in Andhra Pradesh and even in Jammu and Kashmir. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Your time is over.

SHRI M. KADHARSHA: Some Governors had recommended the ouster of the elected Governments in their States. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Now, Mrs. Deori.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Sir, have you noticed that the bull's eye has been hit? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kadharshah, your time is over. Please sit down.

SHRI M. KADHARSHA: I will take only two minutes. The powers that are given to the Governor now should be withdrawn. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing the powers of Governors. Now, Mrs. Deori.

SHRIMATI OMEM MOYONG DEORI (Arunachal Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise not merely to support this Bill, but also to welcome it from the bottom of my heart and to commend it to the House as a whole.

Sir, I will explain my reasons. But, before that, I would like to thank those who had the wisdom to approve the introduction of this Bill and, in particular, our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and the Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh, who, in the midst of so many other pressing concerns have not allowed our aspirations in the remote North-East to be neglected.

Sir, the House is not perhaps aware of the extent to which Arunachal Pradesh was neglected before Independence. There were less than thirty students in the lower primary classes and only a few miles of roads in the plains. Now, perhaps, more than any other hill area in the North-East, our people are the most closely linked with the rest of the country. All progress, every project for our development and all contact with the outside world came through programmes of which our independent India can justifiably be proud. We have shown others how rapid change and progress can proceed without tension and unrest in a spirit of peace and co-operation. We have been fortunate in the personal interest taken by our top leaders. The wisdom and understanding of Pandit Jawaharlal

Nehru and the team of administrators whom he chose laid solid foundations for our advancement. His daughter, the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, was a frequent and friendly visitor who helped us forward towards a legislature with a Union territory status. Now, in the fullness of time, her son Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has taken the final constitutional step of meeting our aspirations for Statehood. All this progress has been achieved without confrontation, agitation or violent unrest. Arunachal Pradesh has remained throughout due to wise policies and understanding administrations, an area free from insurgency. This is all the more reason why I would plead in the House for a unanimous vote in favour of the Bill. This is a national, not a party, issue. People in Arunachal Pradesh should not feel that anyone in our country opposes their aspirations or hinders their constitutional evolution. There need be no controversy because there has been no confrontation. There has been no bargaining, no bloodshed, no suspicions about compromise. It is merely that our people have grown up constitutionally to adulthood as part of our great national family to which we feel pride in belonging.

This is not the time to complain before the House about the problems of development within a Union Territory framework. It will suffice to say that, on our experience, we really need Statehood, not as a mere status symbol, but to help us to move forward in improving the quality of life of our people. Arunachal Pradesh has been very successful in increasing the share of its own revenue by careful investment in forestry, hydel power and the like. Because we believe in both self-reliance and co-operation, we shall always seek the sympathy and goodwill of Parliament in helping us with resources, both technical and financial, in completing the infrastructure of development, which is still lagging behind the rest of the country. We would always welcome any all-party delegation to study this.

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It is also essential to continue all existing provisions like the inner line rules to safeguard tribal rights and interests in the land and its resources, and in our culture, language and religion. There should be special provision also to ensure that the administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Arunachal Customary law would continue. Such special provisions have been made with respect to the States of Nagaland and Mizoram. Ours is a much more sensitive territory and such safeguards are absolutely essential for the tribal population. Though no specific mention of these issues seems to find a place in the Bill now before us, I am glad that our hon. Prime Minister had assured yesterday in the Lok Sabha that there are already provisions to safeguard:

(1) Religious and social practices of the Arunachalees.

(2) Arunachal customary laws and procedures.

(3) Administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Arunachal customary law.

(4) Ownership and transfer of land and its resources.

Arunachal is the biggest geographical constituent in the North-East. It measures 83,743 sq. kms. as against Assam's area of 78,438 sq. kms. When Nagaland became a State, it had a population of approximately 5 lakhs. They were granted 60 seats in the Legislative Assembly. We have a present population of approximately 7 lakhs, which is highly scattered in difficult terrains, which hinders communication. In the Bill granting Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh, the number of seats for State Legislative Assembly has been kept at forty. According to constitutional provisions, a State Legislative Assembly cannot have less than 60 seats. We shall, therefore, be extremely grateful if necessary provisions could be made

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for fixing the number of constituencies at 60 in the proposed Legislative Assembly of the new State. We wish to live in peace because we have seen the ravaging effects of war at the time of the Chinese aggression in 1962. We wish to solve any local problems about grazing and so forth peacefully with our neighbours. But we are also determined to defend our land and our distinctive way of life which we feel safe in the hands of our Indian joint family.

For us this is a historic occasion and I wish the House to share with me, as the spokesman of Arunachal Pradesh, the happiness, confidence and determination which we feel this day. Once again I seek the goodwill of the House in supporting this Bill. Help us usher in Arunachal Pradesh as the 24th State of India. Thank you.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHA-KRISHNA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I welcome the move of the Government to accord statehood for Arunachal Pradesh. On this occasion, on my own behalf, on behalf of my party and on behalf of our leader, Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, I congratulate the people of Arunachal Pradesh. I definitely support this Bill. But I have some reservations.

The first thing is regarding the provision in the Bill to continue the present Assembly as the provisional Assembly of the State. When the Statehood is given to Arunachal Pradesh, the Government can reorganise delimitation and they can go ahead with the fresh elections. If they need some time, they may take one year. But when the statehood is accorded, a new status is given and a new life is given, the present Assembly need not be given full term. It should be reconsidered by the Government. It is like old wine in a new bottle. So, I have my reservation on this provision.

The second thing is that the Advisory Committees are provided in the

same Bill. I think it is not desirable. It is a sort of interference by the Central Government in the State Administration. The other point is about the power of the Central Government to give directions to the State Government. This is also against the spirit of federal system. Sir, the other day when the discussion was going on on the Punjab issue, the hon. Prime Minister had made it clear that there is no provision for the Central Government to give any direction to the State. It is contrary to the opinion expressed by the Prime Minister. That is why, I oppose this thing. It is a sort of parallel administration in the States. So, I oppose these two provisions. But I welcome the Bill.

Coming to the Constitutional Amendment, I vehemently oppose the provision of special powers to the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh. Justice Baharul Islam has given the example of Nagaland. But since the formation of Nagaland, the Governor of the State has not exercised his special powers on any occasion. They have remained only ornamental powers. Therefore, such power is not required. There is the other apprehension that the Government may extend such powers of the Governors in other States also. Already there has been a debate in the country that the Governor's post should be done away with. On this occasion, the Government is giving additional powers to the Governor. Already Mr. Kadharsha has rightly pointed out that there is a controversy over the role of the Governors in the Southern States and in some other States. They have been working as the agents of the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time up.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHA-KRISHNA: One minute only. In my childhood, I have seen that the State of Nizam was there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As long as the Members speak on the Bill, I allow them as much time as they want.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA:

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. Time is over. Please sit down.

SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG (Meghalaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I thank you for this opportunity to participate in the discussion on Arunachal Sir, the Constitution (Fifty-fifth Amendment) Bill is happily welcomed, it seems, by many Members of the House except a few. I think any reasonable Indian should welcome it. The people of Arunachal have remained very loyal to the country in spite of many difficulties which they had to face.

Sir, I would like in this connection to refer to one incident that happened in Shillong in 1955 when all the hill leaders met and Mr. Phizo, the Naga leader also came and attended the meeting. When all the hill leaders pressed that we should merge with India and enjoy the autonomy that has been conferred by the Constitution, Mr. Phizo refused, and he was keeping quiet. At last, he said, "all right, you the rest of the people of the hill areas go in one boat and we the Nagas will go in another boat. If your boat sinks, you come to our boat; if our boat sinks, we will come to your boat. Let us row now." Sir, I can never forget these words. With the announcement of the Statehood. I am happy that the Nagas have come to our boat, to have their boat within India.

Sir, I had an opportunity of visiting Arunachal very recently. I have seen how scattered it is. The people are very simple. They have so many tribes, and the areas are very vast. I think it will be very good if the Government of India would reconsider in

trying to give them more seats. If the other States could have 60 seats, I hope in due course the Government of India and the hon. Home Minister will kindly consider giving them more seats so that more tribes could be accommodated. Sir, there are very small tribes. It will be impossible for them to be represented in the Assembly unless they are given such constituencies where they would be forming a majority. Sir, in this connection, I want to remind the House of the 1962 aggression by China. We were thinking that any moment China would even take all our land and we would be under the Communist China. It was such a time when the whole country should be with us. But, at that time, where were our CPM friends? Were they not with China? And now they are talking as if they are very much concerned with Arunachal Pradesh. Why don't they realise that the Prime Minister and his Government are very much sympathetic towards the interests of the Arunachalis and that they have brought out this Bill and the House has been extended for the purpose? Sir, I do hope that the Members at least in this House will not oppose this although in the other House some Members have opposed it. It only creates a feeling in the minds of the people, the simple people of Arunachal that there are some people who are not happy in their getting the Statehood.

Sir, about the powers of the Governor, we have seen here that the Governor's power may be withdrawn at any time by the President. I do hope that in due course the President will withdraw all these powers. But in the meanwhile the Governor will always consult the Council of Ministers which is provided in the Constitution.

With these few words, Sir, I welcome the Bill. And I really appeal even to those who feel that they are opposing the Bill that for the sake of the people of Arunachal Pradesh,

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Jerlie E. Tariang]
kindly come forward and support unanimously this measure so that we can prove to the people of Arunachal that the whole of India are happy in the granting of the Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever any section of the great family of the Indian people join us at a level which they earlier felt belonged to them and is their due then it is a happy occasion for us and it is an occasion where we would like to share with the Government the measure that they have brought forward as also the hopes and aspiration of our brethren in Arunachal Pradesh.

Sir, I rise to support this Bill. On the occasion of the debate which took place for the grant of statehood to Mizoram which we had for different reasons opposed, which I had for different reasons opposed, even then I had occasion to say that if statehood is being granted to Mizoram why not to Arunachal Pradesh and that really does beg the question and I would be asking this question from the hon. Minister for Home Affairs as to what criteria is adopted by the Government for the grant of statehood or for denial of statehood. We would like to be taken into confidence. We would like to be informed as what judgemental norms are applied by the Government. When we pleaded for Arunachal on the occasion of statehood being granted to Mizoram, the Government kept silent. As indeed we are pleading today if you have granted statehood to Arunachal, why statehood is being denied to Delhi or for that matter, to Goa. And unless the Government is able to explain to us what criteria it adopts in the matter of grant or denial of statehood, it will remain an exercise in political patronage and this is something objectionable in the manner in which this whole business of statehood is being granted or denied.

I will come, Sir, to a point which has been mentioned by various other

speakers and it is about the special powers that have been given to the Governor of the proposed new State. But I will not repeat what other Members have already said. I am given to understand that special powers have been conferred upon the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh keeping in mind the geographical location of the State, its sensitivity in respect of being close to China. Now it is a known fact parts of Arunachal are claimed by the People's Republic of China, incursions had taken place about which, Sir, you have from the Chair given the Government a direction that they ought to come forward with a statement about those incursions. This House in compliance with your statement is still awaiting a statement from the Government about those incursions. I am given to understand that in Miangaon of Arunachal Pradesh there are further incursions. Now there is a diplomatic aspect, an international aspect of grant of statehood to Arunachal because we all know that difficulties had arisen in respect of the boundary outline, the non-recognition of McMahon line by the Peoples Republic of China and, therefore, today is a fit occasion when we are granting statehood to Arunachal, we are drawing them into the ambit of the Indian family, perhaps the hon. Minister would come forward and take the House into confidence about Chinese incursions, particularly in the context of the Governor's powers. I cannot help reflecting that whereas on the one hand you are granting statehood to a people deservedly so and we comedly so, on the other hand, by conferring such powers on the Governor who is a State appointee, you are it appears, taking them away. Please, therefore, reconcile this doubt.

I have, Sir, with me here a memorandum which was submitted to the Prime Minister by All Arunachal Pradesh Students' Union and without repeating the other points which other speakers had mentioned I think it is necessary for me to highlight some aspects of the memorandum be-

cause they relate to the specific aspects of the grant of statehood to Arunachal Pradesh and what ought to be done. The first is about law and order in Arunachal Pradesh, and the students' union of Arunachal Pradesh has in a memorandum to the Prime Minister mentioned that as the situation obtains today in Arunachal Pradesh, no processions or demonstrations or freedom of movement of any kind are permitted, that processions in opposition to Chinese incursions in Arunachal Pradesh were debarred by that Government, that Section 144 is almost permanently promulgated, and similar other difficulties were mentioned.

One particular aspect about refugees and the influx problem in Arunachal Pradesh is noteworthy and, perhaps, the hon. Home Minister would throw some light on it. Here, the representation says that the recent Chinese incursion in the sensitive border State has created a sense of insecurity in the minds of the people. I also remember, and recall an earlier occasion when an hon. Member from Arunachal Pradesh went to the extent of saying that officials have started evacuating Tawang. It also goes on to say that in areas like Miao Circle, in the Tirap district, out of the total population of 57,000, only 12,000 are Arunachalese. I would caution the Government against such a situation. Here is a memorandum from the students' union, and this students' union has been in existence in Arunachal Pradesh since 1947, and if they have come forward and represented to the Prime Minister that out of the total population, for instance in Miao Circle, of 57,000, only 12,000 are Arunachalese, you cannot ignore this and I would request the hon. Minister to come forward and inform us as to what they are doing.

There is just one more point about education. Being a students' union, they have come forward with very noteworthy and worthwhile aspects on education which is—please recognise—inextricably linked with job oppor-

tunities within Arunachal Pradesh. Any development in education, as we conceive of it, in the rest of the country might not be wholly applicable to a State which is unique in its lifestyle, unique in its socio system, as far as Arunachal Pradesh is concerned. The points raised by the students' union are noteworthy, and I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on that. Centre has, I believe, granted a university to Arunachal Pradesh. But because of the lukewarm approach of the State Government, the construction of the university is at a snail's pace. There is a demand of the students that this may be completed earlier. There is a further demand that North-Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology be established early. There is a further demand that to enable and facilitate the students of Arunachal Pradesh to pursue higher education, three more new colleges, including the standard law college, be established. Then, there is a stipend which is given to students in Arunachal Pradesh, and naturally enough, they say, on account of inflation, it ought to be at a higher scale. Just one more point about education. There is a 'means' test which is applied for the State of Arunachal Pradesh. This means test determines how much assistance will go to a student, depending on the average income of the family. I think this means test standard as applicable now in Arunachal Pradesh is too low and needs to be revised.

These were the specific points that I had to make in respect of grant of Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh. We, in the BJP, welcome it; I personally welcome it and I support and congratulate the Government for bringing forward this measure and we welcome our brethren from the State of Arunachal Pradesh who are joining us as equal members in all respects in the larger family of the union.

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYAN-
RAO DESHMUKH (Maharashtra): I rise to support the Bill—rather both the Bills. As a matter of fact, both

[Shri S. N. Deshmukh]

these Bills may be considered in the spirit in which they are taken up, and not in specific letters.

Sir, India is a sovereign country deriving its power and strength from the people. The Preamble of the Constitution of India says—

I quote:

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens;

JUSTICE, social, economic and political

LIBERTY....

EQUALITY....

FRATERNITY....

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twentysixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION."**

This means, all the States in India are equal partners. Ours is a participatory democracy. Therefore, in this context, when the Government, after giving full consideration to the aspirations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh, arrives at this decision, to grant them Statehood, it certainly deserves our appreciation. Sir, in the modern times, we have come closer through communications, science and technology and developments in so many other fields. Therefore, the aspirations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh also have grown and they desire to have equal status with other States. They desire to have more education, more irrigation etc. Now, the Arunachal Pradesh Government is a kind of representative Government, having limited political, social and economic powers. They were not fully equal with other States. Therefore, all the while, they have been demanding that they should be given equal status with the rest of India. Therefore the Government deserves our

congratulations on arriving at this decision.

Sir, in India, all States are equal. No one State is superior to the other. All States are equal. Every individual has one vote, whether he be a stone-cutter or a businessman or a Prime Minister. All people are equal. Therefore, it is really a very noteworthy decision taken by the Government of India to confer Statehood on Arunachal Pradesh. Sir, democracy in India is not only a political structure, but it is also an economic and social structure. When we grant this social and economic structure to the rest of our brothers, it is really a good thing in the history of our democracy. There is political awareness in Arunachal Pradesh, as has been rightly pointed out by friends from the other side. The students desire, the farmers desire, the people desire, to have equal status, equal rights. Therefore there is nothing wrong in arriving at this decision. The greatest task before the Government is to translate the promises given to the people of India. When we translate the promises, nobody can say that we are not honest in our efforts. The Government by granting Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh are only fulfilling the promise given in our Constitution. Therefore, I support both the Bills. Thank you.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Sir, the Home Minister is not here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is another Minister to represent him. I wish to inform the House that the Prime Minister is likely to intervene around half past twelve.

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI (Assam): Sir, I want to speak. I should be given time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know whether your whip will give us your name. It is a matter between you and your Whip. Yes, Mr. Matto.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO:

Sir, on behalf of the people of Jammu and Kashmir I congratulate the people of Arunachal for being granted the Statehood. This is a very good occasion for them as well as for us to rejoice. The Constitution (Fifty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1986, is before me. I would like to speak a few clarifications.

On page 2 it is written, "Provided that if any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is under the clause required...." I do not know whether it is a correct English and also I have not been able to understand whether the word "as respects which the Governor is under this clause required to act...." are at all required. This may be explained.

My second point is this, the hon. Home Minister has just now come. The Governor of Arunachal Pradesh under the Constitution (Fifty-fifth Amendment) Bill has been given certain powers. When these powers are to be revoked, they will be revoked in consultation with the President of India. It is written:

"Provided further that if the President on receipt of a report from Governor or otherwise is satisfied that it is no longer necessary for the Governor to have special responsibility with respect to law and order in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, he may by order direct that the Governor shall cease to have such responsibility with effect from such date as may be specified in order;"

It is written that the Governor of Arunachal shall have special responsibility with respect to the State of Arunachal, and in the discharge of his functions the Governor shall, after consulting the Council of Ministers, exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken." Here also it should have been stated in consultation with and under the orders of the President of India. If his powers

can be revoked through an Order of the President of India, it is natural that at the time of vesting the powers also, it should have been mentioned that it will be done by the Order of the President of India. I say so because in Jammu and Kashmir State we have had a bitter experience. We, in Jammu and Kashmir had a Governor's rule under Article 92 of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution which gave enough powers to the Governor. He was not responsible to the State Legislature nor the Parliament and he acted as a Moghul Despot. I will not question the Home Minister if a point is made that in view of the sensitive location of the State of Arunachal Pradesh these powers are being given, but what I require is that this proviso also should contain the words by this Order of the President of India. Otherwise, the Governor may be the boss, master of all that he surveys and responsible towards none. I would, therefore, like the hon. Minister to assure us on these two points. Firstly, as my friends have said, this power should not be used and if it is to be used, it must be used in consultation with and under the Orders of the President of India. I say so because when the Ordinance is issued by the President of India, Parliament also can have an opportunity to discuss it. Similarly, when the Governor exercises these powers, he should report to the President so that his action can be discussed over here, whether it was needed or not. This is very important. Unless he is made responsible to Parliament, he will become a despot like a Maharaja or a Moghul Maharaja like Shri Jagmohan had been acting during the Governor's rule. Kindly enlighten us on this. I do not object to the special powers being given to the Governor, but the exercise of the powers should be in consultation with and under the Orders of the President of India, taking into consideration

the Parliament and also the Government of India because it is very clearly stated that in the case of revocation, President of India is to be consulted, but not when it is invoked. I hope that he will agree to my suggestion that the words "in consultation with and under the Orders of the President of India" should be added to Art. 371H(a) so that Parliament has also the power to discuss this.

I also feel that the hon. Home Minister should throw light on this. Under the Arunachal Pradesh Bill, the Assembly shall consist of 40 members. Will he need another amendment of the Constitution when the elections are held? The number of 30 is not needed to be mentioned in the Constitutional Amendment and if it is needed, will he consider having a mid-term poll in Arunachal Pradesh so that the Assembly there consists of 40 members, as mentioned in the Bill.

I again congratulate the Government of India for conferring statehood on Arunachal Pradesh and also the people of Arunachal Pradesh for attaining the Statehood and I support this Amendment. Thank you.

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASU-MATARI: Sir, at the outset I must welcome these Bills and also congratulate our dynamic youthful Prime Minister and also the Home Minister. Arunachal Pradesh is a very beautiful State. I request you, Sir, just to see it yourself. It is beautiful not in geographical terms only; you will be simply charmed to see it and people with variety of costumes.

SHRIMATI OMEM MOYONG DEORI: He has already visited it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had special responsibility for it as a Defence Minister.

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASU-MATARI: You will be charmed forthwith, Sir. I therefore request

our Government just to preserve the customs and costumes and social laws. The system of Arunachal Pradesh is quite different from the other hill States. They have got clans which have laws of their own and there is no quarrel between one another. If you see the womenfolk, you will understand what clan they belong to with their way of life. Please don't interrupt. Don't disturb me. I have not disturbed you, Sir, they are so loyal to each other. I am a tribal and I am very much enchanted to see the Arunachal Pradesh people. I have been there many times. I had been sent by the Government of India along with the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha just after the Chinese aggression. There we found that everybody whom we asked said "we are not supporting China; we are to be helped by Government of India; we are Indians". Everybody said so. It has ten districts. I had visited all the ten districts and I found that the attitude of the people was nice towards India. Therefore it is quite right for our Government of India and the Prime Minister and Home Minister to confer statehood on them. I must congratulate our tribal brethren of Arunachal Pradesh that they have achieved statehood without any agitation. Here some of the Members have read out from a students' memorandum. I do not know about it. We have not received it. But they are quite different. Those who are senior members of Parliament and Assembly are very, very quiet and satisfied with what they are given by the Government of India. Our beloved Prime Minister Mr. Nehru used to say many times that he wanted especially these areas to be given all powers to develop in their own genius. Rather he used to say that the tribals should be allowed to develop their own genius. Therefore this should be remembered by our Government. They should be allowed to develop in their own way. The land should be preserved according

to their personal law and no other law should be brought in just to disturb them. My request to the Home Minister is especially to retain this "inner line". This "inner line", though it was there in the time of the British, is to be maintained, is to be retained, otherwise people like the Communist Party, the CPI (M) and others will try to exploit it.

Just now one CPI(M)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): That is why you have asked for the outer line... (Interruptions).

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: He is very frank. We should congratulate him that he wants one line for the communists of the country.

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASU-MATARI: I know communism.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Does the Home Minister conform to his views?

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASU-MATARI: I know the communists. At the same time, the Communist Party and CPI(M) are shedding crocodile tears. That is the feeling of the entire people of Arunachal Pradesh... (Interruptions).

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): What is this communist movement and Chinese invasion? This is absolutely irrelevant... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASU-MATARI: We have been exploited enough by those people. We who are in the Congress know it and therefore we are not going to be misled by those people who are thinking and speaking in their own terms. I, therefore, support this Bill wholeheartedly. I only request Mr. Buta Singh, personally, to maintain and retain all the customary laws of this area and this area should be developed.

Now, Sir, as you know, there is no road no irrigation, nothing of that sort. I must thank the missionaries who developed tribals other than those of Arunachal. At the same time, I am very happy that the Arunachal tribals, who are my brethren, did not allow none other than the Ramakrishna Mission. The Ramakrishna Mission has been working there quite a lot in order to develop the tribals there. I request the Home Minister to help in the form of money and material to help develop education there.

Sir, when the British had left, my own tribals were having only one graduate among them. Now I cannot count the number of graduates in my own district. Who did it then? Only the Government of India did it; only the Congress did it. We are grateful to the Congress who developed the tribals so much after Independence. We have great trust and belief in the leadership of our dynamic Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. Once I had the chance to meet him and I requested him to just visit the tribal area as his mother and grandfather did, and he has grasped the idea.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: You have exhausted yourself.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: And we have exhausted our patience... (Interruptions).

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASU-MATARI: We shall not be threatened by them. I request the Home Minister to help us because otherwise other parties may exploit them. The CPI (M) or the Jana Sangh may exploit them if they do not get help... (Interruptions)... I request the Home Minister to see that here is development of the tribal people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down... (Interruptions) Mr. Chaturan Mishra... (Interruptions) Nothing will go on record. Please sit

[Mr. Chairman]

down. (Interruptions). Whatever you say doesn't go on record. Please sit down. Mr. Mishra

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : महोदय, अरूण-चल को जो राज्य का स्तर दिया जा जा रहा है उस का मैं पूर्णतया स्वागत करता हूँ और हमारी पार्टी भी उसका पूरी तरह स्वागत करती है और पहले से भी हम लोग इसके लिये माँग करते रहे हैं। हमारा ख्याल है कि ऐसा कर के हम नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन को बड़ी मदद कर रहे हैं। वह हमारे समान होंगे और यह एक बड़ी बात होगी। अब वहाँ के लोगों को यह ख्याल नहीं होगा कि हम केन्द्र, के जरिये, उसके अफसरों के जरिये उन पर शासन करना चाहते हैं। अब वे स्वयं अपनी विधान सभा बनायेंगे और उस का वे स्वयं राज चलायेंगे। इसी दृष्टिकोण से चूँकि वह एक सवेदनशील इलाका है सेंसिटिव एरिया है, हम लोग चाहते हैं कि गवर्नर को जो विशेष अधिकार दिये गये हैं वह शायद राष्ट्र विरोधी ताकतों को यह एक बहाना दे दें कि इस तरह से केन्द्र उन की उपेक्षा कर रहा है, उन के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन कर रहा है इस लिये हम चाहते हैं कि वह विशेष अधिकार आप उन को न दें और इस के दूसरे राज्यों के समान स्तर पर ही ले आयें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह चाहूँगा कि जिस तरह से आप ने अरूणाचल के लिये किया है वैसे ही गोआ के लिये, दिल्ली के लिये और दूसरे राज्यों के लिये भी आप करें ताकि जो इस तरह के क्षेत्र हैं वे जल्द से जल्द पूरे देश के साथ एक इंटीग्रेट सिस्टम में आ जाए। ऐसा आज की स्थिति में और भी जरूरी है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हमारा ख्याल है, जब संविधान बन रहा था तो वक्त पूर्वांचल के बारे में पूरी रिपोर्ट हमारे पास नहीं थी। पिछले वर्ष जो सेंसस हुई है उसके मुताबिक अकेले अरूणाचल प्रदेश में 120 ट्राइब्स और ऐथनिक ग्रुप्स हैं जिसका कि अंदाजा नहीं था। इसलिए हमारा ख्याल है कि यह

इंतजाम होना चाहिए कि जो भी ट्राइब्स हैं वे विधान सभा में आ जाए, चाहे हमारे संविधान के मुताबिक हो या और किसी की व्यवस्था से ही, ताकि उनको यह - महसूस हो कि वे राज चलाने में उनका भी हिस्सा है। इसलिए इस रिपोर्ट में 30-40 लिखकर आप अच्छा नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमारा तो सचमुच में यह ख्याल है कि उधर के जो भी ऐथनिक ग्रुप्स हैं, ग्रैंडर-डेवलप्ड ग्रंथ है उनके बारे में अध्ययन किया जाए और उनके विकास के लिए हम लोग पूरी सहायता करें और जल्द से जल्द उनको विकसित करें, एक ऐसा कोई इंतजाम हम लोगों को करना चाहिए।

देश के भीतर जो ट्रायबल लोग हैं उनके बारे में भी इसी तरह की बात सोचनी चाहिए ताकि वे हमारे डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम में इंटीग्रेट हो जाए।

मैं एक बात की और चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ कि इन क्षेत्रों के बारे में मेरा अपना व्यक्तिगत अनुभव विशद नहीं है, लेकिन मैंने जो अध्ययन किया है, उसके आधार पर इन क्षेत्रों में हाइड्रल पावर की बड़ी संभावना है। इसीलिए केन्द्र को यह जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए कि इन पूरे क्षेत्रों के अंदर बिजली को उत्पादन हो सके। वहाँ इतनी बिजली हो सकती है कि हम पूरे देश को बिजली दे सकते हैं। उसी तरह से जियालोजिकल सर्वे जो कि भारत सरकार भी करती है, इन इलाकों का नहीं हुआ है। ऐसी संभावना है कि तेल हमको वहाँ और भी मिल सकता है। इससे उस क्षेत्र के विकास में और भी मदद मिल सकती है। इसलिए केन्द्र को जिली-लाजिकल सर्वे पूर्वांचल का कराना चाहिए ताकि वह हमारे राष्ट्रीय गठन में भी मदद करे और विकास भी करे।

रोड्स के बारे में हम चाहेंगे कि इसकी रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी भी केन्द्र अपने में ले। अन्य राज्यों की तरह इसको छोड़ न दिया जाए। बड़े पैमाने पर रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन का-
किए जाएं। बड़े पैमाने पर रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन का-

काम शुरू किया जाए। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि पूर्वांचल में शिक्षा के बारे में टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन के बारे में केन्द्र ज्यादा ध्यान दे। वैसे तो बहुत से वहाँ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ अंग्रेजी जनसाधारण के लोग भी बोलते हैं। इस सदन में अंग्रेजी की चर्चा की है तो बहुत लोग उठ जाते हैं कि अंग्रेजी को बिलकुल हटा देना चाहिए। मैं भी हिन्दी को बढ़ाने के पक्ष में हूँ।

लेकिन किसी से झगड़ा करके नहीं। हिन्दी अपने रूप में विकसित करे लेकिन इन क्षेत्रों में अंग्रेजी का राज्य स्तरीय भाषा बनाया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन का काम केन्द्र को लेकर इन क्षेत्रों को मदद करनी चाहिए। इसके साथ पूरी फाइनैन्शल पावर्स पूरे नार्थ ईस्ट जोन के लिए सेंटर की तरह से की जाए नहीं तो यह राज्य अपने ऊपर इतना आर्थिक साधन नहीं जुटा सकता कि अपने क्षेत्र का विकास कर सके। ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो हमारे ऊपर दोषारोपण होगा कि राज्य तो बना दिया लेकिन हमारी उपेक्षा हो रही है। इसलिए केन्द्र विशेष रूप से इस पर सोचे और योजना आयोग भी सोचे और जिनके हाथ में राज्य की सत्ता है वे भी इस पर सोचें।

अभी मैं गया था तो मेरी मुलाकात वहाँ रामकृष्ण मिशन के लोगों से हुई। हमने कुछ इलाकों में देखा कि वे बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। वैसे मैं त्रिश्चियन मिशन के खिलाफ हूँ लेकिन मैंने देखा कि वे जो स्कूल चला रहे हैं, वह नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन की दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं, वह किसी धर्म के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि पूरे समाज के उत्थान के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। तो इस तरह की जो संस्था है उसको मदद देनी चाहिए ताकि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा विकास कर सकें। नहीं तो वहाँ जो विदेशी मिशन रहते हैं वे बाद में चलकर राजनीतिक रूप धारण करके हमारे देश को विशृंखल करते हैं और उसको संकट में डालते हैं।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन राज्यों को पूरी सहायता देते हुए प्रधान

मंत्री और गृह मंत्री जो हमारे देश के जो ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं उनको अपने में समेटे और उनको यह अनुभव हो कि हम और वह एक हैं, बराबर हैं, पूरे उनको ग्रहिकार रहे, इसकी आप व्यवस्था करें और इस नये राज्य को उन्नत बनाए और इसी दृष्टिकोण से गवर्नर की स्पेशल पावर्स को आप हटा लें, इसका मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): It is indeed a very welcome step that our Government is going to confer Statehood upon the people of Arunachal Pradesh. This step of the Government is, of course, going to fulfil the long-felt hopes and aspirations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh. As some Members have said, our people from Arunachal Pradesh are the most peace-loving people. There has been no insurgency there, as it has been in Mizoram, in Nagaland, in Tripura or in any other part of the North Eastern area. So, it is, indeed, as I said in the beginning, a very welcome step that Statehood is being conferred upon those people.

As some of the friends have already mentioned, for certain States we have special provisions under Article 371 of the Constitution. With regard to this new State of Arunachal Pradesh also, there should be special provisions to the effect that the Central laws will not affect their own customary laws, as under Article 371 A, this provision is there for Nagaland, under Article 371B this provision is there for Assam, under Article 371C, this provision is there for Manipur. Similar provisions should be invoked in the case of Arunachal Pradesh also.

In Article 170 of the Constitution, it is given that minimum number of Members in a State Assembly should not be less than 60 and maximum number should not be more than 500. In this particular case, our Government says there should be 40 Members. Well, it may be because of the present number of legislators there, but if it

[Shri P. N. Sukul]
is to continue even in future, then I hope there must be some very valid reasons why our Government wants only 40 Members to be there in the Assembly. I hope our hon. Minister will very kindly explain this special feature to be kept restricting the number of members only to 40 in the new Assembly of the State.

Sir, I read the Lok Sabha debates. Some Members said...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not supposed to...

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: ... to quote the Lok Sabha debate?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may say some people have said.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: I am not taking their names.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, ...

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Even there some Members said this Assembly may continue for four years.

SHRI K. MOHANAN (Kerala): I am on a point of order. Usually we are referring to the other House stating "in the other House it has been said". Like that we are saying. We are not quoting them.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: I was simply referring to it. I did not take names.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I warned you in advance.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Some Members said why this Assembly can go on for four years? Why not have immediate elections? Well, this will be a provisional Assembly as has been mentioned here. Now, the State Chief Minister can recommend the dissolution of the Assembly and call for holding of elections. There is not going to be any bar on it. Our Central Government can consider that aspect when that proposal is made and transmitted to the Central Government.

I was not very surprised when some of our Marxist friends opposed these special powers of the Governor. As far as I remember when the Chinese attacked NEFA in 1962, our Marxist friends were trying to help the Chinese.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: It is all nonsense.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: It is part of history. You cannot deny it. You cannot contradict it. You go into the history.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukul, why do you create unnecessary controversy. Confine yourself to the Bill.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: It is no controversy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not allow you to speak outside the Bill.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: This is just a remark on their ideology and practice. At that time they were trying to help the Chinese. Today also they do not want the special powers to be given to the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh. I feel that these special powers have been necessitated because of the special situation in Arunachal Pradesh. We all know that China is still claiming a certain part of Arunachal Pradesh as its territory. That is why a provision has been made in the Bill for giving special powers to the Governor who will be also having some initiative in the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are absolutely right. Now you may finish.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: I am closing with the words that the conferment of Statehood on the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh will only strengthen the integrity and solidarity of our country especially in the North-Eastern region and it will also fulfil the aspirations of the people of that region.

I support the Constitution (Fifty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1986 as well as the State of Arunachal Pradesh Bill, 1986. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Prime Minister.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATIERJEE: Is the thumping of desks for Mr. Sukul or for the Prime Minister?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on this historic occasion—historic to Arunachal Pradesh and historic for the country—I would like to first congratulate the people of Arunachal Pradesh, because one more Union Territory matures into Statehood. I remember when I toured Arunachal Pradesh, the people there were extremely friendly, very friendly, very nationalistic and totally dedicated to the national integrity and unity of our country. There are tribals and sometimes we in our—perhaps the only world I can use is wisdom—look at tribals as being backward. But, in fact, they are highly cultured, very cheerful and peace-loving people living in tremendous harmony with nature and their surroundings. Full Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh will draw the people of Arunachal Pradesh further into the national mainstream. It will strengthen our national integration. Arunachal Pradesh has been the sentinel, guarding our North-Eastern frontiers and looking after our territorial integrity. They have come under severe pressure at least on one occasion. The people of Arunachal Pradesh were brave, patriotic and intensely committed to fighting and upholding India's unity and integrity.

Statehood will give substance and meaning to the participation of people in their own welfare and development. It will speed up economic and social development. Perhaps the most important aspect when a Union Territory such as Arunachal Pradesh with its many diverse tribal cultures

becomes a State, which we have to take care of is that we must protect the cultural identity of everyone in Arunachal Pradesh—of every different tribe, their systems, their traditions and their heritage. I have no doubt that the powers which already exist in the Constitution allow the State Government to give full protection to Arunachal's cultural identity and to its people, their customary laws and everything that goes with their society today. We should try and see that there is no encroachment in these areas by the Government. This is a bit of a controversial question with some of our friends that we have given a certain amount of powers to the Governor. These are not there so that the Governor will use the powers. Of course, if he has to use the powers, he will use the powers but we have seen in Nagaland the Governor has not been required to use the powers because things have gone well. Similarly we do not anticipate that in Arunachal Pradesh the Governor will be required to use the powers but because of the situation, because of the border difficulties, because of historic need for certain extra care in Arunachal Pradesh, we have felt it necessary to give some extra powers to the Governor for a transitory phase and we will have no hesitation in removing these powers when we feel things have normalised on that border. And I would request our friends that on an issue such as the border issue in Arunachal Pradesh—an issue which goes down to the heart of every Indian, whether he lives in Arunachal Pradesh or whether he lives in Kanyakumari or whether he lives in between—on an issue of territorial integrity of India, I would request our hon. Members to give us full support at this time and not show any weakness or division in the House on an issue which to us is an issue of consolidating India's integrity and India's unity. With the passing of this Bill in the Rajya Sabha and with its coming back to us from the President, Arunachal Pradesh will become

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

a State. The long cherished political aspirations of one more section of our people will be fulfilled. My best wishes to the people of Arunachal Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Home Minister will reply to the debate.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, you have been very kind and fair to me but at least today, after the intervention of our hon'ble Prime Minister, extending his best wishes as a new year gift to the people of Arunachal Pradesh, I feel a little bit small in my own humble way and I am sorry, I cannot add what the hon'ble Prime Minister has said. (Interruption).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Madhya Pradesh): Why not a similar gift to the people of Delhi?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: After the Session you can come and discuss with us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The door is open.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Members have spoken with one voice naturally because a very progressive step in the development of parliamentary democracy, in our country, has been taken by the Government under the dynamic leadership of our revered Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi today and the House has very rightly given expression to the feelings of our hon. Members towards the illustrious people of Arunachal Pradesh and the whole House has unanimously congratulated, both the Government as well as the people of Arunachal Pradesh. One or two minor issues which were raised by some of the hon. Members about some of the provisions, particularly in respect of the special powers to the Governor and the hon. Prime Minister has already mentioned about the transitory nature and also the powers being given under very, very special circumstances, because of the political situation, the geographical situation in which Arunachal Pradesh is at the moment placed.

Regarding other issues, one hon. Member, Shri Basumatari mentioned about the Inner Line Regulations to be protected. Sir, it has been made very clear that the Inner Line Regulations will continue to be operative in Arunachal Pradesh because as has been mentioned by the hon. Prime Minister, we are keen to preserve the identity of our people in Arunachal Pradesh, their customs, their traditions. And this Inner Line Permit is a big guarantee against any intrusion into their customary practices, in their laws, in their ways of life. Therefore, it has been decided that the Inner Line guidelines will be operative in Arunachal Pradesh as in some of the other States in the north-eastern region. The other issue raised by the hon. Member Shri Basumatari and many other hon. Members was about the religious and social practices of Arunachal Pradesh, their customary laws, etc. Sir, the Bill itself in clause 46 already provides that "all laws in force immediately before the appointed day in the existing Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh shall continue to be in force in the State of Arunachal Pradesh". In addition to the Inner Line Regulations that I just now mentioned, the Assam Frontier Administration of Justice Regulations regarding administration of civil and criminal justice will also continue to be in force in Arunachal Pradesh. The State's legislation regarding religion remains unaffected under the new enactment. There will hardly be any occasion for Parliament to do anything. As a matter of fact, earlier on, when Arunachal Pradesh was a Union Territory, it was for Parliament to pass laws and we used to pass laws here. Now with this Act, the whole power goes back to the State Assembly and they will have the competence to pass laws. I do not think there is any other forum in our country more competent to preserve the customs and traditions of the people of Arunachal

Pradesh than the State Assembly itself. Therefore, more powers are given to the State, on the spot, to preserve the culture and the customs of the people of Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore, on this account, let there be no doubt.

I am happy that hon. Member from Arunachal Pradesh has already expressed her happiness over the provisions of the Bill.

Now, as you known, for the development of any area or any State, it is very essential that the economic development is taken in its proper perspective. So, the approach so far has been that the infrastructures in the sectors of power, transport, communications, educational institutions, afforestation, medical and health care, agriculture, industry and allied services, must be built up in a planned manner so that the particular region or State is developed. Therefore, Sir, I have to inform the august House that taking into account the local compulsions as well as the broad parameters of the national objectives, the Planning Commission in the Seventh Five Year Plan has already given due importance to the development of basic infrastructures, self-sufficiency in food, promotion of horticulture, rapid development of local resources-based industries, development of man-power resources and welfare and progress of the people in general.

The hon. Member, Shri Basumatari mentioned about development of roads. Already sufficient allocation has been made for the development of roads in Arunachal Pradesh. In addition to the Plan clearance by the Planning Commission, there is special provision under the North-Eastern Regional Council which is an autonomous body which looks after the development of the entire area, for Arunachal Pradesh. There have been allocations made for schemes like the water-shed management scheme, the mushroom development centre in Arunachal Pradesh, the regional vegetable seed farm

in Arunachal Pradesh and also the Itanagar and Gopur transmission lines. Specially a 132 KVA station has been sanctioned. These are the various infrastructures which will go a long way in the integrated development of the State of Arunachal Pradesh which will come into being after the President has signed the passage of this Bill. Within these words may I also join the august House and my esteemed leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in wishing the people of Arunachal Pradesh the best of luck and a bright future as also a full opportunity for the development of Arunachal Pradesh which is an integral part of our country. I am sure this will usher in a new era. The people of Arunachal Pradesh have been regarded for their peace-loving qualities. They did not have to agitate for the attainment of statehood. This occasion also conveys a message to the country that those who believe in maintaining peace, law and order, can be rewarded under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill to be passed by this august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I put the motion for consideration to vote.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Would you kindly permit me to speak just for two minutes?

SHRI PARVATHENENI UPENDRA: Mr. Chairman, I too would like to speak for a couple of minutes before you put it to vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, not now. Both of you will be allowed to speak in the third reading. Now I am putting the motion to vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed

[Mr. Chairman]
by the Lok Sabha, be taken into
consideration."

The House divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes ... 171

Noes NIL

AYES—171

Abdi, Hashmi Raza Allahabadi
Advani, Shri Lal K.
Ahluwalia, Shri S. S.
Alva, Shrimati Margaret
Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati
Amla, Shri Tirath Ram
Amrita Pritam, Shrimati
Anand Sharma, Shri
Antony, Shri A. K.
Arun Singh, Shri
Aurora, Sardar Jagjit Singh
Baby, Shri M. A.
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh
Balaram, Shri N. E.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Barman, Shri Debendra Nath
Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar
Bekal Utsahi, Shri
Bhajan Lal, Shri
Bhandare, Shri Murlidhar Chandra-
kant
Bhardwaj, Shri Hanraj
Bhatia, Shri Madan
Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu
Bhim Raj, Shri
Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal
Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh
Chowdhary Ram Sewak
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das Gupta, Shri Gurudas
Deori, Shrimati Omen Moyong
Desai, Shri Jagesh

Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao Narayan-
rao

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal
Faguni Ram, Dr.
Fotedar, Shri Makhan Lal
Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri
Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Dipen
Gopalan, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Ramnarayan
Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu
Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
Hanumanthappa, Shri H.
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
Husain, Shri M. F.
Islam, Shri Baharul
Jacob, Shri M. M.
Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao
Jamuda, Shri Durga Prasad
Jani, Shri Jagadish
Jaswant Singh, Shri
Jha, Shri Lakshmi Kant
Jogi, Shri Ajit P. K.
Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand
Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay
Kadharasna, Shri M.
Kailishpati, Shrimati
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kamble, Prof. N. M.
Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool
Kar, Shri Narayan
Kaul, Shrimati Krishna
Kaushik, Shri M. P.
Khaparde, Mis, Saroj
Khatun, Kumari Sayeeda
Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim
Kollur, Shri M. L.
Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa
Lakshman, Prof. C.
Laxmi Narain, Shri
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. (Shrimati) Sarojini
Mahto, Shri Bandhu

Majhi, Shri Prithibi
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Masodkar, Shri Bhaskar Annaji
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
 Mirza Irshadbaig, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Chaturanand
 Mishra, Shri Kailash Pati
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
 Mohanan, Shri K.
 Mohapatra, Shri Basudeb
 Mohanty, Shri Subas
 Moopanar, Shri G. K.
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy
 Nalwa, Shri Hari Singh
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.
 Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
 Natta Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Palaniyandi, Shri M.
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Dr. Ratnakar
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Panwar, Shri B. L.
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
 Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh
 Pattanaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Poddar, Dr. R. K.
 Puglia, Shri Naresh C.
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath
 Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N.
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva

Rao, Shri Yalla Sesi Bhushana
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsinghbhai Pata-
 liyabhai
 Ravi Shankar, Pt.
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
 Reddy, Shri B. Satyanarayan
 Reddy, Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
 Richharia, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Saikia, Shri Nagen
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambasivam, Shri Era
 Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon
 Sharma, Shri Chandan
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
 Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Sukul, Shri P. N.
 Surender Singh, Shri
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
 Thakur, Prof. Chandresh P.
 Thakur, Jagatpal Singh
 Thakur, Shri Remeshwar
 Thangabalu, Shri
 Tiwari, Kumari Sushila
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt

[Mr. Chairman]

Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad

Tyagi, Shri Shanti

Upendra, Shri Parvathaneni

Vaduthala, Shri T. K. C.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Varadaraj, Shri G.

Verma, Shri Kapil

Verma, Shrimati Veena

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra

Yadav, Shri Sharad

NOES—NIL

The motion was 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Sir, I want to speak now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I will allow you at the Third Reading.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Sir, I have to speak now only. Otherwise, what is the use of my speaking after the clause is adopted?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Upendra, you sent me a chit saying that you want to speak during the Third Reading only. Therefore, I will allow you at that time.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Sir, in that case, I amend my request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You are allowed to speak only for three minutes.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Sir, my Party has already supported this Bill with a few reservations. We welcome the conformer of Statehood on Arunachal Pradesh and I join the Prime Minister in wishing the people of Arunachal Pradesh all success in their endeavours in developing their

State. But I feel, Sir, that this clause, that is, clause 2, mars the joy sought to be created among the people of Arunachal Pradesh. What we are giving by the right hand, we are taking away by the left hand. (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. (Interruptions).

1 P.M.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: But, Sir, the same Assembly continues and there is no sign of any fresh elections. Special powers are sought to be conferred on the Governor. The Central Government reserves the right to form advisory committees under this Act. All these three take away whatever is sought to be given to the Government of Arunachal Pradesh as a full-fledged State.

Sir, law and order is one of the principal responsibilities of any State Government. There is nothing else today with the State Governments if you ask me clearly. Whether financial powers or administrative powers, they are all being concentrated in the Central Government. If at all, there is any sphere where the State Government can function independently, it is the law and order and that power is also being sought to be taken away by giving it to the Governor of the State. Sir, the very presumption that patriotism is concentrated or is the monopoly of a particular individual or the Central Government. I am not prepared to accept.

Secondly, Sir, it has become the habit of this Government to ask for more powers, more special powers, and not to use them. That has become the latest pattern. If it is Punjab, it is Article 249, if it is the Anti-Terrorist Act it is section 18(1), and so on. There is the case of Nagaland. They have never used these powers there. Then why keep that power? If at all such

circumstances are created, what prevents the Government from coming forward at that time to seek special powers. But today when the whole Arunachal Pradesh has asked for a full-fledged statehood, the people were waiting for years, why this kind of situation on the eve of a joyous occasion? You want to take away this joy from them, by taking away the most important power from that State Government and giving the same power to the Governor? Are you assuming that Governors are demigods, and they can exercise power on behalf of the State Governments? It is completely wrong. Delhi is under the control of a Lt. Governor. We know what is happening in Delhi. (*Time bell rings*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time over.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It clearly betrays a lack of trust, a lack of trust in the elected government. We are not prepared to accept this. When we are trying to bring the people of north-eastern States in the mainstream of this country and when there are suspicions here and there, this kind of lack of trust is not conducive to national integration.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Sir, I am not taking the stand of Mr. Upendra. I welcome the approach of our Prime Minister. Are there no clappings? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are disappointed. (*Interruptions*). Your party also does not clap. What am I to do? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: I expected it from that side. He has appealed to us that in this hour of rejoicing, not only for the people of Arunachal Pradesh but also for the rest of India, there should be no Division. I endorse this approach and request the Prime Minister to request his own Minister to withdraw clause 2 of the Bill. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In order to avoid Division. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: The country has been conveniently described in part as sensitive and the rest perhaps insensitive... (*Interruptions*) to the Prime Minister, or non-sensitive to the rest. Sir, I also am in tremendous harmony—if that is English—with the people of Arunachal Pradesh and with the entire people of the country. What I suspect and what I am not sure is, perhaps unwittingly these communal divides, these chinese intrusions, these border discussions, which reinforces which. It is not only on Clause 2. If the adherence is to the people, if the thrust is on the native intelligence, on what periodically he says to the great virtue of our country, then along with this clause, there should have been an amendment for raising the number from 40 to 60. I also have been to Arunachal Pradesh and anybody knowing our hill State knows what it means to have a constituency. People are divided over hills and if anybody is interested in an active democracy and not a passive one, he would have immediately said that the number of constituencies should be much more so that the people can really get involved, so that really and not merely formally for Arunachal Pradesh—for Arunachal Pradesh and for the country—it becomes a day of rejoicing. It will also be a day of rejoicing for democracy in action. Because of this I feel...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have exhausted the time you wanted.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Have I? I know that you are also indulgent as the Deputy Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One more minute's indulgence.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Therefore, Sir, what I am afraid of—may be it is not intended—is that this is one more indication of centralisation. Problem do exist in the country and in the name of problems existing in the country, this is one more indication of centralisation within the country and more powers in the hands of the Centre, paying lip service to democracy and denying active democracy and the people's participation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will the Home Minister want to say something? No. (Interruptions) Now, I will put the question.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Madhya Pradesh): May I suggest that not the whole Clause 2 but Clause 2 about insertion of new article 371H, the first part relating to the Governor's powers only may be put to vote. The other part may be put to vote separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Advani, you should have given notice of it before. Nevertheless I will allow that. Normally he should have given notice. Anyway, in order to confine the little difference, if any, to a very small part, I am going to allow it. You can write it. First I will put that to vote and after that I will put the whole clause to vote.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Maharashtra): Respectfully I beg to submit that the way out was that they should have moved an amendment and the voting should have taken place on the amendment itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told him that it is the procedure. He is moving his amendment. Normally, it is not allowed. But in order to confine the difference, I am allowing it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Though we bow to your decision, but the procedure for moving an amendment is a little different. It has to be circulated and every Member must understand what it is. (Interruptions)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, I cannot deny your right. I do not deny your right to entertain an amendment. But, Sir, a Constitutional Amendment is a matter which should be taken far more seriously than what we are doing. We are laying down a precedent. (Interruptions) Sir, I am not challenging your authority.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: We suggested this to achieve the maximum unanimity on these things. If there is a technical problem, we will oppose the whole thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is exactly the reason for which I am allowing it so that there may be a greater unanimity in this matter.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, if they are objecting, their objection shall prevail. That is the rule. So, I do not wish to press.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): Sir, the amendment cannot be given at the eleventh hour.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: You oppose it.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: We oppose this very procedure. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yesterday the amendment was allowed to be moved. Today I am allowing the amendment to be moved. The Chair is consistent.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, I crave your indulgence to let me refer to Rule 232. Sir, it says, 'notice of an amendment to a motion shall be given at least one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered...' (Interruptions) ...unless the Chairman allows the amendment to be moved without such notice. Sir, in the beginning I said that I do not challenge your authority to entertain an amendment. I do not challenge for a moment your right to entertain an amendment and waive a notice. Sir,

for a Constitutional Amendment, you are allowing a precedent which I beg of you to consider whether it will be a right thing. I know, Sir, what will be the fate of his amendment. But, Sir, while determining what is going to be a very important precedent for this House in the years to come, you just think, Sir, everybody here will get up and move an amendment to the Constitution. This is no way of treating a Constitutional Amendment. In this matter, if they thought it very much serious, one day ahead they could have given a notice to you. That is my respectful submission. You, Sir, are exercising your authority and power. For a constitutional matter, there being no mitigating circumstances, I submit, Sir, that it may not be very fair. That is my submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no need for a debate. I have allowed it. Now, I put the Amendment of Mr. Advani to vote.

The question is:

"That in Clause 2, lines 9 to 14, be deleted."

House Divided

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes— 31.

Noes—153

AYES—31

Advani, Shri Lal K.
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Baby, Shri M. A.
Balaram, Shri N. E.
Barman, Shri Debendra Nath
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Das Gupta, Shri Gurudas
Ghosh, Shri Dipen
Goswami, Shri Ramnarayan
Jaswant Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Narayan

Lakshmana, Prof. C.
Mahishi, Dr. (Shrimati) Sarojini
Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
Mishra, Shri Chaturanan
Mishra, Shri Kailash Pati
Mohanani, Shri K.
Poddar, Dr. R. K.
Prashant, Shri Dharam Chander
Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
Rao, Shri Yalla Sesi Bhushana
Reddy, Shri B. Satyanarayan
Reddy, Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan
Saikia, Shri Nagen
Sen, Shri Sukomal
Uppendra, Shri Parvathaneni
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Verma, Shri Ashok Nath
Yadav, Shri Sharad

NOES—153

Abdi, Shri Hashim Raza Allahabadi
Ahluwalia, Shri S. S.
Alva, Shrimati Margaret
Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati
Amla, Shri Tirath Ram
Amrita Pritam, Shrimati
Anand Sharma, Shri
Antony, Shri A. K.
Arun Singh, Shri
Aurora, Sardar Jagjit Singh
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh
Banamali Babu, Shri
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar
Bekal Utsahi, Shri
Bhandare, Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant
Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj
Bhatia, Shri Madan
Bhajan Lal, Shri
Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu
Bhim Raj, Shri
Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh

[Mr. Chairman]

Chowdhary Ram Sewak, Shri
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Deori, Shrimati Omem Moyong
 Desai, Shri Jagesh
 Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao Nara-
 yanrao
 Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal
 Faguni Ram, Dr.
 Fotedar, Shri Makhan Lal
 Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri
 Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri
 Gopalan, Shri K.
 Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu
 Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
 Hanumanthappa, Shri H.
 Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
 Husain, Shri M. F.
 Islam, Shri Baharul
 Jacob, Shri M. M.
 Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao
 Jamuda, Shri Durga Prasad
 Jani, Shri Jagadish
 Jha, Shri Lakshmi Kant
 Jogi, Shri Ajit P. K.
 John, Shri Valampuri
 Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand
 Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay
 Kadharsha, Shri M.
 Kailashpati, Shrimati
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
 Kamble, Prof. N. M.
 Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Kaul, Shrimati Krishna
 Kaushik, Shri M. P.
 Khaparde, Miss Saroj
 Khatun, Kumari Sayeeda
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim
 Kollur, Shri M. L.
 Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa
 Laxmi Narain, Shri
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu

Majhi, Shri Prithibi
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Masodkar, Shri Bhaskar Annaji
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
 Mirza Irshadbaig, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
 Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
 Mohapatra, Shri Basudeb
 Mohanty, Shri Subas
 Moopnar, Shri G. K.
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy
 Nalwa, Shri Hari Singh
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.
 Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
 Natha Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Palaniyandi, Shri M.
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Dr. Ratnakar
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Panwar, Shri B. L.
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
 Patil, Shrimati Pratipha Devisingh
 Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta Jayawant-
 rao
 Pattanaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Puglia, Shri Naresh C.
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath
 Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N.
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsinghbhai Pata-
 liyabhai

Ravi Shankar, Pt.
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
 Richharia, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambasivam, Shri Era
 Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon
 Sayeed, Mufti Mohammad
 Sharma, Shri Chandan
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P.
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
 Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Sukul, Shri P. N.
 Surender Singh, Shri
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
 Thakur, Prof. Chandresh P.
 Thakur, Jagatpal Singh
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
 Thangabalu, Shri
 Tiria, Kumari Sushila
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
 Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Shanti
 Vaduthala, Shri T. K. C.
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof
 Varadaraj, Shri G.

Verma, Shri Kapil
 Verma, Shrimati Veena
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Ramanand

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put clause 2 to vote.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The House divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN:

Ayes...154

Noes...Nil

Abstention...24

AYES—154

Abdi, Shri Hashim Raza Allahabadi
 Ahluwalia, Shri S. S.
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret
 Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati
 Amla, Shri Tirath Ram
 Amrita Pritam, Shrimati
 Anand Sharma, Shri
 Antony, Shri A. K.
 Arun Singh, Shri
 Aurora, Sardar Jagjit Singh
 Bagrodia, Shri Santosh
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
 Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar
 Bekal Utsahi, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri Murlidhar Chandra-
 Kant
 Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj
 Bhatia, Shri Madan
 Bhajan Lal, Shri
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu
 Bhim Raj, Shri

[Mr. Chairman]

Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh
 Chowdhary Ram Sewak
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Deori, Shrimati Omen Moyong
 Desai, Shri Jagesh
 Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao Narayan-
 Rao
 Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal
 Faguni Ram, Dr.
 Fotedar, Shri Makhan Lal
 Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri
 Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri
 Gopalan, Shri K.
 Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu
 Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
 Hanumanthappa, Shri H.
 Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
 Husain, Shri M. F.
 Islam, Shri Baharul
 Jacob, Shri M. M.
 Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao
 Jamuda, Shri Durga Prasad
 Jani, Shri Jagadish
 Jha, Shri Lakshmi Kant
 Jogi, Shri Ajit P. K.
 John, Shri Valampuri
 Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand
 Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay
 Kadharsa, Shri M.
 Kailashpati, Shrimati
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
 Kamble, Prof. N. M.
 Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Kaul, Shrimati Krishna
 Kaushik, Shri M. P.
 Khaparde, Miss Saroj
 Khatun, Kumari Sayeeda
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim
 Kollur, Shri M. L.

Kusannoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa
 Laxmi Narain, Shri
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu
 Majhi, Shri Prithibi
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Masodkar, Shri Bhaskar Annaji
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
 Mirza Irshadbaig, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Kailash Pati
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
 Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
 Mohapatra, Shri Basudeb
 Mohanty, Shri Subas
 Moopanan, Shri G. K.
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy
 Nalwa, Shri Hari Singh
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.
 Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
 Natha Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Palaniyandi, Shri M.
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Dr. Ratnakar
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Panwar, Shri B. L.
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
 Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh
 Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta Jayawant-
 rao
 Pattanaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Puglia, Shri Naresh C.
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath

Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N.
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati.
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsinghbhai Pataliyabhaj
 Ravi Shankar, Pt.
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
 Richharia, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambasivam, Shri Era
 Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon
 Sayeed, Mufij Mohammad
 Sharma, Shri Chandan
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P.
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
 Sinh. Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Sukul, Shri P. N.
 Surender Singh, Shri
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
 Thakur, Prof. Chandresh P.
 Thakur Jagatpal Singh
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar

Thangabaaalu, Shri
 Tiria, Kumari Sushila
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
 Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Shanti
 Vaduthala, Shri T. K. C.
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof
 Varadaraj, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Kapi
 Verma, Shrimati Veena
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Ramanand

NOES—Nil

ABSTENTIONS-24

Ashwani Kumar, Shri
 Baby, Shri M. A.
 Balaram, Shri N. E.
 Barman, Shri Debendra Nath
 Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal
 Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
 Das Gupta, Shri Gurudas
 Ghosh, Shri Dipen
 Goswami, Shri Ramnarayan
 Kar, Shri Narayan
 Lakshmanna, Prof. C.
 Mahishi, Dr. (Shrimati) Sarojini
 Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
 Mishra, Shri Chaturanan
 Mohanan, Shri K.
 Poddar, Dr. R. K.
 Prashant, Shri Dharam Chander
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
 Rao, Shri Yalla Sesi Bhushana
 Reddy, Dr. G. Vijay Mohan
 Sen, Shri Sukomal
 Upendra, Shri Parvathaneni
 Yadav, Shri Sharad

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:
 And abstentions?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Twenty abstentions—subject to correction. It will be recorded.

[Mr. Chairman]

The motion was 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.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title. The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The House divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result is:

Ayes...182

Noes...Nil

AYES-182

Abdi, Shri Hashim Raza Allahabadi
Advani, Shri Lal K.
Ahluwalia, Shri S. S.
Alva, Shrimati Margaret
Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati
Amla, Shri Tirath Ram
Amrita Pritam, Shrimati
Anand Sharma, Shri
Antony, Shri A. K.
Arun Singh, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Aurora, Sardar Jagjit Singh
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh
Baby, Shri M. A.
Balaram, Shri N. E.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Barman, Shri Debendra Nath
Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar
Bekal Utsahi, Shri
Bhandare, Shri Murlidhar Chandra-
Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj
Bhatia, Shri Madan
Bhajan Lal Shri
Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu
Bhim Raj, Shri

Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal
Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh
Chowdhary Ram Sewak
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das Gupta, Shri Gurudas
Deori, Shrimti Omen Moyong
Desai, Shri Jagesh
Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao Narayan-
rao
Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal
Faguni Ram Dr.
Fotedar, Shri Makhan Lal
Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri
Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri
Ghosn, Shri Dipen
Gopalan, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Ramnarayan
Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu
Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
Hanumanthappa, Shri H.
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
Husain, Shri M. F.
Jacob, Shri M. M.
Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao
Jamuda, Shri Durga Prasad
Jani, Shri Jagadish
Jha, Shri Lakshmi Kant
Jogi, Shri Ajit P. K.
John, Shri Valampuri
Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand
Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay
Kadharsha, Shri M.
Kailashpati, Shrimati
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kamble, Prof. N. M.
Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool
Kar, Shri Narayan
Kaul, Shrimati Krishna
Kaushik, Shri M. P.
Khaparde, Miss Saroj

Khatun, Kumari Sayeeda
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim
 Kollur, Shri M. L.
 Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa
 Lakshman, Prof. C.
 Laxmi Narain, Shri
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. (Shrimati) Sarojini
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu
 Majhi, Shri Prithibi
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Masodkar, Shri Bhaskar Annaji
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
 Mirza Irshadbaig, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Chaturanan
 Mishra, Shri Kailash Pati
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
 Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
 Mohanan, Shri K.
 Mohapatra, Shri Basudeb
 Mohanty, Shri Subas
 Moopanar, Shri G. K.
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy
 Nalwa, Shri Hari Singh
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.
 Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
 Natha Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Palaniyandi, Shri M.
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Dr. Ratnakar
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Panwar, Shri B. L.
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram

Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
 Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh
 Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta Jayawan-
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 Pattanaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Poddar, Dr. R. K.
 Prashant, Shri Dharam Chander
 Puglia, Shri Naresh C.
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath
 Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N.
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
 Rao, Shri Yalla Sesi Bhushana
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsinghbhai Pata-
 liyabhai
 Ravi Shankar, Pt.
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
 Reddy, Shri B. Satyanarayan
 Reddy, Dr. G. Vijay Mohan
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
 Richharia, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Saikia, Shri Nagen
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambasivam, Shri Era
 Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon
 Sayeed, Mufti Mohammad
 Sen, Shri Sukomal
 Sharma, Shri Chandan
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P.

[Mr. Chairman]

Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed
Silvera, Dr. C.
Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Prithvijit
Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
Sukul, Shri P. N.
Surender Singh, Shri
Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
Thakur, Prof. Chandresh P.
Thakur Jagatpal Singh
Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
Thangababalu, Shri
Tiria, Kumari Sushila
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
Tyagi, Shri Shanti
Upendra, Shri Parvathaneni
Vaduthala, Shri T. K. C.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Valiullah, Shri Raoof
Varadaraj, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Kapil
Verma, Shrimati Veena
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Yadav, Shri Ramanand

Yadav, Shri Sharad
NOES—Nil

The motion was 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.

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

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The House divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes .. 183
Noes .. Nil

AYES—183

Abdi, Shri Hashim Raza Allahabadi
Advani, Shri Lal K.
Ahluwalia, Shri. S. S.
Alva, Shrimati Margaret
Amarjit Kaud, Shrimati
Amla, Shri Tirath Ram
Amrita Pritam, Shrimati
Anand Sharma, Shri
Antony, Shri A. K.
Arun Singh, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Aurora, Sardar Jagjit Singh
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh
Baby, Shri M. A.
Balaram, Shri N. E.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Barman, Shri Debendra Nath
Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar
Bekal Utsahi, Shri
Bhandare, Shri Murlihar Chandrakant
Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj
Bhatia, Shri Madan
Bhajan Lal, Shri
Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu
Bhim Raj, Shri
Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal
Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh
Chowdhary Ram Sewak
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das Gupta, Shri Gurudas
Deori, Shrimati Omem Moyong
Desai, Shri Jagesh

Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao Narayan-
 rao
 Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal
 Faguni Ram, Dr.
 Fotedar, Shri Makhan Lal
 Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri
 Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri
 Ghosh, Shri Dipen
 Gopalan, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Ramnarayan
 Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu
 Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
 Hanumanthappa, Shri H.
 Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
 Husain, Shri M. F.
 Islam, Shri Baharul
 Jacob, Shri M. M.
 Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao
 Jamuda, Shri Durga Prasad
 Jani, Shri Jagadish
 Jaswant Singh, Shri
 Jha, Shri Lakshmi Kant
 Jogi, Shri Ajit P. K.
 John, Shri Valampuri
 Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand
 Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay
 Kadharsa, Shri M.
 Kailashpati, Shrimati
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
 Kamble, Prof. N. M.
 Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Kar, Shri Narayan
 Kaul, Shrimati Krishna
 Kaushik, Shri M. P.
 Khaparde, Miss Saroj
 Khatun, Kumari Sayeeda
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim
 Kollur, Shri M. L.
 Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa
 Lakshmanna, Prof. C.
 Laxmi Narain, Shri

Mahendra Prasad, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. (Shrimati) Sarojini
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu
 Majhi, Shri Prithibi
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Masodkar, Shri Bhaskar Annaji
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
 Mirza Irshadbaig, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Chaturanan
 Mishra, Shri Kailash Pati
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
 Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
 Mohanan, Shri K.
 Mohapatra, Shri Basudeb
 Mohanty, Shri Subas
 Moopanar, Shri G. K.
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy
 Nalwa, Shri Hari Singh
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.
 Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
 Natha Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Palaniyandi, Shri M.
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Dr. Ratnakar
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Panwar, Shri B. L.
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
 Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh
 Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta Jayawant-
 rao
 Pattanaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Poddar, Dr. R. K.
 Prashant, Shri Dharam Chander

[Mr. Chairman]

Puglia, Shri Naresh C.
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath
 Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N.
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
 Rao, Shri Yalla Sesi Bhushana
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsinghbhai Pataliyabhai
 Ravi Shankar, Pt.
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
 Reddy, Shri B. Satyanarayan
 Reddy, Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
 Richharia, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Saikia, Shri Nagen
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambasivam, Shri Era
 Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon
 Sayeed, Mufti Mohammad
 Sen, Shri Sukomal
 Sharma, Shri Chandan
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P.
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
 Singh, Dr. Rurda Pratap

Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Sukul, Shri P. N.
 Surender Singh, Shri
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
 Thakur, Prof. Chandresh P.
 Thakur, Jagatpal Singh
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
 Thangabalu, Shri
 Tiria, Kumari Sushila
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
 Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Shanti
 Upendra, Shri Parvathaneni
 Vaduthala, Shri T. K. C.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof
 Varadaraj, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Kapil
 Verma, Shrimati Veena
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Ramanand
 Yadav, Shri Sharad

NOES—Nil

The motion was 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bill is passed by the requisite majority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Bill for consideration. Now I will put the motion. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Arunachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 51 and the First Schedule, the Second Schedule, the Third Schedule and the Fourth Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.33 p.m.

The House adjourned for lunch at thirty-five minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock.—THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED WIDE SPREAD DAMAGE TO ORANGE CROP DUE TO SPREAD OF 'KOLSHI'

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Special Mentions. Shri Naresh Puglia.

श्री नरेश सी पुलिया (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, स्पेशल मेशन के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र के नागपुर रीजन में हिदुस्तान का जो फेमस आरेंज होता है उसमें कोल्शीह नामक जो बीमारी आ रही है उसके विषय में बोलने के लिए आपने अवसर दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं सदन और केन्द्र सरकार के एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा कि नागपुर का आरेंज सारे देश में ही नहीं जाता बल्कि इसका भारी पैमाने पर एक्सपोर्ट भी होता है। लेकिन इस वर्ष कोल्शी बीमारी ने इस संतरे को पूरा ध्वस्त कर दिया

है। इस बात से उपसभापति महोदय भी वाकिफ हैं क्योंकि उपसभापति महोदय जिस रीजन से, अमरावती से आती है वहाँ भी काफी पैमाने पर इसका नुक्सान है और पिछले 5 साल से इस बीमारी की वजह से हमारे संतरा उत्पादन करने वाले किसान त्रस्त हैं। पिछले 3 साल पहले इस बीमारी के लिए राज्य सरकार ने व्यवस्था की थी, सब्सिडी दी थी और करीब तीन करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये थे जिसमें 50 परसेंट दवाइयों पर सब्सिडी दी गयी थी लेकिन उसका कोई खास उपयोग नहीं हुआ। लेकिन इस वर्ष इस बीमारी ने हमारे यहाँ के हजारों एकड़ की संतरे की फसल और संतरे के झाड़ू ध्वस्त कर दिये हैं और जिस परिमान पर एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट को राज्य सरकार की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए था, वह नहीं दिया है। तो मेरी विनती होगी, आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार के एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट को कि वह इंडियन कौंसिल आफ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च के अधिकारियों को वहाँ भेज कर उसकी जाँच कराये और उसके लिए जो भी उचित इनसैकुरिटीज लगता है, उसका प्रबंध करें।

राज्य सरकार में कल जब विधान सभा में यह विषय चर्चा के लिए आया था, तो बताया गया कि 50 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी राज्य सरकार दे रही है। तो बची हुई 50 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी केन्द्र सरकार दे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार इंडियन कौंसिल आफ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च के अधिकारीगण वहाँ जल्द भेजेगी।

मैं दूसरी एक जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि इन आरेंज के लिए अगर उत्पादन ज्यादा होता है तो समय पर ट्रांसपोर्ट की व्यवस्था न होने की वजह से, बैगन न मिलने की वजह से हमारे किसान भाईयों को संतरे का उचित दाम नहीं मिल सकता। तो आज नागपुर में जो हमारा नोगा का आरेंज प्रासेसिंग सेंटर है, उस प्रकार के छोटे सेंटर निर्माण करके किसानों के संतरे के लिए उचित प्रासेसिंग की व्यवस्था करे।