

Bill, 1984

Varadaraj, Shri G.

Verma, Shri Shrikant

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra

Yadav, Shri Ramanand

Noes—32

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Barman, Shri Debendra Nath

Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Ila

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal

Dhabe, Shri S. W.

Ghosh, Shri Dipen

Goswami, Shri Biswa

Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.

Imti, Shri T. Aliba

Joseph, Shri O. J.

Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.

Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal

Lakshmana, Prof. C.

Mahabir Prasad, Dr.

Maran, Shri Murasoli

Master, Shri K. Chathunni

Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool

Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna

Mohanani, Shri K.

Mohunta, Shri Sushil Chand

Mukherjee, Shrimati Kanak

Patel, Dr. Shanti G.

Paul, Shri Makhan

Pradhan, Shri Badri Narayan

Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin

Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje

Sen, Shri Sukomal

Suraj Prasad, Shri

Verma, Shri Virendra

Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan

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. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we move on to the next Constitution

1067 RS—6:

(Amendment) Bill. Yes, the Home Minister, please. (*Interruptions*). Order, please. (*Interruptions*). Those who want to go out, may go silently, please. Yes, the Home Minister now.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, if you permit, we can take up the Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Bill and the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill together because they relate to the tribals in Tripura, etc. and to more or less the same thing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is, a suggestion and the House may agree to taking up both the Fifty-first and Fifty-Third Amendment Bills together. I think we can take them up together and the voting will be separate. I hope the honourable Members will agree.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. We are taking them up together. The voting will be separate.

I. THE CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-FIRST) AMENDMENT BILL, 1984

II. THE CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-THIRD) AMENDMENT BILL, 1984

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, presently, the Sixth Schedule applies to tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram which were originally parts of undivided Assam. This Schedule has given a certain measure of self-government to the tribals in these areas and engenders a feeling of confidence among the tribals. The Autonomous District Councils functioning under the Sixth

[Shri P. V. Narsimha Rao]

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Schedule have given an opportunity to the tribals to rule themselves according to their culture and genius. Further, the District Councils have also been the main instruments of socio-economic development in these areas.

In Tripura, an Autonomous District Council constituted under a State enactment, namely, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979, has been functioning since January 1982. It covers an area of 7,132.56 sq. kms. comprising 68.1 per cent of the total area of the State. The population covered by the Autonomous District is 6,26,173 of which the tribal population is 4,46,049. The Tripura Legislative Assembly passed resolutions in March, 1982 and February, 1983, urging the Central Government to apply the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution to the tribal areas of Tripura State. The State Government have recommended amendment of the Constitution for the purpose. They have proposed that the areas to be covered by the proposed District Council under the Sixth Schedule be coterminous with the area under the present District Council.

The Bill seeks to fulfil the demand of the tribal people by giving the Autonomous District Council in Tripura constitutional sanctity. Under the proposed amendment, the area covered by the Sixth Schedule in Tripura will be known as Tripura Tribal Areas District which will be coterminous with the tribal areas specified under the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979.

The gradual reduction of the tribals to a minority over the past three decades and the failure to check alienation of tribal lands have been the main causes of discontent in Tripura. With the proposed application of the permission of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to Tripura, it is hoped that the Autonomous District Council will provide the necessary impetus to rapid development of these areas and

ensure self-governance by the tribals. By safeguarding the interest of the tribals, the Bill seeks to pave the way for promoting harmonious relationship and bringing about psychological integration between all sections of Tripura's rich and diverse society.

With these words, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration. With your permission, Sir, I also beg to move:

"That the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by the Lok Sabha, seeking to amend articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution be taken into consideration."

Article 330 of the Constitution relates to reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes. By the Constitution (Thirty-First Amendment) Act, 1973, provisions of this article were made in applicable to Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. in addition to Nagaland and tribal areas of Assam where no such reservation was in existence. Similarly as in the case of Nagaland, the reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Meghalaya was also done away with by amending article 332 of the Constitution.

Meghalaya Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution on 31st March 1980 urging the Government of India to provide for reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the State Legislative Assembly and also in the House of the People on the pattern obtaining in other States in the country.

The State Government of Meghalaya, therefore, recommended amendment of articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution. In their view such an amendment will remove a major source of apprehension in the minds of the tribal people that in course of time political power in the State may pass out of the hands of Scheduled Tribes. The proposal of the State

Government of Meghalaya has been supported by the Government of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram in respect of their respective areas.

Against this background, the Bill has been introduced. It seeks to meet the aspirations of the tribal population in these States and Union Territories and strengthen the assurance that the Government are keenly interested in preserving and promoting their identity.

So far as Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are concerned, amendments to the Union Territories Act, 1963, will have to be undertaken with a view to provide for reservation of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

The amendment proposed to be made to article 330 of the Constitution by sub-clause (2) of clause 2 of the Bill shall not affect any representation in the House of the People until the dissolution of the House of the People existing at the commencement of the proposed enactment. Similarly, the amendment proposed to be made to article 332 of the Constitution shall not affect any representation in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland or Meghalaya until the dissolution of the Legislative Assemblies of these States existing at the commencement of the proposed enactment.

I would like to clarify that the expression "except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam occurring in clause 2(1) of the Bill does not mean that no reservations are being provided for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam. It is only a drafting device to make the different proportions applicable to reservation of Scheduled Tribes in different areas. The proposed amendment does not make any change in the existing scheme other than giving representation to Naga-

land, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

I would also like to clarify that after this Bill is passed, necessary legal provisions may have to be made for authorising Election Commission for delimitation/designation of constituencies which are treated as reserved.

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

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both the Bills are open for discussion. Shrimati Ila Bhattacharya.

*SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA (Tripura): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, after much delay the Government has come forward with this Constitution (Fifty-first Amendment) Bill, 1984, to apply the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the tribal areas in Tripura. I gladly support this Bill.

The democratic minded people of Tripura had been agitating for a long time for the application of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the tribal areas in their State. While supporting this Bill, I respectfully remember those workers who laid down their lives in Police firing under the Congress (I) regime as they boldly stood against the then Government in support of their demands.

I would have been happier if the demand for applying the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to tribal areas in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur and Orissa had been conceded in this Bill.

Sir, the demand of the people of Tripura for the application of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule was reasonable and logical. In support of this demand serious agitation was

*The English translation of the original speech delivered in Bengali.

(Smt. Ila Bhattacharya)

launched by tribals and non-tribals in Tripura under the leadership of Communist Party of India (Marxists) and Tripura Upajati Ganamukti Parishad. In 1974, Disobedience Movement was started by Upajati Ganamukti Parishad. In that movement Shri Dhananjoy Tripura died in police firing at Jolaibari of Bilonia. Similarly, Comrade Dharendra Rieng died at Dasta of Kanchanpur. I have no hesitation to say that today is the victory day for the people of Tripura as their just demand has been conceded by the Government.

Under the Congress regime, a Commission and later Administrative Reforms Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Hanumanthaiya recommended the application of provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the tribal areas in Manipur and Tripura so that tribals there may have self-governing institutions. But those recommendations were not implemented earlier.

The nation should know why self-governing institutions are required for the tribal areas in our country. The Parliament should also know about it. Due to partition of India, serious refugee problem arose in our country. The Congress Government did not follow the correct method to solve that refugee problem. There was heavy influx of refugees from East Pakistan to Tripura and, consequently, the tribal population in Tripura became a minority. Let us look at the percentage of tribal population in Tripura in the Census Report from 1951 onwards:

In 1951	36.85%
„ 1961	31.53%
„ 1971	28.95%
„ 1981	21.44%

The above figures show that the tribal population in Tripura has been reduced to a minority gradually. The tribals in the North-Eastern region, particularly the tribals in Tripura, are paying heavy price for the partition of the country. Most of the tri-

bals depend on agriculture for their livelihood. In 1950, due to communal riots at Bhairab in East Pakistan, lakhs of refugees entered Tripura. At that time Tripura was a Union Territory; so it was under the direct rule of the Central Government. Despite stiff opposition from the tribals, refugees were rehabilitated on tribal lands by the Congress Government at the Centre. Consequently, the tribals were cornered in every respect. The population increases gradually but lands do not expand keeping pace with the increase in population. So, there is tremendous pressure upon the available lands in Tripura. The Congress Government at that time should have made alternative arrangement for the rehabilitation of refugees. That alternative arrangement was that more industries should have been set up. The Government could have set up more agro-industries. A Paper Mill could have been set up as there was abundant raw material in Tripura to feed that Mill. Thus, the Government could have provided employment opportunities to the refugees. But the Government did nothing in that regard.

Even the Raja of Tripura reserved a certain area for the tribals there at the time of refugee influx from East Pakistan, although he is well-known for the exploitation of his subjects. That reserved land was a kind of security for the tribals. Under the Chief Ministership of Shri Sachindra Lal Singha and Shri Sukhomoy Sen Gupta refugees were allowed to settle on the reserved tribal lands despite stiff opposition from the owners. But the refugees were not responsible for the displacement of tribals from their lands. The responsibility lies with the Congress Government at the Centre as they followed a wrong policy for the rehabilitation of refugees. At that time no riot took place between the tribals and non-tribals because the tribals were being guided by the C.P.I.(M) Party.

In 1964, C.P.I. (M) Party demanded that the provisions of the Sixth

Schedule should be applicable to all the tribal areas in the country, particularly in Tripura.

(Time bell rings)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a sensitive issue. Kindly give me five minutes more.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, if I am not mistaken she is the only Member in the House from Tripura. Therefore, please give her some more time. Please give her some more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Many of the States are having only one Member.

*SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA: So, Sir, the C.P.I. (M) Party demanded for the application of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the tribal areas in Tripura. Similar demand was made by the C.P.I. Party through a Resolution. After long struggle, their demands have been accepted by the Government. In 1978, the Left Front formed the Government in Tripura. In the first session of the Assembly the Left Front Government passed a Resolution asking the Central Government to amend the Constitution for the application of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to Tripura. At that time Janata Party was in power at the Centre. In response to the said Resolution of Tripura Assembly, the Janata Government refused to apply Sixth Schedule to Tripura but they suggested to the Government of Tripura to form the Autonomous Tribal Council. Thereafter, on the 23rd March, 1979, the Left Front Government of Tripura got the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act passed in their Legislative Assembly. In the meantime the ground for riots has been prepared in Tripura. It should be noted, Sir, that in 1950 Tripura Upajati Jobo Samiti passed a

resolution to the effect that Bengali refugees should be treated as foreigners and as such they should be driven out of Tripura. They took a decision to launch a serious agitation against the Bengali settlers. They decided to resort to boycotts for seven days. So, a serious situation arose in Tripura. But 'Amra Bangali' decided not to part with illegally transferred tribal lands even at the cost of bloodshed although the Left Front Government was trying to re-transfer the tribal lands to the original owners. This way, the ground for riots became ripe. It is known to the Hon. Minister that riot took place in Tripura in 1980. The Congress Party there added fuel to the fire. But the Left Front Government, with the help of all democratic-minded people of Tripura, made sincere efforts to stop that riot.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down now. You will not go on record. Yes, Mr. Ramakrishnan. Please do not record her. Don't waste the time of the House. Nothing is going on record.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as I can see the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, it is a very simple Bill and it is mainly brought forward to meet the aspirations of the tribal people of Tripura. Sir, even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the hon. Home Minister states that Tripura Legislative Assembly passed a resolution on two occasions: on 12th March 1982 and on 11th February 1983, urging the Government of India to apply provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the tribal areas of the State of Tripura. It is a welcome measure, and I am sure that this Bill will be supported by all sections of the House.

Even in the Constituent Assembly debates, Section 244 in this case Section 250(a) and (b) were discussed. There was a lot of diverse opinion expressed about the problem of setting up of district councils as in the

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Bengali.

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Fifth and the Sixth Schedule; but ultimately, the majority opinion prevailed and we had the district councils functioning in very many tribal areas.

The tribal areas in this country are not that dispersed in the sense that they are concentrated mostly in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and North-Eastern provinces and some parts of Gujarat. Although in each State, Scheduled Tribes have been identified, today there is a lot of talk going on about ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But unfortunately, although the 20-point economic programme as well as the programmes of several State Governments are doing their best to uplift these people, to improve the conditions of these Scheduled Castes and down-trodden people, nothing much has been achieved, and much more remains to be done.

Among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the hon. Home Minister and the House are aware that the plight of Scheduled Tribes is much worse than the Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Tribes, Sir, suffer from a variety of disabilities and particularly because they are in remote areas and hilly areas, they suffer from very many problems, both of health as well as poverty, lack of medicines, lack of education and also since they are fun-loving people, always given to drinking, there are so many problems of drinking. Apart from that, the Planning Commission report on tribal development programme has made very clear assessment of the situation, so also, the Scheduled Area Commission report, which says that the main problem of the tribal people is that they suffer from the money-lenders who practically make them bankrupt. In fact, the Scheduled Area Commission Report has called for a total ban on transfer of mortgage of tribal land and I am sure that it is under active consideration of the Government.

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Apart from the illiteracy problem, the tribals suffer from superstition and taboo. Even in this advanced twentieth century, they are still in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and much finance has got to be pumped in to improve their condition and help them to make it better.

In this connection, I would like to say that Government legislation is not a magic wand that can wipe out every tribal tear. It is not something by legislation alone that the high and dry problems of tribals can be solved, but by real action.

In this connection, I would draw your attention to the report of the Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes where a full chapter—Chapter 7—has been devoted to tribal development. I would only bring to the notice of the Government 2 or 3 recommendations which I think the Minister will be able to reply to. One recommendation is at page 196: "34. The Commission recommends that expert group may be set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to examine the pattern of allocations and expenditure in tribal areas and the impact that has been made on the polity and life of tribal people." Another recommendation is: "35. The commission recommends that allocation under special Central assistance should be adequately increased for pockets of tribal concentrations in certain States". There are very many other recommendations that the Government is definitely looking into. I would only like to say that even as early as 1920, when Rabindranath Tagore began building Viswa Bharati University, he made a special provision for Santhal tribals by giving them separate construction as also seeing that they are educated for generations. Today, thanks to the Governmental efforts, no doubt, tribals are improving their lot even in the North-Eastern States. I may quote a few statistics since you are in a hurry to complete the Bill. Tribals have taken to industrial entrepreneurship

in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh where as many as 99 per cent tribals have come forward in Manipur, 35.02 per cent have come forward; in Nagaland, it is 16.71 per cent; but alas! For tribals in Tripura, for which the Bill is intended, tribals have come forward only to the extent of 4.8 per cent, and in mighty State of Assam which is now under fire, it is only 1.03 per cent who have come forward. As per the

statistics of the Government 5 P.M. of India, at the end of the fourth year of the Sixth Five Year Plan 29 lakh tribal families have been identified and their condition ameliorated above the poverty line. The 8th Finance Commission has also laid special emphasis on tribal and hilly area programmes but this is not enough. Much more has got to be done and monitoring has got to be done at the Central level.

Before I conclude, I would only like to say a few words about the good work being done by the Tamil Nadu Government under the dynamic leadership of our Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivar, Dr. M. G. Ramachandran.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That you should say more.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: This is relevant, Sir. As far as the tribals in Tamil Nadu are concerned, we have mainly the Narikuravas and Shugali tribals. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you had also an occasion to visit and see the Toda huts. Many things have been done for them. We have allotted land and done everything under the 20-point programme. Our only request is that the Central Government should include in the list of Scheduled Tribes the equivalent of Shugali tribes. This we have written to the Central Government and I hope this matter will be considered favourably. I hope the Government will come forward to give adequate funds for the development of the scheduled tribes.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI BISWA GOSWAMI (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I welcome these two Bills. Sir, the Constituent Assembly appointed a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Shri Gopinath Bardoloi and on the recommendation of that sub-committee the Sixth Schedule has been incorporated in the Constitution, and this Sixth Schedule was incorporated only for the hilly areas of undivided Assam and for the sole purpose of preserving the tribal identities and their cultural and political heritage.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Syed Rahmat Ali) in the Chair]

The demand for reservation of seats had not come from Meghalaya, Nagaland and other States merely because of economic backwardness. As the former speaker from Tripura has said, the tribals in Tripura were in the majority, they were a majority community, but later on they were converted into an insignificant minority because of unrestricted migration of people. That is the crux of the problem in the North Eastern region. The Central leadership did not try to understand the real problem of this region. Even today I doubt if they have realised the real situation in that part of the country. Economically, educationally and culturally the tribal people in the North Eastern region are far more advanced than the tribal people in other parts of the country. The exploitation that is prevailing in other parts of the country is unknown to them. And if that is so, why are they restless? Even after varying from 69.82 per cent to 93.59 per cent of population, why are these tribal people today restless? why did these Naga people demand sovereign Nagaland? Sir, I know the Naga National Council leaders. I have met these leaders. I know their viewpoints. It is because they fear that they would lose their identity if they remained in India and that is why this Naga National Council started their movement. At first the Naga people did

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not resort to violence. They wanted an amicable settlement with the Government. They wanted a guarantee that the Naga identity would be preserved. They even invited Acharya Vinoba Bhave to visit Nagaland. They did not resort to violence at first. But they were neglected and they resorted to violence later. Today a section of the Naga people are underground and they have become extremists. Similar is the case in Mizoram and Tripura. And not only that, because these people were kept in isolation by the British Government, they became afraid that after the achievement of Independence, people from other parts of the country would rush there and submerge their identities. They have seen how the local people of Tripura have been outnumbered due to influx of people from outside; they have seen how the local people of Sikkim have been outnumbered by the influx of people from outside. This is the problem in the North-eastern region.

Today the Assamese people have been launching a movement for the last five years for the detection and deportation of foreign nationals. The basic reason for the fear of Assamese people is also the same. They are afraid that they would be outnumbered by the unrestricted migration and infiltration of foreigners. That is the main reason.

So I feel that time has come to think whether it will be sufficient to pass these two amending Bills to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of that area. We should examine this. If the integrity of India is to be maintained, it must be admitted that we must recognise the multiplicity of identities. Multiplicity of identities is not a hindrance for the integrity and unity of the country. But here there are some people who believe that if they recognise this multiplicity of identities, then the unity and integrity of the country will be in stake. The entire North-eastern region is in turmoil today only because of this fear of losing their

identities. Because when India achieved Independence, they expected—and quite rightly—that their identities would be preserved, they would prosper and their political, cultural and linguistic identities would be preserved. Therefore I feel perhaps the time has come when we should consider making special provisions in the Constitution so far as the North-eastern region is concerned. Perhaps the North-eastern States should be empowered to impose reasonable restrictions on the unrestricted migration of people to those States. Perhaps the State Assemblies should be empowered to impose certain restriction regarding facilities, regarding acquisition of property and joining services in the States, as you have provided in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. Before it is too late, it will be proper on our part if we consider these aspects so that peace and tranquillity can prevail in that most strategic part of the country. We should try to preserve not only the identities of the tribal people in that area but also of the Assamese people of that backward State. Sir, the Central Government did not try to understand the real problem in the beginning. I remember, Sir, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru went to Nagaland with the Prime Minister of Burma. They were to address a meeting at Kohima in Nagaland. The people came. They wanted to present a memorandum to the Prime Minister of India and they were not allowed to present that memorandum. Do you know, Sir, what happened? The leaders of the Naga people asked the people to withdraw from the meeting which was to be addressed by Pandit Nehru and the Burmese Prime Minister. Will you believe, Sir, the entire audience withdrew from the meeting and there was not a single man left in that meeting? They wanted to meet and place their grievances before the then Prime Minister that they should be assured that their identity will not be submerged by unrestricted migration from other places. Pandit Nehru had no time to meet

them. As a result, today Nagaland is in the hands of extremists. A large section of the youth of Nagaland—educated youth—have gone underground; they have taken up arms. In Mizoram it has happened. I doubt the policy which the Government of India is pursuing in Assam. In Assam also the Government is going to create extremists amongst the Assamese youth.

Therefore, while supporting those two Bills, I would urge upon the Central Government to consider the question of amending the Constitution in such a manner as to give special protection to the people of the north-eastern region. Because, in that part of the country the local people have faced a situation where the majority community is going to be converted into a minority community. That is the real apprehension due to which the people there are restless today.

The entire north-eastern region is in turmoil. We want peace, we want tranquillity. The people of the north-eastern region do not believe in secession. The Naga people do not want secession. They want to remain in India, but they want to be assured that their identity would be protected. You failed to assure the Naga people at that time and that is why the Naga people revolted. So, Sir, I believe that the Central Government will rise to the occasion and consider this aspect and take necessary steps to provide constitutional safeguards as we have provided in Jammu and Kashmir. Certain special provisions should be made so that the identity of the people of the north-eastern region can be protected, so that they are not submerged by unrestricted migration and unrestricted immigration of foreign nationals.

I support these Bills and I hope the policy which the Government is following in regard to Assam will be given up. I would like to warn them that they should not think that the movement in Assam has died down. They should not think that if they do

not solve the problems faced by the people of Assam, the Assamese people will remain silent. They will not remain silent and, if you pursue this line and remain apathetic towards the legitimate aspirations of these people, you will create another Nagaland, you will create another Mizoram, in Assam.

With these words, Sir, I support these two Bills.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, about the two Constitution (Amendment) Bills which we are simultaneously considering, singly and put together, there is very little to object to them. These Bills have provisions which have been recommended for some time, and these measures will be welcome and supported. But, as these two Constitution (Amendment) Bills relate to two of the north-eastern States, some general observation on some of the more common requirements of the entire north-east do come into contextual relevance, and I would like to utilise this opportunity to say just a very few points on that subject.

Sir, the entire north-east, to my mind, is characterised by four very distinct characteristics: The first one is, what I call, the process of fission since the Independence. We have seen that the north-eastern States have come into being from a larger whole by a process of fission since the Independence, which in its wake has generated various problems which we have not been able to contend successfully.

This process of fission resulted in creating States which suffered, or were clamped down, by yet another particularness which is, what I call, the aspect of smallness. The first was fission, and the second is smallness. I think the entire north-eastern region is characterised by all these States being small. If it were only a question of being geographically small and limiting itself there, then, perhaps the

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problem would have been similar to what is faced by other smaller States in the Union. But that is not so. When I use the word 'small' in the context of the north-eastern States, I am using it more in a geographical sense.

They are relatively sparsely populated. The smallness is accentuated by the third aspect of particularness of the north-eastern States, which is, what I call, the tribal particularness. I do believe that by this process of fission resulting in the coming into being of smaller States, all of them attempt to represent a tribal particularness, and it has in its wake generated in a number of problems, of which only a few we have been able to contend successfully. The coming of these two Constitution Amendments, to my mind, is part of recognition of all these factors.

And yet the fourth factor which, I think, is equally important, is the factor of distance.

If you put these four things together, the entire north-eastern canvas, the canvas of the north-eastern States, then, we can attempt to comprehend what it is actually that one is having to deal with in the process of nation-formation in the north-east. Fission, smallness, tribal particularness and distance—in these four broadly identifying points, come some of the specific points relating to Tripura, for instance. Not that they are special only to Tripura. But I do believe that some of the other things that I am going to talk about now are also applicable to the whole of the north-east.

First and primary danger in the north-east is of demographic assault. In the case of the smaller States of Assam, it is a demographic assault from the plains.

Now I would like to illustrate the instance of Tripura. If a comparison is made between the population of

Tripura in 1901 and that in 1971, in this period of 70 years with seven census, whereas the all average population increase in these 70 years was 139 per cent. In the case of Tripura it was 800 per cent. These figures are based on census operations in the Census Report of India. These are not figures which I am bringing up. I have researched them. I have studied them. Where is the races of India grown? 70 years at the rate of about 139 per cent. Tripura has grown at the rate of 800 per cent—reflected another side of the same thing. In this 800 per cent, in 1901 the ratio of population of the tribal to non-tribal was 8:20. In favour of the tribal in the last census operations we have seen that the ratio has reversed. The tribal population has been reduced to a bare 17 per cent. Now, if you combine these two aspects with the population in Tripura as against an All-India growth of 139 per cent, Tripura has grown by 800 per cent and the ratio of tribal to non tribal has reversed itself to 80 per cent to the tribals and 80 per cent in favour of the non-tribals. Then, you get an idea of real aspect of demographic dimension problems that afflict the whole of the North-Eastern region. I don't want to labour on this point. These are much wider issues. With illustrations I have given the facts. I think that is enough.

Sir, the second aspect which I would very briefly cover, wish to emphasise and wish to caution all of us not just the Government but all of us, because most of us here are plains is what I call a factor of internal colonisation. There is a tendency. There is a tendency for us to treat whether it is Himachal Pradesh or inner Himalayas or most certainly the North-East to treat that region as a region open to internal colonisation—colonisation of Delhi. And I would go down further, after all the fission that took place in Assam and resulted in formation of

smaller States was a reflection of rejection of the colonisation of Gauhati. And this is what I mean, when I talk of the internal colonisation factor, whether it is Manipur or any other place. I would like to give an example. Manipur struggled for a long time for the grant of statehood. The grant of statehood comes to Manipur only around, correct me if I go wrong about the date, 1971. And it is after 1971 that Manipur is happen to content what parliamentary democracy is all about. Yet Manipur is the one State in the country which has the distinction of having a forest contractor sitting in a cabinet meeting of the State Cabinet. Sir, it is a fact. Now, this is another aspect of what I call internal colonisation which leads me of how to suggest, because I don't have time to elaborate on these points.

श्री रामानन्द यादव (बिहार) :
केवल एक इन्फरमेशन दीजिए कि क्या वह हाउस का मेम्बर बना था या नहीं ?

श्री जसवंत सिंह : नहीं ।

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: As a member of the cabinet or as a contractor or whether he was a member of the Assembly...

श्री जसवंत सिंह : वह असेम्बली का मेम्बर नहीं था, कैबिनेट का मेम्बर नहीं था । वह सिर्फ कान्ट्रैक्टर था ।

Sir, I don't want to labour on this point. I was talking about internal colonisation in respect of the North-East, because it is not just of colonisation we are attempting to transfer to a totally different and equally civilised ethos what I call...

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDI-QUE (Assam): A contractor is never allowed to sit there. I have never heard about any contractor sitting in a Cabinet meeting. I do not believe it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: You may not believe it. That you may not have heard of it also I am ready to accept because hearing or believing is a matter of study and scrutiny. That you don't believe in what I am saying is also right. But like maternity this is an established fact, unlike paternity. It is not a matter of question.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDI-QUE: What is the basis of your information?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: So this is an aspect of internal colonisation. We sitting in Delhi arrogate to ourselves a kind of blindness of viewpoint. We begin to believe that it is only we who know best. And by the time this kind of arrogance of belief transfers itself to regions as beautiful, as diverse and as equally civilised as the north-east, it results in a very ugly situation. I won't call it anything else but internal colonisation. It is in that context, when it is a question of the whole of the north-east, when it is a question of tribal norms, tribal culture, tribal ethos, that I say that it is, what I would call, the assault of Delhi with its money, with its what we have today come to call the mainstream of the nation's life. We would be mistaken if we thought that the mainstream of the nation's life is the sullied political nullah that we have currently come to inhabit.

Sir, I have a few suggestions to make. I have not found anything to differ with as far as the endeavour of these two Constitution Amendment Bills are concerned. I do submit to the Government: please strengthen the existing North-East Council. There is a North-East Council. It does occasionally meet, and the Governor or the Lt.-Governor has a role to play in that. But it is largely a toothless organisation. It is mainly recommendatory. It is not able to articulate even its own viewpoints. And most of the time it is having to contend with the internal

[Shri Jaswant Singh] colonisation of Delhi. Therefore, please strengthen the North-East Council.

I do think that this whole question of education as applicable to the north-eastern region, whether it is Arunachal Pradesh or Meghalaya or Mizoram or Nagaland or Manipur or Tripura, must be specially considered because we are transferring the confusion that exists in Delhi even in the field of education. We are producing a great number of barely literate young men who are then deluded with the expectation of immediate jobs. Jobs are the confined preserves only of the Government in the north-east because there is very little else. There is no industry; there is hardly any trade. And those barely literate young men think that the Government is the biggest employer. Jobs are just not there. And if this is the fault of the education that we are attempting to put on the north-east, please consider the whole question of education in the north-east.

There used to be in the north-east a frontier service. Unlike the north-west frontier, in the north-east we brought in—I forget the exact nomenclature...

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: (Assam): Frontier Administrative Service.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes, there used to be the Frontier Administrative Service. It was a voluntary service. It got drowned by personnel from the various armed forces. It was a pioneer service.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: The Frontier Administrative Service is similar to the IAS.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes, because these people came similar to the IAS. It did sterling service in the whole region. It did extremely good work, whether it was Arunachal Pradesh or Nagaland. Please reconsider the introduction of some such kind of service. Don't call it a Frontier Service.

Finally I would emphasise to the Government the role of the valley of the Brahmaputra in the nation-forming processes in the entire region. This beautiful valley of the Brahmaputra is the heart of the region. Please don't inflame it and then expect the rest of the region to remain quiet. Thank you very much.

SHRI SCATO SWU (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to welcome and support the Bill. There is indisputable political record that Nagaland had been under the Ministry of External Affairs for many years. This was so because the Nagas used to totally boycott all the elections of India for fear of their being politically exploited and finally lose their political identity. A few years ago Nagaland was brought under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The political merger of Nagaland with India had been very expensive. I may inform this august House that in the absence of acceptable reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and in the State Assembly the possibility of the Nagas picking up the old tradition of boycotting the elections cannot be ruled out. There could be some argument that compact tribal areas do not need any reservation of seats. But will those who extend such argument pursue a permanent policy to let alone the tribals? Within one decade the Nagaland population had increased by nearly three lakhs of infiltrant population. There is a very alarming situation. I am afraid in the near future Nagaland shall turn to be another Assam in regard to foreign population. I would therefore, request the Central Government to assist the Government of Nagaland in sending back the infiltrants and in stopping further infiltration. You are aware that political uncertainty prevails in the whole of the north-eastern zone consisting of Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. If a special constitutional safeguard is not provided for this zone, I can guarantee hundred per cent that the situation will go from bad to worse which

will be irreparable. As has been pointed out by Mr. Jaswant Singh, our population is very small in comparison with that of the other States of India. So we could be outnumbered at any moment. Today we are getting votes from the non-local people, but there is an apprehension that tomorrow we shall be voting for the outsiders. In view of this difficult political situation we welcome this Bill and thank the Government of India for having conceived the idea of introducing this Bill in order to safeguard our political rights. With these words I once again support the Bill and thank you.

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार) :

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर मुझे ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं है। यह ऐसा विधेयक है जिसके बारे में एक ही शब्द में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन, आदिवासी और इन पहाड़ी जनवासियों के लिये इस सरकार ने संविधान में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव किया है। मैं इस विधेयक का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह विधेयक पास हो जाय।

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I welcome this Bill. This Bill will have a significant impact on the aspirations of the tribal people of these four hill States. This is a two-fold aspiration. One is the preservation of the ethnic character and the other is political. It has been the Government of India's policy since the time of our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, down to Shrimati Indira Gandhi to encourage the tribal people, particularly the people of the hills and of the parts hilly in character since they are colourful people, proud of their traditions and determined to preserve their identity in the midst of diversity in the mighty great variety of Indian cultural and national milieu.

To understand the necessity for the reservation of seats, we have to

keep in mind the need to create separate States. Unless we understand that, we cannot understand this.

You will remember that since 1960 following the creation of Nagaland, the people of the hill areas have been demanding separate States. This demand was considered by the Government of India just to meet their political aspiration, though an attempt has been made all over—even in the past—and we hear the echo of that attempt that separate States have been created by the Central Government in continuation of their divisive policy. Those who spoke thus have proved to be the biggest falsifiers of history. Just look back over the years in the last two decades. You will find that the demand for each separate State was backed by massive popular movement. I would even say that there was total support by the people behind the demand for every separate State.

The present amendment for reservation of seats in the Legislative Assembly and the House of the People is the logical culmination of that political aspiration which is at the heart of creation of separate States.

It is our experience that in spite of the Government assurances—both of the Central Government and the Assam Government—to the tribal people before the creation of the hill State, however sincere and determined they were, failed to have the desired result to meet the aspirations of the people, particularly in a political and economic and social spheres. By creating separate States, they were given the responsibility to look after their own interests, particularly, development of the States and with bountiful assistance of the Centre, the levels of development have reached quite high. Yet there emerged one practical problem. The influx of non-tribal people from other regions of the country threatened to reduce the local indigenous people to minority, just cutting at the root of

(Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique)

the political aspirations of these people. Such a phenomenon negates the very philosophy of meeting political aspirations of the people and has created a serious impact on the political power of the indigenous people. We believe and the Government of India believe that political power holds the key to social and economic development of this underdeveloped region.

When I refer to the influx, let there be no misunderstanding. I do understand that the people of this country have the fundamental right of movement. They can go anywhere. Even to be fair enough, no hill States have restricted this movement so far. It is, however, imperative that political power remains in the hands of the indigenous people in this area, if we want them to preserve their ethnic character and want to continue the development of the region and shape the destiny of the region according to their own light and genius. It is necessary to reserve seats in the Assembly and the House of the People so that the political power remains with the people. But at the same time the people of the Hill States also must bear in mind that it is only by remaining in the national mainstream that they can achieve the desired development. There in lies their social and economic salvation and only that strength which is rooted in the nation awareness and unity can be permanent. By allowing themselves to be locked up in pockets of isolation or by developing a sort of "touch-me-not" attitude, no people can achieve cultural and ethnic identity nor any desired development because every State or every Union territory is linked up with the others and strength lies in sharing in, and in identifying ourselves with the sorrows and happiness, challenges and confrontations, of the whole nation. It is indeed heartening to note that this thought has already thrown a challenge to the people of the hill States. And under the impact of such a

thought, Sir, the walls of isolation have collapsed and the people of the hill areas, the hill States, no longer build walls, but they build bridges, bridges of understanding, bridges of co-operation and bridges of communication. Also, Sir, the Government must bear in mind that asking these people to remain in the national mainstream is not enough. They must also see that these people of the hills are able to find in this mainstream a place in the sun with honour and justice; yes, with honour and justice, because that is the only avenue to reach their hearts and, for the matter, to reach the hearts of any tribal people because these are the two ingredients which are the essence of the tribal character.

With these words, Sir, I support this amendment. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Now, Mr. Suraj Prasad.

श्री सुरज प्रसाद (बिहार) : श्रीमन्, अभी जो इक्यावनवां और तिरपनवां संविधान में संशोधन के लिये बिल आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और समर्थन करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देर ही से सही, लेकिन सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है, यह कदम अच्छा है। देखने से अभी हाल में जो जनसंख्या का विवरण प्रकाशित हुआ है, उससे लगता यह है कि नागालैंड में 83 प्रतिशत, मेघालय में 80 प्रतिशत, अरुणाचल में 59 प्रतिशत, मिजोरम में 93 प्रतिशत आदिवासियों की जनसंख्या है।

त्रिपुरा में भी पहले आदिवासियों की संख्या अधिक थी, लेकिन बाहर के लोगो के वहाँ जाने से जो आदिवासी लोग 70 प्रतिशत थे, अब वह घट कर के 30 प्रतिशत हो गये हैं और आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र आदिवासी अल्प-क्षेत्र में बदल गया है।

आदिवासियों की समस्याएँ जाहिर हैं कि बहुत ही दुरुह और कठिन हैं। देश में 35 वर्ष के विकास के बाद भी विकास की रोशनी इन लोगों तक नहीं पहुँची है और यह हिस्सा समाज का सबसे उपेक्षित और पिछड़ा हुआ हिस्सा है—सामाजिक तौर पर हो, आर्थिक तौर पर हो, या राजनीतिक तौर पर हो—यह तमाम हिस्से पिछड़े हुए हैं और इसलिये इनके विकास की ओर काफी ध्यान जाना उचित ही है।

बिहार में भी इस तरह की जनसंख्या है। हम लोगों को जानकारी है और वहाँ के बारे में हम लोगों को यह भी जानकारी है कि आदिवासियों की जो जमीन है, वह जमीन रोज गैर-आदिवासियों के हाथों में चली जा रही है। सरकार ने उनके लिये कानून भी बनाया है, लैंड रेस्टोरेशन का, कि जमीन आदिवासियों की जो अपहृत हो गई है, जो छिन गई है, वह जमीन आदिवासियों को लौटा दी जाये। यह कानून करीब दस या बारह वर्षों से बिहार में पारित है, फिर भी इन कानून के पारित होने के बाद भी आदिवासियों की जमीन उनके हाथों में नहीं जा रही है।

अभी माननीय सदस्या जो त्रिपुरा से आती हैं, उन्होंने इस संबंध में त्रिपुरा के बारे में भी कहा कि त्रिपुरा के अंदर जो आदिवासी हैं उनकी जमीन गैर आदिवासियों के हाथों में चली जा रही है और यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है आदिवासियों के सामने। आदिवासियों के अंदर में एक दूसरा प्रश्न भी काफी गंभीर रूप से उठा हुआ है और मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूँगा कि उसके प्रति सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। जितने भी आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, जिनका मैंने आपके सामने नाम गिनवाया उन तमाम राज्यों के अंदर में अब देखने को यह मिलता है कि एक्सट्रीमिस्ट लोग काफी आदिवासियों के भीतर प्रवेश कर गए हैं। त्रिपुरा के

अंदर में त्रिपुरा नेशनल वालंटियर नाम का एक संगठन पैदा हो गया है। जो त्रिपुरा के आदिवासियों को अतिवादी लाइन पर संगठित कर उन्हें दुस्साह किस रास्ते पर ले जा रहा है। उसी तरह से मिजोरम के अंदर में मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट के नाम एक संगठन पैदा हो गया है जो उन्हें अतिवादी लाइन पर संगठित करता है। त्रिपुरा में भी पोपुल्स लिबरेशन आर्मी का एक संगठन पैदा हो गया है, जो वहाँ के लोगों को दुस्साहसिक रास्ते पर संगठित कर रहा है। इसलिये ये जो आदिवासियों के अंदर में इस तरह के संगठन पैदा हो रहे हैं इसका प्रधान कारण यह है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के अंदर में सरकार की ओर से जिस रूप में विकास की गति को तेज करना चाहिये वह गति तेज नहीं हो पा रही है। इस लिये उन के अंदर में सेपेरेटिस्ट, दुश्मन की भावना, विलगाव की भावना, इस तरह की भावनाएँ पैदा की जा रही हैं और देश से बाहर जाने की भी प्रवृत्ति उनमें पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। त्रिपुरा के अंदर में ऑटोनोमस डिस्ट्रिक्ट के निर्माण के लिए सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है, मेरी समझ है कि इससे उनके बीच में विकास का रास्ता प्रशस्त होगा और साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि त्रिपुरा के अंदर में जो आदिवासी पहले बहुमत में थे अब अल्पमत में होते जा रहे हैं। उनकी संख्या क्रमशः रोज-व-रोज घटती चली जा रही है। इसलिए इसकी तरफ भी सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिए। बाहर के लोगों के त्रिपुरा में प्रवेश के कारण त्रिपुरा में रहने वाले जो आदिवासी हैं उनकी जनसंख्या में भारी ह्रास हो रहा है। इसलिए ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए ताकि बाहर से आने वाले जो लोग हैं उन पर रोक लगाई जा सके और त्रिपुरा के अंदर में जो आदिवासी हैं उन के विकास के लिए रास्ता प्रशस्त किया जा सके।

[श्री सूरज प्रसाद]

इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं आटोमोस डिस्ट्रिक्ट निर्माण के लिए असंबली और पार्लियामेंट में सीटों के रिजर्वेशन के लिए जो दो बिल आये हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu) in the Chair]

SHRI DHARNIDHAR BASUMATARI (Assam): Sir, in this House, it is my maiden speech. I was thinking on what subject to speak. Today when I saw the Bill, I was tempted to speak as I used to speak in the other House.

You know, Sir, Assam is a peculiar State. Assam, in British time, had three parts. One is the excluded area, second, partially excluded area and the third, plains area. So the British ruled for 150 years with the divide and rule policy.

When I was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, when this question came up I requested Prime Minister Nehru personally and also the Chairman of the Sub-Committee that Tripura be included in the Sixth Schedule. You know, Tripura is not in the Sixth Schedule. Why? It was done by the Sub-Committee. In the Sub-Committee, where somebody happened to be the Chairman—I do not want to mention the name—was reluctant to accept this part of the State in the Sixth Schedule. Now, Sir, our present Prime Minister, beloved leader Smt. Indira Gandhi, herself stated in the other House recently that Tripura was a tribal State. Now it has been reduced to a non-tribal State. Why is this so? Unfortunately, there was refugees' influx and at the same time the tribals population has been reduced to one thirds. It should have been brought long before. Even now I congratulate the Home Minister for bringing forward such a proposition. From the very beginning, the tribal question has been occupying the minds of Government at the Centre. From the very beginning it was felt that if the same status is not given to the tribals, then we cannot develop our country.

Sir, Assam itself was ruled by the tribal people to which I belong and the Tripura Maharaja—My friend Mr. Handique belongs to that Ahom—which community—subjugated us. We were fighting at that time. It is a long long path that we have covered. We are friendly now. We are very very friendly now. There are inter-caste marriages among ourselves.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Please conclude within two minutes.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR BASUMATARI: Sir, this subject concerns me. You should give me five minutes. I have been fighting in the other House for 20 years to remove the irregularities of the Constitution. Due to these irregularities in the Constitution, our people have suffered like anything. I want to explain to you that the tribal people in the plains below are not tribals. They are considered backward communities. If the plains tribals reside in Nagaland, Garo Hills, and Mizoram are to be taken backward community. This backward community is a misnomer. Eighty per cent of the population are backward. So these 80 per cent have not been given any facility although they have demanded it in the other House from time to time. I do not know whether it was demanded in this House or not. In other House, this discussion took place in every session demanding that backward community should be given some facilities. They constitute 80 percent of the population and they should be given this facility. In the Constituent Assembly, I requested Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to include these tribal people in hill area of Tripura State in the Sixth Schedule. You know, Sir, non-tribals cannot possess land and they cannot have any contract. All the contractors and businessmen run their business in the name of tribals though the latter do not get any share. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister, who is the ablest Home Minister, whenever and wherever national projects are taken place. Tribals are being ousted like anything from their homes

and hearths. These tribals have suffered like anything. I have been requesting that the tribals who have been ousted from their homes for national projects should be given land. I have told the people that so long as the Congress rules, the fate of the tribals is safe. That thing worked like anything in the minds of tribal people. Therefore, I request you, Mr. Home Minister to see the interests of the tribal people. We, the tribals, have been supporting the Congress sincerely. The tribals did not support the Janata Party. They have to be brought into the mainstream of Indian life. Their feelings should not be wounded. Sir, I draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to see that constitutional irregularities may be wiped out wherein a plain tribal in the hills and a hill tribal in the plains area are taken as the same category. They are taken as backward category. By doing so, you have deprived them. Since the Constitution was framed to develop them in the same way in the same category. It is surprising that if one brother shifted from the Sixth or Fifth Schedule area even by an inch, he ceased to be a tribal.

Shrimati Gandhi herself expressed in the other House recently that Tripura was a tribal State. But I am sorry to say that this has unfortunately been flooded with refugees and others from outside and the tribals have been reduced to a minority. *(Time bell rings)*

In Assam lakhs of tribals who are in the tea gardens and outside the tea gardens belong to the same community as Santhal, Oran, Munda and Kharia etc. are not taken as tribals, as they have crossed the border from Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the neighbouring States. This is a painful matter to allow them to suffer simply because of geographical barrier.

I, therefore, request our ablest Home Minister to consider this thing sympathically to do justice to the

tribals so that they may not suffer any more. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I rise to congratulate the Home Minister for bringing forward this Bill and I heartily support it. I support it because for one reason that apart from giving relief to the tribal people, this Bill seeks to give, as the Home Minister has said, the right of the States to enact this legislation. In the Objects of this Bill it has been stated that the Government of Tripura has, on two occasions, the Assembly of Tripura has on two occasions, requested the Government, on the 19th March, 1982, and again on the 11th February, 1983, to enact this legislation. This is a healthy trend between the Centre-State relations. If this trend is continued, I think the federal system on which our country is based will work satisfactorily. But, here again, I would bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister that the first resolution was sent as back as 1982 and the second was sent back as back as 1983. I should have thought that when a resolution of the nature of this kind was received, the Bill must have been brought in the Parliament as soon as possible.

The second point that I have to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Minister is that under the Sixth Schedule, article 2, the constitution of district councils and regional councils has been conferred on Tripura. Now, Sir, according to my information, according to the speeches made by various Members I gather that there is not a proper monitoring cell in your Ministry which monitors the execution and implementation of these things so as to meet the aspiration of the people of the tribal belts. I would request you to very kindly look into this aspect of the matter so that an amendment is brought forth and implemented both in letter and spirit.

With these words, Sir, I heartily congratulate him and support the Bill. Thank you.

6 P.M.

श्री जी० स्वामी नायक (आंध्र प्रदेश) : उसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

श्रीमान्, मैं सबसे पहले अपने गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि आपने गृह मंत्रालय संभाला, उसके बाद जो आदिवासियों के लिए बहुत दिनों से रिजर्वेशन हाना था, मैदालय, मिजोरम, अरुणाचल, त्रिपुरा आदि पहाड़ों में जो आदिवासी रहते हैं, उनके लिए कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं था और वहाँ की ऐसी-म्बलियों ने ये रेजलूशन पास करके केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा जिस पर सरकार ने तुरन्त कदम उठाया है । मैं इसका अनुमोदन करता हूँ और गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि शैड्यूल कास्ट और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के और विमुक्त जातियों के लिए जो शैड्यूल कास्ट में हैं, उनको शैड्यूल ट्राइब्ज में मिलाने के लिए जो पंजाब और हरियाणा के हाई कोर्ट का डिक्लीज है, उसके लिए गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि उनको हम ट्रायबल में मिलाने का कोशिश कर रहे हैं । तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूँगा कि ऐसी विमुक्त जातियों को जैसे बंजारा है, सांसी है, वावरिया है, अगर उनको अमेंडमेंट में ले जाते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता । कई जगह, महाराष्ट्र में मध्य प्रदेश में, कर्नाटक में, ऐसी जातियाँ हैं । उनको इस अमेंडमेंट में ले आते तो काफी अच्छा होता ।

इतना ही कहकर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ ।

SHRI BADRI NARAYAN PRADHAN (West Bengal): Sir, I would very much have liked to speak in Nepali; I come from Darjeeling; but I cannot speak in that language. There is a demand in Darjeeling and also

in other places in India that Nepali be included in the Eighth Schedule; but the Government has still not agreed. So, I speak in English.

Sir, I rise to support the Bill. But the problems of tribals of Nagaland, Meghalay, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram would not be solved simply by providing reservations of seats in Lok Sabha and in the State Assemblies. As a matter of fact, not only the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes but also people of other communities inhabiting the entire tribal belt of north-eastern region of India were totally neglected, as a consequence of which they felt that they were isolated from the mainstream of National life, and there was widespread disgust amongst them and that frustration exploded from time to time in different forms and the reactionary elements and foreign missionaries tried to take advantage of this situation and misguided the people.

The tribals raised various genuine demands for their economic development and preservation of their identity and distinctiveness, but their demands were not considered sympathetically. There were revolts in Mizoram, Nagaland and other parts of that region.

This was the result of unplanned and uneven economic development perpetuated by the bourgeoisie, landlord government led by the Congress party, even after independence. The masses of the tribal people are neither landlords nor richer, they mainly consist of landless peasants, agricultural labourers and manual workers. So, if the Government is really interested in ameliorating their grievances and fulfil their urge and inspiration, their political, social and other problems should be looked into seriously and sympathetically. Their identity and distinctiveness, their culture and heritage should be preserved. There are provisions of autonomous council for tribals in some parts of the North-East region, but the political, adminis-

trative and economic powers are very limited. These powers should be extended so that the tribal people may themselves make their fate and shape their economic life with adequate financial assistance from the Central Government. This may help to cultivate a sense of belonging and they may fully participate in the task of reconstruction of the country and thus strengthen the process of national integrity.

Time has come to seriously ponder over the problems not only of tribal people but also of other linguistic and national minorities. (*Time bell rings*). This is necessary so that they may be firmly brought to the mainstream of national life. (*Time bell rings*). This would only be possible if their political, economical and other problems are properly solved (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT: What is this. He can lay his speech which is a written one on the Table of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): You will have to complete now.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is his maiden speech. Let him speak.

SHRI BADRI NARAYAN PRADHAN: This can be done by granting them the right of autonomy within the respective States where they are living in a compact area with their distinct language, culture, habit, manner and other distinctions. (*Interruptions*). For this, the relevant article of the Constitution be suitably amended and the scope of the Sixth Schedule expanded. (*Time bell rings*)

I thank you.

[**Mr. Deputy Chairman** in the Chair.]

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at long last the expected amendment has come here for discussion on the floor of Parliament regarding the development of our economically, politically and socially backward

Scheduled Tribes. Just now a Member of this House has pointed out how economically the Scheduled Tribes are very very backward. Even after 37 years have passed after Independence, we are not in a position to develop economically the Scheduled Tribes of this country. But here I understand that it is proposed to give reservation for Scheduled Tribes under Articles 330 and 332 for representation in Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya Assemblies. Personally I feel that we have to develop the economic and social conditions of the Scheduled Tribes. Unless and until that is done, we cannot say that their economic and social conditions will automatically improve.

With regard to reservation, there are certain constituencies which once they have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still open only for such categories. They have not changed their character. I would just request the hon Minister through you that when we reserve certain constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, that should be only for three times and we should scatter the facilities to other areas, thereby the Scheduled Tribes in different parts of the State will get such facilities. Secondly, as my hon friend, Shri Ramakrishnan, has pointed out in our State we have given so many facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These facilities should be extended to them in other States also. Thank you.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I had no mind to speak. But after hearing the hon. Members in this House I feel tempted to speak a few words because I have certain experience of the sentire area I had the opportunity to visit all the areas, including Arunachal Pradesh, the interior portion the northern and eastern parts of it, the interior areas of Tripura, similarly the interior villages of Nagaland, Mizoram and so on. I am going to give a little idea as to what is the necessity of these two

(Shri Baharul Islam)

pieces of legislation, what is the necessity of reservation of seats and what is the necessity of the Sixth Schedule etc. For example, the life in Nagaland is quite different from the life of the people in other areas of the country. Mr. Jaswant Singh has said that he has studied this. Possibly he has also extensively visited that area. But I will perhaps supplement him, although I do not agree with him in all respects.

Take Nagaland. At one time during the British time, a part of Nagaland was a 'no man's land' which was a "partially excluded area". But after independence, Nagaland became a district of Assam. Mr. Scato will correct me if I am wrong. But my knowledge is that during British time, partly it was under the British Government and partly it was in the "excluded area". Therefore at the very beginning, immediately after independence, Naga people—the extreme section of the Naga people—said: "By no definition we are Indians. You were under British we were also under British. You are free; we also want to be free. That was the demand of Phizo and others. During the British time also it was a district of Assam. After independence also, till it became an independent State, it was a district of Assam. And excepting Kohima because there were western missionaries due to their efforts the people of the town of Kohima became highly educated, so between people like Mr. Scato and myself there is very little difference. We wear similar dress, take the similar food. But people in the interior are quite different. Also there are different social customs. For example, there are bachelor houses where young, unmarried boys live and maiden houses where young, unmarried girls live. So far as land is concerned, land does not belong to the individual—I am speaking of Nagaland. Land belongs to the village community. Am I right. Mr. Scato? ... (Interruptions) It is very interesting. Actually, it was in Nagaland

where there was real socialistic society.

In Meghalaya, for example, Shillong was also under the influence of the missionaries. Therefore, the people of Shillong are also highly educated. Though it is not really within the jurisdiction of the Sixth Schedule—the other areas are—there also an interesting society. For example, in Meghalaya the society is matriarchal, namely, a child traces its origin to the mother. In Meghalaya, therefore, there is no illegitimacy because a child is the child of its mother and, therefore, you will find that the children bear the surname of the mother and not of the father.

In Manipur also there are two different divisions. For example the Nagas. The present Chief Minister, Mr. Reshang Keising, who was a Member of Parliament, is a modern Naga a highly educated man. He stands on a different footing. But in the interior, Naga people are not so educated and not so fully developed. But in the other area—the valley—the Manipuris there are of four tribes who have become Hindus many years ago.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: Then, in Arunachal Pradesh, the customary laws are the same. Then, Mizoram. All these areas are governed not by our laws but by the customary laws—customary laws of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc. Other laws, for example the Registration Act, Stamp Act, etc., do not apply to those areas; the Cr.P.C. and the C.P.C. do not apply to those areas. There they have their own laws and that is why the utility of the District Council. The District Council is concerned with such people. They know their customs, laws, etc., and it is they who can better administer their laws.

SHRI T. ALIBA IMTI (Nagaland): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I understand I am the last speaker.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You take five minutes. There is one more gentleman.

SHRI T. ALIBA IMTI: Sir, as a very orthodox Naga and a very firm regional man, there are many points on which I do not see eye to eye with the national parties, including the Congress (I). But in this particular case I am so happy that I feel like congratulating the Home Minister in person. As a pioneer who has been working in this field, I was a member of the Advisory Committee to the Constitution-making body under the Chairmanship of Sardar Patel under whose supervision the Sixth Schedule was framed. So, from 1947-48 I have been following the progress and development—political, social and other developments—of the tribal areas. I find that this Bill which has been sponsored by the Home Minister is one of the best. I am very much satisfied as a tribal man because tribal development has come and State-wise one by one they have attained statehood. And the safeguards which have been guaranteed by the Constitutional Amendment is something for which we have been fighting. In 1978-79 onwards initiative was taken we discussed and encourage the Meghalaya Assembly to pass a resolution. Similarly, the other Assemblies of Nagaland, Mizoram and other neighbouring areas also did that. We are very grateful to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister particularly for sponsoring these Bills and supporting them. I fully support because, as you know, the sudden change of development and population in our area has become a very upsetting and dangerous thing for our own existence. Even in Nagaland where ten years ago our population was hardly 4 lakh, it is now over 8 lakhs. Mostly the people have come from Bangladesh, originally East Pakistan. Similarly in Arunachal Pradesh, similarly in Meghalaya and Mizoram and so on. You are fully aware of this development, how we have been subdued and how we have suffered psychologically and otherwise. And I believe and trust that under the wise leadership these Bills have been brought up here I fully sup-

port, and I hope that the Government shall take necessary action to obtain assent of the President as early as possible, so that they become law.

Secondly, on another point, Sir, in this connection, I want to bring to the notice of the Home Minister and others concerned that we may be behind you economically, we may be behind you people educationally, we may be behind you in many things, but we are a very very proud people, we are an independent people. We feel ourselves a fabric in the commonwealth of India. We do not at all feel ourselves inferior to anyone. And on that thing, Sir, If you come to us and place us into the similar situation, I am thankful.

And my last request. About educational and economic problems, never mind. But the political problem is still huge, gigantic. Instead of solving the problem, it is allowed to grow and expand. I tell you, there is no agitation in Nagaland now. Some two years ago there were hardly 700 to 800 underground persons. But now

there are over 4,000 persons underground. They are in Burma. Similarly in Mizoram; similarly in Assam. All these problems are problems to be solved by the Home Minister and by the Government of India. These are the problems which cannot be handled by us. These are the problems which cannot be solved by us. The problems of this sort could be solved at the instance of the Government of India, at the initiative of the Government of India.

With these very few words, I request the Prime Minister to show her magnanimity. The Government of India should come forward and think of what is going on in Mizoram, what is going on in Nagaland and bring an acceptable solution to the political problem. That is my request. With these few words, I support these bills. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the last speaker, Shri J. E. Tariang.

SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG (Meghalaya): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bills. At the outset I would like to thank the Home Minister who, by no means, was a stranger or is a stranger to this area, a far-flung north-eastern region of India. He is acquainted with so many of our problems, and I am so glad that after his coming into the Home Ministry he has brought these two Bills which are now being clubbed together for discussion.

I would also thank the Members of the House from both the sides, all the sides. I hope that the Bills will receive unanimous support. I am so grateful to all the leaders in this House

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as you must have known, the State of Meghalaya has a boundary of 150 miles with Bangladesh wherein lot of infiltration has been committed in the past. The population structure was greatly affected especially in towns and the border areas. The tribal people are very much concerned about their own identity whether cultural or social or political. The people of hill areas do want to come to the mainstream of India but do not want at the same time to lose their identity. I am so grateful that the Government of India have come forward with this Bill for providing Tripura with reservation of seats. They are bringing and introducing the sixth schedule to give autonomy for Manipur tribals. Sir, I hope by this Bill, a political solution will be found and that these people would be happy and I can assure the House, through you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that people of these areas are today watching the Parliament what do the leaders of two Houses of Parliament think about them. They are concerned about their well-being, about the developments and otherwise. I do not want to take more time of the House, although I would be very much interested to speak more on these Bills which concern our sensitive North-

Eastern region. I am very grateful to the hon. Members of this House and I would like to thank them all who were equally concerned about the welfare of these economically backward people. Thereby we can hope in future people of these areas feel that they are part and parcel of our country. They would contribute to all the developmental activities of the State and the country.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. C. Silvera.

DR. C. SILVERA (Mizoram): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I welcome these Bills which not only meet the aspirations of the tribal population of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh, but also identify the distinctive character which the people of these States and Union Territories have in our national culture and heritage.

North-Eastern area of India has been neglected not only politically but also economically and socially. It is high time that Government should consider development of these areas to reflect emphasis on restoration and conservation of the eco-system consistent with the development. The present goals and objectives lack definitional clarity, linkages, complementarities and infrastructural support in these areas. Take the case of Mizoram, which I represent. The State capital of Mizoram is not even linked by air with any of the State capitals. The only air-strip which was constructed for the use of defence personnel is not in working condition. There are no sport facilities, in my State. There are no sport complexes, though there is no dearth of sportsmen and sports women in the State.

What is needed is the economical development of the common man. What is needed is the development of personality of the tribal people by uplifting them socially, educationally, economically and politically. The

Bill do provide for reservation of seats for scheduled tribes in the area. It may be a positive step, but it is not an end to the problem. I would suggest that while nominating Members to the Rajya Sabha, the Government should also take care that Mizoram and other Eastern States are represented. My State also has distinguished persons in the field of arts, literature and social affairs. It is the feeling of neglect that led some groups of people of this area to taking up of arms. The Government should start a dialogue with Lal Denga without any delay. Some constructive steps should be taken to uplift the tribals in that area.

In the end, I would like to congratulate and thank the Home Minister for safeguarding the position and interests of the tribal people in the north-eastern area. Thank you.

* SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, it is such a happy scene to find all sections of the House unanimous in their support to these measures. So my task has been rendered much lighter because it is always the Minister's lot to answer questions. I do not have to put questions to myself and answer them, since there is no question from the other side.

There are just one or two points which have been raised, and in the end, one or two general observations I would like to make. A point was raised about Manipur. I am sure that with a little more expedition on the part of the State Government and the Home Ministry, we could have managed to get Manipur also into this very Bill along with Tripura. But, as it so happened, there has been some delay. That does not mean that manipur is going to be left out. I would like to assure the House that we shall take the earliest opportunity to bring Manipur in.

Another point which was raised was about the monitoring and evaluation of tribal development schemes. Sir, there is an officer in

the Home Ministry who looks after this. But I would like to give my first reaction to the demand made here by saying that this has now become a massive programme all over the country and just one officer or a few working under him may not do all that is needed by way evaluation and monitoring. So I have already discussed this with the officials of the Ministry. If the Finance Minister is a little more generous than he generally is, we hope to strengthen this machinery because I think it is necessary that when work expands and it is not possible to keep track of what is happening where, we must have some efficient machinery to give us the feed-back so that there is no wastage, there is no delay and we know where we stand at a given point of time. Plan after Plan, it is well known that we are spending more and more money, making more and more efforts, in several direction for the amelioration of the tribes and we have succeeded. There is no doubt that we have succeeded. But of course there is much more to do. And that is always the case. The more you do there is more to do. So this is the position, Sir. The tribes have always been an integral part of the Indian society. Take the Ramayana, take the Mahabharata, take all the epics. We find that the tribal chiefs, the tribal people have played a great part in the making up of this mosaic of Indian society. We have a beautiful combination of history and tradition, mythology and history; it is very difficult to separate the two to say where one ends and the other begins. It is a fascinating combination which clearly shows that integration was there at all levels and in all fields of activity. The river valley civilization as we know it or have heard of it or read about it, is a much later phenomenon and naturally, being a later phenomenon,

(Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao)

it must have borrowed so much from its predecessor, that is, the tribal society, the pastoral society. So, I have no doubt that the Indian society has maintained this integration. The questions of identity on one side and the problems of intergration on the other, these two should be so managed where at no point is there any conflict between the two. Once conflict is allowed to be created, there is strife, there is alienation. I have no doubt that as we have managed so far, we will be able to manage in future also, to see that this conflict never arises. Indian Society has the inherent capacity to absorb variety and not to create any foreign bodies within itself. So, there are no foreign bodies at all in the Indian society. And I hope that the Government and the people will join in the effort to keep this as it has always been. I know of many tribes whose way of life, if I may say so, is much saner, much healthier, much more desirable, than that of the plains-people. In those respects there is no need for them to learn much from the plains-people. Maybe if they have learnt something, they may have to unlearn it to some extent. But is it possible? This is the point. In the great churning which we know of, both *amrit* and *haalahal* were created; no one could say I will take only *amrit*, I will not take *haalahal*. So, this is life and this is where discrimination would be needed, to what extent the aspirations of the tribal people have to be met and where these aspirations get misguided and take on the form of separatism, fissiparous tendency, how you stop it at that point. Reconciliation between integration on the one hand and identity on the other, will have to inform our programmes and our thinking. I am glad to see that there is such a unanimity, heartening

unanimity, on the matter. The Indian Constitution enshrines this unanimity. The Indian Constitution is the collective wisdom, the quintessence of wisdom that has come to us through the ages and on this aspect also it represents the wisdom of the Indian people. So I would like to assure the House that whether in taking up programmes, or in their implementation, in their monitoring, and generally in the conceptualisation of the tribal idea and its relationship with other sections of the society, we shall have to keep this balance in view and that is how the society can go forward. Once again I thank honourable Members and if there are any individual matters in regard to any given tribe, tribal population or tribal area, I would like to assure honourable Members that I shall look into them personally. And generally, I come from an area which has many tribal characteristics. Tribals have elected me many times with their majority. I am grateful to them. I have some knowledge of the tribal area mentioned by Mr. Tamang. I know that area and I know a little about the problems of that area. I would like to know more. I will certainly make an attempt to know more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House divided

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—189; Noes—Nil.

Ayes—189

Akarte, Shri Jagannath Sitaram
 Aladi Aruna, Shri *alias* V. Arunachalam
 Ali, Shri Syed Rahmat
 Allahabadi, Shri Hashim Raza Abidi
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret
 Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati
 Ansari, Shri Hayat Ulla
 Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman
 Arun Singh, Shri
 Ashwanj Kumar, Shri
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
 Barman, Shri Debendra Nath
 Basavaraju, Shri M.
 Basheer, Shri T.
 Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar
 Bharadwaj, Shri Ramachandra
 Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj
 Bhatia, Shri Madan
 Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev
 Bhattacharya, Shrimati Ila
 Bhim Raj, Shri
 Bhuyan, Shri Gaya Chand
 Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham
 Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima
 Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal
 Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh
 Chavan, Shrimati Premilabai Daji-saheb
 Chowdhury, Ram Sewak
 Dalwai, Shri Husen
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shrimati Monika
 Deori, Shrimati Omem Moyong
 Desai, Shri Jagesh

Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao Narayanarao

Dhabe, Shri S. W.
 Dharmavir, Shri
 Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal
 D'Souza, Dr. Joseph Leon
 Ganesan, Shri V. C.
 Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri
 Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri
 Ghosh, Shri Dipen
 Goswami, Shri Biswa
 Govind Das, Shri
 Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu
 Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna
 Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
 Hanumanthappa, Shri H.
 Haq, Shri (Molana) Asrarul
 Haridas, Shri C.
 Heerachand, Shri D.
 Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
 Imti, Shri T. Aliba
 Islam, Shri Baharul
 Jacob, Shri M. M.
 Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao
 Jain, Shri J. K.
 Jani, Shri Jagadish
 Jayalalitha, Miss
 John, Shri Valampuri
 Joseph, Shri O. J.
 Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand
 Joshi, Miss Kumudben M.
 Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay
 Kadarsha, Shri M.
 Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
 Kamble, Prof. N. M.
 Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Kaul, Shrimati Krishna
 Kaushik, Shri M. P.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri F. M.
 Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
 Khaparde, Miss Saroj
 Khushwant Singh, Shri
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim

Kollur, Shri M. L.
 Krishna Mohan Shri B.
 Kureel, Shri Piare Lal Urf Piare
 Lal Talib Unnavi
 Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa
 Laxmi Narain, Shri
 Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
 Maddanna, Shri M.
 Mahida, Shri Harish Bhagubava
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu
 Majhi, Shri Prithibi
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
 Malhotra, Shrimati Usha
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Malik, Shri Satya Pal
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
 Meena, Shri, Dhuleshwar
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
 Mirza Irsadbaig Aiyubbaig, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
 Mitra, Shri Shankar Prasad
 Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
 Mohanarangam, Shri R.
 Mohapatra, Shri Shayam Sundar
 Mahunta, Shri Sushil Chand
 Mohanty, Shri Subas
 Moopanar, Shri G. K.
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Kanak
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy
 Natha Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Panda, Shri Akshay
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panickar, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
 Pattnaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Paul, Shri Makhan
 Pradhan, Shri Badri Narayan
 Prajapati, Shri Pravin Kumar
 Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath
 Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N.
 Ramachandran, Shri M. S.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri R.
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam
 Ramanathan, Shri V.
 Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
 Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsingbhai
 Pataliyabhai
 Roy, Shri Deba Prasad
 Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijay Raje
 Sen, Shri Sukomal
 Sharma, Shri Anand
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamin Ahmed
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap

Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sukul, Shri P. N.
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sultan Singh, Shri
Suraj Prasad, Shri
Swu, Shri Scato
Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
Thakur, Jagatpal Singh
Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
Thangubalu, Shri T.
Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
Tyagi, Shri Shanti
Valiullah, Shri Raoof
Varadaraj, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Shrikant
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Yadav, Shri Ramanand

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

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—188; Noes—Nil.

Ayes—188

Akarte, Shri Jagannath Sitaram
Aladi Aruna, Shri alias V. Aruna-chalam
Ali, Shri Syed Rahmat
Allahabadi, Shri Hashim Raza Abidi
Alva, Shrimati Margaret
Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati
Ansari, Shri Hayat Ulla
Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman
Arun Singh, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Banamali Babu, Shri
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Barman, Shri Debendra Nath
Basavaraju, Shri M.
Basheer, Shri T.
Basumatari, Shri Dharnidhar
Bharadwaj, Shri Ramchandra
Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj
Bhatia, Shri Madan
Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishor
Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu
Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev
Bhattacharjee, Shrimati Ila
Bhim Raj, Shri
Bhuyan, Shri Gaya Chand
Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham
Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal
Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh
Chavan, Shrimati Premilabai Daji-saheb
Chowdhury, Ram Sewak
Dalwai, Shri Husen
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shrimati Monika
Deori, Shrimati Omem Moyong
Desai, Shri Jagesh
Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao Narayanarao
Dhabe, Shri S. W.
Dharmavir, Shri
Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal
D'Souza, Dr. Joseph Leon
Ganesan, Shri V. C.
Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri
Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri
Ghosh Shri Dipen
Goswami, Shri Biswa
Govind Das, Shri
Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu
Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna
Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
Hanumanthappa, Shri H.

Haq, Shri (Molana) Asrarul
 Haridas, Shri C.
 Heerachand, Shri D.
 Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
 Imti, Shri T. Aliba
 Islam, Shri Baharul
 Jacob, Shri M. M.
 Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao
 Jain, Shri J. K.
 Jani, Shri Jagadish
 Jayalalitha, Miss
 John, Shri Valampuri
 Joseph, Shri O.J.
 Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand
 Joshi, Miss Kumudben M.
 Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay
 Kadharsha, Shri M.
 Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
 Kamble, Prof. N. M.
 Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Kaul, Shrimati Krishna
 Kaushik, Shri M. P.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri F. M.
 Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
 Khaparde, Miss Saroj
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim
 Kollur, Shri M. L.
 Krishna Mohan, Shri B.
 Kureel, Shri Piare Lall Urf Piare
 Lall Talib Unnavi
 Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa
 Laxmi Narain, Shri
 Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
 Maddanna, Shri M.
 Mahida, Shri Harisinh Bhagubava
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu
 Majhi, Shri Prithibi
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
 Malhotra, Shrimati Usha
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh

Malik, Shri Satya Pal
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
 Mirza Irshadbaig Aiyubbaig, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
 Mitra, Shri Shankar Prasad
 Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
 Mohanan, Shri K.
 Mohanarangam, Shri R.
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sundar
 Mohunta, Shri Sushil Chand
 Mohanty, Shri Subas
 Moopanar, Shri G. K.
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Kanak
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy
 Natha Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Panda, Shri Akshay
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panickar, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
 Pattnaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Paul, Shri Makhan
 Pradhan, Shri Badri Narayan
 Prajapati, Shri Pravin Kumar
 Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath
 Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N

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Ramachandran, Shri M. S.
Ramakrishnan, Shri R.
Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.
Ramanathan, Shri V.
Ramiah Babu, Shri S. B.
Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsingbhai
Pataliyabhai
Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey
Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
Roshan Lal, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon
Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Sen, Shri Sukomal
Sharma, Shri Anand
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
Siddiqui, Shri Shamim Ahmed
Silvera, Dr. C.
Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sukul, Shri P. N.
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sultan Singh, Shri
Suraj Prasad, Shri
Swu, Shri Scato
Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
Thakur, Jagatpal Singh
Thakur, Shri Rameshwar

Thangabalu, Shri T.
Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
Tyagi, Shri Shanti
Valiullah, Shri Raooif
Varadaj, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Shrikant
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan
Yadav, Shri Jagdambji Prasad
Yadav, Shri Ramanand
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 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The House divided

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Ayes—188; Noes—Nil.

Ayes—188.

Akarte, Shri Jagannath Sitaram

Aladi Aruna, Shri alias V.

Arunachalam

Ali, Shri Syed Rahmat
Allahabadi, Shri Hashim Raza Abidi
Alva, Shrimati Margaret
Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati
Ansari, Shri Hayat Ulla
Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman
Arun Singh, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Banamali Babu, Shri
Bansal, Shri Paswan Kumar
Barman, Shri Debendra Nath
Basavaraju, Shri M.
Basheer, Shri T.
Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar
Bharadwaj, Shri Ramchandra
Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj
Bhatia, Shri Madan
Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore
Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu
Bhattacharya, Shrimati Ila
Bhim Raj, Shri
Bhyan, Shri Gaya Chand
Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar

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Chandrasekhar, Shrimati

Maragatham

Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal

Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh

Chavan, Shrimati Premilabhai

Dajisaheb

Chowdhury, Ram Sewak

Dalwai, Shri Husen

Darbara Singh, Shri

Das, Shrimati Monika

Deori, Shrimati Omem

Moyong

Desai, Shri Jagesh

Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao

Narayanarao

Dhabe, Shri S. W.

Dharmavir, Shri

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal

D'Souza, Dr. Joseph Leon

Ganesan, Shri V.C.

Ganeshwar, Kusum, Shri

Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri

Ghosh, Shri Dipen

Goswami, Shri Biswa

Govind Das, Shri

Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh

Hanumanthappa, Shri H.

Haq, Shri (Mo'ana) Asrarul

Haridas, Shri C.

Heerachand, Shri D.

Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma

Imti, Shri T. Aliba

Islam, Shri Baharul

Jacob, Shri M. M.

Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao

Madhavrao

Jain, Shri J.K.

Jani, Shri Jagadish

Jayalalitha, Miss

John, Shri Valampuri

Joseph, Shri O. J.

Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand

Joshi, Miss Kumudben M.

Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay

Kadharsha, Shri M.

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Kamble, Prof. N. M.

Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool

Kaul, Shrimati Krishna

Kaushik, Shri M. P.

Kesri, Shri Sitaram

Khan, Shri F.M.

Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal

Khaparde, Miss Saroj

Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim

Kollur, Shri M.L.

Krishna Mohan, Shri B.

Kureel, Shri Piare Lall Urf

Piare Lall Talib Unnavi

Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty

Mogalppa

Laxmi Narain, Shri

Lokesh Chandra, Dr.

Maddanna, Shri M.

Mahida, Shri Harisinh

Bhagubava

Mahto, Shri Bandhu

Majhi, Shri Prithibi

Makwana, Shri Yogendra

Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan

Malhotra, Shrimati Usha

Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh

Malik, Shri Satya Pal

Manhar, Shri Bhagatram

Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool

Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna

Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar

Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Mirza Irshadbaig Aiyubaig, Shri

Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan

Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar

Mitra, Shri Sankar Prasad

Mittal, Shri Sat Paul

Mohanan, Shri K.
 Mohanarangam, Shri R.
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sundar
 Mohunta, Shri Sushil Chand
 Mohanty, Shri Subas
 Moopanar, Shri G. K.
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Kanak
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy
 Natha Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Panda, Shri Akshay
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
 Patel, Shri Vithalbai Motiram
 Patel, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
 Pattnaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Paul, Shri Makhan
 Pradhan, Shri Badri Narayan
 Prajapati, Shri Pravin Kumar
 Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath
 Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N.
 Ramachandran, Shri M. S.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri R.
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam
 Ramanathan, Shri V.
 Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
 Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsingbhai
 Pataliyabhai
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
 Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey

Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
 Sen, Shri Sukomal
 Sharma, Shri Anand
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
 Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Sukul, Shri P. N.
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
 Sultan Singh, Shri
 Suraj Prasad, Shri
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
 Thakur Jagatpal Singh
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
 Thangabalu, Shri T.
 Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Shanti
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof
 Varadaraj, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Shrikant
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Ramanand

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 3 was added to the Bill.

The House divided

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Ayes—188

Noes—Nil

Ayes—188

Akarte, Shri Jagannath Sitaram
Aladi Aruna, Shri alias V. Arunachalam
Ali, Shri Syed Rahmat
Allahabadi, Shri Hashim Raza Abidi
Alva, Shrimati Margaret
Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati
Ansari, Shri Hayat Ulla
Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman
Arun Singh, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Banamali Babu, Shri
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
Barman, Shri Debendra Nath
Basavaraju, Shri M.
Basheer, Shri T.
Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar
Bharadwaj, Shri Ramchandra
Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj
Bhatia, Shri Madan
Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore
Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu
Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev
Bhattacharya, Shrimati Ila
Bhim Raj, Shri
Bhuyan, Shri Gaya Chand
Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham
Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal
Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh
Chavan, Shrimati Premilabai
Dajisaheb
Chowdhury, Ram Sewak
Dalwai, Shri Husen
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shrimati Monika
Deori, Shrimati Omen Monyong
Desai, Shri Jagesh
Deshmukh, Shri Shankarao
Narayanarao
Dhawe, Shri S. W.
Dharmavir, Shri
Dhruviya, Shri Sohan Lal
D'Souza, Dr. Joseph Leon

Ganesan, Shri V. C.
Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri
Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri
Goswami, Shri Biswa
Govind Das, Shri
Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna
Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
Hammanthappa, Shri H.
Haq, Shri (Molana) Asrarul
Haridas, Shri C.
Heerachand, Shri D.
Heptullah, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
Imti, Shri T. Aliba
Islam, Shri Baharul
Jacob, Shri M. M.
Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao
Jain, Shri J. K.
Jani, Shri Jagadish
Jayalalitha, Miss
John, Shri Valampuri
Joseph, Shri O. J.
Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand
Joshi, Miss Kumudben M.
Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay
Kadharsha, Shri M.
Kalita, Shri Bhubneswar
Kamble, Prof. N. M.
Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool
Kaul, Shrimati Krishna
Kaushik, Shri M. P.
Kaul, Shrimati Krishna
Khan, Shri F. M.
Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
Khaparde, Miss Saroj
Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim
Kollur, Shri M. L.
Krishna Mohan, Shri B.
Kureel, Shri Pjare Lall Urf Piare
Lall Tliab Unnavi
Kushnoor, Shri Vegrshetty Moglappa
Laxmi Narain, Shri
Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
Maddanna, Shri M.
Mahida, Shri Harish Bhagubava
Mehto, Shri Bandhu
Majhi, Shri Prithibi
Makwana, Shri Yogendra
Malaviya, Shri Radhakrishnan
Malhotra, Shrimati Usha
Malik Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Malik, Shri Satya Pal
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

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Mirza, Irshadbaig Aiyubbaig, Shri
Shri
Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan
Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
Mitra, Shri Sankar Prasad
Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
Mohanani, Shri K.
Mohanaragam, Shri R.
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohunta, Shri Sushil Chand
Mohanty, Shri Subas
Moopanar, Shri G. K.
Mukherjee, Shrimati Kanak
Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
Naik, Shri G. Swamy
Natha Singh, Shri
Pachouri, Shri Suresh
Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
Panda, Shri Ahshay
Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Panikar, Shri K. Vasudeva
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram
Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
Patnaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
Paul, Shri Makhan
Pradhan, Shri Badri Narayan
Prajapati, Shri Pravin Kumar
Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
Rafique Alam, Shri
Rai, Shri Kalpnath
Rajgopal, Shri M.
Rajangam, Shri N.
Ramachandran, Shri M. S.
Ramakrishna, Shri R.
Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.
Ramanathan, Shri V.
Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.
Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava

Ratan, Kumari, Shrimati
Ratvakoli, Shri Ramsingbhai Pata-
liyabhai
Roy, Shri Deba Prasad
Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey
Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
Roshan Lal, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon
Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Sen, Shri Sukomal
Sharma, Shri Anand
Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed
Silvera, Dr. C.
Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sukul, Shri P. N.
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sultan Singh, Shri
Suraj Prasad, Shri
Swu, Shri Scato
Tariang, Shri Jerile E.
Thakur, Jagatpal Singh
Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
Thangabalu, Shri T.
Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
Tyagi, Shri Shanti
Valiullah, Shri Raoof
Varadaraj, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Shrikant
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Yadav, Shri Ramanand

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 was added to the Bill

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House divided

Ayes—188; Noes—Nil.

Akarte, Shri Jagannath Sitaram

Aladi Aruna, Shri alias V.

Arunachalam

Ali, Shri Syed Rahmat

Allahabadi, Shri Hashim Raza Abidi

Alva, Shrimati Margaret

Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati

Ansari, Shri Hayat Ulla

Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman

Arun Singh, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Banamali Babu, Shri

Bansal, Shri Paswan Kumar

Barman, Shri Debendra Nath

Basavaraju, Shri M.

Basheer, Shri T.

Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar

Bharadwaj, Shri Ramchandra

Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj

Bhatia, Shri Madan

Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore

Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu

Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Ila

Bhim Raj, Shri

Bhuyan, Shri Gaya Chand

Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati

Maragatham

Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal

Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh

Chavan, Shrimati Premilabai

Dajisaheb

Chowdhury, Ram Sewak

Dalwai, Shri Husen

Darbara Singh, Shri

Das, Shrimati Monika

Deori, Shrimati Omem

Moyong

Desai, Shri Jagesh

Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao

Narayanarao

Dhabe, Shri S. W.

Dharmavir, Shri

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal

D'Souza, Dr. Joseph Leon

Ganesan, Shri V.C.

Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri

Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri

Ghosh, Shri Dipen

Goswami, Shri Biswa

Govind Das, Shri

Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh

Hanumanthappa, Shri H.

Haq, Shri (Mo'ana) Asrarul

Haridas, Shri C.

Heerachand, Shri D.

Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma

Imti, Shri T. Aliba

Islam, Shri Baharul

Jacob, Shri M.M.

Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao

Madhavrao

Jain, Shri J.K.

Jani, Shri Jagadish

Jayalalitha, Miss

John, Shri Valampiva

Joseph, Shri O. J.

Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand

Joshi, Miss Kumudben M.

Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay

Kadharsha, Shri M.

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Kamble, Prof. N. M.

Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Kaul, Shrimati Krishna
 Kaushik, Shri M.P.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri F.M.
 Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
 Khaparde, Miss Saroj
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim
 Kollur, Shri M.L.
 Krishna Mohan, Shri B.
 Kureel, Shri Piare Lal Urf
 Piare Lal Talib Unnavi
 Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty
 Moglappa
 Laxmi Narain, Shri
 Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
 Maddanna, Shri M.
 Mahida, Shri Harisinh
 Bhagubava
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu
 Majhi, Shri Prithibi
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
 Malhotra, Shrimati Usha
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Malik, Shri Satya Pal
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
 Mirza Irshadbaig Aiyubbaig, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
 Mitra, Shri Sankar Prasad
 Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
 Mohanan, Shri K.
 Mohanarangam, Shri R.
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sundar
 Mohunta, Shri Sushil Chand
 Mohanty, Shri Subas
 Moopnar, Shri G. K.
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Kanak

Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy
 Natha Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Panda, Shri Akshay
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
 Pattnaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Paul, Shri Makhan
 Pradhan, Shri Badri Narayan
 Prajapati, Shri Pravin Kumar
 Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath
 Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N.
 Ramachandran, Shri M. S.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri R.
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.
 Ramanathan, Shri V.
 Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
 Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsinghbhai Pata-
 liyahbai
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
 Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.

Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Saring, Shri Leonard Soloman
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
 Sen, Shri Sukomal
 Sharma, Shri Anand
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
 Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sukul, Shri P. N.
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
 Sultan Singh, Shri
 Suraj Prasad, Shri
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
 Thakur Jagatpal Singh
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
 Thangabalu, Shri T.
 Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Shanti
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof
 Varadaraj, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Shrikant
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo, Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Ramanand

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 P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:
 Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—188; Noes—Nil.

Ayes—188

Akarte, Shri Jagannath Sitaram

Aladi Aruna, Shri *alias* V. Arunachalam

Ali, Shri Syed Rahmat

Allahabadi, Shri Hashim Raza Abidi

Alva, Shrimati Margaret

Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati

Ansari, Shri Hayat Ulla

Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman

Arun Singh, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Banamali Babu, Shri

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Debendra Nath

Basavaraju, Shri M.

Basheer, Shri T.

Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar

Bharadwaj, Shri Ramchandra

Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj

Bhatia, Shri Madan

Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore

Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu

Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Ila

Bhim Raj, Shri

Bhuyan, Shri Gaya Chand

Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham

Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal

Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh

Chavan, Shrimati Premilabai Daji-saheb
 Chowdhury, Ram Sewak
 Dalwai, Shri Husen
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shrimati Monika
 Deori, Shrimati Omem Moyong
 Desai, Shri Jagesh
 Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao Narayanarao
 Dhabe, Shri S. W.
 Dharmavir, Shri
 Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal
 D'Souza, Dr. Joseph Leon
 Ganesan, Shri V. C.
 Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri
 Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri
 Ghosh, Shri Dipen
 Goswami, Shri Biswa
 Govind Das, Shri
 Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu
 Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna
 Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
 Hanumanthappa, Shri H.
 Haq, Shri (Molana) Asrarul
 Haridas, Shri C.
 Heerachand, Shri D.
 Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
 Imti, Shri T. Aliba
 Islam, Shri Baharul
 Jacob, Shri M. M.
 Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao
 Jain, Shri J. K.
 Jani, Shri Jagadish
 Jayalalitha, Miss
 John, Shri Valampuri
 Joseph, Shri O. J.
 Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand
 Joshi, Miss Kumudben M.
 Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay
 Kadharsa, Shri M.
 Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
 Kamble, Prof. N. M.
 Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Kaul, Shrimati Krishna

Kaushik, Shri M. P.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri F. M.
 Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
 Khaparde, Miss Saroj
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim
 Kollur, Shri M. L.
 Krishna Mohan, Shri B.
 Kureel, Shri Piare Lall Urf Piare
 Lall Talib Unnavi
 Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa
 Laxmi Narain, Shri
 Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
 Maddanna, Shri M.
 Mahida, Shri Harisinh Bhagubava
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu
 Majhi, Shri Prithibi
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
 Malhotra, Shrimati Usha
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Malik, Shri Satya Pal
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
 Mirza Irshadbaig Aiyubbaig, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
 Mitra, Shri Sankar Prasad
 Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
 Mohanan, Shri K.
 Mohanarangam, Shri R.
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sundar
 Mohunta, Shri Sushil Chand
 Mohanty, Shri Subas
 Moopnar, Shri G. K.
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Kanak
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Nayk, Shri G. Swamy
 Natha Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh

Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Panda, Shri Akshay
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhaji Motiram
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
 Pattnaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Paul, Shri Makhan
 Pradhan, Shri Badri Narayan
 Prajapati, Shri Pravin Kumar
 Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
 Rafiq Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath
 Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N.
 Ramachandran, Shri M. S.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri R.
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.
 Ramanathan, Shri V.
 Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
 Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsinghbhai Patali-
 yabhai
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
 Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
 Sen, Shri Sukomal
 Sharma, Shri Anand
 Sharma, Shri A. P.

Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
 Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sukul, Shri P. N.
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
 Sultan Singh, Shri
 Suraj Prasad, Shri
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
 Thakur Jagatpal Singh
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
 Thangabalu, Shri T.
 Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Shanti
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof
 Varadaraj, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Shrikant
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Ramanand
 . Noes—Nil

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we are taking up the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1984. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—188; Noes—Nil.

Ayes—188

Akarte, Shri Jagannath Sitaram

Aladi Aruna, Shri *alias* V. Arunachalam

Ali, Shri Syed Rahmat

Allahabadi, Shri Hashim Raza Abidi

Alva, Shrimati Margaret

Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati

Ansari, Shri Hayat Ulla

Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman

Arun Singh, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Banamali Babu, Shri

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Debendra Nath

Basavaraju, Shri M.

Basheer, Shri T.

Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar

Bharadwaj, Shri Ramchandra

Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj

Bhatia, Shri Madan

Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore

Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu

Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Ila

Bhim Raj, Shri

Bhuyan, Shri Gaya Chand

Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham

Chatterjee, Prof (Mrs.) Asima

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal

Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh

Chavan, Shrimati Premilabai Dajisahab

Chowdhury, Ram Sewak

Dalwai, Shri Husen

Darbara Singh, Shri

Das, Shrimati Monika

Deori, Shrimati Omem Moyong

Desai, Shri Jagesh

Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao Narayanarao

Dhabe, Shri S. W.

Dharmavir, Shri

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal

D'Souza, Dr. Joseph Leon

Ganesan, Shri V. C.

Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri

Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri

Ghosh, Shri Dipen

Goswami, Shri Biswa

Govind Das, Shri

Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh

Hanumanthappa, Shri H.

Haq, Shri (Molana) Asrarul

Haridas, Shri C.

Heerachand, Shri D.

Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma

Imti, Shri T. Aliba

Islam, Shri Baharul

Jacob, Shri M. M.

Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao

Jain, Shri J. K.

Jani, Shri Jagadish

Jayalalitha, Miss

John, Shri Valampuri

Joseph, Shri O. J.

Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand

Joshi, Miss Kumudben M.

Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay

Kadharsha, Shri M.

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Kamble, Prof. N. M.

Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool

Kaul, Shrimati Krishna

Kaushik, Shri M. P.

Kesri, Shri Sitaram

Khan, Shri F. M.

Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal

Khaparde, Miss Saroj

Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim

Kollur, Shri M. L.

Krishna Mohan, Shri B.

Kureel, Shri Piare Lall Urf Piare

Lall Talib Unnavi

Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa

Laxmi Narain, Shri
 Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
 Maddanna, Shri M.
 Mahida, Shri Harisinh Bhagubava
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu
 Majhi, Shri Prithibi
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
 Malhotra, Shrimati Usha
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Malik, Shri Satya Pal
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
 Mirza Irshadbaig Aiyubbaig, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
 Mitra, Shri Sankar Prasad
 Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
 Mohanan, Shri K.
 Mohanarangam, Shri R.
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sundar
 Mohunta, Shri Sushil Chand
 Mohanty, Shri Subas
 Moopanar, Shri G. K.
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Kanak
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy
 Natha Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Panda, Shri Akshay
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram
 Patil, Shri Sunil Kumarao
 Pattnaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Paul, Shri Makhan

Pradhan, Shri Badri Narayan
 Prajapati, Shri Pravin Kumar
 Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath
 Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N.
 Ramachandran, Shri M. S.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri R.
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.
 Ramanathan, Shri V.
 Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
 Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsingbhai Patali-
 yabhai
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
 Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
 Sen, Shri Sukomal
 Sharma, Shri Anand
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
 Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sukul, Shri P. N.
 Sultan, Shrimati Maïmoona
 Sultan Singh, Shri
 Suraj Prasad, Shri
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
 Thakur Jagatpal Singh
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
 Thangabalu, Shri T.
 Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Shanti
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof
 Varadaraj, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Shrikant
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Ramanand

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. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The House divided.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—188; Noes—Nil.

Ayes—188

Akarte, Shri Jagannath Sitaram
 Aladi Aruna, Shri alias V. Aruna-chalam
 Ali, Shri Syed Rahmat
 Allahabadi, Shri Hashim Raza Abidi
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret
 Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati
 Ansari, Shri Hayat Ulla
 Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman

Arun Singh, Shri
 Ashwani Kumar, Shri
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
 Barman, Shri Debendra Nath
 Basavaraju, Shri M.
 Basheer, Shri T.
 Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar
 Bharadwaj, Shri Ramchandra
 Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj
 Bhatia, Shri Madan
 Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev
 Bhattacharya, Shrimati Ila
 Bhim Raj, Shri
 Bhuyan, Shri Gaya Chand
 Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham
 Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima
 Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal
 Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh
 Chavan, Shrimati Premilabai Daji-saheb
 Chowdhury, Ram Sewak
 Dalwai, Shri Husen
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shrimati Monika
 Deori, Shrimati Omem Moyong
 Desai, Shri Jagesh
 Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao Narayanarao
 Dhabe, Shri S. W.
 Dharmavir, Shri
 Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal
 D'Souza, Dr. Joseph Leon
 Ganesan, Shri V. C.
 Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri
 Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri
 Ghosh, Shri Dipen
 Goswami, Shri Biswa
 Govind Das, Shri
 Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu
 Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
 Hanumanthappa, Shri H.
 Haq, Shri (Molana) Asrarul
 Haridas, Shri C.
 Heerachand, Shri D.
 Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
 Imti, Shri T. Aliba
 Islam, Shri Baharul
 Jacob, Shri M. M.
 Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao
 Jain, Shri J. K.
 Jani, Shri Jagadish
 Jayalalitha, Miss
 John, Shri Valampuri
 Joseph, Shri O. J.
 Joshi, Shri Krishna Nand
 Joshi, Miss Kumudben M.
 Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay
 Kadharsha, Shri M.
 Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
 Kamble, Prof. N. M.
 Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Kaul, Shrimati Krishna
 Kaushik, Shri M. P.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri F. M.
 Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
 Khaparde, Miss Saroj
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim
 Kollur, Shri M. L.
 Krishna Mohan, Shri B.
 Kureel, Shri Piare Lall Urf Piare
 Lall Talib Unnavi
 Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa
 Laxmi Narain, Shri
 Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
 Maddanna, Shri M.
 Mahida, Shri Harisinh Bhagubava
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu
 Majhi, Shri Prithibi
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
 Malhotra, Shrimati Usha
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh

Malik, Shri Satya Pal
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
 Mirza Irshadbaig Aiyubbaig, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
 Mitra, Shri Sankar Prasad
 Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
 Mohanan, Shri K.
 Mohanarangam, Shri R.
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sundar
 Mohunta, Shri Sushil Chand
 Mohanty, Shri Subas
 Moopanar, Shri G. K.
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Kanak
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy
 Natha Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Panda, Shri Akshay
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
 Pattnaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Paul, Shri Makhan
 Pradhan, Shri Badri Narayan
 Prajapati, Shri Pravin Kumar
 Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath
 Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N.

Ramachandran, Shri M. S.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri R.
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.
 Ramanathan, Shri V.
 Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
 Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsingbhai Patali-
 yabhai
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
 Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Saring, Shri Leonard Soloman
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
 Sen, Shri Sukomal
 Sharma, Shri Anand
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
 Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sukul, Shri P. N.
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
 Sultan Singh, Shri
 Suraj Prasad, Shri
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
 Thakur Jagatpal Singh
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar

Thangabalu, Shri T.
 Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Shanti
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof
 Varadaraj, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Shrikant
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Ramanand

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 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stands part of the Bill."

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—188; Noes—Nil.

Ayes—188

Akarte, Shri Jagannath Sitaram
 Aladi Aruna, Shri Alias V. Aruna-
 chalam
 Ali, Shri Syed Rahmat
 Allahabadi, Shri Hashim Raza Abidi
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret
 Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati
 Ansari, Shri Hayat Ulla
 Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman
 Arun Singh, Shri
 Ashwani Kumar, Shri
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar
 Barman, Shri Debendra Nath
 Basavaraju, Shri M.
 Basheer, Shri T.
 Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar

Bharadwaj, Shri Ramchandra
 Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj
 Bhatia, Shri Madan
 Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu
 Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev
 Bhattacharya, Shrimati Ila
 Bhim Raj, Shri
 Bhuyan, Shri Gaya Chand
 Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham
 Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima
 Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal
 Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh
 Chavan, Shrimati Premilabai Daji-
 saheb
 Chowdhury, Ram Sewak
 Dalwai, Shri Husen
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shrimati Monika
 Deori, Shrimati Omem Moyong
 Desai, Shri Jagesh
 Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao Nara-
 yanarao
 Dhabe, Shri S. W.
 Dharmavir, Shri
 Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal
 D'Souza, Dr. Joseph Leon
 Ganesan, Shri V. C.
 Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri
 Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri
 Ghosh, Shri Dipen
 Goswami, Shri Biswa
 Govind Das, Shri
 Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu
 Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna
 Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
 Hanumanthappa, Shri H.
 Haq, Shri (Molana) Asrarul
 Haridas, Shri C.
 Heerachand, Shri D.
 Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
 Imti, Shri T. Aliba
 Islam, Shri Baharul

Jacob, Shri M. M.
 Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao
 Jain, Shri J. K.
 Jani, Shri Jagadish
 Jayalalitha, Miss
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 Joshi, Miss Kumudben M.
 Joshi, Shrimati Sudha Vijay
 Kadharsha, Shri M.
 Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
 Kamble, Prof. N. M.
 Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Kaul, Shrimati Krishna
 Kaushik, Shri M. P.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri F. M.
 Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
 Khaparde, Miss Saroj
 Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim
 Kollur, Shri M. L.
 Krishna Mohan, Shri B.
 Kureel, Shri Piare Lall Urf Piare Lall
 Talib Unnavi
 Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa
 Laxmi Narain, Shri
 Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
 Maddanna, Shri M.
 Mahida, Shri Harisinh Bhagubava
 Mahto, Shri Bandhu
 Majhi, Shri Prithibi
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
 Malhotra, Shrimati Usha
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Malik, Shri Satya Pal
 Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
 Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
 Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
 Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
 Mirza Irshadbaig Aiyubbaig, Shri

Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan
 Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
 Mitra, Shri Sankar Prasad
 Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
 Mohanan, Shri K.
 Mohanarangam, Shri R.
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sundar
 Mohunta, Shri Sushil Chand
 Mohanty, Shri Subas
 Moopanar, Shri G. K.
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Kanak
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy
 Natha Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Panda, Shri Akshay
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
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 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao.
 Pattnaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Paul, Shri Makhan
 Pradhan, Shri Badri Narayan
 Prajapati, Shri Pravin Kumar
 Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa B'n
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath
 Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N.
 Ramachandran, Shri M. S.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri R.
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.
 Ramanathan, Shri V.
 Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
 Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati

Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsingbhai Patali-
yabhai

Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
 Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
 Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
 Sen, Shri Sukomal
 Sharma, Shri Anand
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
 Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sukul, Shri P. N.
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
 Sultan Singh, Shri
 Suraj Prasad, Shri
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
 Thakur, Jagatpal Singh
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
 Thangabalu, Shri T.
 Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Shanti
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof
 Varadaraj, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Shrikant
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad

Yadav, Shri Ramanand

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 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—188 Noes—Nil.

Ayes—188

Akarte, Shri Jagannath Sitaram

Aladi Aruna, Shri *alias* V. Aruna-chalam

Ali, Shri Syed Rahmat

Allahabadi, Shri Hashim Raza Abidi

Alva, Shrimati Margaret

Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati

Ansari, Shri Hayat Ulla

Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman

Arun Singh, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Banamali Babu, Shri

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Debendra Nath

Basavaraju, Shri M.

Basheer, Shri T.

Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar

Bharadwaj, Shri Ramchandra

Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj

Bhatia, Shri Madan

Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore

Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu

Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Ila

Bhim Raj, Shri

Bhuyan, Shri Gaya Chand

Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham

Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal

Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh

• Chavan, Shrimati Premilabai Dajisaheb

Chowdhury, Ram Sewak

Dalwai, Shri Husen

Darbara Singh, Shri

Das, Shrimati Monika

Deori, Shrimati Omem Moyong

Desai, Shri Jagesh

Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao Narayanarao

Dhabe, Shri S. W.

Dharmavir, Shri

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal

D'Souza, Dr. Joseph Leon

Ganesan, Shri V. C.

Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri

Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri

Ghosh, Shri Dipen

Goswami, Shri Biswa

Govind Das, Shri

Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh

Hanumanthappa, Shri H.

Haq, Shri (Molana) Asrarul

Haridas, Shri C.

Heerachand, Shri D.

Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma

Imti, Shri T. Aliba

Islam, Shri Baharul

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Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khan, Shri F. M.
Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
Khaparde, Miss Saroj
Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim
Kollur, Shri M. L.
Krishna Mohan, Shri B.
Kureel, Shri Piare Lall Urf Piare Lall
Talib Unnavi
Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa
Laxmi Narain, Shri
Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
Maddanna, Shri M.
Mahida, Shri Harisinh Bhagubava
Mahto, Shri Bandhu
Majhi, Shri Prithibi
Makwana, Shri Yogendra
Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
Malhotra, Shrimati Usha
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Malik, Shri Satya Pal
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
Mirza Irshadbaig Aiyubbaig, Shri
Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan
Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
Mitra, Shri Sankar Prasad
Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
Mohan, Shri K.
Mohanarangam, Shri R.
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sundar
Mohunta, Shri Sushil Chand
Mohanty, Shri Subas

Moopanar, Shri G. K.
Mukherjee, Shrimati Kanak
Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
Naik, Shri G. Swamy
Natha Singh, Shri
Pachouri, Shri Suresh
Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
Panda, Shri Akshay
Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram
Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
Pattanaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
Paul, Shri Makhan
Pradhan, Shri Badri Narayan
Prajapati, Shri Pravin Kumar
Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
Rafique Alam, Shri
Rai, Shri Kalpnath
Rajagopal, Shri M.
Rajangam, Shri N.
Ramachandran, Shri M. S.
Ramakrishnan, Shri R.
Ramamurthy, K. Shri Thindivanam
Ramanathan, Shri V.
Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.
Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsingbhai Patali-
yabhai
Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey
Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
Reddy, Shri T. Chandrasekhar
Roshan Lal, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan

Bill 1984

Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar

Salve, Shri N. K. P.

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje

Sen, Shri Sukomal

Sharma, Shri Anand

Sharma, Shri A. P.

Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad

Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed

Silvera, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap

Singh, Shrimati Pratibha

Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra

Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap

Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad

Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Sukul, Shri P. N.

Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona

Sultan Singh, Shri

Suraj Prasad, Shri

Swu, Shri Scato

Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.

Thakur Jagatpal Singh

Thakur, Shri Rameshwar

Thangabalu, Shri T.

Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad

Tyagi, Shri Shanti

Valiullah, Shri Raoof

Varadaraj, Shri G.

Verma, Shri Shrikant

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra

Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan

Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad

Yadav, Shri Ramanand

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 P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—188; Noes—Nil.

Ayes—188

Akarte, Shri Jagannath Sitaram

Aladi Aruna, Shri Alias V. Aruna-chalam

Ali, Shri Syed Rahmat

Allahabadi, Shri Hashim Raza Abidi

Alva, Shrimati Margaret

Amarjit Kaur, Shrimati

Ansari, Shri Hayat Ulla

Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman

Arun Singh, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Banamali Babu, Shri

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Barman, Shri Debendra Nath

Basavaraju, Shri M.

Basheer, Shri T.

Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar

Bharadwaj, Shri Ramchandra

Bhatia, Shri Madan

Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj

Bhatia, Shri Madan

Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore

Bhattacharjee, Shri Kamalendu

Bhattacharjee, Shri Nepaldev

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Ila

Bhim Raj, Shri

Bhuyan, Shri Gaya Chand

Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham

Chatterjee, Prof. (Mrs.) Asima

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal

Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh

Chavan, Shrimati Premilabai Daji-
saheb
Chowdhury, Ram Sewak
Dalwai, Shri Husen
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shrimati Monika
Deori, Shrimati Omem Moyong
Desai, Shri Jagesh
Deshmukh, Shri Shankarrao Nara-
yanarao
Dhabe, Shri S. W.
Dharmavir, Shri
Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal
D'Souza, Dr. Joseph Leon
Ganesan, Shri V. C.
Ganeshwar Kusum, Shri
Ghan Shyam Singh, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Dipen
Goswami, Shri Biswa
Govind Das, Shri
Gupta, Shri Vishwa Bandhu
Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna
Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
Hanumanthappa, Shri H.
Haq, Shri (Molana) Asrarul
Haridas, Shri C.
Heerachand, Shri D.
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
Imti, Shri T. Aliba
Islam, Shri Baharul
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Kadharsha, Shri M.
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kamble, Prof. N. M.
Kar, Shri Ghulam Rasool

Kaul, Shrimati Krishna
Kaushik, Shri M. P.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khan, Shri F. M.
Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
Khaparde, Miss Saroj
Kidwai, Dr. Mohd. Hashim
Kollur, Shri M. L.
Krishna Mohan, Shri B.
Kureel, Shri Piare Lall Urf Piare Lall
Talib Unnavi
Kushnoor, Shri Veershetty Moglappa
Laxmi Narain, Shri
Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
Maddanna, Shri M.
Mahida, Shri Harisinh Bhagubava
Mahto, Shri Bandhu
Majhi, Shri Prithibi
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Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
Malhotra, Shrimati Usha
Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Malik, Shri Satya Pal
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram
Matto, Shri Ghulam Rasool
Mazumder, Shri Ramkrishna
Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
Mehta, Shri Chimambhai
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
Mirza Irshadbaig Aiyubbaig, Shri
Mishra, Shri Mahendra Mohan
Mishra, Shri Sheo Kumar
Mitra, Shri Sankar Prasad
Mittal, Shri Sat Paul
Mohan, Shri K.
Mohanaragam, Shri R.
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohunta, Shri Sushil Chand
Mohanty, Shri Subas
Moopnar, Shri G. K.
Mukherjee, Shrimati Kanak
Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
Naik, Shri G. Swamy

Natha Singh, Shri
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Pahadia, Shrimati Shanti
 Panda, Shri Akshay
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Panicker, Shri K. Vasudeva
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai Motiram
 Patil, Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao
 Pattnaik, Shri Sunil Kumar
 Paul, Shri Makhan
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 Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
 Quasem, Shri Mostafa Bin
 Radhakrishna, Shri Puttapaga
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Rai, Shri Kalpnath
 Rajagopal, Shri M.
 Rajangam, Shri N.
 Ramachandran, Shri M. S.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri R.
 Ramamurthy, Shri Thindivanam K.
 Ramanathan, Shri V.
 Ramesh Babu, Shri S. B.
 Rao, Prof. B. Ramachandra
 Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva
 Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
 Rathvakoli, Shri Ramsingbhai Patali-
 yabhai
 Ray, Shri Deba Prasad
 Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey
 Reddy, Shri Adinarayana
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 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Saring, Shri Leonard Solomon

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Rajc
 Sen, Shri Sukomal
 Sharma, Shri Anand
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Shukla, Shri Keshavprasad
 Siddiqi, Shri Shamim Ahmed
 Silvera, Dr. C.
 Singh, Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri R. K. Jaichandra
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
 Singh, Thakur Kamakhya Prasad
 Singh, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sukul, Shri P. N.
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
 Sultan Singh, Shri
 Suraj Prasad, Shri
 Swu, Shri Scato

Tariang, Shri Jerlie E.
 Thakur Jagatpal Singh
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
 Thangabalu, Shri T.
 Tripathi, Shri Chandrika Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Shanti
 Valiullah, Shri Raoof
 Varadaraj, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Shrikant
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Ramanand

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. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Bill, 1984 and the voting may take place by 8-30 p.m. because we shall try; some Members did not speak.

There is a good news for the hon. Members that they will have dinner on behalf of the Leader of the House.

THE CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1984

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

By article 33 of the Constitution Parliaments empowered to enact laws determining to what extent any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution shall, in their application to members of the Armed Forces or the Forces charges with the maintenance of public order, be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them. There are certain other organisations whose proper functioning is equally vital to the national security. These organisations are meant for collection of intelligence and for transmission and receipt of messages relating to security and law and order. The maintenance of discipline among the personnel working in these organisations is also of the utmost importance as the maintenance of discipline in case of members of the armed forces or the police force. It is, therefore, proposed to amend Article 33 of the Constitution to bring within its ambit personnel working in the afore mentioned categories of organisations.

In view of this position, I request this august House to approve Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Bill, 1984.

The question was proposed.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. Because it seeks to widen the enabling power of the Central Government to

restrict or abrogate the rights conferred on the citizens of our country under the chapter of Fundamental Rights.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Margaret Alva) in the Chair].

Madam, I know, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, characteristic to his approach and method of disposing of the matter in Parliament, may say that most of the part of my speech is not relevant to this important aspect. But, however, I am inclined to say all these things because after going through this small Bill, question has arisen before me, where the present ruling party at the Centre, is leading to, because already there are enabling powers in the Constitution—adequate enabling powers—and by exercising such enabling powers, there are adequate rules, regulations, laws Acts and statutes to denude the people of our country of their fundamental rights. Already, this particular Session of Parliament has been seized of passing the National Security (Amendment) Bill, the Terrorist affected Areas (Special Courts) Bill, and today itself, amending Article 356 of the Constitution in so far as it applies to Punjab. Already, by National Security (Second Amendment) Act, they have taken upon themselves the power of preventive detention of any person on any count or on any ground. By the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, they have taken upon themselves the power of declaring any part of our country as terrorist-affected and any act as terrorist act and, therefore, to take action against them.

Madam, by amending Article 356 from today, they have assumed powers to extend the President's rule now in Ppnjab and it is expected in other States also in course of time. Madam, I like to stress on a particular point which I wanted to say when the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Bill was sought to be passed from this House, that the present ruling party at the Centre is going to take upon itself the emergency