

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

it had the opportunity of discussing two or three financial Bills in the week which just preceded. Only one thing I would like to point out here. The whole purpose of setting up the North Eastern Council is to have an integrated development. Therefore, the North Eastern Council is looking into that aspect and a sum of Rs. 10 crores has been allocated for the current year to get that job done. Regarding certain other developmental aspects, Sir, I would like to point out that if we look at the Plan allocations for the current year, we will come to the conclusion that in spite of the constraints in our resource position, it has been possible for us to increase the annual plan of the Nagaland Government. Sir, last year, it was in the order of Rs. 7.12 crores and this year it is in the order of Rs. 9.12 crores plus Rs. 2.28 crores for the centrally sponsored schemes. In the quantum of money, it is not much but what I want to impress upon the hon. Members is, in a very difficult situation when the resource position is extremely difficult, it has been our effort to see that relatively backward areas get more and more opportunities for their economic and industrial development.

While making his observations Mr. Choudhury pointed out to one circular issued by the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Dimapur regarding the non-Nagas. Sir, unfortunately a circular was issued but as soon as it came to the notice of the State Government, that circular has been withdrawn and there is no difficulty as pointed out by the hon. Member.

Regarding certain other observations which the hon. Members Mr. Mariswamy and Mr. Varma have made, I am really grateful to Mr. Varma and Mr. Tyagi also for their very scholastic observations about the culture of those areas and their historical bondage with the national life. I feel, perhaps, I have not much to reply to those points which they have mentioned.

With these words, I again offer my thanks to the hon. Members.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH : Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : Mr. Lotha, your reference is actually to the security forces having been stationed. Therefore, I think the Government should have noted what you have said.

The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1975-76, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : Now we take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1975

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and also to amend the North-Eastern Council Act, 1971, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House might try to recall that only last month the House passed unanimously the Constitution (Thirty-seventh Amendment) Bill for Arunachal Pradesh being included in articles 239A and 240 of the Constitution. I am glad to say that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill has been assented to by the President on the 3rd of May, 1975. Now, Sir, this Bill seeks to extend to Arunachal Pradesh the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, and makes consequential provisions. This Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 6th of May. Now, Sir when I moved the constitution (Amendment) Bill I had told the House about Arunachal Pradesh, its inhabitants, its population, its extensive area and all that. Even in that connection I was submitting to the House something about the set-up of the administration in that area. I may submit to the House that though they are traditionally democratically oriented, a democratic set-up for that territory has been allowed to develop in a proper way. In 1967 the Panchayat Raj institution was set up under the North-Eastern Frontier Agency Panchayat Raj Regulation, 1967. Then the Union territory status was given on 21-1-72. On 2nd October, 1972 the Pradesh Council was established. It consists of the Vice-Presidents of the five Zila Parishads that are there in that area. There are five districts in Arunachal Pradesh and each district has a Zila Parishad. The five Vice-Presidents of the Zila Parishads plus three members elected from each of the Zila Parishads plus the MPs plus three nominated members constituted the Pradesh Council. The Pradesh Council is to assist the administrator in the discharge of his duties regarding the State. And out of this Pradesh Council, five of them were appointed as counsellors, not as councillors, also to assist the Administrator in the day-to-day administration of the territory. Now, Sir, we went through the instrument of this Bill to give the territory an elected Assembly. The elected members will be 30 as in the case of say, Mizoram and other Union territories plus there will be three nominated members. You know, that area is represented by one Member in the Lok Sabha and another Member in the Rajya Sabha. Both of them are nomi-

nated Members now. Hereafter there will be election to the Members of the Lok Sabha. Instead of one, there will be two elected Members to the Lok Sabha from that area. In addition, there will be an elected Member also to the Rajya Sabha from that area. But the sitting Member now who represents that area will continue so until his term expires. And this Pradesh Council which is now in existence will continue as an interim Assembly until the delimitation work is over and until the election of the members to the Territorial Assembly is conducted. These are the main terms of the Bill.

Sir, there is the North-Eastern Council also. Just now, my friend, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, was telling the House that Rs. 10 crores are allotted for the North-Eastern Council where these States are represented. Uptill now in the North-Eastern Council, the Administrator plus one of the councillors were represented. Hereafter, it will be the Administrator plus one of the Counsellor-Ministers who will come into being. Therefore, this is a step in the right direction and is a progressive step associating the people of Arunachal Pradesh more intimately with the people elected by themselves.

This Bill was unanimously supported in the Lower House and I am sure that hon. Members of this House will also unanimously support this Bill.

The question was proposed.

SHRI SHOWALESS K. SHILLA (Meghalaya) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I stand to support and welcome Arunachal Pradesh as the youngest member of the family of North-Eastern Council. I am happy that the Government of India has recognised the political aspirations of the people of this territory by bringing forward the Thirty-seventh Constitution Amendment Bill and the consequential legislation which is now before the House. The Government deserves to be congratulated in that they have

[Shri Showaless K. Shilla]

brought forward this Bill at this time without waiting for a situation to be created resulting in agitation and heart-burning. The history of the north eastern areas was exemplified in the discussion on Nagaland through the Appropriation Bill. I am happy that at least in this territory it is not the same condition.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Purabi Mukhopadhyay) in the Chair]

May I hope Madam Vice-Chairman, that this condition will not prevail and that the people will be spared from agitations in the future?

Madam, democratic institutions are not foreign to the tribal people in the north eastern areas. And this is true about Arunachal also, as pointed out by the hon'ble Minister. Therefore, it is my fervent appeal that this Bill will not only fulfil their political aspirations but will give them success. Madam Vice-Chairman, it is very strange to say that as conditions prevail there, it leaves much to be desired. It is indeed very suprising to learn that even in this modern age the Government there do not have an officer like the Director of Industries, and stranger still that the P. W. D. is non-existent in this area. I do not know whether that information is correct. I am sure the hon'ble Minister would enlighten me in that regard. Any way, this is perhaps a blessing in disguise in the sense that if anything wrong is done it will need lot of energy, force and money to correct it. Here they have at least a clean slate to start with. To that extent it is a matter of luck to them. Let us hope this new change, the new democratic institutions will be for the good.

Arunachal is a far-flung territory, far-flung area in the North-Eastern corner of the country. In fact, Madam Vice-Chairman, it was the Chinese invasion which made the country focus its attention to this area, to its backwardness, to its lack of communications, to lack of so many things. Prior to that people might have talked about it time and again. But how many times really did the attention of Parliament

or the people was attracted towards it? Arunachal is a territory with a mosaic of tribes, with its own ethnology, with their own tribal loyalties, culturally isolated which is indeed a problem for the Government of India and the Union territory. But I am sure the genius of the tribals will come into play and will come to the rescue of the people so that they will come close together to the larger Indian family, to the mainstream of national life to take their respectable position as a partner in building up this great country of ours.

In conclusion, Madam Vice-Chairman, I shall draw the attention of the Government of India to a certain vital fact. I would like to mention it as a caution to the Government of India. We are all very proud of our Army, of our Jawans. They are doing a great service to the country, defending our borders. We are very proud of them. The caution that I would emphasise here is, whatever service is given to the Army, it should be done very discriminately and with utmost caution. I emphasise that with full respect. I quite agree that all our soldiers are not bad. Some are biased, and the Government also accepts that. But I think the work of some jeopardises the very purpose for which the Army is being used. This is so vital a think that I do not really know how much thought the Government has really given to it. If they have really given thought to it, then they have not really found an answer. Dwelling on the larger issue, we hear time and again in this House and elsewhere of the fears expressed by many hon. Members that the North-Eastern area is a sort of playground for the great international powers. China is playing, they say. America is playing, they say. It is not that we do not mind their playing. We will not allow them. We are fully with the Government. But that does not mean that just because the intentions of international powers are there, the Army should be used indiscriminately without proper planning, without proper guidance, or for that matter, without great restraint and discipline.

With these few words, Madam Vice-Chairman, I resume my seat.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (राजस्थान) . उप-महाध्यक्ष महोदया, गृह मंत्री जी सविधान के 37वें संशोधन के फलस्वरूप यह विधेयक लेकर आये हैं। जहां तक इस विधेयक का प्रश्न है मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन एक मुद्दे की बात यह है कि हम अपने देश में किस प्रकार की प्रशासकीय संस्थाएँ रखना चाहते हैं और क्या गृह मंत्री जी इस प्रकार का आश्वासन देने की स्थिति में हैं कि धीरे-धीरे वहाँ के लोगों को पूरे अधिकार प्रदान किये जायेंगे। यह माना जा सकता है कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश में पहली बार चुनी हुई सरकार बनाने का सरकार ने प्रयत्न किया है, लेकिन कुछ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश और यूनियन टैरिटोरीज भी हैं उनको देश में बनाये रखना कुछ बहुत उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। सारे देश में एक सी व्यवस्था हो, सब राज्यों को समान अधिकार हो इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमको देश में रखनी चाहिए। इन्टर-मीडियेट ऐक्ट के रूप में यह लाया जा सकता है और इन रूप में, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह स्वागत योग्य है। नागालैण्ड में विधान सभा की व्यवस्था की गई, उसको राज्य का दर्जा दिया गया, मणिपुर को राज्य का दर्जा दिया गया। अरुणाचल प्रदेश के लोगों की भी इच्छा यही होगी कि उनको भी पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि सरकार ने अलग-अलग यूनियन टैरिटोरीज के लिए अलग-अलग व्यवस्थाएँ कर रखी हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को एक दृष्टिकोण लेना चाहिए। कुछ यूनियन टैरिटोरीज ऐसी हैं जिनके क्षेत्र अलग-अलग हैं, उन सारी बातों को देखकर आज के दिन विचार करें तो जैसी कि सारे देश के अन्दर एक मांग पिछले कुछ दिनों से चलती आ रही है कि देश के अन्दर जो विभिन्न राज्य हैं उनकी सीमाओं का पुनर्गठन का काम जो पहले किया गया था उससे देश में संतोष नहीं है। गोवा प्रदेश में दोब कहां है, नागर हवेली कहां पर है। तो जिनका पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध एक दूसरे से नहीं है, बिल्कुल वे दूर हैं फिर भी उनको एक राज्य के रूप में लेकर हम चलते हैं तो वह व्यावहारिक नहीं है। पाण्डिचेरी के अन्दर विभिन्न इलाके भौगोलिक दृष्टि से एक रूप नहीं हैं, उनमें कन्टीन्यूइटी नहीं है, अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में बिखरे हुए हैं। क्या आज इस तरह की स्थिति और प्रान्तों में नहीं है? यूनियन टैरिटोरी

के रूप में भी वहाँ पर विधान सभा है तो क्या इस प्रकार का प्रयास किया जाएगा कि वे एक समान राज्य की तरह बनें। देश के अन्दर एक मांग चल रही है कि राज्यों का पुनर्गठन होना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा राज्य है, वह प्रशासकीय दृष्टि से उचित नहीं। जिस प्रकार की शिकायतें दिल्ली में आई हैं, चाहे मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ हो या और किसी के, उसकी चर्चा करना सदन में आवश्यक नहीं है, लेकिन राज्य इतना बड़ा है कि उसके सम्बन्ध में मांग है कि उसके कुछ भाग किये जा सकते हैं तो उसका प्रशासन ठीक प्रकार से हो सकता है। यूनियन टैरिटोरीज में भी अलग-अलग व्यवस्थाएँ हैं। दिल्ली भी यूनियन टैरिटोरी है, लेकिन कुछ में आपने विधान सभा बना रखी है, दिल्ली में विधान सभा नहीं है, मैट्रो-पोलिटन काउंसिल है। कल परसों यह समाचार आया कि यहां के कारपोरेशन के अधिकार और मैट्रो-पोलिटन के अधिकारों को मिलाकर एक तीसरी व्यवस्था आप लागू करना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार की चर्चा है कि यहां पर कारपोरेशन न रहे, मैट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल भी न रहे और तीसरी चीज यहां पर आये। इस प्रकार के जो अलग-अलग ढांचे आपने बना रखे हैं, उनको समान रूप से देश में बनाये। उसके लिए राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग की मांग अलग होती है तो उसको स्थापित किया जाए और जो आयोग पहले बना था उसके बाद जो दिक्कतें सरकार के सामने आई हैं, देश के सामने आई हैं, उनको दूर करें। आज विदर्भ की मांग हो रही है। स्वयं आपके प्रदेश में जिस प्रकार की मांग उठी थी, इन सारी मांगों पर विचार करने की दृष्टि से अगर आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।

इसके अलावा आपने एक बात की है, इलेक्शन कमीशन को आपने डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन का भी काम दे दिया। यह कहां तक उचित रहेगा, चाहे एक प्रान्त के अन्दर हो? आप कह सकते हैं कि यह व्यवस्था केवल एक प्रान्त के अन्दर है कि इलेक्शन कमीशन विधान सभा और लोक सभा की सीमाओं का पुनर्गठन करेगा। जो देश के अन्दर डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन आपने कायम कर रखा है, उसके अधिकार आप इलेक्शन कमीशन को दे रहे हैं कि वह कन्टी-

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

ट्यूयेंसी का पुनर्विभाजन करने का काम करे, मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस इलेक्शन कमीशन को आपने चुनाव की व्यवस्था का संचालन करने के लिये बनाया है उसको डिलिमिटेशन का काम न दिया जाए। वह उचित नहीं है। जिस प्रकार मे डिलिमिटेशन और इलेक्शन कमीशन काम कर रहे हैं, वह देश में चर्चा का विषय बने हुए हैं। जब देश में यह हवा थी कि लोक सभा के अप्रैल में मध्यावधि चुनाव होने वाले हैं तो उस समय कहा गया कि डिलिमिटेशन का काम मार्च तक पूरा हो जाएगा। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि अब तीन चार महीने के बाद भी पूरा काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। इलेक्शन कमीशन ने भी जिस प्रकार से मतदाता सूचियां बनाने की जल्दबाजी की थी, जनवरी में जो मतदाता सूचियां बनाने का काम करना था वह काम नहीं किया और सरकार के इशारे पर काम किया। आखिर इस प्रकार की संस्थाएँ जिनको चुनाव क्षेत्रों का विभाजन करना है और इस नाते मे देश की सभी पार्टियों और सरकारी पक्ष को समान रूप से भाग लेना है चुनाव में फिर भी सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट होने के बाद भी भी वे संस्थाएँ हैं जिनके ऊपर देश की सभी पार्टियों को विश्वास होना चाहिए आज इलेक्शन कमीशन पर किसी को विश्वास नहीं। जो इलेक्शन कमीशन काम कर रहा है, उसी की मंत्री महोदय डिलिमिटेशन का काम भी देना चाहते हैं जो कि उचित नहीं है। यह जो आप उसको देना चाहते हैं वह उचित नहीं है। बाकी आपने जैसा कहा और मेरा भी सुझाव है कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश को देश के दूसरे हिस्सों के समान लाया जाए। यह पहला प्रयास यहां पर किया जा रहा है और इस पहले प्रयास का स्वागत भी हुआ। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे प्रदेश में अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग व्यवस्थाएँ हैं। यह जो यूनियन टैरीटोरी की व्यवस्था है इन यूनियन टैरीटोरीज के अन्दर भी अलग-अलग व्यवस्थाएँ हैं। दिल्ली में, पाण्डिचेरी में, अरुणाचल में अलग-अलग व्यवस्थाएँ हैं। जो अलग-अलग व्यवस्थाएँ हैं उनको सामान्य आधार पर लाएंगे ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है। आपको याद होगा चीन ने जिस समय हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया था उस समय इसी क्षेत्र से हमला हुआ था। उसके पहले जब अंग्रेज यहां पर थे तो इस क्षेत्र

से किसी भी प्रकार प्रवेश निषेध था जो हमारे समाजवादी नेता डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया थे उन्होंने इस क्षेत्र के बारे में ध्यान खींचा है इस क्षेत्र से जिस प्रकार के हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध रहे हैं इससे पहले विधेयक पर त्यागी जी ने भी ध्यान खींचा है। उसमें इस बारे में सारा विवरण दिया है। मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि इस इलाके के लोग अपने आपको उपेक्षित न समझें इस नाते से छोटा इलाका होगा, छोटा राज्य होगा और क्योंकि यूनियन टैरीटोरी है इसलिए केन्द्र का इस पर विशेष दायित्व है। आज हम कोई विशेष फाइनेशियल असपैक्ट पर चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं। उस क्षेत्र के विकास की दृष्टि में जहां पर सीमावर्ती इलाका है, हमें विचार करना चाहिए। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि भारत को जिस ओर से खतरा है वह उत्तर की ओर से है। उत्तर की ओर से उन्होंने पाकिस्तान और चीन की ओर संकेत किया है। चीन की ओर से अगर 62 मे हमला हुआ है उसी ओर से हुआ है।

जैसा अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि वहां के लोगों में और वहां के प्रशासन के अन्दर परस्पर पूर्ण तालमेल होना चाहिए। इस नाते से मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि हमारी जो सुरक्षा सेनाएँ हैं उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया। जैसा मद्रास ने कहा मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हम प्रशासन की सेवाओं में, सुरक्षा सेनाओं में और वहां का जो नागरिक प्रशासन है और जो हमारे निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि हैं उनके अन्दर परस्पर एक दूसरे के प्रति सद्भावना का निर्माण नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसकी ओर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। जैसा आपने नार्थ ईस्टर्न एक्ट है और दूसरे एक्ट हैं उनमें अमैण्ड करने के लिए इस विधेयक को पेश किया है इस नाते से मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसे ओवर आल व्यू ले और परस्पर सद्भावना पूर्ण वातावरण बनाएं। इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की विशेष जिम्मेदारी है। उनकी जो संस्थाएँ हैं, जो उनकी सेवाएँ हैं चाहे वह सुरक्षा सेनाओं में हों, चाहे सर्विसेज के रूप में हों उनका बहुत ज्यादा उत्तरदायित्व है। वहां के लोगों को वे विश्वास में लें। जिस प्रकार का अविश्वास का वातावरण आज नागालैण्ड में, मिजोराम आदि में फैला हुआ है सरकार को उस अविश्वास के वातावरण

को समाप्त करना चाहिए। इन शर्तों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ।

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur) in the Chair]

SHRI J. S. ANAND (Punjab) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill so far as it seeks to set up an elected Assembly in place of the present Pradesh Council. I also welcome the fact that now a provision has been made to increase representation in the Lok Sabha to two Members, and both of them will also be elected Members. It has been provided in this Bill that the Rajya Sabha man will also be elected but he will be elected after the present nominated Member completes his term. I have nothing to say against the present nominated Member. I say that he should get into the House again through election also. But I feel that with the commencement of this new legislation the power to elect a representative to the Rajya Sabha also should be conferred right now. I want to say one thing. This set up is an intermediate step. Full Statehood has not been granted and many powers have been vested in the Administrator. It may be said—rightly it can be said—that it is a very sensitive area. There is a 1,300 kilometre international border. But if we look back at the history—some of my colleagues earlier also mentioned about the Chinese aggression that focussed the attention of the country on that—we know how bureaucrats behaved, how they ran away from their posts, whereas our army gloriously stood by the people and the people resisted the aggressor. Therefore, I want to say that we should have more trust in our people. I understand the difficulties also. There are many big and small tribes. They have their own culture and all that. But these difficulties have to be overcome by a rapid development of that area, by overcoming its backwardness and, as mentioned by one of our colleagues earlier, by setting up industries there. It was shocking to learn that there is no Director of Industries there. We may have to spend much more in order to overcome the difficulties. This territory is getting its Legislative Assembly so many years after the

achievement of our independence. But I would say that it is by raising the consciousness of the people, it is by bringing them modern amenities, it is by integrating them with the rest of the nation, that we can overcome their backwardness and we can really guarantee their proper place in the great community of India.

I strongly object to special powers being vested in the Administrator. This I say because I have some experience about other Union Territories also.

I want to make a special mention of the Union Territory of Chandigarh which does not have any elected body. There are various types of bodies there, but in the Union Territory of Chandigarh there is only an advisory committee and that is also very ill-represented. It does not at all represent all the interests. But before coming to that, I want to mention a few things about Pondicherry, because this is the direct responsibility of the Home Ministry and of the Government.

About Pondicherry I would only mention, in brief, some of the problems. An eminent leader of the Pondicherry people, Mr. V. Subbaiah, has seen the Home Minister and other people concerned about the specific problems of the freedom fighters of the Pondicherry territory. I would request the Home Minister to look into these and take prompt decision. Apart from that, there has been a provision in the Fifth Five Year Plan for a Central University there. Regarding that a Bill has to come here. I would urge upon the Minister to bring that Bill urgently so that some spade work can be started, because it will take a number of years to lay the foundation of a proper University there.

Then, the late Mr. Kumaramangalam had brought forward a scheme for mini-steel plant, thermal power station and expansion of the port. Now, all these things are very important matters and I would say that these be urgently acted upon, because if there is a thermal power station

[Shri J. S. Anand]

then alone a mini-steel plant can come forward. And without power, you will know, the textile industry there which is employing 14,000 workers, is facing great difficulties. Without expansion of the port you cannot bring any raw materials through the sea, which will be necessary for the functioning of the steel plant.

Similarly, people in Pondicherry feel that while the French-Indian Government in Pondicherry was part of the Cauvery Commission, the present Pondicherry Administration has given no right in the Cauvery Commission, though there are 27,000 acres of land involved.

Another thing is about the implementation of the Third Pay Commission recommendations. One hundred and fifty categories have been left out. Forty categories are under rectification of anomalies. I would also like the Home Minister to look into this. Specifically, I want to take up some problems of Chandigarh. In a sense, Chandigarh is a transitory Union Territory. That does not mean that Chandigarh should continue to suffer from all sorts of handicaps. Chandigarh is a city which is almost perpetually under Section 144. Last year, I asked a question about the imposition of Section 144 in the whole of Chandigarh and in certain areas of Chandigarh. A long list had to be laid on the Table to show that Chandigarh had been continually under Section 144. This is a very shameful thing. After that, since 30th June, 1974 till today, Sectors 1, 2, 3, 7, 9 and 17 have almost continuously been under Section 144. Section 144 is imposed for 30 days. It is taken off for one day and again re-imposed. I drew the attention of the Government to some specific problems of Chandigarh. My hon. colleague, Shri Om Mehta, sent a stereotyped reply drafted by the District Officers there. I led a deputation to hon. Shri Dikshit when he was the Home Minister and also to Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy. But no problem is solved. There are certain houses built up in

Chandigarh and it was assured that the houses which were built for the workers will be handed over to the workers on hire-purchase basis. But nothing has been done. Apart from that, the number of houses is inadequate. Only 1,000 houses have been built whereas there are 35,000 jhuggi dwellers and 10,000 industrial workers. Industries are coming up fast. At present, 250 houses are being built every year. At this rate, it will take six decades to build houses for all the workers. There have been instances last year and this year also when jhuggi dwellers were thrown out without any notice. Last year, some of the jhuggis were burnt down and the jhuggi dwellers were thrown out. There was a big demonstration and a procession in which the Secretary of the District Communist Party, Mr. Gambhir, was arrested. He is still on bail, although all the jhuggi dwellers had to be paid compensation. I myself led a deputation. That gentleman, Mr. Gambhir, remains on bail. I was there on the 9th of May. I learnt that on the 7th of May, some jhuggis were demolished in Sector 34 without any notice. There was a demonstration again. Mr. Gambhir was arrested for inciting the demonstrators though the Administration had to agree to put back all the jhuggis within four hours and also to pay compensation of Rs. 250 to each jhuggi dweller. In this case, Mr. Gambhir was also released after four hours. This is the bureaucratic way.

There has been a persistent demand from Chandigarh that there should be a separate Labour Court for Chandigarh and this work should not be entrusted to District and Sessions Judge. Nothing has been done (*Time bell rings*). Kindly bear with me for a few minutes.

Then there is the problem of teachers who have come on deputation from Punjab and Haryana. They are J.B.T. and S.B.T. They are entitled to promotion. But the Union Territory does not promote them. They must go back in order to earn their promotion. Since their families are in Chandigarh, some of them prefer to forego their promotions. The Union Territory does not promote them.

Then there is the problem of Employees' Provident Fund Building which I have brought repeatedly to this House through questions and writing letters. It is a rotten building. On one occasion, a ceiling fan fell down when a conference was going on. On another occasion, a portion of the building fell down. On another occasion, when the Chief Engineer was staying in the rest house a lamp shade fell down. Afterwards, the same people who are responsible for this state of affairs are directed to make investigations. I would urge upon the Home Minister to look into the working of Chandigarh sympathetically and to set up a proper body or an Advisory Council of the political parties and the trade unions. The complaints that are brought to his notice should not be sent to the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioners. Those bureaucrats write any reply and delay things.

All the Union Territories should be taken proper care of. I hope this will be kept in view.

In the end, I once again welcome the good step that has been taken but I feel that it is an inadequate step. It should have been full statehood. Speedy measures should be taken to overcome the backwardness of this region as these people are very dear to us. Thank you.

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Home Minister for bringing this Bill before us for giving powers to the people of Arunachal Pradesh so that they may have their own right of self-determination through their elected representatives. This proposal was hanging fire for quite some time and I personally know that when the Union Home Minister went specially to Arunachal, Mizoram and other areas, he was convinced that this should not be delayed any more and on account of his own personal initiative this Bill has come before us for legislation. I congratulate him for the speedy action and for his sympathy towards the people in the North Eastern region.

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Sir, I had occasion to visit these areas in the North Eastern region—both States and Union Territories. I know that they have a separate culture of their own. The people like to have their own entity in fact though they accept and adopt all modern theories and ideas. The percentage of education in these areas is very high. The tribal customs elsewhere in the country. They have more democratic and socialistic than the customs elsewhere in the country. They have their own entity on the basis and on the foundation of which they have accepted all modern ideas and theories.

Sir, this area has high potential for power, irrigation and mineral resources. I would urge upon the Home Minister and, through him, upon the Government of India to exploit the natural resources to the utmost so that not only the people of Arunachal are benefited but the whole country is benefited.

Sir, I have a very interesting experience in this area. Wherever we may go, we do not need the help of an interpreter to speak to them. More or less, all of them in Arunachal, Mizoram and Nagaland know English and if you go there you will find a high percentage of education among them. The people are so very self-reliant, sportive in their nature and truthful and sincere that no amount of pressure from outside can make them do what they do not want to do themselves. It is a sensitive area, no doubt but some sort of an armed guard has got to be maintained by the Government of India for the security of the country. But, in all internal matters, so far as this Union Territory is concerned, through its own Legislative Assembly they will be able to legislate for themselves and retain all that they want to retain and adopt whatever they want to adopt without any interference from the Government of India so far as their internal matters are concerned.

Sir, while I am congratulating the Minister for giving them this Legislative Assembly and powers, I would urge upon the Minister to give the same facilities to

[Smt. Purabi Mukhopadhyay]

the people of Andamans also. Andamans is cut off from the mainland and there is no people's representation anywhere in the whole administration of Andamans and it is dependent wholly on the bureaucracy for the fate and destiny of its people. Andamans has a peculiar position on account of so many factors, namely, the sea, the forests and also its people coming from the South, from the East, and from the North and settling down there. Andamans is not a place now where the people have only to serve their sentences. It is now a flourishing place but the people of Andamans do not have their own representation in Zila Parishads, in their Municipality, in their Corporation as well as in their own Assembly. I would request the Union Home Minister to consider this point as to how far the people of Andamans can be given the right to have their legislation through their own elected representatives in the Assembly. The people of Andamans have only one M.P. Mr. Ganesh, here as their representative. But they do not have any Assembly. I would like to say that they should have their own Assembly. I know personally the Home Minister is going to Andamans in this month of May itself to pay a visit. He may examine this point also.

Then the question of Dadra and Nagar Haveli which is connected with Goa. Goa is very far off from Dadra and Nagar Haveli, but it can be suitably attached to Gujarat or Maharashtra if you want to. So there should be a new alignment about Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Then the question of Lakshadweep also. Why don't we have similar facilities for the people of Lakshadweep? Everywhere the people have become conscious of their rights and privileges and they want to function through their elected representatives. So wherever there are Centrally administered units, we should see that local representatives, the people's representatives, the elected elements, are associated keenly with the local administration there. We have

got very good experiences about Mizoram, about Nagaland and other places where we have vested them with the authority and power to elect their own representatives. Sir, in a place like Mizoram where we had a Government which was not my party Government, they all opted for joining the party. I can tell you, Sir, that in the last election that took place in all the village councils, out of 126, Congress has already got 96. Now that shows that this propaganda that the people are very much anti-national does not hold good any more. In so far as Mizoram is concerned, they have accepted the mainstream of national life, they have accepted the national life of India, though there are some elements, there are some rebels who are out to destroy not only Mizoram but also the sovereignty of this country and the Government have no other alternative but to post military people in these highly sensitive areas like Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and it is only for the people to take up the challenge, the challenge thrown by outside forces, the challenge thrown by anti-national forces, to crush it in their own way. We have full confidence in the people of these sensitive areas that they are with us, they are with the whole of India, they are Indians and they are part and parcel of the national mainstream of life. So with that confidence in mind, the Union Home Minister on behalf of the Government of India has brought this legislation before us and we wholeheartedly support it; and while supporting it, I have already pleaded the cause of Andamans for similar facilities.

Thank you.

SHRI TODAK BASAR (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. This Bill is also equally an important Bill to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh. I extend my heartiest thanks and congratulations to Madam Prime Minister and hon'ble Home Minister.

Sir, Arunachal Pradesh is a purely tribal populated region and a very sensitive and strategic region bordering Bhutan, China

and Burma. This region was left in complete darkness before Independence, and practically development started only after 1950. Though there are a little more than 70 tribals in Arunachal Pradesh, yet they work together, live together peacefully in a cooperative way, and they are members of Arunachal Pradesh family only.

The people have their own original democratic institutions. *Panchayati Raj* which was introduced in 1968 provided the same pattern of institutions up to the district level. The Council was replaced by the Pradesh Council and it is going to be replaced by an Assembly. It shows a definite progress in the art of administration. Sir, the people are looking forward for a further development in this regard.

Sir, the people talk about integration. There is no dispute about it in Arunachal Pradesh. They want total integration an union in the national mainstream. They do not like violence and they do not consider violence as a means to solve problems of needs and their aspirations. They are traditionally peace lovers and they should be helped to maintain it properly some basic needs, like self-sufficiency in food, provision of qualitative and job-oriented educational institutions and communications are given more attention and emphasis. Industrial development require immediate consideration. Sir, Arunachal Pradesh is rich with hydel power sources. Arunachal Pradesh is in the process of formation and it should not be allowed to be disturbed by any sort of ill motives from whichever source it may come.

Sir, in the other House it was said that there are some roads being constructed in Arunachal Pradesh and they are not open to public traffic. I may simply tell you, Sir, that it is a wrong information and I do not know from where this information was collected.

Sir, one honourable friend Shri J. S. Anand was enquiring about peaceful living of the armed forces and the civil administration with public. Sir, I may say in this regard, this Arunachal Pradesh is

one of the very places where the people, the armed personnel and the civil administration join together, work together and live happily together. Sir, Arunachal is a sensitive area and people used to talk about the future of Arunachal Pradesh. Different people have got their different individual opinions. I assure you, Sir, that these people have got the tradition of living in peace and they will live in peace. They never think in some other terms. They never think themselves as some ones other than Indians. Sometimes, Sir, unfortunately, it is said that people of Arunachal Pradesh do not consider themselves as Indians. This is, Sir, simply an ignorance on the part of those who say such things.

Once again, Sir, I thank the honourable Home Minister and the leaders in the Centre for presenting this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY :
I am grateful to all the hon. Members, Sir, for giving their support to the Bill.

While giving support, the hon. Members made some observations and in a way they congratulated the Government for introducing a Bill without the people having recourse to agitations. I thank for it, Sir, but as I told you even last time when the Constitution Amendment Bill came the people of the area are being progressively associated with the administration and I have told you about their association right from 1967 or even earlier, according to the tradition. As my hon. friend, Shrimati Purabi Mukhopadhyay, has just now said, I have been there. The people generally and their representatives expressed a wish that it should be done and the earlier it is done the better it would be. Therefore, we took steps to see that we amended the Constitution and also we have this Bill. Now, my friend, while speaking, said that there is no CPWD. My information is there is a CPWD organisation and it is an efficient one. In fact, I can straightway testify to its efficiency. The temporary capital at Itanagar was constructed in about two months' time.

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

It is a feat by itself in my opinion. There is a fairly good and efficient CPWD set-up there and I am told it is headed by a Superintending Engineer. There is a stores department, etc. I do not want to go into it.

One other thing which hon. Members may kindly take note of is there are many tribes. The big tribes are about twenty in number and the smaller tribes may be about 70. I am trying to reply to you, Sir. You said something about the Election Commission. It becomes necessary for us to see that the delimitation of the constituencies does not create friction between tribe and tribe. The usual pattern which is followed in other areas may not be possible in this area. Probably the areas or the constituencies may have to be different and the population comprising each constituency also may have to be different because of the special situation, special categories, etc. of the tribes living there. Now, Sir, you went further and talked about the reorganisation of UP and Vidarbha. I think it is too big a question to be answered during the debate on a Bill like this. I can only tell you, Sir, that there is no proposal for any States reorganisation or any reorganisation commission. You, Sir, as well as my hon. friend, Shrimati Purabi Mukhopadhyay, mentioned about Pondicherry and Goa territories having some pockets of theirs in distant areas. This is a historical fact, but it is not a problem which should engage our attention just now. Things are moving on well and we can look into it at a time when it becomes necessary. Now, Sir, it is true that Arunachal Pradesh is a very picturesque area as I have said even before. The tribes are very good, peace-loving, courteous and understanding. I have also seen that the people and the representatives of the people in the administration are moving closely together with understanding. Their single-minded effort seems to be to develop the area in as quick a manner as possible. It is also true that there are many natural resources. Recently also, you must have seen in the press a news item about the mineral wealth that

may be in that area. Therefore, in due course of time, it becomes the duty of the Administration there as well as of the Central Government to quickly try to exploit those mineral resources to the benefit of the people living in that area as well as to the benefit of the entire country.

About Delhi, previously, during the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, it has been alleged, if I may say so, that there is a multiplicity of institutions with overlapping functions. Of course, the Home Ministry is engaged in considering what sort of setup would satisfy the citizens and the needs of the metropolitan Capital. But all the same it is not such an easy matter. I have also said that Delhi, being the national Capital, has to be under the effective control of the national Government because there are several embassies, etc. People come from all parts of the country. There are several things which can be only carefully looked after by the Central Government. Mr. Anand has mentioned about Chandigarh and humorously he remarked that Chandigarh is also under Section 144. This is a matter which we would find out and if there is any feeling like that, I would bring it to the notice of the authorities concerned to see that unnecessarily recourse to Section 144 is not taken. Mrs. Purabi Mukhopadhyay has mentioned that there is a demand in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the establishment of a Territorial Council, which is engaging our attention. We will have to see what further steps we can take and, if so, when. So far as the Lakshadweep is concerned, it is a very small area. We are now experimenting with the idea of establishing panchayats in the Islands. It is not a question of mistrusting the people; it is a question of associating the people progressively with the ideas of administration, development, etc.

Sir, as you know, Arunachal Pradesh is a sensitive area. As has been mentioned there is an international border of 1300 km. In spite of several tribes and sub-tribes living there, it is an area which, to my mind, gives you an air and atmosphere

of confidence. Therefore, it shall be our effort to see that we develop that area. We have also been progressively stepping up the pace of development in that area. So far as industries are concerned, I have seen some industries coming up there, some small-scale units in several fields being set up in several areas. I have also seen good type of education being given to both boys and girls, the right type of education. I am myself very happy about these things.

Sir, I have nothing more to add. And I wish to thank the hon. Members for having given their support to the Bill

SHRI SHOWALESS K. SHILLA: What about the use of the army there? I raised a very pertinent point. I shall appreciate your reply to that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR): He has said about it.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is a strategic area. It is the north-eastern-most corner and, therefore, we will have to pay particular attention to that area. It does not mean any mistrust or distrust in the people. We have to get active co-operation of the people concerned so that it does not become the playground of international agencies.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR): The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and also to amend the North-Eastern Council Act, 1971, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR): We shall now

take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 15 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENT REGARDING BUMPING OF ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE WITH THE RAKE OF 367 UP LALGOLA PASSENGER AT SEALDAH STATION ON 10TH MAY, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I regret very much to inform the House about two serious accidents that took place on the Eastern Railway.

At about 16.58 hours on 10th May, 1975, while Electric Engine of train No. 367 Up Sealdah-Lalgola passenger was coming on to the load of the train on platform line No. 5 at Sealdah station of the Eastern Railway, it bumped against the load, because of which the engine was damaged and was interlocked with the front coach. The engine as well as the rear coach (Second-cum-luggage and brake-van) were derailed and the buffer end of the platform line was damaged because of the impact. As a result of this accident, two railway employees travelling on the engine died on the spot and two passengers subsequently succumbed to their injuries in the hospital. In addition, 4 passengers have sustained grievous injuries and another 7 simple injuries.

Immediately on receipt of the information about the accident, ambulance van and the medical relief van accompanied by railway doctors and other medical staff were