

THE CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1975

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): 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, Arunachal Pradesh became a Union Territory on 21st January, 1972, by virtue of the North-Eastern Areas Reorganisation Act, 1971. Prior to this, the area, as you all know, was known as the North East Frontier Agency (NEFA). Sir, it has an area of about 83,000 and odd square kilometers and a population of 4.68 lakhs with about 80 per cent tribal population. It is a very picturesque territory with many high and low mountains and rivers and with good people, peace-loving people, with colourful dresses etc., and in fact, Sir, there are five districts in the area. All the five districts derive their name from the rivers flowing in those areas.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What are the names?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: There are five districts, as I said. I have got these names. In any case I had been to three districts myself and I have seen the people, mixed with them, addressed meetings...

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: You are not mixing with the Andhra Pradesh people, I hope.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is lovelier than Andhra Pradesh, I hope.

It is an area lovelier than Andhra Pradesh. Now, Sir, they have got 20 major tribes living there, and of course with sub-tribes also, about 70 of them.

But, even prior to becoming a Union Territory, they had their own democratic system of running their administration. In fact, there use to be

the Tribal Councils and then in October, 1967 the North East Frontier Agency Panchayat Raj Regulation, 1967 was promulgated under which an Anchal Samithi was constituted for each block, a Zilla Parishad for each district and an Agency Council for the area as a whole. Now members of the Anchal Samithi were elected by the village authorities, those of Zilla Parishads by members of Anchal Samithis and of the Agency Council by members of Zilla Parishads. Now, we have an administration there with a Chief Commissioner and two Members of Parliament, 5 Vice-Presidents of Zilla Parishad and 15 elected representatives and three nominated representatives. Out of these, there are 5 Councillors to advise the Administration, who are in charge of different subjects of administration in the running of the entire area, in the day-to-day administration. And the Pradesh Council also advises the Administrator on the entire gamut of the day-to-day administration of the area. In fact, there is an Advisory Committee also, Sir, in the Union Home Ministry here. We hold periodical meetings. The five Councillors and two Members of Parliament, apart from other officers, come here and we discuss several subjects relating to the area.

But, Sir, I wish to submit to the House that in the post-Independence period, a considerable progress, if I may say so, has been made in several directions in this area. For instance, in 1947, there was only one matriculate amongst the tribals while the area can now boast of as many as 1440 graduates, 5,906 matriculates and about 33,000 pupils at various stages in high schools. And apart from these institutions run by Government, there are the Ramakrishna Mission schools, both for boys and girls, which are running very well. In fact, I have been quite impressed by the way in which education is given by these Mission schools.

Even in regard to communications, while at one time there were hardly 250 kms. of motorable roads, you have

over 3,000 kms. of motorable and semi-motorable roads. And even in agriculture they have done quite impressively and in fact in health also, they are fast improving. In fact, as I have mentioned in the other House, what the entire India hopes to achieve by the end of the Fifth Plan, they have already achieved, in the sense that there is one bed per thousand population in that area. I need not take you into the field of development work. In fact, I may say that in the Fourth Plan the allocation was about Rs. 18 crores and the implementation was very good—in fact they exceeded the allocation of Rs. 18 crores by a few crores. That has induced the Central Government to have a bigger Plan outlay for them. We are proposing Rs. 63 crores in the Fifth Plan for Arunachal Pradesh.

Now, Sir, the demand for a Legislative Assembly and a responsible Council of Ministers has been there for quite some time, and in view of the fact that they have gone through this process, and in view also of the fact they they are used customarily to a democratic type of administration, it has enthused the Central Government also to think of agreeing to their growing desire for a Constitutional arrangement in the area, viz., a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers. I had been there as I have just mentioned and I had a talk with the Counsellors themselves. I had a talk with the various groups of people. In fact, a Member of the Lok Sabha, Mr. Basumatari, led a delegation. He has gone there and expressed a desire that the sooner we take steps to further constitutionalise the administration of the territory by bringing in a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers, the better it will be. The purpose of this Bill is only to amend clause (1) of article 239A, i.e., to include Arunachal Pradesh along with Mizoram, etc. Secondly, there are two provisos to article 240 of the Constitution. To these provisos the words "Arunachal Pradesh" are to be added. This, in short, is the Bill. I am assum-

ing that this Bill will receive the unanimous support of this House as it has practically received such a support in the Lok Sabha. It is true that the Government of India will have to keep a watch and see that no exploiters enters that area and disturb the peace of that area. We have also to keep a watch on the development works and see how they are progressing. We should further advise them and guide them properly so that it develops faster. It is our wish and ambition to see that those people come up in the material sense.

Thank you, Sir.

The question was proposed.

SHRI S. P. GOSWAMI (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. Not only I but we the people of Assam are interlinked with Arunachal Pradesh culturally and economically. As a matter of fact, the whole of the North Eastern region, viz., Arunachal, Nagaland, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura deserve first priority for development. I recall that just after independence in 1948 I was deputed by the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee, with the approval of our late Chief Minister, Shri Gopinath Bardolai. Then he was called the Prime Minister of Assam. It was a thrilling experience for me to meet those people after independence. The British imperialists kept them isolated. Some British officers were kept there and these areas were kept excluded. It was for the first time after independence in 1947 the Constituent Assembly set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of the late Shri Gopinath Bardolai known as the Bardolai Committee, which went to all these areas and they recommended some reforms. Today under the leadership of our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the backward areas of India have got topmost priority. She understands very well the tribal problems and it is during her time all these tribal problems are getting solved. Arunachal Pradesh is gradually

[Shri S. P. Goswami]

developing, as our Home Minister, has said. After independence a lot of development has taken place. During the British days some British officers were there with an army and sometimes there was an expeditionary army. They wrote some anthropological books. No doubt we get a lot of information from that, but their outlook was entirely different. They wanted to keep these people as specimens in a museum of an anthropological race. Today a great national integration has taken place under our leadership and this intergration should not be taken as assimilation. Assimilation is different and national integration is different. These people will have to be allowed to develop with their own talent and genius. As rightly said by the Home Minister, the demand came from these people. They wanted a Legislative Assembly; they wanted a responsible Ministry. So I welcome the introduction of this Bill. This demand has been there for the last two or three years. After independence, these young boys and girls have developed; they are educated, they are graduates.

When I visited in 1948 a village called Balak, I went there first as a messenger of our Congress with the approval of the late Shri Gopinath Bardolai. I still remember Dying Iring. He was a school boy. Later he was Deputy Minister. Today he would have been most happy to see that his area has developed. If he had been living, he would be leading the responsible Government there

Sir, I want that the Central Government, when they recruit officers, should very carefully select them. The officers who go there should have the right understanding of those people; they must have sympathy for them. And they should not go there to impose or install their own kith and kin or any outsider, because these people are very sensitive. If those officers bring their own kith and kin and install them, there will be a lot of suspicion. They did not come in contact

with the plains people. Previously, there were some commercial transactions and Assamese was the *lingua franca*. Most of the businessmen were after profit. During the Chinese aggression, these people came down to the plains and for the first time they knew of the prosperity of the Assamese people. I remember—my friend, Mr. Dev Kant Barooah, who is now the President of the Indian National Congress was there during the Chinese aggression. I was the District Congress President. I know how he tried and arranged to receive them. For the first time, they saw the Assamese people. A lot of misunderstanding was created also. When Arunachal Pradesh was created I was very happy. Today also I am most happy that responsible Government has come to them. We do not want that all these areas should be under Assam. This whole area is divided. But the North Eastern Zonal Council was constituted by the Indian Government so that mutual understanding and mutual cooperation are there for the development of this whole area. I visualise a day when all these areas will be united administratively, not for exploitation, but for common development, for mutual understanding and or mutual cooperation.

When I first went there, there was no road. I found one British officer who was there. He was enjoying life. He was very popular because he used to dance and drink and wrote poetry. But he was clever. He wanted that the people should be divided and ruled. But today real national integration has taken place. This is not assimilation. And the selection of officers should be very good. I say, those boys and girls who are educated, who are developed, they must be chosen as officers and no outsiders either from Punjab or other States should be there. I know—before the Chinese aggression, there were many top officers who were corrupt; they were only wining and womanising. All this created a very bad impression. We wish that a lot of competent and

good officers should go there and the young boys and girls there should be employed.

With these words, I support the motion with all my good wishes.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I welcome this Bill because this is a step in the right direction. After 28 years of denying Arunachal Pradesh representation in Parliament in the proper sense of the word we are now, through this Bill, rectifying what has been obviously a very bad error on the part of the Government. I wish the Government would take a uniform policy with regard to all such territories and establish an Assembly in other places as well. In fact I would say that the most deserving case for an Assembly is the city of Delhi which is economically and financially viable. Of course, the Government, for a variety of reasons, chooses not to have an Assembly in Delhi. We know, we understand why they are not doing so. But I would like to tell the Minister that he ought to do some heart-searching. The only representation that there was, under some pretext or the other, has been superseded. Nevertheless, even if it takes a step in the right direction we are the first to support this step. There are many more things to be done.

The first thing that ought to be done now is to put Arunachal Pradesh firmly and squarely in the vision and consciousness of Delhi. It should not be another Pradesh in the realm of darkness. In this regard I would like to read out what appeared in the *Statesman*, not in connection with Arunachal Pradesh. This is a reflection on what really goes on with this Government.

This is *Statesman* dated the 23rd April. Under the caption "Himachal Pradesh, a Forgotten Territory" it says that there is a territory in Himachal Pradesh which the Government has not administered at all. There are no

revenue officials there nor has the Government executed any plan for it. There have been earthquakes there and what happened to the people there nobody knows. This is what the paper says. If this is happening in Himachal Pradesh, this must be happening in other areas in the North Eastern belt where the people of India have not fairly developed consciousness about it. I would suggest the Government should take a number of steps to see that the people of India go to Arunachal Pradesh as if it is a pilgrim centre. One can cite instances from the *Puranas* mentioning about Arunachal Pradesh. Bomdella should be made a tourist centre. I think no more fitting reply can be given to the Chinese than this. Bomdella should be developed as a tourist centre. I would suggest to take some of us Parliamentarians in a Parliamentary delegation.

The honourable Minister might say that a lot is being done in the North Eastern areas. Just a moment ago he said that planning is going on every well. He might say that in fact they are doing wonders. On page 18 of the report put out by the Ministry of Home Affairs, of which he is the Cabinet Minister, he says that the Plan investment is Rs. 36 crores. I am sorry it is Rs. 64 crores. Whatever it is, even this amount spent on the Plan is hardly adequate. In *per capita* terms it turns out to be only one-third of the national level. So, I would suggest that the Government should indeed take a much more serious attitude, a much more responsive posture, as far as planning in this area goes. For example, 60 per cent of Arunachal is under forests and this provides about Rs. 2 crores of revenue per year. What happened, for example, to the proposal for having a paper and pulp factory in Kamong? It is lying in cold storage. What happened to the Administration's proposal for a Rs. 45 crores road plan? The Government has given only Rs. 2.5 crores. What about the Administration's request for a major power plant?

[Shri Subramanian Swamy]

Now Arunachal Pradesh can generate an enormous amount of electric power, both hydro-electric and through other methods. Nevertheless there has been hardly any development. The Administration's request was for Rs. 12 crores. The Government has given Rs. 3 crores. And to-day only 2 per cent of the villages of Arunachal are electrified.

So, I would say in conclusion the following three things for the consideration of the Government. Number one, the Government must seriously consider what the Arunachal Administration has already submitted to the Government. For example, the Arunachal Council on November 9, 1974 passed the following resolution:

"This is a resolution not passed by the steps to save the local people from proselytisation by alien Christian missionaries. A section of the officials in the Administration have a committed hand in such activities."

The is a resolution not passed by the Bharatiya Jan Sangh Working Committee; it is a resolution passed by the Arunachal Council appointed by the Centre. And this resolution has been sent to the Government. What have they done about it? It is not against Christian missionaries here; it is against alien Christian missionaries.

Secondly, I really wonder whether the Government is responsive at all to the kinds of information which the Administration supplies. For example, recently the Government of India inducted into the Joint Intelligence organisation in the Ministry of Defence a person against whom the Arunachal Council, through the Administration, protested very vigorously saying that he was a suspected spy for Pakistan during the Bangladesh war. Now, in spite of the Arunachal Government's protest, this man has been appointed to the Joint Intelligence organisation in the Ministry of Defence. Under what circumstances did a Cabinet Minister intervene in his favour? Now, the Arunachal Government—I

know some representatives there—are very exercised about it. How can you have elements in the intelligence organisation when your own Government, in this particular case, the Arunachal Council, protest against it? I would like to know from the Minister whether indeed he is going to take serious note of the kind of intelligence activities that are going on in that area and also whether when the Government there protests, the Government will make a thorough investigation and give an appropriate answer. Finally, Sir, I would urge that the Government should immediately take a parliamentary delegation there. Secondly, it must allow healthy political activity to take place without foreign interference. Thirdly, there must be an economic cell either in the Planning Ministry or in the Home Ministry which will concentrate on the development of forests and power in these areas. And finally I would say the Government should consider continuing and imposing more vigorously the ban on foreigners moving in that area. Thank you.

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to welcome this Constitution Amendment Bill which relates to an area which occupies a place in the extreme north-eastern part of India. It carries strategic importance because it has got about 2,030 kilometres of international border where China, Burma and India meet. This is an area inhabited by many tribes. It may be called a mosaic of tribes. I would like to mention some of the names of those tribes. It is a land inhabited by a mosaic of 5 P.M. Tribes like Monpas, Sardupen, Bagnis, NISI, Apatanis, Hill Miris, Tagins, Adi, Mishimis, Khamtis, Tapaons, Singhphos and many other smaller tribes. Each tribe has its own language and Khemtis have their own script. These tribes are defenders of our north-eastern frontiers. They have been defending all along the north-eastern frontiers of our country.

When Chinese committed aggression on us in 1962, they tried their utmost to defend the soil of India and to a great extent they were also successful.

The people of Arunachal have been proving to be up and doing to develop themselves. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that till the advent of independence of India these people were kept in darkness with a purpose. Only when India became independent they saw light. Then they could see and they could contact the fellow Indians. In so short a time after Independence, they have developed to a great extent. I would like to share with the House some information I have with regard to their development in the field of education in that area.

Now they have a College at Pasighat; 20 Higher Secondary Schools, 65 Middle English Schools and 475 Primary Schools. They have now got a Buniadi Siksha Bhavan, one Gram Sevak Training School and one I.T.I. The total number of students will be about 38,000. Arunachal has produced 58 graduates, 4 medical graduates and even three I.A.S. officers. Arunachal has now about 3,148 km vehicular roads. In the year 1962 we did not have sufficient vehicular roads and therefore Indian forces could not fight the Chinese effectively in 1962 when they attacked us. After that they have developed road communications.

The hon. Minister has already stated that for the purpose of administration, they have got a Pradesh Council consisting of representatives of Zila Parishads. This Council advises the Commissioner on matters of administration. Five members of the Pradesh Council act as Counsellors to the Chief Commissioner in matters of day-to-day administration.

Now, Sir, they are very successful in working their democratic institutions like the Pradesh Council and Zila Parishads which they have set

up. They are quite fit to have their own administration as the rest of India has and they are quite fit to administer themselves. So, Sir, this proposal to extend the same administration as the rest of India is having to that part is really a welcome proposal. So, I welcome this Bill. But I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Home Minister to one issue: There should be a planned programme for the administration of this area and there should be a provision to the effect that the districts should be administered by the people from this area alone and the District Collector or the Deputy Commissioner or the head of the administration should be from among the people of this area only. If this is done, I think, Sir, that, by and large, they would be able to have the best administration.

I again welcome this Bill and I support it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Naturally, everybody will welcome this Bill, Sir. I also join in welcoming it insofar as it goes. Now we have reached a stage when we have to discuss as to how to deal with this category of the States and Union Territories because, I think, some rethinking is called for with a view to strengthening the democratic elements in the so-called Union Territories and it is good that we have accepted their request to provide them with a Legislative Assembly. That is what should be done.

Sir, I listened to the speeches of the honourable Members and of the speech of Mr. Goswami in particular. He expressed certain apprehensions about certain officers who are being sent there, sent to this area, and I share his apprehensions and his sentiments because the officers who are sometimes sent there have no idea of the people, nor of the locality nor of the culture of the people there and

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

least of all, about their aspirations and wishes and so on and they behave as usurpers in most cases, if not much worse. Only yesterday, Sir, I received a letter from a lady, an employee in the Geological Survey of India Office there. I do not know her. Probably, she reads our names in the newspapers and has addressed a letter to me. It has come from Tripura. She works in the GSI office as. . . (Interruptions)... Sir, will the honourable lady Members kindly listen? Sir, I think Mr. Om Mehta is the greatest disturber, especially when women Members are by his side. Now, Sir, the letter I have received is from a Steno-typist. She has given her name. But I would not mention her name and the letter has been written to the Minister of Steel and the other Ministers and a copy of that letter has been endorsed to me. In that letter, Sir, she has complained that she is finding it extremely difficult to work in her office because the boss there, who is an outsider, is all the time harassing her and indulging in all kinds of things which I need not talk about here and has made her life absolutely miserable. Well, if anybody does this outside, he will be charged with eve-teasing or whatever you may like to call it, if not worse.

SHRI OM MEHTA: We will find out the facts.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: This is the kind of thing which is being done in the GSI Office in the Union Territory; not Union Territory now, but a full-fledged State, by an officer in the GSI Office.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Sir, Tripura is a State and not a Union Territory.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I know that Tripura is a State. I believe, Sir, on that account no eve-teasing is allowed there. Or, have you issued any directives that in a Union Territory you cannot do it and in a State you can do it? So, this is the kind

of thing that is being done there. I think that there is substance in what my friend, Shri Goswami, said. There are complaints about these people and these people go there for a short period and indulge in all kinds of things. I have mentioned it, Sir. The Home Ministry should make inquiries with regard to Tripura thing which I have brought in, because there are many such others in Arunachal Pradesh, etc., who behave in this manner. Therefore, you should be particular about selecting your officers. It is very, very important, especially in the Union Territories, where legislatures do not have proper authority and the Government is of a limited type and much under the control and direction and fascism of the Centre. That is why I say that you should be careful in the matter of selection of officers. You have provided for a Legislative Assembly here and everything has been done. I do not know how things are going to be handled with regard to the development of Arunachal. Since I have got our friend, Mr. Pai, sitting opposite, how can I resist the temptation of bringing to his knowledge something to show how his Ministry sometimes behaves? I will be asked, how this is relevant here? It is relevant because we are faced with the problem of the development of backward areas. We find that some Chief Ministers and others take it into their heads that the development of backward areas should be left to monopoly houses and other private sector business people rather than to the State Government or, for that matter, to the agencies of the Central Government. Sir, recently we have published in the journal, which I have the honour to edit, a circular issued by Mr. T. A. Pal's Ministry under the signatures of one Mr. S. K. Sahgal, Joint Secretary to the Government of India. This is a circular issued to all State Industries Secretaries, all State Directors of Industries, all State Industrial Development Corporations and all Administrative Ministries. This circular has directed them to sell public sector

undertakings created by the State Development Boards to private people. Not only that. They say that it should be said after it is made a running concern. Sir, I quote:

"Sale of such shares should be made only after the project has gone into full commercial production. . . ."

Here it is said:

"I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letters of even number dated 8th February, 1971, and 8th February, 1973, relating to the pattern of shareholding in companies promoted by State Industrial Development Corporations for implementing projects covered by letters of intent/industrial licences issued in favour of State Industrial Development Corporations and other promotional corporations to restate their funds in the interests of further industrial development, Government of India will have no objection to the disposal of their holdings in companies promoted by them, subject to the following conditions"

And one of the conditions is:

"Sale of such shares should be made only after the project has gone into full commercial production"

I hope this approach will not be extended for the development of this area. Mr. Pai knows very well. It is a secret circular issued. . .

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is a public circular; it is not a secret circular. It has been issued to all State Governments.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am very glad. But you have not given a copy to us...

(Interruption)

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Bhupesh Gupta

is a 'public undertaking'. He should have not a copy of it. . . (Interruption).

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You have not understood anything.

You have issued it to State Industries Secretaries and others. It does not necessarily become a public document. You have not published it in newspapers. On the contrary, the other day, a delegation of Bharat Heavy Electricals went to meet the Prime Minister and she told them that as far as India Scooters were concerned, this is an exceptional case. This is one type of experiment. This impression we got from the newspapers. Here is a circular which you have issued to State Governments. the Ministers concerned. . .

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would like to make a clarification on this issue. The State Government Development Corporations were brought into existence by the States for developing or promotional agencies for getting licences from them, building up the infrastructure and bringing industries into existence. Now, for want of money all the Letters of intent have been completely frozen. They have been pressurizing the Central Government that they should be permitted to unload the share capital. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: What is happening, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know very well what is happening.

SHRI RABI RAY: I want your intervention. Are we discussing industrial grants?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You were very right when you said that he was well aware. I think he is more aware than anyone else. What is happening there? They are issuing letters of intent to the monopoly houses.

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

(Interruptions), I therefore, say that such things should not happen. Development should be undertaken. It is a very sensitive area. Intelligence activities and CIA activities are very much there. Now, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, you should know very well that men like Dr. Chenna Reddy should not be sent. Kindly don't send such people for goodness sake. Send others, but not like Dr. Chenna Reddy. He has violated all the norms.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already heard you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He wants films to be taken. He wants Ganesh Ji's temple to be constructed in the Raj Bhavan. If a Muslim comes, he will want a mosque. If a Buddhist comes, something else will be there and we will have a gallery of temples, mosques and shrines in Government houses. As you know, there are corruption charges against him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will have to finish now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am finishing. I know when I talk about Chenna Reddy, you get upset.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The moment you get away from the subject, I get upset.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Arunachal Pradesh will be having a Governor and I want to say what kind of a Governor should not be sent there. This is the relevance. People should not be wise after the event. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy is very well known to Chenna Reddy. They have been chums at one time, one in the Government house and the other in the Finance Commission, one here and the other there. I am asking you not to send men like Chenna Reddy. I do not know why he has been sent to Uttar Pradesh to indulge in all kinds of things. The State should be allowed to develop. The retired I.C.S.

or I.A.S. men should not be sent as Governors. The Governors should not be bureaucratic. This is the strong point that I want to make. We are developing into the habit of retiring our I.C.S. and I.A.S. men and sending them as Governors. Some educationists can be appointed as Governors or some politicians can be appointed as Governors. Some of you can go there. But the I.C.S. and I.A.S. men should not be made Governors, especially because some of them indulge in all kinds of undesirable activities and so on. I wish well of Arunachal and I hope that democratisation development will take place there. The officers like the ones I have mentioned should not be sent there, whether it is the Governor or the Tribal Officer. I fully agree with the sentiments expressed by my friend from Assam. They know very well what havoc they have created there by their behaviour. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy knows very well. He is a judge of affairs of men. He may not have been in the affairs himself.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, Shri Bhupesh Ji is a respected leader in the House and he has the freedom to travel beyond Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore, it is hardly the place for me to comment on the industrial policy or on the suitability of the appointment of Governors in various States. Of course, I know Dr. Chenna Reddy very well and, therefore, I do not speak about the subject just now.

Now, Sir, the point is, as Mr. Goswami has rightly said, in areas like this, right type of officers will have to be sent. I entirely agree with him. Much depends upon the person who does the administrative work there. And I hope the people that are sent there have the sympathy and the aptitude to look to the needs of the area and the people there. Therefore, Sir, I agree with him.

Secondly, Sir, it is true that people in those areas, specially this type of

people are not only peace-loving but they are very proud and very sensitive and, therefore, they react sharply if injustices are done or are sought to be done. We keep that in mind.

Mr. Goswami has also said about reservations, etc. Of course, adequate safeguards through reservations have been provided to ensure the local candidates get a preference for Government jobs.

Sir, so far as Mr. Subramanian Swamy's point is concerned, as you all know, there is a North-Eastern Council where the units there will take part, and it is presided over by the Governor of Assam. And certain moneys have been set apart for the development of those areas in the hands of the North-Eastern Council. They discuss the subjects and take into consideration the special needs and then they try to cater to the needs of various places in those areas. Mr. Subramanian Swamy has correctly spoken on some points. He brought in Delhi also. He did not dilate on it. But all the same, as you know, Delhi is a national capital and there can be no two opinions that it should be under the effective control of the national government. As you know, Sir, regarding the legislature and the council of ministers as in Part C States, long time ago, an experiment was tried and it has been found to be wanting. Whatever that may be, there are several local bodies in this area and, naturally, it has been engaging the constant attention of the Home Ministry for several years to think of a suitable agency or agencies. And I can only say just now that it is under the consideration of the Home Ministry. Delhi, as you all know, is an urban area. Its problems are different like the water supply, housing, slum clearance, power supply, etc., etc., which are absolutely different from the problems relating to the areas like Arunachal Pradesh.

So far as power development is concerned, I may tell Mr. Subramanian Swamy that today, the installed

power capacity is 3,448 KWs. and over 60 villages have been already electrified. I may also say for his information that there is no alien Christian missionary in Arunachal Pradesh. And you are also aware of the inner-line regulation which requires that any outsider, if he has to go in, has to take a permission from the local authority—the Deputy Commissioner.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
May I just interrupt you? I raised this in the context of the reports that appeared, including the Prime Minister's interview with the UPI Correspondent. They have admitted that on the NEFA border, foreign agencies have operated. The Prime Minister said that it was around 1962. But several books have come out with this. It is in this context that I have mentioned it.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
We have to take effective measures to safeguard against the activities of the foreign agencies. And you are all aware that this territory of Arunachal Pradesh has about 1300 Kms. of international border. Therefore, we realise that Now, Sir, I tempted him. At the time when the Home Minister goes there, some friends like Mr. Subramanian Swamy, if he does not give trouble, can also come.

Sir, the pre-investment survey of forest resources is in progress. The Industrial Development Ministry of the Government of India is thinking about a paper mill there.

In fact, there have been several schemes from several areas in this area including Assam, Nagaland, etc. etc. and some of them might have been cleared, I do not know, I am not aware. The area being a huge forest area naturally there is temptation for every administrative unit there to think of a paper mill and then come to the Government of India for setting up one.

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

Now, Sir, you may be knowing that once while speaking about Nagaland Mr. Rajnarain was saying that Parasuram Kund is in Nagaland.

(Inetrruption)

AN HON. MEMBER: But, I may say that people from all parts of the country come to Parasuram Kund, which is in Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI (Madhya Pradesh): Krishna's Rukmini also came from Arunachal Pradesh,

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Rukmini also came from Arunachal Pradesh, it is good.

Therefore, Sir, I have nothing more to add. I am thankful to the hon. Members for giving this Bill this unanimous support that it deserves, Thank you.

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—147; Noes—Nil,

AYES—147

Abid, Shri Qasim Ali

Adivarekar, Shrimati Sushila Shankar.

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Alva, Shrimati Margaret

Amla, Shri Tirath Ram

Anandam, Shri M,

Anandan, Shri T. V.

Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman

Avergoankar, Shri R. D. J.

Barman, Shri B. D.

Berwa, Shri Jamna Lal

Bhardwaj, Shri Jagan Nath

Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore

Bisi, Shri P. N.

Bobdey, Shri S. B.

Borooah, Shri D. K.

Buragohain, Shri Nabin Chandra

Chakrabarti, Dr. B. K.

Chandra Shekhar, Shri

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragathani

Chattopadhyaya, Prof. D. P.

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati

Chettri, Shri K. B.

Choudhary, Shri N. R.

Chowdhuary, Dr. Chandramanilal

Chundawat, Shrimati Lakshmi Kumari

Das, Shri Balram,

Das, Shri Bipinpal

Dhabe, Shri S. W.

Dikshit, Shri Umashankar

Gadgil, Shri Vithal

Ganguli, Shri Salil Kumar

Goswami, Shri S. P.

Gowda, Shri U. K. Lakshmana

Gujral, Shri I. K.

Gupta, Shri Bhupesh

Hashmi, Shri S. A.

Himmat Singh, Shri

Imam, Shrimati Aziza

Jain, Shri Dharamchand

Jha, Shri Kamalnath

Joshi, Shri Jagdish

Joshi, Shrimati Kumudben Manishankar

Kalaniya, Shri Ibrahim

Kalp Nuth, Shri

Kalyan Chand, Shri

Kamble, Prof. N. M.

Kapur, Shri Yashpal

Kesri, Shri Sitaram

Khan, Shri Khurshed Alam

Khan, Shri Maqsood Ali

Khan, Prof. Rasheeduddin

Kollur, Shri M. L.

Kripalani, Shri Krishna

Krishan Kant, Shri

Krishna, Shri M. R.

Krishnaswamy, Shri K. A.

Kulkarni, Shrimati Sumitra G.

Kureel Urf, Talib, Shri P. L.

Lokesh Chandra, Dr.

Lotha, Shri Khyomio

Mahanti, Shri B. C.

Mahapatro, Shri L.

Majhi, Shri C. P.

Makwana, Shri Yogendra

Malaviya, Shri Harsh Deo

Mali, Shri Ganesh Lal

Mehta, Shri Om

Menon, Shrimati Leela Damodara

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Mishra, Shri R. K.

Mukherjee, Shri Kali

Mukherjee, Shri Pranab

Mukhopadhyay, Shrimati Purabi

Mulla, Shri A. N.

Munda, Shri B. R.

Murthy, Shri B. P. Nagaraja

Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh

Narasiah, Shri H. S.

Nizam-ud-Din, Shri Syed

Nurul Hasan, Prof. S.

Pai, Shri T. A.

Panda, Shri Brahmananda

Parashar, Shri V. R.

Patil, Shri Deorao

Patil, Shri Gulabrao

Pradhan, Shrimati Saraswati

Prasad, Shri K. L. N.

Punnalah, Shri Kota

Puri, Shri D. D.

Raha, Shri Sanat Kumar

Raju, Shri V. B.

Rao, Shrimati Rathnabai Sreenivasa

Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava

Ray, Shri Rabi

Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda

Reddy, Shri Gaddam Narayana

Reddy, Shri Janardhana

Reddy, Shri K. V. Reghunatha

Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda

Reddy, Shri R. N.

Roshan Lal, Shri

Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus

Sangma, Shri E. M.

Savita Behen, Shrimati

Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.

Shahi, Shri Nageshwar Prasad

Sharma, Shri K. L.

Sharma, Shri Yogendra

Shastri, Shri Bhola Paswan

Shekhawat, Shri Bhairon Singh

Shishir Kumar, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chakrapani
 Shukla, Shri M. P.
 Singh, Shri D. P.
 Singh, Shri Inder
 Singh, Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal
 Singh, Shri Kameshwar
 Singh, Shri Mohan
 Singh, Shri Nathi
 Singh, Shri Parbhu
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri Ranbir
 Singh, Shri Sultan
 Singh, Shri Triloki
 Singh, Dr. V. B.
 Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad
 Sinha, Dr. Ramkripal
 Sisodia, Shri Sawaisingh
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
 Swamy, Shri Subramanian
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Talib, Shri N. S.
 Tanvir, Shri Habib
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Tilak, Shri J. S.
 Tiwari, Shri Shankarlal
 Tiwary, Pt. Bhawaniprasad
 Totu, Shri G. C.
 Tripathi, Shri Kamlapati
 Trivedi, Shri H. M.
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir
 Venigalla Satyanarayana, Shri
 Vyas, Dr. M. R.

Wajd, Shri Sikander Ali
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
 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 CHAIMAN: Now, let us take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—Amendment of Article 239A

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—147; Noes—Nil.

AYES—147

Abid, Shri Qasim Ali
 Adivarekar, Shrimati Sushila Shankar
 Advani, Shri Lal K.
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret
 Amla, Shri Tirath Ram
 Anandam, Shri M.
 Anandan, Shri T. V.
 Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman
 Avergoankar, Shri R. D. J.
 Barman, Shri B. D.
 Berwa, Shri Jamna Lal
 Bhardwaj, Shri Jagan Nath
 Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore
 Bisi, Shri P. N.
 Bobdey, Shri S. B.
 Borooah, Shri D. K,

Buragohain, Shri Nabin Chandra
 Chakrabarti, Dr. R. K.
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham
 Chattopadhyaya, Prof. D. P.
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
 Chettri, Shri K. B.
 Choudhury, Shri N. R.
 Chowdhary, Dr, Chandramanilal
 Chundawat, Shrimati Lakshmi Kumari
 Das, Shri Balram
 Das, Shri Bipinpal
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo Sharan, Shri Vijay Bhushan
 Dhabe, Shri S. W.
 Dhulap, Shri K. N.
 Dikshit, Shri Umashankar
 Dutt, Dr. Vidya Prakash
 Dwivedi, Shri D. N.
 Gadgil, Shri Vithal
 Ganguli, Shri Salil Kumar
 Goswami, Shri S. P.
 Gowda, Shri U. K. Lakshmana
 Gujral, Shri I. K.
 Gupta, Shri Bhupesh
 Hashmi, Shri S. A.
 Himmat Sinh, Shri
 Imam, Shrimati Aziza
 Jain, Shri Dharamchand
 Jha, Shri Kamalnath
 Joshi, Shri Jagdish
 Joshi, Shrimati Kumudben Manishan-
 kar
 Kalaniya, Shri Ibrahim
 Kalp Nath, Shri

Kalyan Chand, Shri
 Kamble, Prof. N. M.
 Kapur, Shri Yashpal
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri Khurshed Alam
 Khan, Shri Maqsood Ali
 Khan, Prof. Rasheeduddin
 Kollur, Shri M. L.
 Kripalani, Shri Krishna
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnaswamy, Shri K. A.
 Kulkarni, Shrimati Sumitra G.
 Kureel Urf. Talib, Shri P. L.
 Labuaia, Shri
 Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
 Lotha, Shri Khyomo
 Mahanti, Shri B. C.
 Mahapatro, Shri L.
 Majhi, Shri C. P.
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Harsh Deo
 Mali, Shri Ganesh Lal
 Mehta, Shri Om
 Menon, Shrimati Leela Damodara
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
 Mishra, Shri R. K.
 Mukherjee, Shri Kali
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Mukhopadhyay, Shrimati Purabi
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Munda, Shri B. R.
 Murthy, Shri B. P. Nagaraja
 Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh
 Narasiah, Shri H. S.

Nizam-ud-Din, Shri Syed
 Nurul Hasan, Prof. S.
 Pai, Shri T. A.
 Panda, Shri Brahmananda
 Parashar, Shri V. R.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri Gulabrao
 Pradhan, Shrimati Saraswati
 Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
 Punnaiah, Shri Kota
 Puri, Shri D. D.
 Raha, Shri Sanat Kumar
 Raju, Shri V. B.
 Rao, Shrimati Rathnabai Sreenivasa
 Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri Gaddam Narayana
 Reddy, Shri Janardhana
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Raghunatha
 Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda
 Reddy, Shri R. N.
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus
 Sangma, Shri E. M.
 Savita Behen, Shrimati
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.
 Shahi, Shri Nageshwar Prasad
 Sharma, Shri K. L.
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Bhola Paswan
 Shekhawat, Shri Bhairon Singh
 Shishir Kumar, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chakrapani

Shukla, Shri M. P.
 Singh, Shri D. P.
 Singh, Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal
 Singh, Shri Kameshwar
 Singh, Shri Mohan
 Singh, Shri Nathi
 Singh, Shri Parbhu
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri Ranbir
 Singh, Shri Sultan
 Singh, Shri Triloki
 Singh, Dr. V. B.
 Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad
 Sinha, Dr. Ramkripal
 Sisodia, Shri Sawaisingh
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
 Swamy, Shri Subramanian
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Talib, Shri N. S.
 Tanvir, Shri Habib
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Tilak, Shri J. S.
 Tiwari, Shri Shankarlal
 Tiwary, Pt. Bhawaniprasad
 Totu, Shri G. C.
 Tripathi, Shri Kamlapati
 Trivedi, Shri H. M.
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir
 Venigalla Satyanarayana, Shri
 Vyas, Dr. M. R.
 Wajd, Shri Sikander Ali
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

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.

Clause 3—Amendment of Article 240

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—147; Noes—Nil

YES—147

Abid, Shri Qasim Ali.
Adivarekar, Shrimati Sushila Shankar
Advani, Shri Lal K.
Alva, Shrimati Margaret
Amla, Shri Tirath Ram
Anandam, Shri M.
Anandan, Shri T. V.
Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman
Avergoankar, Shri R. D. J.
Barman, Shri B. D.
Berwa, Shri Jamna Lal
Bhardwaj, Shri Jagan Nath
Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore
Bisi, Shri P. N.
Bobdey, Shri S. B.
Borooh, Shri D. K.
Buragohain, Shri Nabin Chandra
Chakrabarti, Dr. R. K.
Chandra Shekhar, Shri

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham
Chattopadhyaya, Prof. D. P.
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chettri, Shri K. B.
Choudhury, Shri N. R.
Chowdhary, Dr. Chandramanilal
Chundawat, Shrimati Lakshmi Kumari
Das, Shri Balram
Das, Shri Bipinpal
Dhabe, Shri S. W.
Dhulap, Shri K. N.
Dikshit, Shri Umashankar
Dutt, Dr. Vidya Prakash
Dwivedi, Shri D. N.
Gadgil, Shri Vithal
Ganguli, Shri Salil Kumar
Goswami, Shri S. P.
Gowda, Shri U. K. Lakshmana
Gujral, Shri I. K.
Gupta, Shri Bhupesh
Hashmi, Shri S. A.
Himmat Singh, Shri
Imam, Shrimati Aziza
Jain, Shri Dharamchand
Jha, Shri Kamalnath
Joshi, Shri Jagdish
Joshi, Shrimati Kumudben Manishankar
Kalaniya, Shri Ibrahim
Kalp Nath, Shri
Kalyan Chand, Shri
Kamble, Prof. N. M.
Kapur, Shri Yashpal
Kesri, Shri Sitaram

Khan, Shri Khurshed Alam
 Khan, Shri Maqsood Ali
 Khan, Prof. Rasheeduddin
 Kollur, Shri M. L.
 Kripalani, Shri Krishna
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnaswamy, Shri K. A.
 Kulkarni, Shrimati Sumitra G.
 Kureel Urf. Talib, Shri P. L.
 Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
 Lotha, Shri Khyomo
 Mahanti, Shri B. C.
 Mahapatro, Shri L.
 Majhi, Shri C. P.
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Harsh Deo
 Mali, Shri Ganesh Lal
 Mehta, Shri Om
 Menon, Shrimati Leela Damodara
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
 Mishra, Shri R. K.
 Mukherjee, Shri Kali
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Mukhopadhyay, Shrimati Purabi
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Munda, Shri B. R.
 Murthy, Shri B. P. Nagaraja
 Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh
 Narasiah, Shri H. S.
 Nizam-ud-Din, Shri Syed
 Nurul Hasan, Prof. S.
 Pai, Shri T. A.
 Panda, Shri Brahmananda
 Parashar, Shri V. R.
 Patil, Shri Deorao

Patil, Shri Gulabrao
 Pradhan, Shrimati Saraswati
 Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
 Punnaiah, Shri Kota
 Puri, Shri D. D.
 Raha, Shri Sanat Kumar
 Rajnarain, Shri
 Raju, Shri V. B.
 Rao, Shrimati Rathnabai Sreenivasa
 Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri Gaddam Narayana
 Reddy, Shri Janardhana
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Raghunatha
 Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda
 Reddy, Shri R. N.
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus
 Sangma, Shri E. M.
 Savita Behen, Shrimati
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.
 Shahi, Shri Nageshwar Prasad
 Sharma, Shri K. L.
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Bhola Paswan
 Shekhawat, Shri Bhairon Singh
 Shishir Kumar, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chakrapani
 Shukla, Shri M. P.
 Singh, Shri D. P.
 Singh, Shri Inder
 Singh, Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal
 Singh, Shri Kameshwar
 Singh, Shri Mohan

Singh, Shri Nathi
 Singh, Shri Parbhu
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri Ranbir
 Singh, Shri Sultan
 Singh, Shri Triloki
 Singh, Dr. V. B.
 Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad
 Sinha, Dr. Ramkripal
 Sisodia, Shri Sawaisingh
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
 Swamy, Shri Subramanian
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Talib, Shri N. S.
 Tanvir, Shri Habib
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Tilak, Shri J. S.
 Tiwari, Shri Shankarlal
 Tiwary, Pt. Bhawaniprasad
 Totu, Shri G. C.
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
 Trivedi, Shri H. M.
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir.
 Venigalla Satyanarayana, Shri.
 Vyas, Dr. M. R.
 Wajd, Shri Sikander Ali
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

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.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—147; Noes—Nil.

AYES—147

Abid, Shri Qasim Ali
 Adivarekar, Shrimati Sushila Shankar
 Advani, Shri Lal K.
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret
 Amla, Shri Tirath Ram
 Anandam, Shri M.
 Anandan, Shri T. V.
 Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman
 Avergoankar, Shri R. D. J.
 Barman, Shri B. D.
 Berwa, Shri Jamna Lal
 Bhardwaj, Shri Jagan Nath
 Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore
 Bisi, Shri P. N.
 Bobdey, Shri S. B.
 Borooah, Shri D. K.
 Buragohain, Shri Nabin Chandra
 Chakrabarti, Dr. R. K.
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham
 Chattopadhyaya, Prof. D. P.
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
 Chettri, Shri K. B.
 Choudhury, Shri N. R.
 Chowdhary, Dr. Chandramanilal
 Chundawat, Shrimati Lakshmi Kumari
 Das, Shri Balram
 Das, Shri Bipinpal
 Dhabe, Shri S. W.
 Dikshit, Shri Umashankar
 Gadgil, Shri Vithal
 Ganguli, Shri Salil Kumar

Goswami, Shri S. P.	Mehta, Shri Om
Gowda, Shri U. K. Lakshmana	Menon, Shrimati Leela Damodara
Gujral, Shri I. K.	Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
Gupta, Shri Bhupesh	Mishra, Shri R. K.
Hashmi, Shri S. A.	Mukherjee, Shri Kali
Himmat Singh, Shri	Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
Imam, Shrimati Aziza	Mukhopadhyay, Shrimati Purabi
Jain, Shri Dharamchand	Mulla, Shri A. N.
Jha, Shri Kamalnath	Munda, Shri B. R.
Joshi, Shri Jagdish	Murthy, Shri B. P. Nagaraja
Joshi, Shrimati Kumudben Manishan- kar	Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh
Kalaniya, Shri Ibrahim	Narasiah, Shri H. S.
Kalp Nath, Shri	Nizam-ud-Din, Shri Syed
Kalyan Chand, Shri	Nurul Hasan, Prof. S.
Kamble, Prof. N. M.	Pai, Shri T. A.
Kapur, Shri Yashpal	Panda, Shri Brahmananda
Kesri, Shri Sitaram	Parashar, Shri V. R.
Khan, Shri Khurshed Alam	Patil, Shri Deorao
Khan, Shri Maqsood Ali	Patil, Shri Gulabrao
Khan, Prof. Rasheeduddin	Pradhan, Shrimati Saraswati
Kollur, Shri M. L.	Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
Kripalani, Shri Krishna	Punnaiah, Shri Kota
Krishan Kant, Shri	Puri, Shri D. D.
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Raha, Shri Sanat Kumar
Krishnaswamy, Shri K. A.	Raju, Shri V. B.
Kulkarni, Shrimati Sumitra G.	Rao, Shrimati Rathnabai Sreenivasa
Kureel Urf. Talib, Shri P. L.	Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
Lokesh Chandra, Dr.	Ray, Shri Rabi
Lotha, Shri Khyomo	Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Mahanti, Shri B. C.	Reddy, Shri Gaddam Narayana
Mahapatro, Shri L.	Reddy, Shri Janardhana
Majhi, Shri C. P.	Reddy, Shri K. V. Raghunatha
Makwana, Shri Yogendra	Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda
Malaviya Shri Harsh Deo	Reddy, Shri R. N.
Mali, Shri Ganesh Lal	Roshan Lal, Shri
	Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus

Sangma, Shri E. M.
 Savita Behen, Shrimati
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.
 Shahi, Shri Nageshwar Prasad
 Sharma, Shri K. L.
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Bhola Paswan
 Shekhawat, Shri Bhairon Singh
 Shishur Kumar, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chakrapani
 Shukla, Shri M. P.
 Singh, Shri D. P.
 Singh, Shri Inder
 Singh, Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal
 Singh, Shri Kameshwar
 Singh, Shri Mohan
 Singh, Shri Nathi
 Singh, Shri Parbhu
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri Ranbir
 Singh, Shri Sultan
 Singh, Shri Triloki
 Singh, Dr. V. B.
 Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad
 Sinha, Dr. Ramkripal
 Sisodia, Shri Sawaisingh
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
 Swamy, Shri Subramanian
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Talib, Shri N. S.
 Tanvir, Shri Habib
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Tilak, Shri J. S.
 Tiwari, Shri Shankarlal

Tiwary, Pt. Bhawaniprasad
 Totu, Shri G. C.
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
 Trivedi, Shri H. M.
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir
 Venigalla Satyanarayana, Shri
 Vyas, Dr. M. R.
 Wajd, Shri Sikander Ali
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

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 K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: 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—147; Noes—Nil.

AYES—147

Abid, Shri Qasim Ali
 Adivarekar, Shrimati Sushila Shankar
 Advani, Shri Lal K.
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret
 Amla, Shri Tirath Ram

Anandam, Shri M.
 Anandan, Shri T. V.
 Arif, Shri Mohammed Usman
 Avernoankar, Shri R. D. J.
 Barman, Shri B. D.
 Berwa, Shri Jamna Lal
 Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore
 Bisi, Shri P. N.
 Bobdey, Shri S. B.
 Borooah, Shri D. K.
 Buragohain, Shri Nabin Chandra
 Chakrabarti, Dr. R. K.
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham
 Chattopadhyaya, Prof. D. P.
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
 Chettri, Shri K. B.
 Choudhury, Shri N. R.
 Chowdhary, Dr. Chandramanilal
 Chundawat, Shrimati Lakshmi Kumari
 Das, Shri Balram
 Das, Shri Bipinpal
 Dhabe, Shri S. W.
 Dikshit, Shri Umashankar
 Gadgil, Shri Vithal
 Ganguli, Shri Salil Kumar
 Goswami, Shri S. P.
 Gowda, Shri U. K. Lakshmana
 Gujral, Shri I. K.
 Gupta, Shri Bhupesh
 Hashmi, Shri S. A.
 Himmat Singh, Shri
 Imam, Shrimati Aziza
 Jain, Shri Dharamchand
 Jha, Shri Kamalnath

Joshi, Shri Jagdish
 Joshi, Shrimati Kumudben Manishankar
 Kalaniya, Shri Ibrahim
 Kalp Nath, Shri
 Kalyan Chand, Shri
 Kamble, Prof. N. M.
 Kapur, Shri Yashpal
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri Khurshed Alam
 Khan, Shri Maqsood Ali
 Khan, Prof. Rasheeduddin
 Kollur, Shri M. L.
 Kripalani, Shri Krishna
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnaswamy, Shri K. A.
 Kulkarni, Shrimati Sumitra G.
 Kureel Urf. Talib, Shri P. L.
 Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
 Lotha, Shri Khyomo
 Mahanti, Shri B. C.
 Mahapatro, Shri L.
 Majhi, Shri C. P.
 Makwana, Shri Yogendra
 Malaviya, Shri Harsh Deo
 Mali, Shri Ganesh Lal
 Mehta, Shri Om
 Menon, Shrimati Leela Damodara
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
 Mishra, Shri R. K.
 Mukherjee, Shri Kali
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab
 Mukhopadhyay, Shrimati Purabi
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Munda, Shri B. R.

Murthy, Shri B. P. Nagaraja
 Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh
 Narasiah, Shri H. S.
 Nizam-ud-Din, Shri Syed
 Nurul Hasan, Prof. S.
 Oberoi, Shri M. S.
 Pai, Shri T. A.
 Panda, Shri Brahmananda
 Parashar, Shri V. R.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri Gulabrao
 Pradhan, Shrimati Saraswati
 Prasad, Shri K. L. N.
 Punnaiah, Shri Kota
 Puri, Shri D. D.
 Raha, Shri Sanat Kumar
 Raju, Shri V. B.
 Rao, Shrimati Rathnabai Sreenivasa
 Rao, Shri V. C. Kesava
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddi, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri Gaddam Narayana
 Reddy, Shri Janardhana
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Raghunatha
 Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda
 Reddy, Shri R. N.
 Roshan Lal, Shri
 Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus
 Sangma, Shri E. M.
 Savita Behen, Shrimati
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.
 Shahi, Shri Nageshwar Prasad
 Sharma, Shri K. L.
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Bhola Paswan
 Shekhawat, Shri Bhairon Singh
 Shishir Kumar, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chakrapani
 Shukla, Shri M. P.
 Singh, Shri D. P.
 Singh, Shri Inder
 Singh, Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal
 Singh, Shri Kameshwar

Singh, Shri Mohan
 Singh, Shri Nathi
 Singh, Shri Parbhu
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Shri Ranbir
 Singh, Shri Sultan
 Singh, Shri Triloki
 Singh, Dr. V. B.
 Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad
 Sinha, Dr. Ramkripal
 Sisodia, Shri Sawaisingh
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
 Swamy, Shri Subramanian
 Swu, Shri Scato
 Talib, Shri N. S.
 Tanvir, Shri Habib
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Tilak, Shri J. S.
 Tiwari, Shri Shankarlal
 Tiwary, Pt. Bhawaniprasad
 Totu, Shri G. C.
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
 Trivedi, Shri H. M.
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir
 Venigalla Satyanarayana, Shri
 Vyas, Dr. M. R.
 Wajd, Shri Sikander Ali
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

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.

The Bill was passed.