

Shah, Shri K. K.
 Sherkhan, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chakrapani
 Shukla, Shri M. P.
 Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
 Singh, Shri Bhupender
 Singh, Shri Dalpat
 Singh, Shri Jogendra
 Singh, Shri Sultan
 Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad
 Sinha, Shri Rajendra Pratap
 Sisodia, Shri Swaisingh
 Untoo, Shri Gulam Nabi
 Usha Barthakur, Shrimati
 Varma, Shri Niranjana
 Venigalla Sanyanarayana, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
 Yajee, Shri Wheel Bhadra
 Yashoda Reddy, Shrimati

The motion was negatived.

THE STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH BILL, 1970

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we are passing on to the next item of business. It is a non-controversial Bill and it means to fulfil the long-cherished desires and aspirations of the people of Himachal Pradesh to have full Statehood. It is already 6.30 and I hope hon. Members will not take a long time to pass this Bill. I would appeal to hon. Members to pass this Bill as early as possible and, if possible, within half an hour.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, I beg to move:

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

I am happy to bring forward this motion for consideration of this Bill. In the last session, we assured the House that this Bill would be brought forward in the House in its present session. We introduced this in the other House on the 11th and the mea-

sure was welcomed by all sections of that House. It was passed on the 15th of this month with a few changes of drafting nature.

Before I go into the details of the Bill, I would briefly narrate the various stages of constitutional development of Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh as an administrative entity came into existence on the 15th April, 1948. At that time, it had an area of 10,600 sq. miles with a population of 9.35 lakhs and a revenue of Rs. 85 lakhs. It was then placed under a Chief Commissioner. Under the Constitution, it became a Part C State. In April 1952 it was given a Council of Ministers and Legislative Assembly. The States Reorganisation Commission (in its majority report) recommended the merger of Himachal Pradesh with the adjoining State of Punjab. However, considering the need for maintaining the pace of development, Government of India decided to continue it as a Centrally administered unit. With the passing of the States Reorganisation Bill in 1956, the Legislature and Council of Ministers were abolished and Himachal Pradesh became a Union territory. In August 1957 a Territorial Council was given to this Union territory. When Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry also became part of the Indian Union, the question of administrative set-up of the larger Union territories was considered. Finally, after amending the Constitution, a law was enacted in 1963 to give Council of Ministers and Legislative Assemblies to Himachal Pradesh and four other Union territories. This change which was introduced in Himachal Pradesh from 1st July, 1963 continues to be in force.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair]

The reorganisation of Punjab added large areas to Himachal from 1st November, 1966. The present area of Himachal Pradesh is 21,629 square miles and its population according to 1961 census is 28.12 lakhs. Its domestic revenue is now over Rs. 20 crores.

[Shri K. C Pant]

I am happy to say that during the last 22 years of Central administration, the Union territory has made considerable progress. The demand for Statehood has come up from this area from time to time. This House discussed this matter in July 1968 when practically all sections of the House favoured the view that Himachal Pradesh should be made into a State. We took note of these sentiments and thereafter made a detailed study of the problem and finally decided to bring forward this Bill.

Now I come to the provisions of the Bill.

Clause 3 which is the kingpin of the Bill establishes the new State of Himachal Pradesh. Rest of the provisions of the Bill are mainly supplemental, incidental and consequential.

I shall briefly take this House through these provisions which are generally modelled on other State Reorganisation laws.

Clause 4 inscribes the name of Himachal Pradesh among the States of the Indian Union making it the 18th State.

Provisions regarding representation in the Parliament for the new State and its Legislature and other connected matters are in clauses 5 to 20.

The Union territory of Himachal Pradesh is now represented by three Members in this House. It is proposed to allot the same number of seats to the new State. The three sitting members from Himachal Pradesh will continue to represent the new State for their unexpired term. Clauses 5 to 7 achieve this object.

Clauses 8, 9 and 10 deal with the representation to the new State in the Lok Sabha. Like other Union territories, the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh has been given weightage in its representation in that House. At present it has six members in the Lok Sabha. The last Delimitation Commission had allotted Lok

Sabha seats to the States in the ratio of one seat for a population of 8.72 lakhs, according to 1961 census and strictly in population ratio the new State gets 3.22 seats. In view of this and the hilly terrain, it is proposed that four seats may be allotted to the new State in the Lok Sabha. This will be effective for the constitution of the next Lok Sabha.

So far as the present Lok Sabha is concerned we are proposing that the six sitting Members may continue to represent the people of the new State. If we reduce their number immediately to four, some areas will go unrepresented. Therefore, as a transitional and incidental measure, we have provided in clause 9 that for the unexpired term of the present Lok Sabha, the new State will have six seats.

Now I come to the Legislative Assembly of the new State of Himachal Pradesh. The Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh now has 60 elected and three nominated members. When Himachal Pradesh becomes a State, nominations would not be permissible except under article 333 which relates to the representation of the Anglo-Indian community. As a transitional measure we have provided in Clauses 10 and 11 that the existing 60 elected members of the Assembly will automatically become the members of the new Assembly.

After the expiry of the term of this Assembly there will be sixty-eight members who will be elected at the next general elections to the Assembly. We have proposed this number having regard to the fact that Himachal Pradesh will lose two seats in the Lok Sabha and also three nominated members of the Assembly and the need for adopting a multiple of the Lok Sabha seats. There were suggestions in the other House that the number should be increased to 80 or 84. There were also suggestions that

it should be kept at 60 or even reduced. Finally that House agreed to retain the number at 68 as proposed in the Bill.

The number of seats in a State Legislative Assembly is normally proposed by the Delimitation Commission. Such a Commission is due to be set up after the next General Elections and representatives of Himachal Pradesh can place their point of view before it. In making this provision in the Bill we have taken note of the existing position. The highest multiple so far adopted is 9 in the case of Haryana and Assam. Nagaland is an exception where the formula of multiple does not apply as it has only one seat in the Lok Sabha.

Among the comparable areas, Jammu and Kashmir has 75 members in its Assembly against 6 Lok Sabha seats. This gives a multiple of 12½. In the hill area of U.P. the multiple is only 5; in West Bengal it is 7 and in Tamil Nadu it is only 6. Even with sixty-eight seats, Himachal Pradesh will have a multiple of 17. This cannot be regarded as inadequate by any standards.

Coming to the provisions regarding the High Court I would invite attention of the House to clauses 21 to 32. At present the jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court extends to the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh, but this will cease when the new State comes into being. There are now 17 judges in the Delhi High Court of whom 2 sit as a Bench at Simla. If it becomes necessary to allocate one or more of these judges to the new High Court, clause 21 (1) makes an enabling provision in this behalf.

It will take some time for the new State to prepare its budget and have it approved by the State Legislature, but in the meantime the Government of the new State cannot function without adequate authority to incur expenditure from its Consolidated Fund. Clause 33 makes a provision that before the

new State comes into existence, the President may authorise expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State for a period of six months. If further funds are needed during this period, the Governor will make the authorisation. The allowances and privileges of the Governor of the new State will be determined by a Presidential Order under clause 35. The New State's share in the Central taxes and the grant-in-aid to be given to it until the next Finance Commission determines these amounts will also be prescribed by a Presidential Order as envisaged in Clause 36.

Clauses 37 and 38 relate to assets and liabilities.

The provisions relating to services are in clauses 39 to 45.

Under Clause 39, separate cadres of the three All-India Services (i.e. I.A.S., I.P.S. and Indian Forest Service) will be established for the new State. Officers of the corresponding existing Union Territories cadres of these services will be allocated to the new cadres. Clause 40 deals with the allocation to the new State of officers of the State level civil service and police service which are at present common to Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Provision has been made for deputation, for a period not exceeding three years, to the new State of officers of the Central Health Service who are at present holding posts in the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh.

Other persons who are at present serving under the administrative control of the Administrator of Union territory of Himachal Pradesh will unless otherwise directed by the Central Government, stand allocated to the new State. Conditions of service of these employees and members of the State level civil and police service allocated to the new State will not be varied to their disadvantage without the previous approval of the Central Government.

In clause 44 a provision has been made for the establishment of one or

[Shri K. C. Pant]

more advisory committees by the Central Government for the purpose of assisting it in the discharge of its functions relating to the services.

Clauses 46 to 54 of the Bill contain certain legal and miscellaneous provisions.

According to article 210(1) of the Constitution, the business of a State Legislature can be transacted in the official language of the State or in Hindi or in English. Unless the State Legislature passes a law to the contrary, the business cannot be transacted in English fifteen years after the commencement of the Constitution [Article 210(2)]. As 15 years are over, the legislature of the new State cannot transact its business in English. Clause 46, therefore, seeks to extend the period of 15 years to 25 years, so that the new State can take a decision on this issue during the next 5 years.

Other clauses make consequential usual provisions regarding the continuance of the existing laws, adaptation of those laws and their interpretation by courts, etc.

Sir, I commend this Bill to the House.

The question was proposed.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support the formation of the new State of Himachal Pradesh, though as a policy—I would like to say at the outset—that I am neither in favour of having more of smaller States nor of dividing the country more and more. I will come to that later. But today at this moment may I congratulate the people of Himachal Pradesh and wish them great prosperity and peace? The Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh is sitting there with all his friends. And let me communicate to him, through you, Sir, that all our best wishes are with him for the progress and the prosperity of this new State.

Sir though you have said that we should not take much time I would

like to place before Parliament two or three things. In these few months, the formation of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura into States and of Meghalaya as a sub-State were called in the papers as instant statesmanship of Madam Prime Minister. This sort of giving States as and when she likes, as and when political pressure is exercised, without any reason or rhyme has created a sort of instability in some places and in other places has created hopes and aspirations. There is nothing wrong if you want to form a small State. But there must be some method in the madness. Whenever there is political pressure, wherever there is a political demand, either you give it or you do not give it. I can tell you, because I know, I come from a State where an agitation for a separate State of Telangana has been going on for such a long time. Either as a policy you say that the country will be divided into smaller States and more political, not viable, States or you do not say. But when it comes to one State you say, no further reorganisation, no more this, no more that. And again, because of personal interest or political interest—I do not know, I am not able to understand it—when that sort of thing comes the Prime Minister doles it out, hands it out, as if it is her property, like the shuffling of a pack of cards—a State for you, a State for her, a State for somebody else. The other day, my friends in the Jana Sangh wanted a State for Delhi. It was turned down. Immediately after the formation of Meghalaya the aspirations of the Telangana people have been roused again. At the Siddipet election, I am quite happy that the Congress(R) candidate was defeated. But certainly I am unhappy that the integrationist candidate was defeated there. We did not put up any candidate. But I say, entirely it was the Centre's responsibility, and Madam Gandhi's action at that time did have a sort of direct effect in the Siddipet election. Another thing that I want to tell this House is this. Whenever there

is a problem to be solved the Government does not take the responsibility. Whether it is the formation of new States or no formation of new States, whether it is the settlement of border disputes or the settlement of water disputes they try to appoint Commissions. They give assurances. And then what happens?

Today I saw in the papers that they want to place the Mahajan Report on the Table of the House. This is because this Government is unable to solve any problems. As far as I know the history about these things, it was the Maharashtra Government which wanted the Mahajan Commission. It was the Maharashtra Government which insisted on it. Then the Working Committee of the United Congress assured that both the Chief Ministers will agree to whatever the Mahajan Commission reported. But today because there is political pressure in Maharashtra and because they threaten to defy, the Government says that they are not going to solve it and that they will place it on the Table of the House. Is this Parliament here as a sort battle-ground to solve all the unsolved problem?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): We are dealing with Himachal Pradesh.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: Himachal Pradesh is more relevant, as I told you. Madan Prime Minister has been giving States as and when she likes. Sir, as I said, there should be some method in this madness. If she wants to divide the country into small States let her divide it on a policy basis. But she cannot be distributing like this, four States in one month.

Similarly, in the matter of border disputes they cannot solve the dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore. So they want to place it on the Table of the House. Sir, Parliament should not be made a battle-ground between personal politics, between two parties or between the party of the Prime Minister and others. I wanted to

bring this to the notice of the House because she is not consistent whether it is the question of formation of States or non-formation of States or whether it is the border dispute between two States and so on. All these go in one category.

Anyway, as you want me to stop I would like to bring these two points to the notice of the House. As I said earlier, I happily congratulate the formation of Himachal Pradesh. But I hope at least in future the Prime Minister will have a sort of regular formula before she gives more new States. If she wants to redivide the country let her have a States Reorganisation Commission. Let her divide the whole country as she likes. But let her not go piecemeal. Let her not do it with a political motive. Let her do it for the national good.

श्री रोशन लाल (हिमाचल प्रदेश) :
जनाब वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मंजिले मकसूद तक आखिर पहुँच ही गए, मुसाफिर गर हिम्मत न हारे। तेईस साल से लगातार, पुरश्चमन तौर से, जमहूरी रवायात को बर करार रखते हुए, न मालूम कितने मरहले से हमको गुजरना पड़ा, आज आखिर यह दिन नसीब आया कि आज हमको हिमाचल प्रदेश का पूरा पूरा सूबा मिला। इसलिए वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपको तमाम हिमाचल निवासियों की जानिब से और अपनी जानिब से और उसके साथ प्राइम मिनिस्टर इन्दिरा गांधी का, होम मिनिस्टर पंत का और तमाम सदन के मोजिज मेम्बरान का और दूसरे हाउस के मेम्बरान का भी तहे दिल से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और मशकूर व ममनून हूँ, कि उन्होंने यूनेनिमसली हमारे कंज को सपोर्ट किया, यही नहीं, बिला लिहाज अकीदे और खयालात के . . .

श्री चन्द्रशेखर : ओर् मेहता साहब का भी शुक्रिया अदा करो।

श्री रोशन लाल : सबका और सब बुजुरा साहब का। मैं इस मौके पर अपने

[श्री रोजन लाल]

चीफ मिनिस्टर डा० बाइ० एस० परमार को भी काम्पलीमेंट देना चाहता हूं, इसलिए नहीं कि वह हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, बल्कि वह पहाड़ी अराम के दिलों दिमाग के राजा हैं। यह इतिहास में एक सुनहरे लफ्ज से लिखे जाने वाली कहानी होगी कि उन्होंने इस प्रदेश को नुकशे में लाने के लिए, इस प्रदेश को कायम करने के लिए, जितनी जद्दोजहद की है, मारा जीवन उन पहाड़ी लोगों के लिए जो पसमांदा थे, उनकी तरक्की और बहुबूदी के लिए अपना जीवन लगाया। मुझे अच्छी तरह याद है, जब पंजाब में या और किसी सूबे में एजीटेशन हो रहा था और भूख हड़ताल हो रही थी, लोग अपने मुतालबात को पूरा करने के लिए मुजाहिदे कर रहे थे, तो उस समय हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों ने, उनकी कैबिनेट ने उनके साथियों ने इन्तिजा की कि हमें भी संघर्ष करने दीजिए लेकिन हमारे महबूब लीडर और रहनुमा ने कहा कि संघर्ष बहुत अच्छी चीज है, मगर कहते हैं तहजीब और जम्हूरी रवायात पर ज़ुर्व लगाना और बदामीजी पैदा करके, ऐमे मसाइल का हल खुशगवार नहीं होता। तो वे खूबसूरत जो सुनहरे लफ्जों में लिखे जा सकते हैं, इस तरह के लफ्जों ने लोगों को ठाढम दिया और उन्होंने कभी भी इस तरह की बातों की तरफ तवज्जो नहीं दी और इस तरह से बढ़ा के लोगों ने अपना काँज पुरअमन तौर पर जम्हूरी रवायात को बरकगर रखते हुए हल कर लिया।

बाइस चैयरमैन साहब, अगर नवारीख लिखी जाय तो 23 साल के अरसे के पीछे हिस्टोरिकल, जोगरेफिकल और पोलिटिकल इतिहास है। जब एक छोटा स्टेट हिमाचल प्रदेश कोहस्तान का एक इलाका था, जहां पर 32 रियासतें थी, जिनमें से 30 हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिल गईं। एक स्टेट पैम्सू में मदगम हुई दूसरी ने हंदराबाद की तरह अपनी गंदन छोड़ी रखी जोकि बिलासपुर की स्टेट थी, जिनमें

कई साल तक अपना अलग वजूद बनाये रखा। बहरहाल उसका एक बहुत छोटा रकबा था और वह भी बाद में हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिल गई। 1952 में हिमाचल प्रदेश एक 'सी' स्टेट बना और वहां पर एक मकबूल वज़ारत कायम हुई, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ जब एम० आर० सी० ने यह फैसला दिया कि इसे पंजाब में मर्ज कर दिया जाय, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों ने अपनी बड़ी रिजेन्टमेंट पेश की। वह समझता था कि अगर हम पंजाब या किसी बड़ी स्टेट के साथ मिल जायेंगे तो हमें इन्साफ नहीं मिलेगा और वहां के मफाद परस्त लोग हमारे कच्चे और हमारे इतिहास को नुकसान पहुंचायेंगे और यही वजह है कि उन्होंने उसमें मिलना पसन्द नहीं किया।

मै आज़हानी भी गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत जी का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं कि 1956 में उन्होंने हमें ठाढस दिया और कहा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों को उनकी स्वाहिशात के खिलाफ पंजाब में नहीं मिलने दिया जायेगा। चुनाव उन्होंने एक टैरिटोरियल कौंसिल का इजाहर किया और इस तरह वे वहां पर टैरिटोरियल कौंसिल कायम हुई। लेकिन उसको उस समय मामूली अख्तियारात दिये गये, जिससे हमारे जम्हूरी और आइनी और पोलिटिकल जाब्त पूरे नहीं होते थे, हमारा पोलिटिकल मकसद पूरा नहीं होता था और इसी वजह से हम लोगों की जद्दोजहद जारी रही और इस तरह से 1963 में हमें विधान सभा मिली। विधान सभा में भी हमारा स्टेटहुड के लिए संघर्ष जारी रहा और आज अपने मकसद में आज अपने मकसद में कामयाब हो रहे हैं, जिसके लिए मैं इस हाउस को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। अब हमारी मुराद यह है कि जिस तरह से हमें फाइनैशियल एंड पहले की तरह मिलती थी, वह आयन्दा भी बदस्तूर मिलती रहे। मै डा० परमार की तरफ से और वहां की जनता की तरफ से यह उम्मीद

करना हूँ कि जिस तरह से आप लोगों ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों को ऊंचा उठाया है, उसी तरह से वहाँ के लोगों के कल्चर, जुवान और इतिहास को बरकरार रख कर ऊंचा उठावेंगे और दूसरे स्टेटों के मुकाबले में उसको शाना ब शाना तरीके के मैदान में ऊंचा उठावेंगे और हिमाचल हमता, मुस्कराता और खुशहाल सुना बनेगा ।

श्री निरंजन बारी (मध्य प्रदेश) :
श्रीमान्, जब अपने देश में 1 या 2 लाख व्यक्तियों के राज्य बनाने तक का मिश्रमिला चल ही पड़ा है और फिर पिछले दिनों हमने एक छोटे से राज्य का निर्माण किया भी तब यह बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक था कि हिमाचल प्रदेश जो अपेक्षाकृत बड़ा है, उसका भी एक अलग राज्य का दर्जा हो जाना चाहिये । यह एक बड़ा रमण्य देश है, वहाँ की जनता बड़ी बहादुर है, जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई में बहुत बड़ा योगदान किया है । अगर उस प्रदेश की जनता वा 'सी' या 'बी' स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाता, तब भारत की राजनीति में अलग थलग रख कर किन्नोर की घाटियों में पड़े रहने के लिए कहा जाता, तो यह एक बुरी बात होती । हमने उनको देर सवेर एक राज्य का दर्जा देने का निश्चय कर लिया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है । राज्य का दर्जा दिए जाने के लिए वहाँ की सारी जनता, जिसने संघर्ष किया बधाई की पात्र है । वहाँ के मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य ही इस संघर्ष के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं, वहाँ की जनता के साथ विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने भी एक मत होकर यह मांग रखी, इसलिए वह सब धन्यवाद और बधाई के पात्र है ।

इसके साथ दोन्तीन बातों पर ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा । हिमाचल प्रदेश की अब कुछ जिम्मेदारियाँ बढ़ा पायंगी और वे जिम्मेदारियाँ ये हैं कि वह अभी तक केन्द्र का आश्रय लिया करता था, उसकी सीमा अब स्पीति के साथ चीन और तिब्बत के साथ लग जायगी । पहले बहुत कुछ भार हमारे ऊपर था, अब जिस प्रकार के अन्य राज्य हैं, उसी प्रकार का राज्य

हो जाने के कारण उनकी जिम्मेदारी अधिक हो गई है, लेकिन अपनी जिम्मेदारी भी हम कम समझेंगे तो यह बड़ी भारी भूल होगी । इन्हें हमें सीमा पर बहुत अच्छी तरह से लड़ने वाले सूरमाओं का स्थान देना होगा । इनकी राजधानी के लिए अधिक धन देना होगा, हाई कोर्ट के लिए भी हमें अच्छी तरह व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी और छोटे राज्य की अपेक्षा एक बड़े राज्य की श्रेणी में ये बैठेंगे तो समुचित कार्यालय के निर्माण के उत्तरदायित्व में भी केन्द्र बच नहीं सकता । यह सब उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्र के ऊपर रहेगा और हम समझते हैं कि अपने इस उत्तरदायित्व को केन्द्र पूर्ण और अच्छी तरह से निभाएगा ।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमारे योग्य मित्र श्री पन्त ने बिल की धारा 14(4) के अन्तर्गत एडवाइजरी कमेटी के निर्माण के बारे में कहा है । हम राज्यकर्ताओं का और केन्द्र के मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्यों का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करते हैं कि वे केवल वहाँ के राज्य के या केन्द्र के कुछ कांग्रेसी व्यक्तियों को ही उस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में भेज कर अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री न समझ लें, वहाँ की विधान सभा के विरोधी दल के लोगों को, विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों को और अगर वे विधान सभा से बाहर के व्यक्तियों को सम्मिलित करें, तो विरोधी दल के लोगों को उसमें अवश्य ही प्रथम मिलना चाहिए; क्योंकि उन्होंने एक जुट होकर, एक मत होकर संघर्ष किया और परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें यह राज्य का दर्जा मिला, इसलिए; यह बात मुझे निवेदन करनी पड़ी ।

अन्त में हिमाचल प्रदेश की सारी जनता और वहाँ के नेतागण जिन्होंने अपने कार्य को बड़ी कृशतला के साथ निभाया और एक राज्य का दर्जा प्राप्त किया, इसके लिए उनको बार-बार धन्यवाद । हम आशा करते हैं कि जिस प्रकार शामन में धीरे-धीरे सुबुद्धि आ रही है । भगवान की कृपा में एक दिन दिल्ली को भी पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा देने की सुबुद्धि उनमें अवश्य आएगी ।

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman. I am happy, coming as I do from a small State in the south, to welcome the presence of another State which has now come up. In this great multinational country of ours there will be a large number of States yet to come. When the nationalities develop . . . (Interruption). . . in this country where there are so many cultures, so many people coming up, we would like to see that all their rights are safeguarded and I am sure there will be many nationalities because we are one-sixth of the world's humanity and as such so many will come and it will be quite good. But while we are happy that it has come up, while we welcome the new State, I want to know what you are going to do with the State, what financial help you are going to give the small State which has come up because I see from the Financial Memorandum that the revenue gap is about Rs. 11.65 crores. That is not correct. About Rs. 8 crores will have to be spent as salary to the Government servants. And that has been decided by you. That means it must be Rs. 19 crores and not this Rs. 11.65 crores. I believe you will pay that and that you will not throttle this new State and kill it the very moment it has come up. Please do not have that attitude towards this State. It is absolutely necessary that you should go out of the way to help it; give it not Rs. 11.65 crores which you have shown as deficit; you will have to pay Rs. 8 crores also with which you have burdened the State. That is the salary which you have given. It is quite good that you have given it. You will have to pay that. Otherwise, it will find it difficult.

Another point which I want to point out is that the remaining portion which is due to it on the basis of the revised budget estimates for 1970-71—that is from January to March 1971—should go to Himachal Pradesh, minus of course the grants already received for the current year. This has also to be done. Otherwise, it will not be possi-

ble for that State to exist. When we are welcoming it, should we not see that it grows up and should we not see that it comes up financially? I believe the government will do this and will take steps to see that this new sister State of ours, whom we all welcome, is allowed to grow up and turn out to be a powerful State and very good State, ably administered by the people there. Their representatives have proved that they are capable of getting Statehood. I am sure they will prove themselves capable to run it well. For that, you will have to help it. If you try to burden it too much, then that child will not walk and it will not be able to grow up. Please have that kind of attitude towards the new State.

SHRIMATI SATYAVATI DANG (Himachal Pradesh): Mr Vice-Chairman, I know people are wanting to go home because it is getting very late. But this issue is a very dear issue of ours and it has taken us years to come to this stage. So, I hope they will sit for a few minutes more and listen to what we have to say.

First of all, let me join with my friends in thanking the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and other people in the Home Ministry who have helped us in resolving this issue. I cannot forget the help given by Shri Chavan and Shri Shukla when they were in the Home Ministry. They all have been very sympathetic and that is why today we can stand here to say these words.

I am very sorry to say that I was very sorry to hear that a lady Member from the Opposition had something critical to say about our Prime Minister. She said it even today when we are all rejoicing over the passage of this Bill in this House. This should not have been done. When another part of the country gets Statehood, we should all rejoice and we should not use such words as she used today against the Prime Minister. I can understand the feelings of other people because after all these are their Cons-

titutional rights. But when something good happens, it is not right to harp on the same old thing, instead of relating with others.

As has been told by my friends, we have struggled for Statehood for a long time, but very peacefully and constructively. That is why today, I think, we have attained Statehood without killing anybody. Not only that, our people, whichever party they belong to, are all on this issue I will request others who have similar aspirations to adopt the same sort of method, that is the Constitutional way of doing things instead of trying to kill each other, to attain their objective. Killing each other is not the right way of doing it.

Some people say: "You have got everything on the plate and you have just been served that". It is not that. It is only due to our Chief Minister who is a person who will not say anything bad to anybody or will not listen to anything bad . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Not due to us?

SHRIMATI SATYAVATI DANG: Due to you also. That is how we have come to this position. We are proud to say that no hill area has, I think, made the same progress as Himachal Pradesh has made. It is not because we differ from others. It was possible only with the help of the Centre and with the help of the Prime Minister, Home Minister and others.

This is what you can see in Himachal. You can go anywhere and see what we have done and how we have done it. Not only this much. You will be surprised to know that when we started to uplift our Pahari language, there were many shots all round. People thought that we should not have our own language. Why should we not have it? When Andhra Pradesh has its own language, when Madras has got its own language, and when Bengal is having its own language, we also

feel that we have got the right to have our own language. We have hardly any Dogri in our area. Those belonging to the Dogra Regiment speak Dogri as they have to learn Dogri. But their mother-tongue is Pahari. Though I speak English, it does not mean that my mother-tongue is English. It is the language in which I speak to people which do not understand my language. Our language is Pahari and if anybody does not believe this, they can see in the census maps of 1891. You will see in the map that they have shown our area as a Pahari-speaking area. Therefore, there is nothing new about it. The only thing I am saying is that we are in a territory where we have to struggle for each and everything. There is nothing wrong in this. But you will see that we have come forward without killing or abusing anybody because we knew that by this way we would achieve our goal.

श्री नेकीराम (हरिणा). मृत्युंती जी.
पहाड़ी में भी बोलिये, हम लोग भी सुनें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Order, order, please.

श्री नेकीराम : यह तो बड़ी काम की बात है वाइसचेयरमैन साहब।

SHRIMATI SATYAVATI DANG: But one thing I must request the Home Minister to keep in mind. There is some sort of misunderstanding or flaw or something like that, whatever you can say, about the Budget provisions. In November 1969, the Planning Commission, in their non-Plan allocation, gave us Rs. 11.79 crores and at that time it was enough. But, later on, last year, no, in the middle of this year, there was the agitation of the NGOS. So the Central Government agreed to give them the Punjab scale of pay. The pay scales were raised and the interim relief was given and also the Central pay scales went up. Because of that, this amount of Rs. 8.30 crores had increased in Budget. We have seen that they

[Shrimati Satyavati Dang.]

have only put eleven and odd crores of rupees instead of Rs. 19 crores. That is wrong. Because, unless they give us this extra Rs. 8.30 crores, we cannot fulfil the promise the Central Government gave to our Government servants, and to the Central Government servants. Our Government servants must get the promised pay scale and it should be given to them. In 1969, all these troubles were not there and that is why at that time the 11 and odd crores of rupees were enough. When it has been decided by the Home Ministry that they should get it, they should add this extra amount to the 11 crores. You can understand that a new province is coming up which cannot raise 8 crores of rupees by taxes. We are 30 lakhs of people in our area and even if we try to tax them, we cannot get Rs. 8.30 crores. This is something which Himachal has demanded in its Revised Budget. The Revised Budget must be examined and whatever would have been given to the Territory, must be given to the new State. Next time, when the Planning Commission sits, they can decide about it and the matter can be taken up. Sir, the shares of taxes and the excise should be added to the 19 crores.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Order, order, please.

SHRIMATI SATYAVATI DANG: I hope you will be patient for a few more minutes, please. As the Home Minister said, they have increased the number of Members in Vidhan Sabha to 68. We were hoping against hope that they would take into account our demands and make it 80 seats. Himachal Pradesh, being all hilly, we start from 1,500' above sea level to 22,000' above sea level. As it is very difficult for people to go to their constituencies, smaller constituencies in the hilly areas are desirable. I can tell you this thing that we in Himachal Pradesh have got only thirty lakhs of people and so population-wise you cannot make more constituencies. But

as far as the area is concerned, we are bigger than Haryana and Punjab and Kerala. So if you consider the vast area, you will see that a member of the legislature does not only have to go to the places where there are roads; he has to go up and down, the hilly terrain and this becomes difficult. We felt that the Home Ministry would consider it in this way. But the Home Minister has said, they cannot do it. We hope next time they will think on these lines.

One thing which has very much surprised us is that in clause 22 they have said that the judges of Delhi will be going to Himachal Pradesh. Sir, I cannot understand why clause 22 should be there, because under clause 21 the President of India has the power to send any judge to any Pradesh. So this is a surplus clause. We should be just. I would like to know why the judges from all over India cannot come to Himachal. Why should only the Delhi judges come? This looks a bit unfair. All people should be given a chance to go there. If a person who is thirty years of age goes there as a judge, he will stay there for the whole of his life. They should have realized that Himachal Pradesh may be feeling differently about it.

I will again thank the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and all the hon. Members because they have previously also given full co-operation to us.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश):

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस नए राज्य के उदय का स्वागत करता हूँ। परन्तु श्रीमन्, जिस ढंग से यह हो रहा है, उसके पीछे मुझे कुछ भय और शंका दिखायी दे रही है। श्रीमन्, मुझे लगता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बंटवारे की सजिश्न इसके पीछे है। मैं, श्रीमन्, अंग्रेजी की एक कहानी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। एक मुन्तरी एक पुरुष को बहुत चाहती थी और जब वह उस पुरुष को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकी, तब उसने यह प्रण किया कि मैं पुरुषवर्ग का नाश कर दूंगी और अपने इस प्रण की पूर्ति में उस सुन्दरी ने हजारों नौजवानों की जिन्दगी बर्बाद कर दी।

श्रीमन्, प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी राजनीति को लड़वाते देख कर अब उत्तर प्रदेश का बंटवारा करना चाहती हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश को टुकड़ों में तोड़ना चाहती हैं। इसके लिए, श्रीमन् 2 आधार साफ जाहिर होते हैं। एक आधार यह है...

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : यह बात कहीं आकाश में भी नहीं है। बिल्कुल गलत बोल रहे हैं।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : श्रीमन्, मुझे याजी जी कहना दे वरना मैं याजी जी को कभी बोलने नहीं दूंगा। मैंने यह कह दिया है कि जो शंकाएं हैं अगर उसी के बारे में कहना हूं। तो श्रीमन्, एक आधार यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में और उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाके में इस पूरे बैल्ट में सी० पी० आई० के लोग बहुत एक्टिव हैं...

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : राजनारायण जी बता गए हैं क्या आपको ?

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : कामरेड जोशों पर इस प्रकार का आंदोलन चला रहे हैं कि इस पूरे क्षेत्र को एक कर दिया जाए। जो नहीं जानते, चला कर देखें वहां पर। सी० पी० आई० के लोग प्रधान मंत्री के इशारे पर और प्रधान मंत्री ने साजिश से उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में और हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस तरह का मूवमेंट चला रहे हैं। दूसरा आधार, श्रीमन्, यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े इलाके और अविक्सित इलाके में जाड़ा बढ़ा करना चाहती हैं...

उन सभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : देखिए, आज खुश का मौका है, खुशों की बात कहिए।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : श्रीमन्, उसी के बारे में यह रहा हूं, सुनिए तो। मैं कह रहा हूं कि जब नया राश्ट्र बनता है, तो नए राज्य को राजधानी के निर्माण के लिए

प्रधान मंत्री डेढ़ सौ, दो सौ करोड़ रुपए देती हैं, और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए केवल 100 करोड़ की मांग वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने की परन्तु उन्होंने देने से इन्कार कर दिया। मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश भी एक तेजगाना ने बन जाए, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश बंगाल न बन जाये। इसीलिए मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि श्री भूपेण गुप्त और श्री राय के कहने पर प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा ने कलकत्ते की झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों की तरक्की के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये दे दिया है, लेकिन पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए जिसकी आवादी 3½ करोड़ है, जहां पर इतने आदमी बसते हैं, वहां के लोगों की हालत सुधारने के लिए कुछ नहीं किया। हिमाचल प्रदेश की आवादी केवल 23 लाख की है और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की आवादी 3½ करोड़ की है, माननीय चन्द्रशेखर वहां से आते हैं जो सबसे घना इलाका बलिया का है, लेकिन वहां के लोगों की हालत सुधारने के लिए धन की मांग की जाती है तो उसको कुछ नहीं दिया जाता है।

आज पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में करोड़ों हरिजनों के लिए पाने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, करोड़ों लोगों के रहने के लिए झोंपड़ियां तक नहीं हैं, वहां पर कई जिले ऐसे हैं जहां पर लोगों की देह में बस्त्र नहीं है और वहां की योजना के लिए जब प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा ने 100 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की जाती है तो वे देने से इन्कार कर देती है। मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं क्यों

एक साजिश है और वह यह है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश को लेकर जाड़ा हो और इस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश का बंटवारा हो जाए। प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा यह चाहती हैं चूंकि उन्हें अपने उत्तर प्रदेश में सकलना नहीं भिन्नो है इसलिए उनका बंटवारा हो जाये। मैं श्री याजी को कहना चाहता हूं कि वे हमारे साथ चले और वहां की हालत देखें। (Time bell rings) मैं इस चेतावनी

[श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही]

करता हूँ कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के संघ में नवजा नहीं दी गई तो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश दूसरा बंगाल हो जायेगा और वहाँ को हालत को आपको सोचें और सोचें भी ठीक नहीं कर पायेगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Mr. Sivaprakasam. Now you will have some change. You will hear a speech in Tamil.

*SHRI S. SIVAPRAKASAM (Pondicherry): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I welcome whole-heartedly the Himachal Pradesh Bill. I feel happy to note that Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura will also attain Statehood in the near future. Even though the time allotted is very short, I want to say a few words about my own Territory of Pondicherry.

Pondicherry was under the rule of France for more than 200 years before it became part of the Union of India. The present position has not given full satisfaction to the people of Pondicherry. The reasons for this are many. But, I want to deal now with only one or two which are very important.

The French gave equal rights to the people there. They will be respected or will be given hon. seats at the first instance when they meet any officer or Governor. Then, they will be heard calmly and politely. Now, the situation is entirely the contrary. The officers now working are trained under the British people who consider themselves as Lords, and us as slaves. It is not possible for the people to see them or get due respect from them. The people are taking this position as a shameful situation thrust upon them. Therefore, they are reminded of the rule of the French.

The problem of unemployment in the Territory is acute. There were enough employment opportunities during their regime. There was import even though there was no export of commodities. So, many got employ-

ment; the trade was also in a very good condition. Now, the condition is different even though the very same harbour is there. Unemployment among the educated is the present problem.

- شری شہر خاں (میسور) -

ٹرانسلیشن نے باوجود اب تک بار بھی نہیں سن سکتے ہیں - آپ اس پر اتنا ایک سیڈیڈیچر کر رہے ہیں اور پھر بھی ٹرانسلیشن نہیں آ رہا ہے - کیوں نہیں آ رہا ہے ؟

† [श्री शेरखां (मैसूर) : ट्रांसलेशन के बावजूद एक बार भी नहीं सुन सकते हैं। आप इस पर इतना एकसेडिचर कर रहे हैं और फिर भी ट्रांसलेशन नहीं आ रहा है। क्यों नहीं आ रहा है ?]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): There is a mechanical defect. I have asked them to set it right and they are doing it.

SHRI S. SIVAPRAKASAM: Outsiders of the Territory are offered employment in the Territory. Officers are all from other States; they engage people from their own places as subordinates. For these reasons among others, the people in Pondicherry are reminded of the old French rule.

If you want to satisfy them, I would suggest that full Statehood should be conferred on the Territory of Pondicherry. This is the desire of the people of that place. They welcome this move. Recently, our Chief Minister, the hon. Shri M. O. H. Farook, also stressed this demand of Statehood of Pondicherry. This is not a new status; this was a separate state under the French for centuries. Therefore, I request that Statehood may be conferred on the Territory of Pondicherry also. I welcome this Bill and conclude my speech.

SHRI V. B. RAJU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I join the other sections of the House in congratulating the leadership and the people of Himachal Pradesh for having attained maturity. I

*Original speech delivered Tamil.

† [Hindi transliteration.

congratulate the Chief Minister, Dr. Parmar, who has been my good friend for more than one decade, for his quiet and silent diplomacy.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Why do you not learn something from him?

SHRI V. B. RAJU: Sir, some friends know where the secrets of Delhi lie, where the levers of power exist and how to lay their fingers on. But others do not know this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Mr. Bahmananda Reddy has already done it. He has mastered the art.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: You should also know that art.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: I hope the objective for which Statehood is being conferred on the area of Himachal Pradesh will be achieved with the help of the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission. Sir, the formation of a new State or the creation of a new State is not an end in itself; it is actually a means to achieve a certain level of economic and cultural development. As I have been always saying, as long as the urge of the people for Statehood is not satisfactorily met other progress will be delayed. That is what we have been experiencing in this country today, particularly in the central and the peninsular part of the country where the energies and time of the people are consumed by these small feuds and quarrels for the adjustment of boundaries and for conferment of Statehood. I am sure the Government of India would realise the need for taking immediate action; as they have taken action in respect of Chandigarh, in respect of Himachal Pradesh, in respect of Manipur, in respect of Tripura, they should also take decisions for finalising the boundary between Mysore and Maharashtra, between Mysore and Kerala and also for solving the problem of Telangana. Sir, this is Gandhiji's land. What did Gandhiji say? In a nutshell he said, what has been achieved is not so im-

portant as how you achieved it. This is the basic tenet.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA (Bihar): Himachal Pradesh is a good example of that.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: I agree with Shrimati Satyavati Dang when she said that not a single life was lost. That is what I call should be the order of the day in a democratic polity. But I want to warn the Government of India of one thing. If the Government of India do not respect and adopt democratic processes and if they do not allow the people to have their urges fulfilled through democratic processes, then democracy itself will be in danger. Any talk here on the floor of the House . . .

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: But Dr. Parmar never used this argument throughout the struggle for the last 23 years.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: As I said in the beginning, I compliment him for his capacity to achieve things without firing a single shot. In a war, without firing a single shot if one achieves success he is indeed a good General. When Himachal Pradesh gets Statehood we do not grudge it. We welcome it and we wish them well and I am sure it will progress as tremendously and as rapidly as Haryana has progressed. Sir, a father has six children and the eldest is not married but the younger ones get married. Then it is but natural that the eldest will feel frustrated. My point is this. When there are deep urges for Statehood, let us not dub those urges as parochial. Let us remove that word 'parochial' from our dictionary. Let us not condemn it as regionalism. I would like to humbly submit—Sir, you are also a witness—that a regional urge though it may seem unhealthy, is not bad. It eclipses other evils like casteism communalism and Sectarianism. It develops a sense of patriotism then say what is good for them? If weakening the Centre or making the States stronger. Here these arguments do not hold good.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): We are dealing with Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: When the Executive wing of the State—the Government—fails to find a solution Parliament must rise to the occasion. If the Parliament also fails then there is no remedy in this country. Sir, I would try to take advantage of this occasion to say one thing. Let all the people of this country also be happy as the Himachal Pradesh people are happy today. If you do not keep the people contented, if you do not divert the attention of the people from the regional issue to economic problems you will be leaving those people much behind. Sir, I did not want to mention about Telangana; I cannot but mention it. If you say that asking for a separate State of Telangana is bad, then say what is good for them? if the Executive side—the Government—has failed, let the Parliament say what is good for them. I would not like to emphasise on it, but I would like to make a suggestion. If you are not prepared to properly assess, through newspapers, their views, you must evolve a method by which you can ascertain the views of the people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Now, you must finish.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: In this country if democracy has to be strengthened, it may be necessary that we have got to go in for referendum on many matters. I want the people of this country to be educated through a democratic process. What is the item, let me know, under the Constitution where all the people in the country are involved? Not a single item. The Presidential election takes place indirectly and the voters are the Members of the Legislatures and Parliament. The Prime Minister is elected from one constituency and she is elected as the leader by her party. Where is the item in the determination of which all the people of the country get emotionally associated? There is

not a single item. We talk of national integration. What happens?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I think you must finish. We are already late.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: The other day also I mentioned it. Many of the Union territories' problems have been settled. Chandigarh has been decided....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You have said that.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: There are only small areas left. I am not speaking for these areas, but knowing something about the peninsular India, the Deccan part of the country, the problem shall not be left for too long. I am giving a warning, because as you, Sir, know very well personally also, the strength of a politician is in the respect that his spoken word commands. Now the spoken word does not command it and you have had to use actually the police and the bayonet. This is very bad. It shall not happen and it shall not repeat in this country. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta was talking about Bengal . . .

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: With all respect to him, it is all irrelevant to the issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Now, you must finish. I am giving five minutes each, but you have taken more than that.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: I have taken ten minutes, but what I am pleading is that what you have done in respect of Himachal Pradesh, you should do for the rest of the country also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Mr. Krishan Kant. I would like the Minister to reply after him.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I congratulate through you the people of Himachal Pradesh for the struggle which they have won through peaceful and non-

violent means. That shows that if the leadership has the capacity to engulf all the sections of the people, it is sure to solve the problem. Dr. Parmar, in his leadership, not only was representing the Congress Party, but all the parties. Whenever he came here possibly the Jan Sangh and all the parties accepted his leadership for the demand and struggle for Statehood to Himachal Pradesh. If all the persons and if all the parties in an area can get together without any differences, certainly they can get what they want. Mr. Raju has a lesson to learn that way. Otherwise they can go on fighting and nothing will be available. So, this day gives a lesson that if the people of an area unitedly, without any differences, come forward with a demand, nobody on earth, not even the Government of India, can neglect that area or evade them. So, I would congratulate the leadership of Himachal Pradesh for evolving this non-violent and peaceful method for getting Statehood. I am happy because Himachal Pradesh, a neighbour of my State, Haryana, is getting Statehood. It has come of age. When a child comes of age, he builds a house. It is the duty of the parents to help him to build the house. Mr. Balachandra Menon referred to some of the problems. I hope the parents will see that that child does not starve in the new house. When he grows into an adult he must be helped. Now, as a result of the Statehood, for the first time the people of Himachal Pradesh indirectly can vote for the election of the President. Up till now they have no voting right to elect the President of India. This adulthood, this coming of age is welcome to them, and I hope the Government of India will give them all the financial assistance they require on coming of age. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I hope this adulthood, this maturity of Himachal Pradesh in the family of India will gain beauty, grandeur and grace and that the snow-capped mountains of Himachal Pradesh will shed grandeur to the whole

of India and we will share in its beauty and grandeur.

श्री सुलतान सिंह (हरियाणा) :

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज आपकी मार्फत हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता को और वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री डा० परमार को मुबारकवाद देना चाहता हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश जहाँ भारत का संतरी है वहाँ भारत का श्रृंगार भी है। आज सारा हिन्दुस्तान जानता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश जहाँ सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए सेहत ऋक्ता मकाम है वहाँ सारे हिन्दुस्तान के मैदान में सब रैदा बरके भी देता है। मैं सरकार से दख्खान करवा हूँ—अहम इस बात के लिए मशकूर हैं कि हिमाचल की जनता के उज्ज्वलता का अहतराम करते हुए आज हिमाचल प्रदेश को एक स्टेट का दर्जा दिया उसके साथ-साथ आपको मालूम है वाइस चैयरमैन साहब कि आज उत्तर भारत के अंदर बिजली की बड़ी शॉर्टेज है और होनी जा रही है। कई बार भाखड़ा नंगल से बिजली की सप्लाई पूरी नहीं होती, हिमाचल प्रदेश के अंदर 85 लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने का पोटेंशियल है, उनके पास शक्ति है उनके पास रिसोर्सेज हैं। तो मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि दिल खोल कर हिमाचल प्रदेश को रुपया दिया जाए, इससे सिर्फ यही नहीं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सारे हिन्दुस्तान के वाइस स्टेट के नाते हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करेगा, वह हिन्दुस्तान को प्रकाश भी देगा, बिजली भी देगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता को, हिमाचल प्रदेश के नेताओं को बधाई देता हूँ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता का अभिनंदन करता हूँ, वहाँ की सरकार और वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री को मैं बधाई देता हूँ कि वह दिन आया जब हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों के अरमान, उनकी आकांक्षाएं, पूरी हुईं।

[श्री चन्द्रशेखर]

हिमाचल प्रदेश पर प्रकृति ने मुक्त हाथों से सौंदर्य बिखेरा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में जहां नूपुर की झंकार गुंजती है, वहां रण-भेरी को आवाज भी सुनी जाती है। और यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है—संयोग की बात है—उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि आजकल हमारे गृह मंत्रालय में इसका सामंजस्य अच्छी तरह से है, पुरे गृह मंत्रालय की बात तो नहीं, लेकिन यहां पर श्रीमती नंदनी सत्यजी और हमारे मित्र श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत दोनों सौंदर्य, पराक्रम और शौर्य का प्रतिमूर्तियां ब्रंटी हुई हैं। मैं उनको धन्यवाद दूंगा। लेकिन यह कहूंगा कि यह याद रखें कि हिमाचल में जहां विघ्न पथिक, थके हुए लोगों की जगह है वहां प्रहरियों के लिए कर्तव्य पालन का स्थान भी है। तो हिमाचल प्रदेश का और गृह मंत्रालय का यह शौर्य का रिश्ता बना रहे, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि हमारे मित्र श्री कृष्णकान्त ने और बालचन्द्र मेनन ने जो आग्रह किया है, उस आग्रह पर वह ध्यान दें। हिमाचल प्रदेश ने अगर कुछ अधिक व्यय किया है इन सालों में और आपके निर्देश से वह व्यय किया है, तो वह व्यय उनको मिलना चाहिए। कहीं उनका, जैसे की कमी की वजह से, धन की कमी की वजह से, प्रारम्भ ही अशुभ न हो जाए। मैं समझता हूं, हमारे मित्र श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत में इतना शौर्य है कि वहां के नूपुर-झंकार को बनाए रखेंगे, वहां के सौंदर्य को बनाए रखेंगे और वहां के वीरों को भारत के प्रहरी के रूप में देश की मर्यादा और शौर्य को बनाएंगे और वहां की जनता पुष्पित और पल्लविन होगी। यही मेरी कामना है।

मैं पुनः वहां की जनता का और वहां के नेताओं का अभिनंदन करता हूं।

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, the last speech only shows how the occasion

can turn pugnacity into poetry. I am very grateful to the House for the support extended to the Bill from all sections of the House. I am not quite sure what the SSP Member said, whether he supported the Bill or not. It was not quite clear because he . .

AN HON. MEMBER: He did support.

SHRI K. C. PANT: . . . spoke most of the time about U.P. But for these few discordant notes, I think this is an occasion which was reflected adequately in the last few speeches, which extended hearty felicitations and congratulations to the people of Himachal Pradesh for having reached their goal, a goal for which they have been striving for many years and, as has been mentioned, a goal which they have achieved through peaceful and constitutional means. It is a red letter day, a very happy day, in the history of Himachal Pradesh, and it is my privilege to have piloted this Bill, and I think I voice the sentiment of all sections of this House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (Wes. Bengal): They would be happier if you accede to their request for finance.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): They will have to consider it.

voicing the sentiment of all sections of the House, I know when I say that all of us wish them well in the years ahead. They have had a long struggle. Dr. Parmar is sitting here. He has led them in the struggle. He also deserves our very warm felicitations. The Leader of the Opposition is also sitting there, and the other Assembly Members are sitting there also. All of them deserve . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: My request to you is this. They have made some suggestions regarding finance. They need money. I have also

gone through from the paper about it. Kindly give an assurance that their request will be met. I think I am also expressing the sentiment of the House. Is there anybody in the House who does not support it? That is also a sentiment.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra): The hon. Minister should not hesitate. The House will stand by him if he favourably considers the suggestion about Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI AWAL HESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: When Himachal Pradesh becomes a State, it no longer remains under the Home Ministry and therefore their finances should be met by the Finance Ministry.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This sentiment was sought to be voiced in a somewhat colourful way by Shri Krishna Kant who said that the parents must see to it the newly weds in a new house are continued to be supported.

AN HON. MEMBER: Without bothe-ration.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They want some dowry here. We have given away a good daughter.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: No dowry.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: All right. Some good presents.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: He is not married, and he cannot speak about dowry.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He can understand things in a good sense, not in a bad sense. He is talking about marriage. Not being a married man, I do not know. Sir. But surely I think that here is an occasion when the request has been made, and we have made the suggestion that some presents to them should be given on this occasion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Mr. Gupta, you are in a very delicate position. You sit down.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I quite agree that he is in a delicate position. And he does not know that sometimes when married people seek the assistance of parents, the parents go and start living with them and it becomes a very uncomfortable situation for the newly weds. And so, while one wishes the parents and the newly weds all happiness, one has to be careful that one develops a feeling of self-reliance also. And it is one of the qualities of adulthood that one should be self-reliant and therefore, while this Himachal Pradesh comes into adulthood and while all our . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is the policy of parenthood that the infant should be helped.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He is today speaking about many things about which he knows nothing. So, Sir, while we are naturally sympathetic to Himachal Pradesh's requirements and needs, it is a symbol of India's ageless culture, it is a receptacle of matchless beauty and, as Mr. Chandra Shekhar said, it is a sentinel on our borders, and so these considerations must weigh with us also, as also the fact that there is a large tribal population. That is the reason why during the Fourth Plan period we are continuing with the assistance we are giving to Himachal Pradesh which has *per capita* Rs. 292 as against the all India *per capita* of Rs. 134. Now that it has become a State, in future its grant-in-aid will have to be normally determined by the Finance Commission as in the case of the other States. But as a transitional measure they can determine the grant only until the next Finance Commission makes its recommendations, that is, the Central Government. Beyond that, the Central Government cannot make any commitment at this stage.

So far as the question of future Plan assistance goes, as in the case of other States, the National Development Council will make these allocations. But I am sure the Himachal Pradesh

leaders will be there to plead their case and they will have the sympathies of this House and all of us in putting forward their case. We wish them well and we hope that they will march to prosperity and to a new level of national consciousness where they will be a strength to the whole country.

SHRIMATI SATYAVATI DANG: Sir, on a point of information, I would like to know whether we are going to get the money, Rs. 8 crores, which is due from the Home Ministry till the Planning Commission decides about it? How can we do it unless the hon'ble Minister gives us that assurance?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, always I have supported Himachal Pradesh, and I support it again. I say there should be at least some suggestion by the Government that this request on their part will be met. It is no fault of theirs. It is because of certain things that arrears have arisen. Try to meet them and say that you will meet them. What is the difficulty?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I am sure the Government will take note of the sentiments expressed in this House. The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 54 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule, the Second Schedule, the Third Schedule and the Fourth Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was proposed

श्री नवल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना है। मैं भी हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता को वहाँ के नेतृत्व के लिए बधाई देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरे भाई को जो डर है उत्तर प्रदेश का वह डर मुझे नहीं है क्योंकि जब तक हम नहीं चाहेंगे उत्तर प्रदेश का कोई बटवारा होने वाला नहीं है। आखिर मैं एक शेर डा० परमार की खिदमत में अर्ज करके खत्म करता हूँ क्योंकि आज उनके लिए कहा गया कि एडल्टहुड मिला अभी तक नाबालिग थे—

मुद्दत से आरजू थी तू भी जवान होगा।
तू हो नहीं किसी का तेरा जहान होगा ॥

श्री राम सहाय (मध्य प्रदेश) : श्रीमान्, अभी जो हाल में आर्थिक सहायता की बात सामने आयी है उसके बारे में मेरा ऐसा निवेदन है कि मैं मिस्टर परमार को सन् 1946-47 से जानता हूँ, कास्टीट्यूट असेम्बली के वक्त से वह बराबर कार्य कर रहे हैं और मुझे आशा है कि केन्द्र चाहे या न चाहे, लेकिन वह अपने चातुर्य से और अपनी कर्मनिष्ठा से जिस प्रकार की सहायता वह चाहेंगे वह उसे हासिल कर लेंगे। मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ और हिमाचल प्रदेश के सब निवासियों को बधाई देता हूँ।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : माननीय वाइस चैयरमैन महोदय, मैं कई वर्षों से हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा के लिए इस सदन में ज़र-ज़ब अवसर मिला, उनकी स्टेटहुड के लिए लड़ता रहा और आज मुझे निहायत खुशी है कि आज हिमाचल प्रदेश को राज्य का दर्जा मिल गया। इस बात से सारे सदन को सुशी है और मेरा पन्त जोस निवेदन

है कि जब तक इस राज्य को आवश्यकता हो अपनी तिजोरी से ला कर उसको खपया देने रहे और इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी निवेदन है कि मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा का बिल भी अगले सेशन के लायें। इन शब्दों के साथ हिमाचल प्रदेश को जनता को शाबाशी देता हूँ। जय हिन्द।

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: Hearty congratulations to the people of Himachal Pradesh. Dr. Parmar, his colleagues and also the leaders of the Opposition. Jai Himachal, Jai Hind.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I rise to express my immense satisfaction that the people of Himachal, by their strength and unity, have won a significant victory which will be, and should be, a landmark in their march towards their destiny. I hope, Sir, that we shall not end merely by expressing noble sentiments for the people of Himachal Pradesh. We should match our sentiments with more assistance, economic and otherwise, which the newly formed full-fledged State would require. Without generous assistance from the Centre, it will be difficult for a small State like Himachal to make both ends meet and solve some of the problems they are immediately facing. Therefore, I would again try to plead with the Government that the demands that have been made for certain funds should immediately be met, instead of going into needless discussion and bargain. I should again congratulate the people of Himachal for their yeoman service in advancing the cause of the people.

Sir, before I sit down, it is not for me to locate individuals and persons to convey my greetings. After all, such things happen, only when the masses are united, moved by noble sentiments, and act in unity and this unity is reflected at the leadership level. If the people of Himachal had not been united in the way they had been, perhaps Parliament would not have responded in the manner in

which it has done. Sir, everybody deserves congratulations. Our best wishes, ardent wishes, must go to the people in the beautiful land of Himachal in the Himalayas where nature and man combine to create the heritage that is India. Again we congratulate the people of Himachal on the magnificent way they fought the battle and won a glorious victory. I assure them from our side in the Opposition that we shall always be with them in their strivings and aspirations and in securing the assistance they require from the centre or from any other quarter. I hope our best wishes will be translated into concrete actions of sympathy and support in the coming days.

SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH (Andhra Pradesh): Hearty congratulations to the people of Himachal Pradesh and its leader, Dr. Parmar. I wish the State all success.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र):
जनाब, कोई रस्मी तौर पर नहीं बल्कि दिली तौर पर मानिये कि हम विरोध पक्ष की तरफ से हिमाचल प्रदेश को हार्दिक बधाई देते हैं और जो हिमाचल प्रदेश की कल्पना हमारे दिमाग में है वह इसी से साबित होगा कि हमने अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से, हमने अपने दल की तरफ से, एक नारी को उसे शुभकामना देने के लिये खड़ा किया। हिमाचल की कल्पना के रूप में हमारी एक पार्वती की कल्पना है और एक पार्वती को शुभकामना एक लक्ष्मी दे यही मोक्ष कर के हमने एक नारी सदस्या को इसके लिये आपके सामने पेश किया था। मगर आज यह बातें हमारे कुछ दोस्तों ने कही, माननीय मिश्र ने कही कि अब हिमाचल प्रदेश जवानी पर आ रहा है तो जवानी में बड़ी शोखियाँ भी होती हैं। हमारे दोस्त ने जो मेरे बाजू में बैठते हैं उन्होंने कुछ एक शेर उसके बारे में कहा—बहुत दिनों से उम्मीद लगाये बैठे थे कि तुम जवां होगे। उई में जवां होगे ही कहते हैं। मगर क्या होता है कि जब जवानी होती है तो उसके

[श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र]

लिये मुझे भी एक शेर याद आया है जो मैं आपके सामने प्रर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ।

बदला मिजाज तोर से बेगौर हो गये।

तुम तो शबाब अति हो कुछ और हो गये ॥

तो यह हमारे डाक्टर परमार साहब क्या हो जाते हैं यह मुझे पता नहीं मगर कुछ जवानों का गाबियाँ भी बड़ी दिलकरेब हुआ करता है और इसको हम देखना चाहते हैं।

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI K. K. SHAH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, today will go down in the history as a gold-lettered day and history will record with pride that today we are achieving once more the old legacy where from Himachal Pradesh all good ideas, inspiration and sentiments flowed. We look upon the Himalayas as a place, not of worship, but a place from where the rest of India drew inspiration and it is a good thing that Himachal Pradesh becomes a full-fledged State. The most important thing is that this is the one incident where without unnecessary agitation, the aspirations of the people have been achieved. And it will be a lesson to the rest of India that there are constitutional methods in which the Indian people can achieve their aspirations without in any way harming either the integrity or the solidarity of the country. I wish them well. My friend has described the lady Member who spoke as Parvathi..

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: I have described Himachal Pradesh as Parvathi.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: If that is the description then I would add a little more...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: My friend here is in the finest mood when he thinks of ladies.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: ... and say this—

अलग हम सब से रहते हैं मिलते तारे तम्वर
जरा छोड़े से मिलते हैं मिला लो जिसका जी चाहे ॥

श्री ओम् मेहता : सरे बाजार बँटे
है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): With all these good wishes and blessings I also give my blessings to Himachal Pradesh.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at fifty-five minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 18th December, 1970.