THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BANKA BEHAR Y DAS): Have you laken the permission of the Chairman?

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI: I had talked to the Chairman. My submission is that it was this Touse that had passed a Resolution on the abolition of Privy purse but the Government chose to introduce the Bill in the other House. Of course the explanation that is being given is that it is part of Parliament and that the ass irance that they had given was that it will be introduced in Parliament. It is all right to say that both Houses con titute the Parliament but initially it was this House which had passed the Resolution and it was incumbent on the jovernment that they should have come forward with the Bill in this House

Moreover, the assurance was that during this Budget session the Bill would be got passed 1 at the Government chose to introduce the Bill on the last but one day of the session and the process of discussing he Bill has been put eff to the next Session. God knows what is going to happen in the next Session; it may get postponed to another Session. Therefore I want the Government to explain to us as to why they chose to dillydally with the Bill in this fashion.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, you; re now in the Chair. You were the p tson who got the Resolution passed. We have got information today that there is an attempt to delay it. They will not pass it during this session. They will start discussions and on one pretext or another it would be delayed. As yoj know, yesterday a large number of C< neressmen were not even present in th< House. Therefore there we are smell ng a rat. It seems a deal has been an ived at between the leaders of the Congress Party and some Princes and others. . .

SHRI OM MEHTA (Jammu Kashmir): No, No; it is not so.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Orn Mehta, if you would have been taken into confidence I w mid have been very happy, but you were not. It is Shri Bhanu Prakash Sin h. the tiny Deputy Minister, who goes and tells the Prime Minister, if you do not do this thing, we shall do this kind of thing. Sir,

there is a conspiracy. In pursuance of the direction in the Resolution that we have passed you please ask Mr. Chavan to give us a time schedule about the enactment of this measure. It should have been taken up tomorrow but since it is not being done it should be taken up on the first day of the next session and passed and it should be the first item to be taken up by this House from among the items that are transmitted to us from the Lok Sabha. A clear assurance is needed and Mr. Bhanu Prakash Singh should be expelled from the Government as a known self-confessed saboteur of this entire thing.

Ceuncil Bill, 1970

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS): Mr Gupta, that is enough. The House stands adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

> The House then adjourned for lunch at fifteen minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair.

NORTH-EASTERN THE COUNCIL BILL, 1970— contd.

SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, yesterday I was making out the point that this Council is something like a miniature Zonal Council. The Eastern Zonal Council covers Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. Now, the North-East Council covers only Assam, Meghalaya, Mani-pur, Tripura and the tribal areas in Assam. I have already said that I give my support to this Bill. The only thing that I wish to insist is this. 1 am afraid and I should like to caution the Government whether this would create any conflict, an apple of discord, between the Council and the Co-ordination Committee. The Council consists of about ten members and the Co-ordination Committee consists of only eight members. Only two members are missing, viz., a Minister each from the State of Assam and from Meghalaya to be nominated by the Governor on the recommendation of the Chief Minister concerned. These two members are absent in the Co-ordination Committee. So far as the functions are concerned. I think the chief function is to discuss any matter of common interest. It may

#### [Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

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be anything under the Sun and the Moon. Jn particular, it has to formulate for the States represented thereon a unified and co-ordinated regional plan in respect of such plan schemes for those States as are of common importance such as schemes relating to inter-State communications, common irrigation, power and flood control projects, agricultural production and so on. Another important thing is to review from time to time the implementaLion of the schemes included in the regional plan and recommend measures for effecting co-ordination in implementation of the schemes by the Governments of the States concerned. I have cautioned the Government that here we have got a Co-ordination Committee. It has not got as much powers and functions as the Council. The Council has got wider powers. Only one thing is there. They can recommend for coordination and implementation all the schemes covered by them. The Coordination Committee which is a separate committee has got only one aspect, that is: the maintenance of security and public order. Here it looks as if they have no other powers, except with regard to the maintenance of security and public order. This would create conflict between the Council and the Coordination Committee. The Coordination Committee is all in all with regard to the maintenance of law and order and security. As regards the other one, they cover everything else, excepting the security aspect. My only point is the Government should see that there is no discord between the Council and the Coordination Committee. The Co-ordination Committee is a small body, while the Council is a bigger body. These two bodies meet at different times, not at the same time. The functions of these two bodies vary from subject to subject. Only thine is tliey should see that there is no discord between these two. This will open the floodgate of similar demands being made by other States. For example, the north-western area, comprising Kashmir. Jammu and Ladakh, is also a vulnerable region. This region of our country in the north-western area is also vulnerable to aggression. It is susceptible to such a thing. I wish they would create such a Council only in the north-eastern corner. We find that in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, there also such things may arise and they have got

some disputes among them. Therefore, I only say that the Government should not create a condition for a similar demand being made by other States. I only want that they should be cautioned about this, so that this is not extended to other areas but only specifically confined to this area. I only wish that instead of this Bill, they could have created another Council called the Inter-State Council. It is definitely stated in our Constitution in article 263. More than once Members have referred to it. It is nothing new. Now, this is an opportune time and appropriate time. Instead of this Bill, they could have brought forward a Bill for creating an inter-State Council. The functions of such a Council are the same. The same things are mentioned in the article. It savs:-

"If at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of Council charged with the duty of-

- (a) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States:
- (b) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest; or
- (c) making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that sub ject,...".

Therefore, the same thing is covered by this. Instead of having a separate Bill, they could have formed an inter-State Council. This is not a new thing and they could have done it

The other point which I wish to make is this. I initially stated that though I welcome this Bill my support is somewhat critical. I only want to ir>n the Government and I hope the Government will achieve the real object with which they have brought forward this Bill. It is not only the socioeconomic objective which has to be realised, but also the stability and inte-I' y of the country. This should also be indirectly thought of. I do not know whether they will be able to achieve the objects of the Bill. Unless the Gov-

rnment thinks of inviting the northeastern area people, they will not even have any Pani hayati Raj or any other Raj. It wouk be thought that we are controlling then and not allowing them to participate in the mainstream of our administration. I only want to say that unless we get i i touch with these people and associate hese people with us, at least have on \* or two representatives on this Council, they may not feel the pleasure of b ing associated with the country. Ins ead of having three bureaucrats or only officers, it is better to have one o two non-officials. The North-Eastern Frontier Area people in that area are i lso of the same cultural people who have got something to do with them. They can certainly be absorbed in this Council and we can see that the ol'iect of this Bill and this Council is achieved.

Tht NoHk-Easkm

With these observations, I support the Bill, but my su port is of a critical type. I hope thai the objects will be achieved by implmenting

Thank you.

THE VICI -CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Mr. Baharul Islam. As then; are many speakers, I would request VIembers to limit themselves to seven ninutes each.

SHRI BAHA RUL ISLAM (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chair nan, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to give my reactions and to offer some criticisms on the Bill. We were crying hoarse in the la t few

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI fcHAN): Please see that the hon. Member gets a copy of it.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश): लोकसभा से जो बिल पास हुआ है वह हम को भिजवा दिया जाय । मझे इस की जानकारी अभी हुई है कि जो तिल, जिस पावल में लोक सभा ने पास किया है वह यह नहीं जो दिया गया है। वह कापी मिले तो ठीक से विचार हो।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Now, Sir, I fin1 that I am also in the same difficulty. Trie difficulty is that they have circulated the translation as it was introduced in Lok Sabha, not as

passed by them. That is the difficulty. Therefore, it does not contain the Bill as amended.

Council Bill, 1970

(.Interruptions)

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: Sir, this entire area of India to the coast of East Pakistan is a very backward area. It consists of six regions, namely, two full States-Assam and Nagaland—one sub-State, viz., Meghalaya, two Union lenitories, namely, Manipur and Tri-pura and NEFA or North East Frontier Agency, which is governed by the Home Ministry of India. Of these, Meghalaya and NEFA are hills. The others are not hills but plains. But the entire area is very backward although very rich in natural resources. This entire area is very rich in natural resources like coal, timber, petroleum, and other forest products. The people of this area have been feeling neglected. Sometimes they feel that they were ignored particularly at the time of Chinese aggression. They felt that they were given up. We are very happy now that Government of India has been pleased to bring forward this measure for a co-ordinated development of this entire area. This area is again very important strategically because it is surrounded on the north and north-east by China, on the south and west by Pakistan, and on the east by Burma. Burma is friendly with us, the other two are inimical. Therefore, it is strategically very important and from the point of view of security also it is very important. There are two perennial problems, namely, the problems of the hostile Nagas and the hostile Mizos. A new problem has been added to these problems, namely, the problem of the Naxalites. Very recently the Naxalites also are creating troubles in the districts of Goalpara and North Kamrup. In ihose districts some intermediate jote-dars have been killed by the Naxalites saying that they had come to the rescue of the village people because these people were exploiting them. These troubles are there. A very co-ordinated and speedy development of the entire area Ts very essential, but the difficulty is that in the Council as envisaged in this Bill Nagaland is absent. Without Nagaland it will be playing "Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark". Nagaland is in the centre of the entire area. The railway line which is the only lifeline of this area passes through Nagaland.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The Home Minister explained yesterday that negotiations are going on.

The Norih-Easten

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: Supposing Nagaland does not come in, what will happen? What I am saying is without Nagaland there cannot be a co-ordinated development of the entire area. Its presence in the Council is very essential and of the utmost importance. What I was saying is the railway line passes through it. The people of Meghalaya and Assam cannot go to Manipur without going through Nagaland by the land route. Therefore, Nagaland's presence in the Council is absolutely essential. I hope the Government will see its way as to how soon they can be brought in. Otherwise the object which is very laudable will be absolutely useless without Nagaland in this Council.

Now I come to clauses 3 and 7 of the Bill regarding the composition of the Council and the Co-ordination Committee of the Council. Practically the Co-ordination Committee and the Council are one and the same thing excepting that the Committee is equal to the Council minus the Minister, Of this Council and Committee the Governor of Assam has been made the Chairman. There are other members. My objection to these two provisions is that the Governor, who is the constitutional head under the Constitution of India, has been made the Chairman of these bodies. There is one Chief Minister of a full State, namely, the Chief Minister of Assam. Nagaland has not yet joined. There are two Chief Ministers of two Union Territories. None of them has been made the Chairman. They are elected representatives of the people, whereas the Governor who is the titular head has been made the Chairman. Furthermore, he has been made the most powerful person because he has been given the casting vote. My submission is that this making of the Governor the Chairman of the Committee affects the very fundamental principal of democracy and the parliamentary form of Government. Either the senior Chief Minister of a full State or any of the Chief Ministers ought to have been made the Chairman of the Council and the Committee, or the Council and the Committee should have been left to elect their own Chairman because the Chairman of the Council

would have been the Chairman of the Committee also. I could even concede that even the Home Minister might have been made the Chairman of this Council because after all the Home Minister is also an elected person.

Then I come to clauses 5(1) and 7(4) of the Bill regarding the rules of procedure of the Council and the Coordination Committete. Even the rules for their guidance, for the functioning of the Council and the Committee are to be approved by the Central Government. I do not know why. Even ordinary bodies like municipalities, panchayats, cooperative societies, etc., have power to frame their own rules. Why should you think that such a powerful body should not have its own full power to frame its own final rules? Why should they be approved by the Central Government? The powers given to the Central Government for the approval of the rules of procedure will affect the autonomy and the free functioning of the Council and the Committee. Therefore, I would request the hon. Home Minister to see whether these defects, which in my humble opinion are very vital, can be removed by the Government of India.

Thank you.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश): उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा से जिस हंग से यह विधेयक पास हुआ है, उसकी एक-एक प्रति कृपया हमको दीजिए। हमको अभी तक कापी नहीं मिली।

उपसभाष्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : आपको अमेंडेड कापी मिल तो गई है।

श्री राजनारायण: हमारे पास ओरिजनल कापी है, अमेंडेड नहीं है। अंग्रेजी की हम लेते ही नहीं हैं। आप बिलकुल गैर-कानूनी काम कर रहे हैं। मैं व्यवस्था के मुताबिक कह रहा हूं कि जब तक इसकी अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी दोनों कापी न हों, तब तक आप प्रोसीड नहीं कर सकते।

श्री महाबीर त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : अंग्रेजी तो आप जानते हैं।

**श्री राजनार।यण** : भाषा के सवाल से मजाक मत करें। हिन्दी सदन में ऐसोशियेट भाषा है, या अंग्रेजी ? मूल विधेयक हिन्दी में होगा और अंग्रेजी में उसका अनुवाद होगा। अंग्रेजी गीण भाषा है। आप हिन्दी को गीण बना रहे हैं। अगर है भी तो भी दोनों साथ-साथ चलनी चाहिए। जब तक हिन्दी की प्रति नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक आपसे मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप कार्यवाही रोकिये।

श्री महावीर त्यामी: हिन्दी का ट्रांसलेशन मिलना बहुत जरूरी है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं। ऐतराज भी इस पर कर सकते हैं और मेरे ख्याल में होम मिनिस्टर ताहब भी इसको तस्लीम करेंगे। पर जो बिल है वह अंग्रेज़ी में आप प्राप्त कर चुके हैं, समझ तो आप गये हैं, इसलिए आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। आपकी आपत्ति वैसे कायदे की आपन्ति है।...

श्री राजनारायण: मझे अफसोस है कि अपने को गांधी का नाम लेने वाले, अपने को देशभक्त कहने वाले आज अंग्रेजी भक्त बनते चले जा रहे हैं।

उपसभाष्यक (श्री अकबर अली खान) : आप तशरीक रखिए।

श्री राजन।रायण : आप कानून के विरुद्ध काम कर रहे हैं इस सदन में । आप किस नियम के मुताबिक कार्यवाही चला रहे हैं? या तो आप यह कहें कि बहुमत आपके साथ है। संख्या की दृष्टि से बहुमत आपके साथ नहीं है। मैं आज कार्यवाही चलने नहीं दंगा । मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि कान्न का नित्य-प्रति उल्लंघन इस सदन में मैं नहीं करने दंगा । चवाण साहब खद जानते हैं, उन्होंने ला पास किया है। नित्य प्रति इस सदन में मर्गादा भंग होती है।

THE VICE-CTAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KH \N): I fully appreciate that when we have a discussion on a certain Bill, we should have its copies both in English and Hindi. There are no two opinions about that. But in view of the difficulty of the Secretariat or some lapses. . .

श्री राजनारायण : You change your Secretar iat, अब समय आ चुका है कि आप अपने सचिवालय को बन्द करें। चेयर से रूलिंग हो चकी है कि अब आइन्दा अगर हिन्दी की प्रतियां नहीं रहेंगी तो आगे काम नहीं होगा। भागव जी बैठे थे, यह उनकी व्यवस्था है और उन्होंने आगे की कार्यवाही बन्द कर दी थी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You please sit down. I think it is necessary to have it. But I think the House will appreciate that we cannot stop the conduct of business simply because that copy, for some difficulties. . .

श्री राजन।रायण : यह "सिम्पली" है । आपके लिये यह सिम्पली है हमारे लिये यह मेजर है।

श्री लाल आडवाणी (दिल्ली): गह मंत्री जी बता दें कि क्या दिक्कत है।

श्री महाबीर त्यागी : राजनारायण जी, आप हमसे ज्यादा अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोलते हो ।

श्री राजनारायण : वह हमारी नालायकी है। जो भारतवर्ष में अंग्रेजी अच्छी बोलने का घमंड करते हैं वह बेवकफ हैं।

श्री लाल आडवाणी : गृह मंत्री जी बता दें कि क्यों कैसे हिन्दी की प्रति नहीं आई तो शायद समस्या हल हो जावगी ।

श्री राजन।राष्ट्रण : गृह मंत्री बतायें । कोई सीमा बांधे कि आज के बाद हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों के विधेयक नहीं आयें तो उसके बाद कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी । जब भी हम सवाल उठाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि आइन्दा ऐसा होगा जैसे कि हिन्दी का लाइमजुस दिया जा रहा है, जैसे कि मैं कोई हल्की बात कर रहा हं। सारा देश अग्नि की ज्वाला में भष्म हो गया होता, जिस राष्ट्रपिता का नाम ले ले कर हम आज णासन चला रहे हैं वह अगर आज जिन्दा होते तो इस सदन की कार्यवाही हरिएज नहीं चलने देते ।

श्री लाल आडवाणी : चव्हाण साहब तो बोलें कि क्या बात है।

The tforth-Eastern

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, नया आजा है। गृह मंत्री को कहने दीजिये कि वह क्या कहते हैं। आइन्दा हिन्दी के बिना कोई कार्य-वाही नहीं चलेगी।

श्री वाई० बी० चव्हाण : मैं जरा बोल दूं। जो वैधानिक बात है उसके विषय में मैं नहीं कहता ।

श्री राजनारायण: वहीं तो यहां बात है।

श्री वाई० बी० चव्हाण : वैधानिक वात के बारे में मैं आपके साथ सहमत हं, हिन्दी की कापी मिलनी चाहिये, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कह रहा था। यह आपका हक है कि जैसा बिल होगा, अमेंडमेंट होगा, जो पास होगा, वही हिन्दी की कापी मिलनी चाहिये। उसके बारे में मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। Some hon, Members wanted me to explain where the Act is amended.

श्री लाल आडवाणी: मेरा इसी से अभिप्राय था कि यह कठिनाई क्यों हुई है कि हिन्दी की प्रति नहीं मिली ।

श्री वाई० बी० चव्हाण : यह जिम्मेदारी मेरी नहीं है, राज्य सभा सेक्रेटैरियट की है।

उपसभाष्यक (श्री अकवर अली खान): लोक सभा से आया नहीं।

भी राजनारायण : श्रीमन, मैं कोई गांव की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, अपने घर की बात, अपनी निजी बात नहीं कर रहा हं, मैं कानन की बात कर रहा हूं। गृह मंत्री ने सही कहा, बह मर्यादित हैं, बह सही आदमी हैं, वह सही ढंग से, वैधानिक ढंग से चलने में हमारी मदद करना चाहते हैं लेकिन मुझे मालूम नहीं कि क्यों आप इस तरह से चलना चाहते हैं। जो हमारा हक है, सदन के सदस्यों का हक है उस हक की अवहेलना आपके द्वारा हो रही है। मैं इस समय गुस्से के साथ आपसे कहना चाहता

हं कि आप हिन्दी भाषा की उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। मैं यह मर्यादा के साथ कहना चाहता हूं। आप उसको नेगलेक्ट कर रहे हैं। यह राष्ट्रीय सम्मान की अवहेलना है।

श्री महाबीर त्यागी : होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कह दिया ...

श्री राजनारायण : त्यामी जी आप बैठिये होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कह दिया तो क्या वह हमारे लिये खुदा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR AL1 KHAN): We have heard you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You will be going on speaking ? Please sit down.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Why not?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I have explained to you. You please do not go on speaking.

श्री राजनार।यण : जी हां, आपका ध्यान खींच दिया तो मेरा काम पुरा हो गया और आप गलत काम करते रहें।

VICE-CHAIRMAN THE (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I have told

श्री राजनारायण : अप हमेशा यही कहते है कि आज नहीं आया है, मान जाओ, और हम हमेशा मानते आये हैं। कहीं कोई सीमा होगी, कोई अखीर होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You can bring the matter to the notice of the Chairman and I am sure. . .

श्री राजनारायण : आपने यह अपनी आदत बना ली है कि जब भी भाषा का सवाल, हिन्दी का सवाल , राष्ट्र का सवाल, उठता है तो आप अपील करते हैं कि अभी होने दीजिये, आइन्दा ठीक होगा लेकिन वह आइन्दा कभी होता नहीं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALJ KHAN): As I have already mentioned, we are sorry that it could not b supplied and you will bring the mutter to the notice of the Chairman. Ti day's record and proceedings will be placed before the Chairman and I assure you, Mr. Rajnarain, and all other Menbers that we will try our best to see tl at on other occasions not only English but Hindi version is also supplied. Wh it else can I do at this stage?

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आपकी भावना को समझ रहा हूं, गृह मंत्री जी भी बहुत उत्सुक होंगे कि इसको अस हो जाने दिया जाय, मगर हमारी दिक्कत को थोड़ा सा महसूस किया जाय । जिस इंगान का इस सदन का सदस्य रहते हुये यह पैसला हो, जिसका दिमाग इस तरीके का बना हो, कि जब तक हिन्दी ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलेगी तब तक हमारी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा नहीं डोगी, तब तक हमारे देश का विकास नहीं होगा, तब तक हमारी राष्ट्रीय भावनायें प्रतिविम्बित नहीं होगी और जब तक राष्ट्रीय भावनाये प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं होंगी तब तक राष्ट्र खांखला रहेगा, तो जिस व्यक्ति की यह धारणा हो वह व्यक्ति क्या करे। कैसे इस काम को आगे बढ़ाये। इसके बारे में हमें बता दीजिये।

मैं जानता हूं कि तमाम जिसके लिये हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी उत्तर पूर्व परिषद् विधेयक को पास कराना चाहते हैं उन क्षेत्रों में मैं काफी घूमा हूं, चीन तो हिन्दी भाषा बोलता है और हमारे फौजी अप सरान अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं, फौजी जवान समझते ही नहीं हैं। इसलिये मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने एक संवैधानिक, हमने एक कानूनी बात उठाई है। कानूनी बात का जवाब कानूनी ढंग से होना चाहिये, अपील और उदारता की जगह यहां नहीं है। अपील और उदारता की जगह होगी जब हम

आपके घर चलें, आप हमारे घर आयें, हम अपनी कहें और आप अपनी कहें।

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: On a point of order.

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : बहुत जब-वाती हो जाते हैं। बैठ जाइयें।

श्री राजनारायण : इसी जजबात के न रहने से ही देश तबाह हुआ है।

SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY (Tamil Nadu); Are we ( discussing the Language Bill? What 'is this?

# श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, हमारी इस बात को मुनने के बाद आपने क्या किया ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I have directed that every effort should be made. . .

श्री राजनारायण : एफर्ट के माने क्या हैं!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): That I cannot tell you, Mr. Rajnarain.

श्री राष्**नः यगः अाप गःरेंटी दंिजये** हम क्या इस विधेयक को फाड कर फेर्के।

SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY: Nobody can obstruct the proceedings like this. There are fourteen or fifteen languages.

श्री राजनारायण : 15 लैंगुएजेज में दे दिया जाय । मैं 15 लैंगुएजेज का विरोधी नहीं हूं । अंग्रेजी के अलावा जितनी राष्ट्रीय भाषायें हैं उन सभी भाषाओं में विधेयक का अनुवाद दे दिया जाय, इसमें हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY: We have got translation arrangements here. Let there be Tamil translation also. I want everything.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं उनकी भावना के साथ हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जितनी राष्ट्रीय भाषायें हैं, 15 हों, 14 हों, 16 हों, सभी भाषाओं में अनुवाद दिया जाय । मैं इसका पक्षपाती हूं । मैं इनकी बात की क़द्र करता हूं । मगर

## श्री राजनारायण

आज सरकार बहाना ले सकती है कि कानन में यह व्यवस्था नहीं है, कानुन में अभी तक केवल हिन्दी की ही व्यवस्था है तो भी आज चेयर उस हिन्दी की कतरब्योत कर रहा है। जो कानुनी व्यवस्था दी गई है, जिस व्यवस्था को दे कर देश के आन्दोलन को थोड़े समय के लिये शान्त किया गया उस काननी त्यवस्था को चेयर करल करे और चेयर के हाथों और चेयर की जबान से उस कानून की व्यवस्था को करल होते हम देखें, क्या यह हमारे लिये शर्म की बात नहीं है।

The North-Eastern

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : अच्छा, बहत हो गया, अब आप बैठिये भी ।

श्री महाबीर त्यागी : हिन्दी के सम्मान की रक्षा, हिन्दी की रक्षा करना में अपना कर्तव्य समझता हं . . .

श्री राजनारायण : केवल जवानी ।

SHR1 N. R. MUNISWAMY: On a point of order. Mr. Rajnarain raised a point of order saying that Hindi is a very great language. It is the official language, that it should be for official purpose. But this Parliament consists of Members speaking several languages. This is a special forum. We are expressing our views from every region and every region must have its own language and papers should be distributed in those languages also. You cannot say that Hindi alone should be there. Every region is represented in Parliament,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Point of Order. Mrs.

श्री राजन।रायण : कानुन में यह लिखा हुआ है कि संसद की सभी कार्यवाही हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में होगी । यह भाषा कानून में लिखा हुआ है। श्रीमन, यह भाषा कानन में लिखा हुआ है कि इस संसद् की सभी कार्य-वाही हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में होगी तो उसके मताबिक चला जाय। Mukhopadhyay.

SHRIMATI **PURABI** MUKHO-PADHYAY (West Bengal); This is the first time that we are meeting to discus\* new measures. This is a very important measure from our point of view. It is also accepted that the translation in Hindi was also a necessary thing. But, anyhow the office could not do that and we should not be so annoyed at the office that Mr. Raj Narain will continue discussing the same, one point for hours and hours together. So please give us a ruling that in future, translation will be made available to the members in Hindi. But today we should proceed with this Bill. Let us continue with the Bill. What is this controversy going on unnecessarily? Nobody denies that there should be a Hindi translation. You also said that you are sorry for that. There is no point now in wasting the time of the House like this.

Council Bill, WO

SHRIMATI **PURABI** MUKHO-PADHYAY: Sir, he is all the time monopolising the time of the House.

श्री राजनारायण । श्रीमन्, मैं कहना चाहता हं कि माननीय और सम्मानित सदस्या ने सदन का समय नष्ट किया। ये अभी नयी नयी आई है। 4 साल से मैं देख रहा हूं यही रुलिंग होती है। जब भाषा का सवाल आता है...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The point has been raised. I have heard you. Now please sit down.

श्री राजनारायण: ...यही होता है। या तो कानून की इस किताब का फाड़ दिया जाये या कानून के मर्यादा की रक्षा की जाय। या तो कानुन की किताब फाड़ी जाये, लैंगुएज ऐक्ट फाडा जाये, कानन तोड़ा जाये, कह दिया जाये संसद की भाषा केवल हिन्दी है...

श्री राजनारायण : आप हमको पहली बार "हियर" नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप हमको हजारों बार इस सदन में सुने होंगे और आपने हजारों बार रूलिंग सुनी होगी । आप कानुन का मजाक कर रहे हैं, देश का अपमान कर रहे हैं, राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं को कत्ल कर रहे हैं चेयर पर बैठ कर । आपके मुंह से राष्ट्र भाषा का अपमान हो । राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी का अपमान नहीं किया जा सकता।

श्री शीलभाव याजी : राजनारायण जी, चेयर को आप ऐसा क्यों कह रहे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : चेयर कर रहा है, चेयर कर रहा है। चेयर कहता है कि कानून की हिफाजत होगी और कानून के मुताबिक सदन चलेगा। तो कोई हमको गारत्टी दे। घर मंत्री गार्त्टी दे कि आयंदा अंग्रेजी हिन्दी दोनों में प्रतियां यहां रखी जायेंगी।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : आपने हाउस में भी तो अंग्रेजी में भाषण दिया ।

श्री महाबीर त्यागी : मैं वाइस चेयरमैन साहव आपकी मार्फत से श्री राजनारायण से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि आपने हिन्दी की रक्षा के लिये गाफी काम किया है, हिन्दी की बहुत सेवा की है, सारा हाउस इसको तसलीम करता है। आज भी आप जो कर रहे हैं, भावावेश से आप प्रेरित हैं, वह गुध्द भाव हैं, हिन्दी के प्रति आपकी भिवत है, इसी के लिये आप कह रहे हैं। लेकिन जब आपकी बात गवर्मेन्ट ने स्वीकार कर लीं, जब आपकी बात चेयर ने स्वीकार कर लीं, हाउस भी आपसे सहमत है, तो आप उसमे न जाइये। जो पौइन्ट आपका था वह आप जीत चुके।

श्री राजनारायण: यह तो माननीय सदस्य पहली बार हम को सुन रहे हैं इसीलिये ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं। कब तक हम लोग यह बात बार बार कहते रहें कि हमको अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में भी कापी दो। 5 साल से लगातार ग़लती हो नो वह कानून ही क्यों बना हुआ है। (अंतर्बाधाएं) देखिये आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि गांधी जी ने कहा था हम अपने देण के सवाल पर अपने देण की भाषा में बोलेंगे। 1917 की बात मैं बता रहा हूं। श्रीमन्, कहीं एक सीमा बंधती हो...

SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY: Please give your ruling.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I am giving the ruling, but he does not listen . . .

श्री राजनारायण : देखिये यह रूलिंग का सवाल नहीं है। यह सवाल है कानून की मर्यादा की रक्षा का । इसमें रूलिंग नहीं चलती ! अगर चेयर मंजूरी दे कि मैं अनियमित काम करूंगा, मैं कानून की जरा पर्वाह नहीं करूंगा तो क्या यह रूलिंग है। इसको रूलिंग नहीं कहते ।

श्री शिलभद्र याजी : अब सदन के सारे लोग आपसे अपील कर रहे हैं आप बैठ जाइये। आपको कापी मिलेगी।

श्री राजनारायण : नेता सदन इस बात की गारन्टी दे कि आयंदा इस सदन में अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी अनिवार्य रूप से आयंगी...

श्री ओम् मेहता (जम्मू और काण्मीर) जरूर आयेगी।

नेता सदन (श्री कें कें शाह) : मैंने पिछली दफा भी कहा था कि हम सारी चीज को रिआर्गेनाइज कर रहे हैं और जल्द से जल्द आपकी इच्छा पूरी करेंगे...

श्री राजनारायण : जल्द से जल्द नहीं। पिछली बार भी इसी भाषा का प्रयोग किया था। मैं चाहता हूं इसको आख़िरी कहा जाये...

श्री के० के० शाह: देखिये हमने कितनी मेहनत की है। दोनों हाउसेज के सेकेटरी और हमारी जो सभा है, ये सब तीनों मिल कर के, साथ में बैठ कर, सारा रिआर्गेनाइज कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : ठीक है, हम नेता सदन की इस बात को, और आप लोगों की इस बात को मानकर बैठे हैं कि आज ही आख़िरी है, इसके बाद अगर अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी का कोई विघेयक नहीं आयेगा, या कोई हिन्दी की प्रति नहीं आयेगी तो—मैं चेयर और नेता सदन और घर मंत्री तीनों की भावना समझ रहा हूं—अब आगे ऐसा काम नहीं चलेगा।

श्री लाल आंडवाणी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री जगदीण प्रसाद माथुर और श्री राजनारायण जी ने इस विधेयक पर जो संशोधन रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। दोनों ने एक ही संगोधन रखा है और उन्होंने मत व्यक्त किया है कि यह जो नार्थ ईस्टर्न कौंसिल बिल चव्हाण साहब ने सदन के सामने रखा है उसको प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द किया जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि दोनों की भावनाएं एक हैं जिस समय उन्होंने सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने का सुझाव दिया। मूलत: अपने उद्देश्य में इस बिल का स्वागत किया ज। सकता है।

The Worth-Eastern

विगत कुछ वधौ, जिस क्षेत्र से इस विल का संबंध है, उस उत्तर पूर्व क्षेत्र का एक विघटन सा हो रहा है, विघटन की प्रक्रिया हो रही है. असम में से नागालैंड बना । अब मेघालय प्रदेश बना । कई बार पूनर्गठन की आवश्यकता भी समझ में आ सकती है। एक बड़े भभाग को टकडों में बांट कर वहां की जनता की इच्छाओं और आकांकाओं के अनरूप हम कोई राज्य व्यवस्था कर सकें, इस प्रकार की आवश्यकता पड सकती है। मेरी शिकायत यह है कि जिस समय ये दोनों प्रदेश बने या जिस समय यह प्रक्रिया चली तो उस प्रक्रिया के चलाने में कोई सविचारित निर्णय नहीं हुआ, बल्कि राज-नैतिक दबाव में आकर यह निर्णय लिया गया। सरकार के अपने वक्तव्य इस बात के साक्षी होंगे कि जब उन्होंने इस प्रदेश को बनाया या प्रदेश को बांटा तो विधेयक की तो उन्होंने बहुत प्रशंसा की होगी, लेकिन उसके तुरन्त पुर्व तक इस मांग की आलोचना करते रहे होंगे और कहते रहे होंगे कि असम का विभा-जन नहीं होना चाहिये. असम को हिस्सों में बांटना नहीं चाहियेथा। इस प्रकार यह विघ-टन की प्रक्रिया कुछ सुविचारित निर्णयों के आधार पर नहीं हुई। जब इसमें दूष्परिणाम दिखायी देने लगे और प्रतीत हुआ कि जिस क्षेत्र का विकास समन्वित रूप से होना चाहिये, कोआर्डिनेटेड रूप से होना चाहिये, जिस प्रदेश

की सुरक्षा समन्त्रित रूप से होनी चाहिये. और यह नहीं हो रहा है, तो अनभव हुआ कि जब तक ऐसा फोरम नहीं होगा, ऐसा मन्च नहीं होगा, जहां पर सेक्यरिटी के प्राबलम पर, जहां पर डेवलपमेन्ट के प्रावलम्स पर समन्वित ह्य से विचार किया जा सके तो समस्या बिग-इती जायेगी। इसी बात को विचार में रखते हुए यह नार्थ ईस्टर्न कौंसिल बिल लाया गया है। अतः जहां तक इस बिल के द्वारा पिछले दृष्परिणामों को ठीक करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है. मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। It is an attempt to rectify the earlier indiscretions-जहरी जा जी में कुछ निर्णय लिये थे और उस समय नहीं सोचा कि इसके कारण इका-नामिक डेवलपमेन्ट के, सेक्योरिटी के प्रावलम खडे हो जायेंगे। उसको कुछ सुधारने की कोणिण की जा रही है। लेकिन जहां तक इसकी धाराएं है उन घाराओं में बहुत दोष दिखायी दे रहे हैं, वटियां दिखायी दे रही हैं, जिसके कारण मैं कह रहा हं अगर प्रवर समिति के पास यह विधेयक जायेगा तो सम्भव है ये दोष दूर हो जायें, वृदियां दूर हो जायेंगी, और यह विधेयक कुछ अधिक उत्कृष्ट बन कर, उत्तम बन कर, हमारे सामने आए।

जैंसा कि इसके स्टेटमेंट आफ आव्जेक्ट एंड रीजन्स में दिया हुआ है:

"... calls for an integrated and well co-ordinated approach towards development as also security of the region."

यह जो दो प्रमुख उद्देश्य रखे गये हैं, उनमें से दूसरे उद्देश्य का इस बिल की घाराओं में कोई प्रतिबिम्ब दिखलाई नहीं देता है। सिक्योरिटी की जो चिन्ता होनी चाहिये वह दिखलाई नहीं देती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अब भी इसमें अमेंड-मेंट करके उसके कम्पोजीशन में डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री, दोनों के प्रतिनिधियों की, रखा जाना चाहिये। सिक्योरिटी का संबंध जहां आन्तरिक संकटों से है वहां क्योंकि यह हमारा सीमान्त से लगा हुआ क्षेत्र है, इसलिए

इसका संबंध बाह्य संकटों से भी है। इस कारण सिक्योरिटी के संबंध में दोनों पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखकर प्रति चक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि और गृह मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि इस कौंसिल के परामर्ग दाताओं में होने चाहिये। यह तो मेरा पहला सुझाव है।

The Nnth-Eastem

#### उपसभाध्यक्ष (जी अकबर अली खान) : अब आप खत्म की जिये।

श्री लाल आडवाणी : जहां तक नागालैंड की बात है, मैं समजता हूं कि पहली बार एक स्टैच्यटरी प्रोविजन किसी क्षेत्र के बारे में किया जा रहा है तथा वहां के एक प्रदेश को इस तरह की छुट दी जा रही है कि वह इसके बाद चाहे रहे या न रहे। तो मैं यह समझता हं कि इस तरह की जो छट दी जा रही है वह एक गलत परम्परा कायम की जा रही है। इस विधेयक के द्वारा जो परम्परा कायम की जा रही है उसके कारण भविष्य में कोई प्रदेश क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के बारे में भी इसी तरह की कोई आपत्ति करेगा। कोई भी कह सकता है कि हम इस कौंसिल में नहीं रहेंगे। इस बात का प्रयत्न हो सकता है, जोर दिया जा सकता है और पूरा दबाव डाला जा सकता है कि हम इस तरह की कौंसिनों से अलग रहना चाहते हैं। जब इस तरह की परम्परा डाली जायेगी तो स्टेट्स् भी चाहेंगे कि उनको भी इस तरह की छट मिलनी चाहिये।

नागालैंड जो कि इसका पड़ोसी राज्य है जिसको अन्य राज्यो की तरह आना चाहिये था उसको इस बात की छ्ट मिल गई है। क्या ही अच्छा होता अगर गृह मंत्री जी आरम्भ में ही इस के बारे में बतला देते कि नागालैंड की आपत्ति इस संबंध में क्या थी । शायद उनकी आपत्ति यह होगी कि अभी तक उनका संबंध और संचालन केन्द्र थी ओर से विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा होता था, लेकिन इस बिल के आ जाने के बाद, अगर यह पास हो गया, तो इस कारण इसका संबंध गृह मंत्रालय से हो जायेगा । दूसरी आपत्ति शायद उनको गवर्नर के संबंध में हो

सकती है क्योंकि आसाम और नागालैंड दोनों का एक ही गवर्नर है। वे लोग पिछले दिनों से इस बात का प्रयत्न भी कर रहे हैं कि उनका एक अलग गवर्नर हो जाय ।

Council Bill, 1970

श्री लाल आडवाणी: मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि यह जो एक गलत परम्परा डाली जा रही है वह अच्छी चीज नहीं है। इस परम्परा के पीछे जो भावना है, इस परम्परा के पीछे जो पुष्ठ भूमि है, अगर उसके संबंध में गृह मंत्रा-लय यहां पर बात स्पष्ट करता तो हो सकता मैं कंबिन्स हो जाता। वास्तव में मेरा मत यह है कि आरम्भ से ही इस क्षेत्र को विदेश मंत्रालय के अधीन रखना गलत था। आज भी इस स्थिति को सुधारा जाना चाहिये और नागालैंड के संबंध में जो कुछ भी सारी व्यवस्थाएं हैं उनका सीधा संबंध गृह मंत्रालय से होना चाहिये न कि विदेश मंत्रालय से ।

आखिरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं बह यह है कि इस क्षेत्र में जो संघीय क्षेत्र मनीपुर और विषुरा है, उनकी अपनी अपनी समस्यावें हैं और वे अपनी समस्याओं के अनुसार अलग से ऊंचे दर्जे की मांग कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हं कि अब समय आ गया है कि जितने भी संघीय . राज्य क्षेत्र हैं, वे चाहे मनीपुर हो, त्रिपुरा हो हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, दिल्ली हो, सब कुछ न कुछ असंतोष के कारण बने हुए हैं। स्टेट रिआर्ग-नाइजेशन कमिशन ने भी एक पुष्ठ भूमि में सुझाव दिया था कि इन सब क्षेत्रों को खत्म कर दिया जाय । "सी" पार्टस को खत्म करने की सिफा-रिश स्टेट रिआमंनाइजेशन कमीशन ने की थी. लेकिन समय समय पर और भिन्न भिन्न कारणों से इन क्षेत्रों को अलग अलग स्थान केन्द्र के अधीन दिया जाता रहा। दिल्ली को विधान सभाकारूप नहीं दिया गया। वह अब भी एक संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र है। मैं समझता हूं कि . इन संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों को चाहे मनीपर हो.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): He has already said that negotiation is going. Not only this, there may be many other objections.

# [श्रीलाल आडवाणी]

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विषुरा हो, हिमाचल प्रदेश हो या दिल्ली हो, उनके बारे में एक साथ फैसला होना वाहिये कि उनका भविष्य क्या होगा। इस तरह का फैसला दुकड़ों में नहीं किया जाना चाहिये, पीसमील न होकर, एडहाक बेसिस पर न हो कर यह फैसला समन्वित रूप से होना चाहिये।

मैं पुन: इस बिल को प्रवर समिति के भेजे जाने के संबंध में श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर और श्री राजनारायण जी का जो सुझाव है। उसका अनुमोदन करता हूं।

SHRI MAHITOSH PURAKA-YASTHA (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I whole-heartedly welcome the introduction of the Bill which has not come a day too soon. As early as 1936 a farsighted Member of the Central Assembly, who hailed from Assam, introduced a Bill in the Central Assembly for changing (he name of Assam into the North-Eastern Frontier State. He later became the Home Minister of Assam. If that Bill had been passed at that time, I think many of the problems that have arisen in the North-East region would not have arisen.

Sir, the main problems of this North-Eastern region are security and development. We should bear in mind that there are elements in Nagaland, in Assam, in Manipur and in N.E.F.A. who do not regard themselves as Indians. With such a background, I think security measures should be tightened in that area, and I think this measure meets the requirement.

This measure, I think, promises to open a new chapter in the development of that part of the country. It is time to associate the representatives of that area with the development and security of that part. So I whole-heartedly welcome the measure.

Sir, the problems of this territory cannot be looked at in isolation; they have to be viewed as a whole and solved. It is unfortunate that the Government of Nagaland has chosen to remain out of this North-Eastern Council. I hope attempts would be made to persuade them to join the North-Eastern Council.

I know there is discontent among the Nagas for the Government's failure *to* assure them that they would have a separate Governor for Nagaland and get the Naga-speaking areas contiguous to Nagaland. This is a vital problem and will have to be solved. Along with that, there are problems of Manipur and Tripura. The people there have raised their voice for full Statehood. I request the Home Minister to treat the demand for Statehood to Manipur and Tripura sympathically and see if Statehood can be granted to them immediately.

In the N.E.F.A. the people are aspiring to get a responsible Government. The Government of India has already set un a Panchayat Council. I hope that its status will be raised and in no time N.E.F.A^ will have a fully representative Government.

In Nagaland the Government have decided to set up a paper mill. In Assam the main source of paper is from Cachar and Mizo. If there is co-ordination between the different regions, then the development work in that region can be taken up.

There is a demand for setting up a University each in Nagaland, in Megha-laya, in Manipur and in Tripura and in my district which, though in Assam, is a Bengalispeakfag district. It has also joined in that demand because of the Government's policy to introduce the regional language as the medium of instruction in the University. In Assam there are three Universities, and all these Universities are located in the Assamesespeaking region. Naturally, the regional language of these Universities is Assamese. Then, what will happen to the people of my district, Cach-ir, which consists of 20 lakhs of Bengali-speaking people? So that is the immediate problem. I hope through this North-Eastern Council a portion of the University will be earmarked for all these regions where the medium of instruction should be English to be gradually replaced by Hindi.

Sir, when the multi-lingual State of Assam was made a unilin'gual State, all the linguistic minorities living in Assam and the plains tribals, all joined together and demanded that the official language of Assam should be English till it is replaced by Hindi. But the request was

not heeded. As a result, Assam is fragmented. 1 iope with the creation of this North-E istern Council the process of fragme itation that has set in will be reverse 1 and the centrifugal, fissiparous tenancies that are raising their ugly heat in that part of the country will be

Mr. Vice-Ch drman. Sir, the main problem of that region is development of communicat ons. Even after 23 years of independence, communication there is very difficult. People from one region cannot ;o to another region. There are also restrictions on the movement of people cither to Nagaland or to the Mizo area or to NEFA. These restrictions shoul 1 be removed so that the people of tie whole region think themselves as be onging to one nation, one country an 1 one region, so that there may be freEl mixing, there may be free exchange of ideas and they can think together at to how the area can be developed. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI BIRA K'ISARI DEO (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairm in, Sir, I support this Bill. While inaugurating the Meghalaya State, the Prime Minister had stressed the need for development. It is true that that area needs development. Sir, in this Bill in claus: 4, there is a provision that the Cov icil will discuss about development. But, Sir, 12 years ago, in 1958, the the i Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jav aharial Nehru, while writing the foreword to the book on the Philosophy of NEFA, had given five principles, or paneh-sheel for that area. He had said that for the development of that area, the lundamental principles should be:

- 1. People should develop along the lines of their own genius and we should avoid imposing anything on them. We shou d try to encourage in every way their own traditional arts and culture.
- 2. Tribal righ's in land and forest should be respected.
- 3. We should try to train and build up a team of their own people to do the work of administration and development. Some technical personnel from outsid will, no doubt, be needed, especially in the But we should avoid beginning. introducing too many outsiders into tribal territory.

4. We should not overadminister these areas or overwhelm them with a multiplicity of schemes. We should rather work through, and not in rivalry to, their own social and cultural institutions.

And lastly, the most important one:

5. We should judge results not by statistics or the amount of money spent, but by the quality of human character that is evolved.

Sir, we the people of the plains have enjoyed a lot. We the people of the plains are the more fortunate people of India. It is the hill people who are the sufferers. So, we the people of the plains should sacrifice more of our resources in favour of the people of the hills. I would congratulate the Home Minister if he spends more money in that area instead of building border roads through the Border Roads Organisation. Lastly, Sir, NEFA is a very important part of that area, but unfortunately the hon. Member of Parliament from NEFA is not a member of the Council. With these words. Sir, I conclude my speech.

श्री शीलमद्र याजी : माननीय वाइस चेयर-मैन महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक की ताईद करते हए अपने गृह मंत्री जी का जो उनकी कमजोरी है उसकी ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हं । नागालैंड गवर्नमेंट नहीं चाहती है, इस-लिए उसे इसमें शुकार नहीं किया गया है, यह में समझता हं भारत सरकार की परले दर्जे की कमजोरी है। आज यदि ईस्टर्न जोनल कौंसिल में बिहार कह दे कि हम नहीं रहमें, महाराष्ट कह दे कि वेस्टर्न जोनल कौंसिल में हम नहीं रहेंगे तो क्या वैसा होने दिया जायगा ? तो क्या नागालैंड गवर्नमेंट की इतनी हिमाकत है कि वह कहे कि हम नहीं रहेंगे तो नहीं रहेगी ? किस तरह से डेवलपमेंट होगा ? 33 करोड़ रुपए लेने के लिए तो भारत सरकार के साथ रहेंगे और जब एक तरह से मिलजुल कर विकास करने की बात आई तो उन्होंने ध्यान आकृषित किया कि हम वैदेशिक मंत्री के हाथ में हैं। विदेश मंत्री के हाथ में क्यों रहेंगें ? यह तो तय हो गया था कि जैसे और भूभाग है वैसे नागा-लैंड भी गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत रहेगा । जब

[श्री शीलभद्र याजी]

यह निश्चय हो चुका है तो उसे गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एहना चाहिए।

The Jfortk-Eastern

माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय, हमारी थोड़ी सी कमजोरी की वजह से ईस्टर्न जोन में तरह तरह के उत्पात होते हैं थोडी सी कमजोरी पहले नागालैंड में दिखलाई, वहां होस्टाइल हो गए, चीन पहुंच गए, पाकिस्तान पहुंच गए और अब मनीपुर में पहुंचना शुरू हो गए हैं. मिजो में पहुंचना शरू हो गए हैं। इसलिए यह सारी हमारी कमजोरी है। शासन करना है तो थोड़ी दढ़ता के साथ करना चाहिये।

कल माननीय बीरो जी का भाषण हुआ। मैं नहीं समझा कि वे क्या भाषण दे रहे हैं। उन्होंने इस बात को डिफेंड किया कि नागालैंड को अलग रहना चाहिए। यह मनोवत्ति बड़ी निन्दनीय है और मैं इसकी निन्दा करना चाहता हं, चाहे यह कोई भी सदस्य कहे। जब हम होल ईस्टनं जोन में सबका विकास करना चाहते है, नागालैण्ड का भी विकास होना चाहिए, मिजो का भी विकास होना चाहिए, मैघालय का भी विकास होना चाहिए, मनीपुर और विपुरा का भी विकास होना चाहिए तो अकेला नागालैंड अलग कैसे रह सकता है ? इसलिए हमको बहुत खतरा मालुम पड़ता है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को कहता हं कि यदि इस तरह की कमजोरी दिखल।एंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को आप रख नहीं सकते। कोई भी जोन में कहेगा कि हम नहीं आएंगे और खुद-मुख्तार होना भुरू कर देगा। क्या हिमाकत है न।गालैंड की कि अलग रहेगा ? आप जोर दीजिए, कहिए कि रहना पड़ेगा। उनको समझाना चाहिए कि इसमें कुशलता है, इसी में हिन्दुस्तान की भलाई है, आपकी भलाई है, डेवलपमेंट होगा, इस तरह की बात होगी।

इसके साथ साथ जो हमारे आसाम के भाई लोग हैं इन्होंने रिजोल्युशन पास किया कि सारा नागा इनहेबिटेड एरिया, मनीपूर, विपुरा, मेघा-लय को मिला कर एक राज्य बनेगा लेकिन

जब बंगाली स्पीकिंग एरिया पर इनका प्रहार हुआ तो नागालैंड के लोगों को भी शक हुआ, मेघालय के लोगों को भी शक हुआ, सबको शक हो गया, इसलिए वह बन नहीं पाया । जो हमारे आसाम के भाई लोगों ने रिजोल्यशन पास किया उसमें नामालैंड के लोग थे, मेघालय के थे, विपुरा के थे, सबने एक स्वर से उसे पास किया, लेकिन आसाम के भाई भाषावाद के शिकार हुए, उसकी वजह से वह बन नहीं पाया, कटता बढ़ गई और सब अलग हो गए। इस-लिए अब जो नार्थ-ईस्टर्न कौंसिल बनाना चाहते हैं उसकी पष्ठभमि दीजिए कि यही फाउन्डेशन होगी, नींव होगी । कहा गया कि जो छोटी छोटी स्टेट होंगी भाषा के आधार पर उनका निर्माण होगा, लेकिन नागालैंड में कौन सी भाषा है ? वहां 55 डाइलेक्ट है । मेघालय में क्या भाषा है ? कोई भाषा नहीं है। इस-लिए आप भाषा के आधार पर प्रान्तों का निर्माण नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिए आप अपनी कमजोरी को छोड़िए नहीं तो आप हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को नहीं रख सकते। इस तरह से जाप यह कर दें कि वे अलग रहेंगे तो यह बीमारी और भी आने वाली है। इसलिए जापसे करबद्ध प्रार्थना करता हं कि इस कमजोरी को छोड़ो। नागा-लैंड में लोगों ने हथियार उठाए... और आप ने विवश हो कर उस को स्टेट बना दिया। आप कहते हैं कि वह कमजोरी नहीं है, हमने यं ही बना दिया । एक किताब पढ़ रहे थे हमारे माननीय सदस्य । क्या उस किताब के हिसाब से हिन्द्स्तान का इंटीग्रेशन होगा । पंडित जी ने जो बात उस किताब में लिख दी क्या वह सब हम ऐसे ही मान लेंगे। इस तरह से हिन्द-स्तान का इंटीग्रेशन कैसे होगा ? हम वहां जा नहीं सकते, मडचल टाइब्ज में काम नहीं कर सकते, तो क्या बाबा आदम के जमाने की किताब से ही काम चलेगा ? ऐसी ही किताबों ने हमारे देश का सत्यानाश किया है चाहे वह पंडित जी ने लिखी हो या किसी और ने । इसलिए में कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ अभी नागालैंड में हुआ है उस से ज्यादा उत्पात मचने वाला है मणिपुर में और विपुरा में। मैं इस के लिए

चेतावनी नहीं देता लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि वहां आज हजारों नौजवान लोग भाग रहे हैं। आप ने उन को चस्का लगा दिया है। नागालैंड वालों ने जरा जोर लगा दिया, आप ने उन का स्टेट अलग बना दिया और अब 30 करोड रुपया उन को देते हैं। इस को देख कर जो पास के क्षेत्र हैं उन में भी यह भावना फैलेगी कि नागालैंड की तरह से ही हथियार उठाओ तो भारत सरकार देगी और उन की बात मानेगी। इस प्रकार का चस्का उन को लग गया है। इस के लिए आप व्या करेंगे। इस लिए मैं चाहता हं कि आप उन सब को मिला जुला कर एक करिये जल्दी से जल्दी, नहीं तो हिमाचल बन जायगा, इधर बन जायगा, उधर बन जायगा और उस से खरावी ही होगी। यह जो कौंसिल बन रही है उस में होम मिनिस्टी का और डिफेंस मिनिस्टी का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव व्हना चाहिए और उन सब क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिएं और सब से ज्यादा वहां के विकास की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । जो असली समाजवाद है वह वहां आना चाहिए। असली गरीव वहां हैं टाइबल एरियाज में । लीडर लोग भले ही चीन और पाकिस्तान से और दिल्ली में आ कर वात कर लें, लेकिन वहां की असली जनता गरीब है। उस के डेवलपमेंट के लिए इस तरह की कौंसिल की आवश्यकता है। अगर लीडर नहीं चाहते हैं तो उन को आप फोर्स करिये। वहां के डेवलपमेंट के लिए उन को इस कौंसिल में लाना निहायत जरूरी है। इन गब्दों के साथ में इस विधेयक की तहेदिल से ताईद करता हं और सरकार से अपील करता हं कि नागा-लैंड के लोगों को समझाने की कोशिश करें कि वह इसमें जल्दी से चले आएं। जय हिन्द।

3 P.M.

SHRI BIPINI'AL DAS (Assam): Sir, it is true that this entire region lying on our ea tern border needs integrated and coordinated development and security me isures. There is absolutely no doubt ibout it and from that point of view the objective of this Bill may be quite good. But I want to repeat what I said the other day in this

House that integrated development of an area cannot take place without the active and willing participation of the people, and the security of an area cannot be safeguarded unless the people of that area are kept satisfied. We should now examine whether the provisions enunciated in this Bill will meet these two points.

The honourable Members of this House may remember that before Meghalaya came into existence, there was a movement in the hill areas of Assam for a separate Hill State. As a solution to this problem the Government of India suggested what was called the federal plan. The honourable Home Minister will remember that happened in Assam when this federal plan was suggested. What were the consequences? Why had the plan to be withdrawn? And now I suspect that the provisions introduced in this Bill are nothing but the introduction of the federal plan through the back-door. If you want to introduce the federal plan, have the courage and do it openly. Why say one thing today and withdraw it the next day? If you want to do it, do it in a democratic way. Now, this Bill is worse than the federal plan. This is a federal plan with a bureaucratic basis I welcome Meghalaya. I wish Meghalaya well. But the people there must be satisfied. Their demands must be met. I may point out that Meghalaya has started with a failure. There were six hill districts in Assam. The Naga district became a separate State and out of the five remaining hill districts, only two have joined Meghalaya; three have refused to join. At the very outset Meghalaya has failed. I still wish it success. I still wish it well. Let the people of Meghalaya be contented. Let them have their own way. But this is how things are happening. I have no time to elaborate and I do not want to go into the history of the eastern region from the beginning. But I must say that right from the beginning, from the day we got independence the policies pursued by the Government of India in that part of the country have led to nothing but the growth of fissiparous tendencies and disintegrating forces. If I had the time I would have proved it. Look at the policy towards NEFA, towards Naga-land, Look at what they aTe doing in Manipur, what they are doing in Tripura.

[Shri Bipinpal Das.]

Let me now come to the provisions of this Bill. The first point is—a very vital pointwhy should Nagaland be out of this? The honourable Home Minister said in the Lok Sabha that negotiations are going on and that for Nagaland it has become a question of prestige or something like that. Yesterday we heard Mr. Vero. It is not a question of prestige or sentiment. The Nagas have their practical sense. Now what is The Nagas should be going to happen? Their apprehensions proved to be wrong. should be proved to be baseless. May I ask Government of India: Can any integrated development of this area fake place without the cooperation of Nagaland? If the Government says that it is negotiating with Nagaland, well, let us then wait. I do not see why we can not wait. We are not in a hurry. Let us first see what happens to Meghalaya. It is a new experiment. Let us wait for the consent of Nagaland and postpone this Bill Without the active cooperation of Nagaland I do not think there can be any integrated and coordinated development or security in that part of the country.

Let us now come to the composition of the Council. I do not want anybody to misunderstand me. Speaking strictly from a constitutional point of view I do not think the State of Assam stands on the same footing as Meghalaya or Manipur or Tripura or NEFA. But still on the Council they have all been equated and given the same vote. This is sure to give rise to misgivings in my State. Constitutionally speaking, surely they do not stand on the same fooling. Only Nagaland and Assam stand on the same footing, but j not the rest. Now they have all been placed on the same footing and given the same right of vote. . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALT KHAN): It is an advisory body.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I know that. I am coming to that. If you want a body to advise the State in the matter of economic development and security measures and all that, the question arises whether you have the elected representatives of the people in that body. Why should you bring in the *rtnvnmnr* of Assam? Why should you

bring in the Administrators of Manipur, Tripura and NEFA? They are nothing but bureaucrats. They do not represent the people. If you want the people to do something for themselves, then, let the people's representatives come and decide it, Let the elected representatives of the people from Assam, Megha-laya, Manipur, Tripura and NEFA come together, sit together and plan. Why do you bring in the bureaucrats? Out of the ten members on the Council, four are regular bureaucrats. So far as Manipur and Tripura are concerned, their Chief Ministers do not enjoy the same powers as the Chief Minister of U.P. or Assam. They have only limited powers. For all practical purposes the Administrators of Manipur and Tripura are more or less the super Chief Ministers. So then there are six of them and they will dominate? I do not understand how Mr. Luthra is there. On what basis can Mr. Luthra become a member of this Council?

Why should Mr. Ering who represents NEFA in the Lok Sabba and also in the Council of Ministers be kept out? How does Mr. Luthra conic in? Sir, I may be permitted to say that Mr. Luthra has been there for 12 years without transfer. Now the time has come for his retirement and therefore very cleverly a provision has been made by the Home Ministry for a new Secretariat staff for this Council. I am sure Mr. Luthfa will be the first candidate for the post of Secretary of the Council. Such things give rise to misgivings. Today Nagaland has refused to join the Council. If Meghalaya also opts out and Manipur and Tripura follow suit, what will happen to this Council? Therefore we have to see that it is going to work and it will be a feasible measure. As it is, I do not think it is going to be a practical proposition (Time bell rings). Now, Sir, you have asked me to sit down. So I have to cut short my points.

Another point that has struck me is that according to the Bill the Rules of Procedure of this Council are to be approved by the Government of India and the Government of India would, in practice, mean not Mr. Chavan, but Mr. L. P. Singh. It is very clear that there is going to be a raj of Mr. L. P. Singh, Mr. B. K. Nehru and Mr. Luthra. Tomorrow they may change, but the same set-up of bureaucrats will con-

tinuc. The w wle thing is going to be dominated by the same set of people. It may be all right in theory. But in practice what s going to happen? Why should the Ru es of Procedure be approved by the Central Government? Why can't thi - Council lay down its own procedure' What is this game?

Then, Sir, they have introduced a provision for a Co-ordination Committee to be constituted out of this Council by excluding one Minister from Assam and on.: Minister from Megha-laya. I do not see any reason why they have done this The rest of the people are there in the Co-ordination Committee. The two Ministers who have been excluded would have perhaps represented the people in the Council. And now what remains, anybody can see. So this v hole game raises serious doubts and mi: givings in our minds; it is going to be a grand plan for the establishment c f a bureaucratic regime in between autonomous and democratic rights of the people on the one hand and the Central Government on the other ham I. It will also cause in effect the erosion of the democratic rights of the people of this area. Under these circumstances I doubt whether the people there wll be willing to actively participate in achieving the objective of this Bill. It is not only going to have very bad repercussions which will soon be seen but it is also going to be a wasteful affair. Therefore will the Government of Incia be kind enough to consider the advisability of waiting to see what happens Meghalaya firs!? Meanwhile Government of India may win over Nagaland Regarding the to join this Council. composition of the Council, le us make it more democratic and m >re representative of the people. I have do quarrel with the objective as such but the way in which this objective is proposed to be achieved as provided for in the Bill is not in my opinion quite correct. Before I conclude, I must sey that if you want this objective to be fulfilled, then you must do the following things:

- Nagaland must be persua ded to join ih s Council as one of the very importan: areas in that particu lar region.
- (2) Remov all the bureaucratic elements, including the Governor and the Administrators, from the compo sition of the Council.

I will request Mr. Chavan or his Deputy to preside over this Council. Why is that not possible? If you do not want any one of the Chief Ministers of that area to preside over the Council, Why not Mr. Chavan or Mr. Shukla? That will be quite democratic. Why do you bring in the Governor of Assam who represents none except the Central Government? Then, Sir, I would also suggest

- (3) the decisions of the Council must not be taken by majority vote. The provision for vote must be eliminated from the Bill. The decisions should be taken by consensus.
- (4) Let the people of Manipur, Tripura and NEFA enjoy full democratic rights.

Before Manipur enjoys Statehood, which is its demand—and I am sure it will be followed by Tripura also—I do not think you will get the willing and active co-operation from these people. I do not think that under these circumstances the objective of this Bill is going to be achieved in its present form. So I will advise the Government to reexamine the whole question. There is no hurry about it. Let us do something which will be practicable and feasible so that ultimately we will be able to achieve the objective laid down by us. Thank you. Sir.

#### SHRI SRIMAN PRAFULLA GO-

SWAMI (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, the purpose of the Bill is-quite welcome but the manner in which it has been drafted is not at all good. I must say that I agree with many points made by my friend, Mr. Baharul Islam, and my friend, Mr. Bipinpal Das. Sir, this North-East Frontier is a very sensitive area surrounded by hostile countries like Pakistan and China and I know this region for the last several years because I have moved in this region with the people. Even I have moved with Mr. Phizo and contacted him not in a hostile way but to persuade him to remain in India. I had been to Manipur. I had been to Tripura, Nagaland. NEFA, Mizo Hills and other hill districts of Assan in this region. So I can tell you that I know their problems and their sentiments and feelings. I know their problems much better than anybody else in the Home Ministry. Even the Home Minister does not know their feelings and sentiments as much as

[Shri Sriman Prafulla Goswami.]

I do. He might be knowing it but that knowing is not like my knowing it, because I have worked for about 20 years in all these areas. I know most of the problems there. Sir, I do not know whether the draft Bill was sent to the different States for their opinion and whether they expressed their opinion. That I do not know. But I am making some observations from my personal study of the problem.

I fail to understand why the Home Minister is in so much hurry to pass such a Bill when Nagaland is not going to cooperate with the Council and is not going to join it. I fully appreciate the purpose of the Bill that there should be co-ordination, there should be development in all these areas and close co-operation is necessary for national integration. But I must say that this Bill has been drafted by the bureaucrats of the Central Government. Of course the Home Minister is quite responsible and I do not doubt the sincerity of the Home Minister; he is a great patriot and he wants national integration. But I must say that the Bill as it has been drafted contains the seeds of disintegration of that area. Shri Bipinpal Das has rightly pointed out "Why have you introduced bureaucracy?" We know how bureaucrats work, how they make conspiracies and how they try to set Manipur against Assam, Nagaland against Assam or NEFA against Tripura. So I will suggest that let it be tried like the Zonal Councils not on a statutory basis but in a conventional way. My conscience pricks me when I find that the Governor is to preside. Why not the Home Minister? He has been presiding over the Zonal Council. Here also he can preside because he will be able to understand tfce problems of the people better than a Governor can. The present Governor is not elected; he is only a bureaucrat. In case the Home Minister does not like to preside, let the Chief Ministers of all the States and territories preside by rotation.

My previous speakers, Shri Islam and Shri Das have ably pointed out that clause 3 ought not to have been introduced. It says that the decision will be by majority vote. For the future development and integrity of the area, why should there be a voting? With

common agreement development should take place. Why is Nagaland not coming in? It is because they are fearing that by voting they will be out-numbered. You are initiating all, your political experiments in Assam. You brought about Meghalaya. We gave you full support to that. But all the political experiments Mr. Chavan wants to make in that area alone. You should have made some in Maharashtra, political experiments U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh etc. In these States also, there are Tribal areas and undeveloped backward areas. I know how patient our Home Minister is but here, I find how hurriedly he wants to make this experiment. I was all along supporting the Home Minister but in this case it pains me not to give support to such a defective Bill. I have full confidence in his patriotism but here somehow he has been misled by some Home Secretary. This is a historical step. The future generation will judge by what we say here. I must say that the Bill, as drafted, contains the seeds for future disintegration and for the building up of bureaucracy there. Unless and until this Bill is fully discussed with us, we should not become a party to such a Bill. Our party in the State did not brief us on this and we also do not know the views of our State Government over this Bill. If I had a chance of discussing this, if the Bill had been discussed in our Party either in the State or here, then I would have spoken my mind here and I would try to convince the Party. Here for the first time I have seen the Bill. We supported the Meghalaya Bill. From the beginning I was supporting it, but this Bill for NE Council is hurriedly drafted.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: My friend should not feel that this has come as a surprise. As a matter of fact the initial statement that the Government issued on the basis of which Meghalaya was brought into existence, that itself contained the provision for establishing the North Eastern Council. This idea is not new. This idea was discussed very widely. Possibly the Member may have forgotten.

SHRI SRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: I have no quarrel with it. I welcome the idea of national integration.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is all right.

SHRI SRIMAN PRAFULLA GO-SWAMI: Witt the idea of drafting this Bill I still agree. With national integration I agree >ut where you have put that some of die officers of the Central Government. . .

SHRI IOKANATH MISRA (Orissa); Woi Id you like the Bill to be sent to a Joint Select Committee? There is alreai y an amendment to that effect. You can improve on the Bill.

SHRI SRIN AN PRAFULLA GO-SWAMI: Do i ot drag me into it. I do not agree. If I had such an idea, I would have taMed such an amendment. I am expressing my mind and I am stating my views so that the future generation maj judge. I am also making my appeal to the Home Minister. I am a born socialist. I believe in my Party but I a i not a dumb follower like anybody v ithout any consideration of the facts.

Regarding th; rule's, they should be left to the Cou icil. If any Secretariat is to be created it should have been left to the Region il Council, not to the Central Government. The Central Government, of late, has developed a tendency to boss >ver the States with the help of top bu "eaucrats. They cannot boss over Maharashtra but they can do over our small tales like Assam. I am expressing my < iew. This is something frank and the fueling of my state.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON (Kerala): I like the formation of the North Eastern Council but I am afraid I cannot support this Bill.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Without your suppou the Bill is not going to be passed.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON: This Council is absolutely necessary. It is after a go\* id deal of struggle that the Nagas were able to get Nagaland and th» Meghalaya people got their Meghalaya. There are other States like Tripura ai d Manipur that must also got their Statehood. I am not one who believes that by threat you can force them together. My Jan Sangh friends wnnt it b ft I do believe that such a possibility cannot be there unless we get their willing cooperation.

श्री लाल आडवाणी : कौन कहता है धरेट की बात । कोई नहीं कहता ।

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON: In the name of fighting with the Chinese or with Pakistan let us not try to create greater trouble among the hill people. Those people can be fought effectively with the willing cooperation of our friends and it will be willingly given also. A flexible stand was taken by the Government when it accepted Nagaland and Meghalaya. I believe it will be equally flexible in the case of Tripura and Manipur and let us have all these areas with their own Governments. There is nothing wrong. India is such a huge continent and let us together, as brothers, come and fight the enemies and also work for the improvement of our entire area. It is absolutely necessary that in this area a coordinated effort should be made and for that the first thing should be that Assam should go out and Nagaland should come in here for the time being. I am not for permanent exclusion of Assam. For the time being let Assam go out and Nagaland come in. Why? The fear of Assam was responsible for this. It was the fear of Assam the fear of the plains people, the fear that the Nagas had about the plains people from the period of Janamejaya onwards right down from the period of the Aryan invasion, that fear still continues and you have to go and win them over and that can be done only by respecting the Nagas, respecting their culture etc. They are a proud people with a very sensitive feeling. What we have to do is to win them over which can be done by removing the plains people for the time being away from that and getting the other people together and not by having a Governor to preside over this Council: I would therefore request for the election of a Chief Minister because we do not want the Governor to sit in judgment over the people's representatives. Even in Nagaland, even in those areas which are considered to be sensitive areas, let us not have the bureaucracy to decide. They have faith in the people. Once we have it, I am sure these people can be won over. I would therefore say that regarding clause 3, there should be a change. Regarding the North Eastern Agency, till the situation is changed, I have said that Assam can go out.

[Shri Balachandra Menon.]

Regarding the functions of the Council I fully agree with it; it is quite necessary and it is quite good. Such co-ordinated efforts will have to be made by neighbouring States. Then the meeting of the Council is not to be presided ever by the Governor. I would also suggest that the Central Minister should be there; one of the Ministers should be there. If possible, he can, preside; that would be much better; that will show greater respect for them and that area requires greater help. So the Planning Commission Member and also one of the Ministers from here should be there in Committee. This Coordination that Committee as it is again is highly bureaucratic; it should not be so.

Lastly I would also say that in regard to transaction of business the Central Government's approval is not necessary. Let them discuss and get things passed. Let us give it a democratic content. I am one who believes that with greater democracy, with greater faith in the people there, we will be able to improve those so-called backward areas and also win over those people who today are suspicious. Mr. Vero, representative of Nagaland, spoke yesterday. What he said should be taken as a warning and also as a prophesy. It is a warning that if you force it will be resisted; it is a prophesy that if you leave them they, will come together. Let us accept it and we shall have a contented tribal area which can solve the problem. For the time being let us not force this on the people there. That is what I would suggest.

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHO-PADHYA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I whole-heartedly support this Bill. I congratulate the Home Minister for introducing this Bill here in this House. Sir, I do not agree with the Members who have spoken just now, some of them bitterly criticising the provisions of the Bill or the spirit of the Bill. Mr. Pra-fulla Goswami went even so far as to criticise the Home Minister personally as if he had some personal motives or some personal interest in the matter. This attitude. . .

SHRI SHRIMAN PRAFULLA GO-SWAMI: I objected to the drafting.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not drafted it.

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHO-PADHAYA: Sir, this is a very sensitive area. The region which is covered by this Council holds a very strategic position. Geographically, strategically, the whole of the Indian people are concerned about this eastern region.

With regard to the proposed Council we may have some suggestions as to whether the Home Minister should be the Chairman of this Council or whether the Governor shall serve the purpose. We may differ on this minor point. The purpose of this Bill is to have a coordinated effort, coordinated planning, coordinated security measures, coordinated action with regard to many States and the Centrally administered regions in this North-Eastern Council. Sir, the purpose of the Bill will not be served if it is just some sort of a zonal meeting or a body with some of the States of that zone, just as we have the eastern zone or the northern zone meetings presided over by the Home Minister. These are not statutory bodies. Here we need a statutory body in the form of this North-Eastern Council because the necessity is much more imperative in this region than the wishes of the people in the other regions where the executive board or the Ministers and Administrators of those States could meet under the chairmanship of the Home Minister but in this particular region it should be a statutory body and so I welcome these provisions of this Bill, because it will be a statutory body and nobody at his sweet will will be nble to change these provisions. If there is any necessity for any further amendment it must always come to the Lok Sabha and to this House. I therefore welcome the establishment of this Council through these statutory provisions.

Sir, there are many provisions in this Bill. In clause 4 we have the functions of the Council enumerated and again in clause 7 I find there is provision for a Co-ordination Committee. I find it is superfluous; it is not necessary because in clause 4 where the functions of the Council are enumerated there is a provision for a review from time to time of the implementation of the schemes included in the regional plan. In clause 7 again there should not be another Co-ordination Committee to review the same thing which is already contained in clause 4. So I find that clause 7 is superfluous and redundant

The main importance of this North-Eastern Council is because of the threat we from international communism. This is a region where multilingual people are residing with various interests about their own community, about their own creed. For example, sone of the Mizos in Assam have already gone underground or gone to Pakistan get trained in guerilla warfare techniques. We remember there was a Mizo rebellion for an independent Mizoland about three years ago. That sentiment is still there and some of them have gone underground and are getti ig training in guerila warfare technidues. In Nagaland the hostile Nagat are still there who demand an auonomous sovereign Statehood. These are the various interests in this egion; there in thus clash c(interests, t ash of personalities, clash of aspirations And there is also a political aspect because of the these aspirations neighly Uring States being China and Pakistan, and the Government of India should always have some sort of control over this region. That is one of the reasons why I should like to see that the Horn; Minister is made the Chairman of this Council. With experience of the Government we do not have any faith in that executive head. Let the Home Minister take this suggestior into considration because it will be to < late then to rectify the mischief of the mistake. The M. Ps. elected from ihose areas should also be including in the Council. I would also suggest t mt Tripura and Manipur should be declared independent States as early as With all this, clash of interests, clash of personalities, clash of opposing ideas, some sort of a Regional Council as has been envisaged in this Bill is r lost welcome and I स्टेट की मांग कर रही है और उनकी मांग को thank the Home Mirister for introducing this Bill in the Hoi se.

श्री जी० बरबीरा (आसाम): उपसभाष्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के पीछे जो भावना है वह तो सराहनीय है, लेकिन जिस ढंग से इस बिल को लाया गया है मैं इसका विरोध करता हुं और मैं चाहुंगा, राजनारायण जी का जो अमेन्डमेन्ट है, इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भोजने के लिये, सदन उस पर गौर से सोचे ।

आज जो इसमें क्लाच 3 है कम्पोजीशन के बारे में, इसमें देखा गया है कि आसाम का

चीफ मिनिस्टर हो, मेघालय का चीफ मिनि-स्टर हो, मणिपुर में कभी कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर बने तो उसका चीफ मिनिस्टर, विपुरा का चीफ मिनिस्टर हो और साथ ही साथ गवर्नर एज चेयरमैन और अपने बोट के साथ उनका एक कास्टिंग बोट भी हो । व्रिपुरा का जो चीफ कमिशनर है एडमिनिस्टेटर, मणिपूर का एड्मिनिस्ट्रेटर, एड्वाइजर ट् द गवर्नर आफ आसाम आन् ट्राइबल अफोयर्स, नेफा के बारे में जो है। ये कुल आफिशियल लोग इस कौंसिल को डोमीनेट करेंगें। मैं बहुत जोरों के साथ कहना चाहता हं कि अगर यह कौंसिल बन जायेगी तो शायद पूर्वी इलाके में व्योरोकेट्स का राज्य हो जायेगा। इसलिए इस कौंसिल की जो इस समय शक्ल है, उसका में विरोध करता है।

नागालैंड अभी इस कौंसिल में शामिल नहीं होना चाहता है; क्योंकि वह एक फुल फलैज्ड स्टेट है। नागालैंड इस कौंसिल के बाहर रहना चाहता है और अगर वह बाहर रहता है तो फिर इस कौंसिल को कोई काम नहीं करना पड़ेगा । साथ ही साथ वहां पर विप्रा और मनीपुर की जो जनता है, वह भी फूल फ्लैज्ड आपको पूरा करना है। उर्वशियम, जिसको आजकल नेफा कहा जाता है, वहां की 8 लाख जनता के ऊपर वर्षों से अफसरों का राज्य चलत! आ रहा है और वहां पर प्रजातंत्र नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। लोक सभा में वहां का जो उम्मीदवार है, वह भी नामिनेटेड है और उनका नाम एरिंग है और वे भी इस तरह की स्थिति वहां के लिए नहीं चाहते हैं। वे भी चाहते हैं कि वहां पर जनता का राज्य और उसका शासन कायम हो । वहां पर पंचायत जैसी कोई चीज लाई जा रही है, लेकिन वहां पर नेफा के जो लोग हैं, शिक्षित नौजवान हैं जो पहाडों में रहते हैं, उन लोगों की मांग है कि एडल्ट फ्रेन्चाइज के जरिये उनके वहां चुनाव हो और उनका प्रतिनिधि चना जाय । इसलिए ये सब चीजें जब तक पूरी नहीं होगी और मणि-

श्री जी० बरवोरा

पर, विपुरा और नेफा में डैमोकेसी के संबंध में जो बुनियादी काम है, वह पुरा नहीं होगा तब-तक आप इस कौंसिल को लाद कर उनसे पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हं कि आप पहले उनकी मांगीं को पूरा करें और फिर बाद में इस कौंसिल को उनके ऊपर लादें।

The North-Eastern

वहां पर जो गवर्नर है वह बहत ही पावर-फुल है। आसाम का जो गवर्नर है वह नागा-लैंड का भी गवर्नर है। दिल्ली में राष्ट्रपति को भायद उतनी पावर नहीं है, जितनी की वहां के मवर्नर को आपने दे रखी है। वहां का गवर्नर इस कॉसिब का चेयरमैन भी होगा और इस कौंसिल में इस तरह से वहां की आम जनता का कोई भी प्रतिनिधि नहीं होना । मैरा सुझाव यह है कि इस कौंसिल का चेयरमैन रूटीन से होना चाहिये। एक साल के लिए आसाम स्टेट का चीफ मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये और दूसरे साल के बिए किसी नामाबैंड स्टेट का चीफ मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये । अमर भविष्य में बिपुरा और मिलपुर को भी स्टेट का दर्जा मिल गया तो वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर भी इसके चेयर-मैन रूटीन बेसिस पर बनाये जाने चाहियें। उर्वेशियम में जो भी प्रजातंत्र व्यवस्था हो. उनका निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि इसमें रखा जाना चाहिये और इस समय तो कम से कम होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इसमें रहना चाहिये।

इस समय जो कौंसिल की रचना है, उसमें अफसरशाही की बू आती है और वह अप्रजा-तांविक मालुम देती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हं कि इस कौंसिल की जो व्यवस्था है. उसको भी बदला जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक इसके सेकेटेरियट के फंक्शन करने का सवाब है, इसमें दिया हुआ है :

The Council shall have a secretarial staff consisting of a Secretary, a Planning Adviser and such other officers

and employees as the Central Government may by order determine.

इस तरह की जो कींसिल बनाई जा रही है, वह उसमें आदिमियों को रखने के लिए स्वतंव होगी । इस तरह से आप सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से अपने आदिभयों को उस कौंसिल में लादना चाहते हैं, जो कि ठीक वात नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर इन राज्यों के बीच में कोई बाउन्डरी डिस्प्युट है, लिंगविस्टिक माइनारिटीज के संबंध में कोई बात हो, तो उन्हें पहले आपस में बैठ कर फैसला कर लेना चाहिये। आसाम, नागालैंड, मणिपुर या किसी भी राज्य के साथ अगर कोई सीमा के संबंध में या किसी तरह का झगड़ा होता है तो उन्हें पहले बापस में बैठ कर बात कर लेना चाहिये । बार्डर डिस्प्यट के साथ ही इन्टर स्टेट कम्युनिकेशन्स का सवाल बाता है, इरि-नेजन के झगड़े आते हैं, पी० डब्लू० डी० के झगड़े होते हैं, तो इस तरह के जितने भी झगड़े होते हैं, उन्हें पहले कौंसिल के अन्दर आपस में इन राज्यों को मिल बैठ कर फैसला कर लेना चाहिये। अनर इस तरह के झमड़ों का फैसला वहां पर नहीं होता है, तब इसको सेन्ट्रल नवर्नमेंट के पास भेजना चाहिये। इसजिए मैं कहना चाहता हं कि इस बिल को फिर से रिड़ापट किया जाना चाहिये। इस बिल को इस रूप में नहीं लाना चाहिये और जैसा थी राजनारायण जी ने सुझाव दिया है कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दिया जाय, उसका मैं अनमोदन करता हं।

SHRI E. M. SANGMA (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I do not want to speak much on this particular matter. On the evening of the 24th December, 1969, the Meghalaya Bill or the Assam Reorganisation Bill was passed both m this House and in the other House. As the Home Minister has already said, in clause 76 of the Meghalava Bill at page 25 there is a mention that there will be such a Council for this region. My friends who have spoken first have spoken opposing this. I do not oppose the spirit and the idea of having such

a Council in this region. You know, Sir, in the entire area of this northeastern region of the country many parts have bem sliced from the State of Assam. As sam has been divided into several parts: nd formed into different States like N;ga!and or Meghalaya or NEFA. Aftei splitting up all this area from one compact area, now I am glad that the Government of India has come forward with nn idea that these areas should be brought together again by having such a Regional Council. But as my friends have said, in this particular matter bureaucracy should not creep in. There should be no question of bureaucracy coming into the picture. People have elected their own representatives, their o'\*n elected members have chosen their own leaders as Chief Ministers or Ministers. So why the question of the Govern-r or the Lieutenant Governor or the C tief Commissioner or the Adviser to t >e Governor regarding NEFA should come into the picture? To this partii ular matter I am also opposed,

Another thing is this. Why Naga-land should bi excluded? People say that it is a ve y sensitive area. If you want to have such a Council for a sensitive area, the more sensitive area must be brought in here. If it is not here, the Council is not complete. I would say with due respect to the Home Minister that this Council which he proposes now o have is a very incomplete. It is very much incomplete without having Nagaland there.

I do not w;.nt to touch the other points. I will only say that whatever the policy or ntention of the Government of India may be, that policy and intention must be left to the wishes and willingness of the people of the area concerned.

With these words, I sit down.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, this Bill has been discussed in all its detail. Some hon. Members have supported it. some hon. Mem-berg have < riticised it and some other have criticised it very severely also. But tho e who have criticised it, I am afraid they have criticised it out of a complete misunderstanding of the purpose of this Bill and the object with which this Bill has been moved I know-while criticising, they have said that they welcomed the idea of

having this new forum for the eastern region. But they have misunderstood one thing—the nature of this forum is not that of a political assembly or body which is going to legislate for that area, but it is a forum which we are creating to enable the different administrative units in that region to come together for consultations and evolve some sort of advice which they can, in their combined wisdom, give to themselves and to the Government of India. Therefore, the question of the political status of the unit concerned does not come in the picture at all. As we all know, that area is full of political sensitiveness. I did make mention of Nagaland, that the Government of Nagaland has not agreed to associate itself with this body because they have got certain doubts about the purpose of this body. Possibly, they may have doubts. I do not think they have put it in so many words. But they may have doubts whether by joining such a body they are likely to compromise their political status. I am replying to this doubt, which may exist in Nagaland, and which may still be in some Members' minds, that this is not a body which is really going to be a sort of political assembly of the different political units to legislate for themselves. This is not the purpose of this body.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Has there been any correspondence so that we can know what is in their mind?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The point is, most of the cases we had informal consultations because I did not want to give that sort of formality to this measure. And whatever we have agreed to, it is mostly through consultations and understanding.

Sir, gome Members are pressing me to let them take this matter to the Select Committee. 1 do not think that questions such as composition, function, etc. of such a body can be decided by the Select Committee. I am prepared to concede one thing that some of the suggestions that the hon. Members have made, personally I consider them to be very good, very logical, very democratic in their nature. But the type o€ forum that we propose to evolve has to be set up with the acceptance of certain realities of the areas concerned.

Some Members asked: Why is it that the Home Minister does not go

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there and preside over the meetings? If it was merely a question of holding some meetings, I would have agreed to go and preside over them, as I do in the case of other Zonal Councils. But our main purpose is that there should be continuous consultations and following up of certain matters. It is much better that somebody who is stationed in that area should be the Chairman. Sir, under the political sensitiveness to which I made a reference, it is very difficult for me to make it compulsory that one of the Chief Ministers presides over the meeting.

AN. HON. MEMBER: By rotation it can be done.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not against that also. Please do not suppose that I am against it, I would like to tell you. And even the Governor himself was the most reluctant to become the Chairman of this body. And I do not suppose that any Member would say as if somebody manoeuvred to put him as the Chairman there. But we thought that the one person at the present moment who happens to have relations with the three most important areas in the region, is the Governor of Assam and Nagaland, who is also the Administrator of the NEFA area.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: It is precised because my experience...

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: My fear about you is.... (Interruptions) I would request the hon. Member not to suffer from inferitority complex.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: No inferiority.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: My own fear is that you have got some sort of misunderstanding about the entire concept of bringing them together.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: That is precisely because of 23 years of my experience of the treatment from the Central Government.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Maybe, you may have reasons for that. But as far as the political reorganisation is concerned, you will have to forget the 23 years, you will have to start a new era of your thinking. While accepting the formation of the Mcgnalaya, had accepted new ideas and you yourself said that you wished it well. I am very glad indeed. Your party has also given cooperation and I welcome that attitude. But I would request you to forget what hapened in the last 23 years. We will have to look at these problems with new hope and orientation. I have not come here with the feeling that everything that I have suggested in this Bill is perfect or it is the last word on the subject. I have no experience of the working of this Council; many changes may have to be made.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: If this body is to come in with no political status, why give statutory basis to an advisory body and why do you introduce the question of voting there

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Why a statutory body is necessary? Really speaking, we can meet and have informal consultation and discussion in many ways. But we wanted a statutory body because we wanted to provide a forum where on certain statutory basis they can ask for certain grants, etc. from the Planning Commission and the Government of India also, and to ensure that there will be a body which will take a continuing interest in some of important common projects. For that matter it is very essential that there should be some sort of a statutory body. This is the most important thing that you should know.

Now, the other question he asked was why there should be voting. I would like to give him my experience about the working of the Zonal Councils. Even in the Zonal Councils it is the same position. But in the working of the Zonal Coucils, no decision is taken by voting. I have no doubt in my mind that even in this body, if a decision is taken by a majority, it will never be implemented. Decisions will have to be there on the basis of some sort of consensus. But in matters involving the problems of security, if or example the Government of India needs advice and if in that matter some view has to be taken, possibly it will have to be taken by a majority. The most important thing in this matter is the security aspect of it.

I know, Sir, that there are certain units which are of different types from

one another. NEFA has a different administrative stature there; it is on a different level of political development. There are certain Union territories. There are some full States. This consists of rathei different types of political and administrative units there. But, Sir, we canno: forget that the entire area is such j'oses a security problem which require coordinated consideration. We can iot say that in respect of NEFA, becau ;e it has a different type of administration, therefore its problems of security ar: different fsom Assam which is a full State or Nagaland which is a full State ir from Tripura or Mani-pur which are Union territories. We cannot take th it position. Therefore it is very essenti d that we have some forum where i il the representatives and people respons ble to their administrations can com together and make a proper assessment and appreciation of the problems oif security.

Some memb r asked why a representative of the D fence Ministery does not sit there. Icn tell you that it is not mentioned ther: because I do not want the Defence r presentative to sit in formal meeting, giving all the information about the security matters in a meeting like that. If you see the last section of this Bill, we have said that the Secretariat >f this Council will have representatives of different Ministries. Officers of different Ministries and organisations can be invited there, and there they can cetrainly invite even the GOCs. But I do not want the GOCs. to sit there as leg il representatives of a statutory body and be responsible for answering quesions which can on the next day be published in the papers and further questior can be asked on the floor of the Hi use. We are trying to evolve a somt thing new. This is rather an un irecedented experiment. We are trying o create a new forum, the functions and purposes of which are quite different from those of the Zonal Council

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Therefore, I would plead with this House that it is not my claim that this is a perfect legislation. This is, really speaking, an attempt at evolving a new body, the purpo e of which is accepted by everybody. The necessity of this is accepted by evei-ybody. Now we have to see how it functions. If there are going to be any difficulties in the functioning of this body, I will be the first

person to come before this hon. House and say that by experience it is found...

AN. HON. MEMBER: You have said that security matters can be discussed in this body. But we see that it is purely entrusted with things like communications, irrigation, flood control and such other things. The question of security does not arise anywhere.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Unfortu-j nately, though this is a very small Bill, people do not read the entire Bill. If you see section 7, it is said: "There will be a Committee of the Council called the Co-ordination Committee consisting of—(a) the Governor of Assam and the Chief Ministers ol Assam and Meghalaya. ..." There yon will find: "It shall be the duty of the Co-ordination Committee to review from time to time the measures taken by the States represented on the Council for the maintenance of security and public order therein and to recommend to the Governments of the States concerned further measures necessary in this regard".

SHRI BANK A BEHARY DAS: What is the need of a separate body? The Council can...

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The deliberations of the Council are quite different from the deliberations of the Committee.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: You have only two Ministers, one from Assam and one from Meghalaya. How is it going to be different?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I tell you. In the meeting of that body you have many advisers who are Memebers of other offices; they need not sit here. It is not necessary to keep formal records also. The purpose, the motives, can be different. That is the main thing. All the important representatives of the administration sit there.

The point my hon. friend stated is that there was no mention of any security problems. It is not so. Security problems are mentioned as the main function of the Co-ordination Committee.

So, Sir, as I have said, I am not pleading that this is a first-class piece

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of legislation. It is not so. I normally would not oppose any move for taking matters to the Joint Select Committees. I always believe in collective wisdom than in individual wisdom or ministerial wisdom. I have no doubt about it. It is quite natural that when a minister, who sits in the secretariat and considers problems, sits with his able, democratic colleagues, certainly new lights are thrown. This is my own experience. Many new aspects of it are seen in different contexts. I don't deny that. But I do not think that it is necessary in the present context. Ultimately it will have to be evolved by the experience of the representatives who sit in the Council. Ultimately it should become a body,—powerful, experienced, wise, mature by its own working and functioning.

One last word about Nagaland. It is my wish, it is my request-if I would request the Nagaland Government from the floor of this House, I would like to do that—that those attitudes of suspicious must be given up now. There is no questfon of compromising the status of the Nagaland. It is because of some speeches you made that their suspicions are supported. You said that it is a federation in a different form. When you call it a federation, then the suspicion of Nagaland becomes reasonable. This ie not a federation. This is not at all our intention. Our point ia that there are certainly matters which are common to all of them, which they should consider together in a common meeting or in a common forum. This is the real purpose. And I say that hon. Members support this particular objective. This can be brought about only by understanding and exchange of views, by mutual consultations.

Sir, this is the purpose of thie Bill. I hope after this lengthy explanation about the purposes and functions of this Bill and keeping in view the primary motive behind the moving of this Bill, hon. Members will support the Bill unanimously, without insisting on the move to refer the Bill to the Joint Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I now put the amendment in the name of Shri Tagdish Prasad Mathur to vote.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (राजस्थान) : मैं दो शब्द कह लूं ?

श्री उपसमापति : अभी कह ही नहीं सकते आप ।

श्री जनदीश प्रसाद माथुर : उन्होंने सेलेक्ट कमेटी के संबंध में जो कुछ कहा है...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to withdraw it?

### श्री जगदीश प्रसाव मध्युरः नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When the hon. Minister has replied to the debate, there is no procedure by which the hon. member can reply now.

श्री राजन।रायण: तो आप की यह व्यवस्था है कि जिन का अमेंडमेंट है उन को बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है।

शी उपसभापति: मिनिस्टर के जवाय देने के बाद बोलने की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

शी राजनारायण : मिनिस्टर बीच में भी इंटरवीन कर सकते हैं।

श्री उपसमापति । दिस इज ए मत्रनंभेंट तिल । जब गवनंभेंट बिल सामने है तो उस भें आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर के जवाब देने के बाद कोई आनरेबिल मेम्बर बोल नहीं सकता ।

श्री राजनारायण: सरकारी विधेयक में भी मंत्री महोदय बीच में इंटरवीन कर सकते हैं।

श्री उपसभापतिः यह इंटरवेंबन नहीं है। दिस इज दि रिप्लाई दूदि होल डिबेट।

श्री राजनारायण : जो सर्वमान्य संसदीय प्रथा है उस को आप काटना चाहते हैं। आप कह सकते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय ने बीच में इंटर\_ वीन नहीं किया है, यह उन का फाइनल रिष्लाई

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Ministei has replied on belhaf of the Government, and now nobody can be allowed t< speak.

श्री राजनातायण: आप अयर इस तरह से समय बचाना चाहते हैं, तो समय बचेगा नहीं। इस समय नहीं बोलने देंने तो थर्ड रीडिंग में हम बोलेंगे।

श्री उपसमापति : हां थर्ड रीडिंग में बोलियेगा।

MR. DEP JTY CHAIRMAN: I am putting this tmendment to vote. Do you want to withdraw it?

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: No, Sir.

MR. DEP JTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That tl e North-Eastern Council Bill, 1970, as passed by the Lok Sabha be eferred to a Select Committee of he Rajya Sabha consisting of fifteen nembers, namely:

- 1. Shri Golap Barbora.
- 2. Dr. Bhai Mahavir.
- 3. Shri Bipinpal Das.
- 4. Shri Banka Behary Das.
- 5. Shri S. D. Misra.
- 6. Shri R. S. Doogar.
- 7. Shri Lal K. Advani.
- 8. Shri Chitta Basu.
- 9. Shri Dwijendralal Sen Gupta.
- 10 Shri Balkrishna Gupta.
- 11. Shri Loknath Misra.
- 12. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
- 13. Shri M. Vero
- 14. Shri E. M. Sangma and
- 15. Shri Baharul Islam

with instructions to report by the 1st day of the next (Seventy-third) session of the Rajya Sabha"

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the North-Eastern Council Bill, 1970, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Com-

mit tee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of fifteen members, namely:—

- 1. Shri Golap Barbora
- 2. Dr. Bhai Mahavir
- 3. Shri Bipinpal Das
- 4. Shri Banka Behary Das
- 5. Shri S. D. Misra
- 6. Shri R. S. Doogar
- 7. Shri Lai K. Advani
- 8. Shri Chitta Basu
- 9. Shri Dwijendralal Sen Gupta
- 0. Shri Balkrishna Gupta
- Shri Lokanath Misra
- Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
- 13. Shri M. Vero
- 14. Shri E. M. Sangma, and
- 15. Shri Baharul Islam

with instructions to report by the last day of the next (seventy-third) session of the Rajya Sabha.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now I will put the motion. The question is :

'That the BiM to provide for the sotting up of a Council for the northeastern areas of India to be called the North-Eastern Council and for matters connected therewith, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was proposed.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीय घर मंत्री को इतने से ही संतोष कर लेना चाहिए कि अमेंड-मेंट हम लोगों का गिर गया और बाजी उनकी हो गई ...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : अमेंडमेंट नहीं 'संशो-धन' कहिए । दिल की बात कहना चाहंगा।

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घर मंत्री बखबी जानते हैं इस बात को कि सरकार की ओर से कभी नहीं कहा गया कि सरकार अपने कमों से देश की सुरक्षा खतरे में ले जाएगी। सरकार ने बराबर यही कहा कि देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए ये-ये काम हम कर रहे हैं और उन कामों में में आपके द्वारा सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हं कि 1955 में उर्वसीयम जिसको आप लोग नेफा (नार्थ ईस्ट फ्रांटियर υजेन्सी) कहते हैं, उसको उत्तर पूर्व सीमा अंचल का सुन्दर नाम हमने बना दिया। उर्वसी का नाम भारतीय संस्कृति में आप पार्येंगे । मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि उर्वसी में डा० लोहिया जाने नहीं पाये। गिरफ्तार हो गये। घर मंत्री जी जानते हैं, श्री विलोकी सिंह भी जानते हैं। उस समय वह हमारी पार्टी के सेके-टरी थे और पंत जी यहां घर मंत्री थे। मुकदमा चला और बाद में छुट गये।

हम लोगों के पास खबरें आई थीं कि उर्वसी के अन्दर चीन घसपैठ कर रहा है। गांधी जी का चित्र दुकान से हटा करके तोड़ा जाता है और फाडा जाता है, भारत विरोधी भावना का प्रचार होता है, भारत के लोग वहां नहीं जाने पाते थे; क्योंकि सरकार के सलाहकारों ने सलाह दी कि उर्वसीयम को विलकुल अलग रखा जाए । अब भी वही सलाहकार होंग, चव्हाण साहब हमारे इस खतरे को दूर करें-और अन्य भारत के भूभाग की रोशनी यहां न आये; ये अपनी अजीबो-गरीब संस्कृति में पले हए हैं: इनको बिलकुल अपने ढंग से रहने दिया जाए । भारत के लोग सामान्य ढंग से भारत के भूभाग में जाने नहीं पाये और अब भी वही स्थिति है।

श्री उपसभापति : अभी तो थर्ड स्टेज चल रही है ...

Council Bill, 1970

श्री राजनारायण : आप अभी आये हैं आप हमारी मुसीबत देखिए । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील कर रहा हूं कि वह बिल को वापस ले लें। वह इतने सीधे कहां हैं कि इतने में ही वापस ले लें, कुछ तो हम तर्क रखें। समय तो लगेगा। आप तो अभी सुस्ता कर आये

विपिन पाल दास ने जो तर्क रखा कि इसका ढांचा लोकतंबीय किया जाए, तो लोकतंबीय अगर ढांचा नहीं है, वही राज्यपाल, वही सलाह-कार राज्य के अंदर आकर बैठ जाएं और उन्हीं की महंतई रहेगी तो जो घर मंत्री खद कह रहे है कि देश में सामान्य रूप से सभी बातों में आदान-प्रदान होगा तो कैसे होगा, उत्तर घर मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हं कि यह जो 7(3) का उद्देश्य है, बहुत अच्छा है । हम जरूर चाहते हैं कि हमारी सीमाओं की सूरक्षा हो, लोगों में विश्वास बना रहे। यह सरकार की इच्छा है। मगर सरकार की इस इच्छा की पूर्ति जो सरकार तरीका अख्तियार कर रही है, उससे होने वाली नहीं है। मैं अपनी शंका को ठीक तरीके से इस जगह व्यक्त कर देना चाहता हुं।

मैं समझता हूं कि घर मंत्री कुछ अनुभृतियों को भी स्मरण करेंगे, क्योंकि विना भूत की अन्-भृति किए हुए भविष्य वन नहीं सकता है। तो भूत की अनुभूति हम कराना बाहेंगे कुछ दूर ले जाकर और कुछ नजदीक रख कर। दूर ले जायेंगे तो रुक्मणि युग में। यह रुक्मणि कहां की रहने वाली थी, शीलभद्र ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : विदर्भ ।

श्री राजनारायण : उर्वसीयम की थी। मैं यह पूछन। चाहता हूं कि चिलागंदा कहां की थी ? उर्वसीयम की । आज भारत देश ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ में पड़ा कि जो न तो प्राचीन

संस्कृति को जानते न प्राचीन बातों के जानकार हैं। उसकी चोटी पर उसने वक्ष लगा दिया और उनसे जो फल निकल रहा है, चव्हाण साहब इधर-उधर से तोड़कर कुछ ऐसा बताना चाहते हैं कि उस वृक्ष का फल हमारे देश की जनता को न मिले, लेकिन अगर वही रक्तार बेढंगी जो पहले थी वो अब भी है, तो घर मंत्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण जाज हमको वह फल खिलाकर रहेंगे ।

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तो मेरा कहना है कि अगर हम अपने प्राचीन इतिहास को देखते हैं, तो हमारा कितना इस इलाके से ताल्लक है, इसको समझ लिया जाना चाहिए और जो निकट का भत है, जब से श्री जवाहर लाल जी नेहरू इस भारत के प्रधान मंत्री हए और गांधी जी का निधन हुआ, तब से उनको कोई एकडने वाला नहीं रह गया । वह एक दम छलाग मारने लगे। जो मन में जिस समय आया, वही नीति हो गई। उनकी इच्छा नीति हो गई। क्या इच्छा थी ? क्या चाहते थे ? यशवंत राव जी ने एक शब्द कह दिया था कि 'इंकीरियरिटी कंप्लेक्स' यानी 'हीन-भाव ग्रस्त' । हीन-भाव-ग्रस्त और उच्च-भाव ग्रस्त दोनों एक ही हैं।

इसलिये मैं घर मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हं कि अगर मान लिया जाय कि यह विधेयक कानन बन गया, अधिनियम बन गया, तो जो अविश्वास व्याप्त है. उस अविश्वास को उसके जरिये कैसे दर किया जायगा । क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि अगर महात्मा गांधी न रहे होते तो गृद्धतः आसाम पाकिस्तान को चला जाता । घर मंत्री याद करें और हमारी बात की ताईद करें। बाकायदा श्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू आसाम को दे चके थे, गगर महात्मा गांधी वजिद

श्री शीलभद्र याजी: विलक्ल गलत बात

श्री राजनारायण : बोलो नहीं, इतिहास की बात है। 9-37 R S /70

श्री उपसभापति : राजनारायण जी, आप बिल के बारे में दो मिनट में बोलिये, यह थर्ड रीडिंग है।

Council Bill, 1970

श्री राजनारायण : इसलिए यह विधेयक है कि वहां के लोगों के दिलों में विश्वास पैदा किया जाय।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : यह रीजनल कौंसिल की बात थी और यह कहां की बात को कहां से

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन, यह उद्देश्यों और कारणों का कथन है:

"हमारे देश के उत्तर-पूर्वीय प्रदेश की स्थिति अति महत्वपूर्ण है । अतः इस प्रदेश के विकास और उसकी सुरक्षा के प्रति एकी-कृत और सुसमन्वित दृष्टिकोण की आवश्य-कता है। इस मूलभूत उद्देश्य को अग्रेसर करने के लिए प्रस्थापना यह है कि एक उच्च स्तर की परिषद की स्थापना की व्यवस्था की जाए..."

यह उद्देश्य ही में लिखा हुआ है मगर, श्रीमन, हमारे जो मिल्रगण यहां हैं वे इस उद्देश्य को नहीं पढते, कारण को नहीं पढते कि विधेयक क्यों आया। क्या घर मंत्री के दिमाग में कोई खरावी थी कि यकायक ला कर के विधेयक रख दिया । घर मंत्री एक पवित्र उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये इस विधेयक को लाये हैं, इसलिय घर मंत्री के उस उद्देश्य को ठीक तरह से समझें, नहीं समझेंगे तो केवल हाथ उठा कर के अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर पायेंगे। यही हमारे देश की दूर्दशा है। तो श्रीमन, मैं यह कह रहा हं . . .

श्री उपसमापति : कह रहा हं नहीं, कह रहा था । जल्दी समाप्त कीजिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : दोनों भाषा हैं। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि हम थोडा 1962 ई० में चले जायं।

श्री उपसभापति : 1969 से ज्यादा पीछे नहीं जाना है, 1970 में आइये, जल्दी कीजिये।

श्री राजनारायण : 1962 के काम को ही घर मंत्री आगे करना चाहते हैं। देखिये, 1962 की दो तारीख हैं, 10 अक्तूबर और फिर 23 अक्तूबर । 10 अक्तूबर को प्रधान मंत्री कोलम्बो जा रहे हैं, पतकार पूछते हैं कि आप कोलम्बो जा रहे हैं। चीन की सेनाओं का सीमा पर जमाव हो रहा है, क्या होगा, तो प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि हमें मालूम है, हमने अपनी पलटन को हक्म कर दिया है कि हमलावरों को खदेड कर बाहर करो । याद करो हमारे भाई, हम शील-भद्र याजी की इज्जत करते हैं, मगर क्या करूं इतने बांगड़ हैं। अब जब वह वहां से लौटने लगते हैं तो भी लोग पूछते हैं तो कहते हैं कि वह तो भगा दिये गये होंगे, हमने हक्म दे दिया, मगर चव्हाण साहब जब 20 अक्तुबर को चीन का व्यापक हमला हुआ है और जब भग-दड मची है तो तीन दिन के बाद प्रधान मंत्री का क्या भाषण हुआ है। मैं नहीं जानता चीन के क्या इरादें हैं, चीन क्या चाहता है, उसके पास बड़ी पलटन है, उसके हथियार अच्छे हैं, पहाड़ी इलाके की लड़ाई लड़ना जानते ह मैंने तो यद्ध की तैयारी नहीं की, मैं तो शान्त वातावरण में था और चीन युद्ध के वातावरण में था, आसाम की जनता पर आज वडी मुसी-बत है, आसाम की जनता के साथ हमारी सद्-भावना है । श्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की सदमावना की अभिव्यक्ति रेडियो से ब्राड-कास्ट होती है और तेजपूर खाली हो जाता है। आसाम की जनता को यकीन नहीं हुआ जब कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का रेडियो ब्राडकास्ट हुआ। आसाम की जनता पर बड़ी मुसीबत है, तो तेजपुर ने समझ लिया कि अब तो चीनी आ गये। तो वह आसाम की जनता इस परिषद की स्थापना से विश्वास नहीं करेगी, इसलिए श्री के० के० शाह साहब पुरानी बातों को सम-अयं ।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इनको रोकिये, इनको कंट्रोल कीजिये, यह थर्ड रीडिंग है।

श्री राजनारायण : अगर सद्भावना करनी हो तो आप कामरूप कमच्छा चले जाइये । कामरूप कमच्छा का जो पंडित है वह आज भी फर्वेख्खाबाद का पंडित है, कन्नीज के मिसिर लोग हैं। चले जाइये बढ़ीनाथ, केरल का महा-पुजारी है। तो इस तरह से सद्भावना होती है, इस तरह से राष्ट्रीय एकबढ़ता होती है, इस तरह से समन्वय होता है।

श्री उपसमापति : अव आप खत्म कीजिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : अगर हम कह दें कि एक परिषद् बना दी जाय, जिसमें आसाम का राज्य-पाल हो जो कि उसका अध्यक्ष होगा, आसाम और मेघालय के मुख्य मंत्री हों, आसाम राज्य और मेघालय का एक एक मंत्री, जो संबद्ध मुख्य मंत्री की सिफारिश पर राज्यपाल हारा नामनिविष्ट किया जायगा, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासक हों...

श्री उपसभापति : यह पढ़ने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण: तो मैं चाहता हूं कि हमको आज गृह-मंत्री आण्वस्त करें...

श्री उपसभापति : आप पूरे सदन को आश्वस्त कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : . . कि इस परिषद् की स्थापना से कैसे लोगों में विश्वास होगा और कैसे सीमा की सुरक्षा हो जायगी, कैसे लोक-व्यवस्था सुसंगठित होगी । यह मूल बात है ।

SHRI MAHITOSH PURA-K.AYASTHA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, on a point of order. Is there no time-limit for Mr. Rajnarain? He took 45 minutes for useless arguments about whether he got a Hindi copy or not. Now when you allowed him 5 to 7 minutes, he has taken more than 13

minutes.- There must be an end to it. He cannot rionopolise the time of the House.

MR. DEP!/TY CHAIRMAN: This is the third eading stage of the Bill and I think r. is not desirable...

**MAHITOSH** PURA-KAYASTHA; He has taken more than one hour.

MR. DEPITY CHAIRMAN:... that the hon. Member should take a long time.

MR. DEPU FY CHAIRMAN: Order.

श्री राजनारायण : उन्हें अपने दिमाग की गर्मी निकाल लेने दीजिये । कोई मजाक नहीं है ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं तो समझते हैं कि सब ठीक है। यह अंग्रेजी के गुलाम है।

श्री राजनारायण : आडंर आडंर कहते हैं, लेकिन आर्डर रखना नहीं चाहते । आप हमारी सिधाई का नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहते

श्री उपसमापति : आप बैठिये ।

थी राजनारायण : अगर हम अपने अमेंड.. भेट पर बोलते तो क्या आप हमको पहले रोक सकते थे। चुंकि हमने ओम् मेहता की बात को मान लिया तो क्या ओम मेहता की बात को मानने से आप नाजायज फायदा लेंगे। कोई तरीका होना चाहिये।

श्री उपसमापति : ठीक है, आप बैठिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : अच्छा, हम बैठ गये मैं बैठ के बोल रहा है। हमको तो आपने आराम दे दिया. थोडा और बोलेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : अभी आपके सामने और सदन के सामने एक और दूसरा बिल है।

श्री राजनारायण : वह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है।

श्री उपसमापति : जरा सून लीजिये बिल की जिम्मेदारी न हो वह तो देखेंगे लेकिन उसके बाद में एक ऐसा डिसकशन भी है, जिसमें सदन को बहुत इंटरेस्ट है, राज्य सभा के चुनाव के बारे में जो पैसा इस्तेमाल किया गया होगा उस पर आज यहां डिसकशन करना होगा तो इसीलिये में समझता हूं कि पांच या दस मिनट में यह बिल खत्म होना चाहिये और मैं राज-नारायण जी से प्रार्थना करता हं कि वह एक दो मिनट में खत्म कर दें, उसके बाद उनकी बात का चव्हाण साहव जवाब दें सकेंगे और फिर यह बिल खत्म हो जायगा।

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी: श्रीमन, एक हमारा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: Sir, on a point of order! There should " be equal distribution of time to all the hon. Members. (Interruption) Can a Member haras's the whole House like this?

(Interruptions)

श्री उपसमापति : गनेशी लाल जी, आप भी कहिये, आपका क्या व्यवस्था का प्रक्त है।

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं आपसे व्यवस्था चाहता हं कि जब कोई मान-नीय सदस्य इस सदन में बोल रहे हैं, तो कोई माननीय सदस्य क्या उनको बोलने से रोकेंगे । क्या यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न वन सकता है ?

श्री उपसमापति : रोकेंगे नहीं ; अगर ज्यादा समय ले रहे हैं तो कोई सदस्य बता सकता है।

श्री राजनारायण : अब जो भी समय ज्यादा नोगा, उसकी जिम्मेदारी श्रीमन, आप पर जायेगी और उन सदस्यों पर जायेगी जिन्होंने हाउलिंग को और जो व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को अपने जीवन में समझ नहीं सकते । मेरे हाथ में है, डिव्रीजन में हम 10 मिनट ले लेंगे। (Interruption) तुम हमको डिवीजन कराने से रोक दोगे क्या, क्या बात करते हो ?

श्री उपसमापति : अच्छा राजनारायण जी 2 मिनट में समाप्त कर दीजिए ।

श्री राजन।रायण : अगर आप बीच में हस्त-क्षेप नहीं करते तो शायद मैंने समाप्त कर लिया होता । मगर अब अपने बते में हम खुद नहीं हैं। अब हमारा दिमाग अपने ढंग से चलेगा।

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श्री उपसभापति : ऐसा दिमाग उड्ने लग ो कैसे चलेगा।

श्री राजनारायण : देखिये हम उनके साथ बिहेव करते हैं जो विहेव करते हैं। जो विहेव करना हो नहीं जानते उनके साथ बिहेव नहीं कर सकते। हमने एक वचन दे दिया था और उस वक्त का हमने आदर किया था...

थी उपसमापति : कौन सः वचन ।

श्री राजनारायण : हमने ओम् मेहता को वचन दिया था। लेकिन जो ट्रेजरी बेन्च के लोग अपनी न/लायकी का इजहार करके हमको रोकना चाहते हैं, तो अपनी ताकत से नहीं रोकेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने उनको क्या आह्वा-सन दिया था, मुझ मालुम नहीं।

श्री राजनारायण: आप तो बाद में आए आपको क्या पता । इसलिये चेयर पर वही जो शुरुआद करे वहीं आखिरी भी करे तो अच्छा है, उसको पता होतः है कौन बोल चुका है कौन नहीं बोला है। अब अप दो, तीन मिनट शांति से रहिये । 🕾 🖰

थी उपसभापति : अत्य घड़ी देख लीजिए ।

श्री राजनारायण : तो जितनी अपित्त श्री विधिन पाल दास ने व्यक्त की, जितनी आपत्ति गोलप बरबोरा ने व्यक्त की और हमारे दूसरे साथियों ने जितनी अध्यक्तियां व्यक्त कीं, घर मंत्री ने उनका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया, उन्होंने केवल अपनी सदमावना यहां पर दिखायी कि यह सदमावना है, इस सदइच्छा को पूरा करने के लिये हम यह विधयक ला रहे हैं, इसको पास करें। देखिये, सरकार का बहमत है, वह पास करा लेंगे । मगर मैं उनसे कहना चाहता है । क्या यह भत्य नहीं है कि घर मंत्री ने एस० गयन पीठ की नारीफ की कि मेघालय क

विधेयक जब आया था, तो एस० एस० पी० ने भी अपना योगदान दिया था । ठीक है । मगर हमने अपनी शंका उस वक्त भी व्यक्त कर दी थी कि घर मंत्री जी जिस उद्देश की पूर्ति के लिये मेघालय बना रहे हैं, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो पायेगी। आज हमारी वह शंका सही हो रही है-5 साल में नहीं, 3 साल में नहीं, 2 साल में नहीं। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हं कि अगर इसी ढंग से यह परिषद रहती है, इसको लोकतंत्रीय ढांचा नहीं बनाया जाता है, तो जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं घर मंत्री, वह उद्देश्य पविव रहते हए भी उनकी पूर्ति नहीं होगी। राज्यपाल तो उनका है हो, राज्यपाल से वह जानक री पूछ सकते हैं, मंत्री हैं ही, सलाहकार है ही, वह तो उनको सारी जानकारी बता ही सकते हैं। इसमें नयी शक्ति क्या है, जो नये विचारों का आदान प्रदान करायें, प्रानी लामियों को दूर करायें, नयी लामियां फिर न आने दे। उसका रास्ता कौन है। उस रास्ते को जब तक घर मंत्री नहीं निकालते हैं, तब तक हम कर्ताई इस राय के हैं कि यह विधेयक अपने मकसद को हासिल करने में कामयाब नहीं रहेगा । इसलिये मैं इसका विरोध कर रहा हं और घर मंत्री से सादर, साग्रह निवेदन कर रहा हं कि है घर मंत्री, देश के उत्थान और सीमा की हिफाजत के लिये एक अच्छा, बढिया विवेधक लाइये, इस विवेधक को लाकर एक वडे अविश्वास का सजन मत करिये।

Council Bill, im

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : मैं एक प्रदन पूछना चाहता हं कि यह कमेटी परामर्शदावी स्वरूप है, लेकिन इसमें जो निर्णय लिये जायेंगे, वंह मतदान से लिये जायेंगे और अगर बहमत और अल्पमत रहे तो जो राज्य अल्पमत में रहे जिन्होंने वोट पक्ष में नहीं दिया, उन लोगों को जो विपक्ष में हैं, मनवाने के लिये आप क्या व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I would like to answer the last question first. The honourable Member has asked what happens if there is a difference of opinion because there are some members who are ligely to be in a minority.

He has asked what is the way of converting them into a majority so that they will ultin ately be aole to implement it. I h. ve explained that once there is a diffjrence of opinion which is expressed in a very bitter form, then, possibly the purpose of the Council will be defeate! I have no doubt about it. That is wiy on more important decisions the Council should have full and deliberate discussion. There will have to be full discussion with the maximum consensu. When you are passing an Act or a r jle, you can only say that the major ty will prevails. But it does not mean that on important decisions also ther: will be no attempt for unanimity. Tie Council in its wisdom will always consider important matters and arrive at decisions after full discussion and delibe ation so that it can have as near unaninity as possible. This is my experience, I may tell you, during the last three years in the Zonal Councils. Tho >gh there is also a provision for voting in the case of Zonal Councils, most of the decisions are taken by undei standing and agreement. When we find that there is no understanding or ag eement, if there is any difficulty, we leave it to the States to discuss the mater again so that the Zonal Council (Jan meet again and then decide. When we are passing an Act or a rule, naturally the rule has to be on the basis of the majority.

Then, as far s Mr. Rajnarain is concerned, it is ver easy and very safe for Members alway to say that while they support it, it is likely to fail. It is the wisest possible thing to say. When we are trying to fi id solutions to very difficult and complex problems, it is in the very nat ire of the solution that it may fail. But our efforts will have to be to see that .ven the failure is ultimately converted into a success. How can I say that 1 bis solution will fail or succeed? For elample, Meghalaya was the solution to a difficult situation there. I think it shoul I lie our effort to find the best possibl solution. Tt is quite possible that it may fail, but it should be our effort, cur continuous effort, to see that it does not fail and that it succeeds ultimately. He was asking how are you going to do it? The problem is there. lis order to solve the problem, he also agrees that such a forum, such an organisation, such a Council, is necessary. So let us give

our goodwill. Let us give our cooperation ...

# श्री राजनारायण : उसका ढांचा तो हम दूसरा चाहते हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not say that this is the only *dhancha*. That is not the final word or the last word on it. The *dhancha* will ultimately evolve itself. I have said, let this new Council start functioning and on the basis of its experience, if they find any modifications necessary, then, we will certainly come before the House making suggestions on those modifications.

The honourable Member has very politely asked me to withdraw this Bill. When this honourable House in its wisdom has passed this Bill, it would be an insult to this House even to suggest that this Bill should be withdrawn.

 $MR.\ DEPUTY\ CHAIRMAN:\ The$  question is :

"That the Bill be pased." *The motion* was *adopted*.

# THE INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL BILL, 1968

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): I think this can be taken up on another day.

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra): It is not urgent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was decided in the Business Advisory Committee that these two Bills should be disposed of and then only we should pass on to the next item on the agenda.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K.

SHAH): Whatever preparations we have for Ayurved and other Indian sytems of medicine

श्री राजनार सण: अरे, अभी हम लोगों को खूब दवा मिल रही है आयुर्वेद की, कोई मुझ-किल नहीं है।