

**THE BIHAR APPROPRIATION
(NO. 2) BILL, 1968**

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now we have one hour and fifty minutes and two more legislative measures to go through. I hope Members will cooperate so that we can rise in time. The next item is The Bihar Appropriation Bill to which only one hour is given, but I hope we shall take a little less than that.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : Madam, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further suras from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1968-69, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands of Rs. 832-11 lakhs voted by the Lok Sabha on the 18th December, 1968 and expenditure of Rs. 14-68 lakhs charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State as detailed in the Supplementary Demand statement laid before the House on the 13th December, 1968. Full explanations for the Supplementary provisions have already been given in that statement and I do not wish to repeat them. I would, however, mention that the main items of additional expenditure are Rs. 110 lakhs for midterm elections, Rs. 120 lakhs for flood relief measures, Rs. 50 lakhs for expenditure on mid-day meals scheme for primary and middle school students, Rs. 43 lakhs for the staff doing advance planning work, Rs. 29 lakhs for maintenance and repairs of tubewells, Rs. 25 lakhs for purchase and distribution of quality seeds, Rs. 100 lakhs for purchase of debentures of the Bihar State Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank and Rs. 58 lakhs for contribution towards share capital of co-operative societies, etc.

The amounts included represent the unavoidable minimum additional requirements which have arisen after the presentation of the Budget. The total additional requirement of Rs. 847 lakhs will be set off to the extent of Rs. 470 lakhs on account of receipts and recoveries and Rs. 89 lakhs are mere book adjustment to recoup the Contin-

gency Fund Advances obtained during 1967-68. The net outgo arising from these Supplementary Demands is thus Rs. 288 lakhs which is only about one per cent of the original Budget.

Only a few days back, the House had an opportunity of discussing the Bihar situation in connection with the extension of the term of the President's Rule. I do not, therefore, propose to go into the matters again but would try to meet the points that might be raised by hon. Members during the debate today.

Madam, I move.

The question was proposed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN-. Mr. Panda I think he is not here.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: (Gujarat), : He is here, Madam.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : The Chair seems to be losing perspective.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There are two with the same name; I did not know that.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: They notice only the noisy people unfortunately.

SHRI K. C. PANDA (Orissa) : Madam, we are going to pass this Appropriation Bill in respect of Bihar which is now under the direct management of the Centre. And in this connection I would beg your permission to point out one or two things. During the pre-independence days a no-rent campaign was conducted by the National Congress. In Bihar, especially in the Chota Nagpur area, the landowners became the victims of the then British Government. Their lands were taken away and disposed of by public auction. And up till now even after twenty years of independence those people have not been given back their lands and they are still suffering. Provision has been made in this Supplementary Budget for certain compensation payments. Even after twenty years of independence if we have not been able to restore the lands to those persons whose lands have been taken away, we can imagine what will be their fate and the fate of their family members. For 15 of these years at least Bihar was under the Congress rule. Even the land of

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Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who is supposed to be the undisputed leader of India, has not been restored to those people and they are also suffering. Even during this period of management of the State by the Centre we have not been able to do anything in this respect. We are bringing about a revolutionary change in agricultural production and what will be the fate of the people of Bihar if the agricultural lands are not restored to the real owners?

Next I would like to touch upon agricultural education. Here there is some provision for education of farmers and I really wonder whether the expenditure incurred will really educate the farmers in any way or whether it will all be spent in community gatherings just as the community development work in the last fifteen years became a failure. In my opinion if we really want that agriculture should form part of education then our system of education at the primary level and at the secondary level should be agriculture-oriented. The youth of the villages should have agriculture as a compulsory subject in their high school education. Up till now in Bihar agricultural graduates are sent outside and even abroad for post-graduate studies. I do not think there is any agricultural college where some practical agricultural education, is given to the youth. There may be some agricultural colleges, three-storeyed or multi-storeyed buildings and it will not be out of place to mention here that the students of those colleges go on strike demanding shower-bath and stainless steel utensils to be provided in their hostels. In my opinion agricultural colleges should be located in real rural areas where the sophisticated atmosphere of the towns and cities would not penetrate. And there should be certain restrictions on the students during their career in such colleges. They should be compelled to do a certain amount of manual work daily. They should be made to produce their vegetable, they should produce their own crops. They should do these things themselves and there should be tanks or wells for them to take their bath and not shower-baths. There should also be restriction, in my opinion, for admission into these colleges. Only such students who have got agricultural land at least to the extent of 20 to 30 acres should be admitted or at least they should be given preference.

There should be a strict condition that they should not, after graduation or com-

ing out of college, ask for service in Government. Their parents themselves have to write a registered agreement to that effect. This may be found to be unpleasant to certain sections of the country. As I have already mentioned, agriculture should be a compulsory subject in secondary schools. Those who have graduated in agriculture should go to their villages. They can best be fitted in the secondary schools as teachers. They can teach science. They can teach mathematics and agriculture as well. They can instruct their brothers, the peasants, to have high-yielding and better varieties of crop in their land. I mention it here because I would like the Centre to take the initiative at least in Bihar to have such institutions, of course, in consultation with experts in this line. To have a revolutionary production in the Eastern Zone, i.e., Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam, we need such institutions. They are badly necessary in other States of India also.

I have seen another item for providing certain money, to be placed at the disposal of the Electricity Board of the State. I would mention here that the statute for forming electricity boards in the country was framed with a model from England. By the time it was passed here and was being executed, the original statute in England was considered to be impracticable. A separate Act was passed in England. The old and defective statute on electricity boards is still being followed by us. Some bureaucratic officers who are considered undesirable for the different posts in the State are at times kept as chairmen of the electricity boards. Such boards are utilising the money not for the benefit of the agriculturists. In many States of our country we have found that lift irrigation, through electricity, has not practically materialised and in the name of rural electrification only service connections to houses have been provided. In certain villages the panchayats have not been able to pay the cost of the street lights or the monthly charges even. In the case of certain villages, in the first instance they took the line, but they are unable to pay the monthly current charges. It has not been utilised for remunerative purposes in the rural areas. Bihar is also lagging behind the schedule of having electrified wells for irrigation purposes.

Lastly, I would mention about the Heavy Electricals. At least now we have been able to hear that the production of the Heavy Electricals after 1970 cannot

be disposed of in the country and we have no prospective buyers for the production. If this could have been foreseen before, there would not be investment of so many crores on one particular institution. Why was the agriculturist not benefited and helped in getting his return within a very short time? In such institutions like Heavy Electricals as already mentioned by Mr. Misra, defeated Ministers are being employed. Mr. Malaviya, as we have already discussed in the House, has created certain circumstances there which are controversial. This House has to discuss it and we have to arrive at certain decisions in the long run. Thank you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal) :
Madam, I simply rise to draw the attention of the Government to a particular point which is very important according to me. I think you know that we suffer from many curses in our society because of misuse or abuse of power by persons in high authority. So far as Bihar is concerned, whatever be the merits or demerits of the Samyukt Vidhayak Dal—I am not going into it—they constituted an Enquiry Commission to go into the charges whether certain Ministers of the Congress in the previous Ministry abused their power and authority for their own partisan or personal interests. As a matter of fact, that particular Iyer Commission could not start work because certain persons against whom charges were levelled preferred to go to the High Court and, again, to the Supreme Court to stall its proceedings. Anyway, when it was about to start work, the Governor of Bihar made it publicly known that the work of the Commission will proceed without any let or hindrance. It is reported that the Commission's work cannot proceed as quickly or as satisfactorily as it should have been because of certain hindrances and obstructions. I want to bring this to the notice of the Government. I am to say that during the regime of the United Front Government in Bihar, certain high-placed officials did not co-operate fully with the United Front Government. When the Commission was set up, it is alleged that certain high-placed Government officials did not also co-operate with the Government, so that serious charges could be framed against those persons. I have got also the information that certain heads of Departments, I.A.S. Secretaries, did actually play the role of defence advocates for the Ministers against whom charges were levelled. Again, Madam, I am also reported that one Mr. Ramanujam

has been appointed the Secretary of the Commission at the express request of the Iyer Commission itself, but pressures are brought so that he might be transferred from that position. I am also reported that for the expeditious disposal of the charges the Vigilance Cell was made to work, but certain high-placed official does not want that the Vigilance Cell should work in order to expedite the matter and he wants that the matter should be processed only through him.

Madam Deputy Chairman, in this connection I also bring to the notice of the House a statement made by an erstwhile colleague of the previous Congress Minister, Mr. Harinath Misra. He in a public statement said that for each act of abuse or misuse of power by a Minister a high-placed official is to be charged for at least a dozen or more instances of abuse or misuse of power. In this connection I simply give an example as to how high-placed officers are also involved in the matter of corrupt practices. I do not name anybody. I have got figures to say that one I. A. S. officer has of late built a very big house in Patna at a cost of Rs. 70,000. He took as loan from the State Government Rs. 35,000 and he also got about Rs. 30,000 from his provident fund, and he managed the rest of the money and completed the construction of the house. I do not object to that. But my objection is this that this particular officer, while he has constructed a house of his own, still uses the Government bungalow for his own purpose while letting out his newly constructed house to a Government department at an annual rent of Rs. 20,000. Thereby he manages to get reimbursed all the investment he has made at the people's cost.

Before concluding, I have got so many instances to suggest that it is good for the Government of Bihar and it is also good for the Governor of Bihar to allow the Iyer Commission to work without let or hindrance, but in this connection I demand of the Government that if they are really serious that the Iyer Commission should come out with a satisfactory report, then the officers who are charged of involvement or who abetted the previous Ministry in their misuse or abuse of power or authority should also be brought under the purview of the Commission. If that is not done, the Iyer Commission's report cannot be satisfactory and the people will not take it as a *bona fide* report. Before I con-

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elude, I say there are many officers of this nature who are involved in this matter and I am reported that about Rs. 5 lakhs are spent annually only by way of rent on houses owned by high officers built in this indirect, indiscreet and clandestine manner. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that they should look into the matter and see that the Iyer Commission can work without let or hindrance and come out with a complete report for the benefit of the people.

श्री वी० एन० मंडल (बिहार) : उपसमापति महोदया, मैं इस बिहार एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। विरोध करने का भेरे दो मतलब हैं, एक तो जो काम बिहार सरकार को करना चाहिये वह काम उससे नहीं होता है और दूसरे यह कि वहाँ जो काम हो रहा है वह काम इतना बुरा काम है कि जो जनतंत्र के लिये या किसी गवर्नमेंट के लिये कोई शोभा देने वाली बात नहीं है। करप्शन भी वहाँ आज चरमसीमा पर पहुँच गया है, जो आफिशियल आक्सटिनेसी या जो ऐरोगेंस है वह भी चरमसीमा पर पहुँच गया है।

लेकिन इन बातों को कहने के पहले मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल में कांग्रेस चुनाव उदघाटन के लिये श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी वहाँ पर जा रही हैं। दिल्ली में वह बोल चुकी हैं, जो उनकी पार्टी के बड़े बड़े लोग हैं उनसे कह चुकी हैं कि बिहार में और यू०पी० में येनकेनप्रकारेण हमें चुनाव को जीतना है। वहाँ का गवर्नर भी एक पुराना कांग्रेस-मैन है, उनका रवैया भी कुछ कांग्रेस के पक्ष में रहा है, इस बात का सबूत है। मुझे इस बात का डर है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी वहाँ पर जा कर उनसे कुछ बात कर के ऐसा करें कि जो आगे चुनाव आने वाला है शायद उसमें गड़बड़ी पैदा हो, इस बात की मुझे आशंका है, इस लिये मैं इसको इस हाउस में व्यक्त कर देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री शीलभद्र राजी (बिहार) : ब्याली पुलाव पका रहे है।

श्री वी० एन० मंडल : माननीया, बिहार में अभी जो इरिगेशन वर्गैरह का काम चलना चाहिये था वह एकदम ठप्पा पड़ा हुआ है, जहाँ तक

चैनल वर्गैरह बना है वहाँ तो पानी आना चाहिये लेकिन छोट छोटे कंस्ट्रक्शन के न होने की वजह से वहाँ पर वह सब काम नहीं हो रहा है।

हाल में कुछ ऐसा भी हो रहा है कि एक जूनियर इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर बिहार में चल रहा था लेकिन अब उसको बन्द करने की बात हो रही है जिससे यह होगा की करीब साढ़े तीन सौ या चार सौ स्त्रियाँ और उतने ही पुरुष जो हैं वे सभी के सभी काम से निकाल दिये जायेंगे और वह का जो इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट वाला काम है उस काम में भी रुकावट आ जायगी।

उसी तरह से कलकत्ता और बम्बई में जो काटेज-इंडस्ट्रीज इम्पीरियम पहले से बर्क करता आ रहा है उसको इन दोनों जगह बन्द करने की बात हो रही है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसा काम नहीं करे जिससे कि बिहार के काटेज-इंडस्ट्रीज का जो डेवलपमेंट होना चाहिये उसमें रुकावट आये और उससे अनइम्प्लायमेंट भी हो।

अब वहाँ पर जो घाघली हो रही है उसको मैं कहता हूँ। गया में एक मुशहरी गांव है, कुरया थाने में। वहाँ का जो एस०डी०ओ० था उसने बिना किसी बात की जांच किये चैनल को काट देने के लिय कहा, इस पर लोगों ने उसको रोका तो फायरिंग से कुछ आदमी वहाँ पर मार दिये गये। इसी तरह से दिनारा एक जगह शाहाबाद में है, वहाँ के वी०डी०ओ० का मन बढ़ा हुआ है, उसके विरोध में एक प्रदर्शन हुआ और लाठीचार्ज हुआ और वहाँ भी लोगों को मारा गया। नवादा का एक जर्नलिस्ट है, अखबारों को न्यूज देने वाला एक जर्नलिस्ट है, उसने कुछ आफिशियल की शिकायत को छपवाया, इनके हाईहैडेडनस को छपवाया और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसके ऊपर कोई पुराना लोन था जिसका पेमेंट हो गया था लेकिन उस पुराने लोन के बहाने उसके खिलाफ डिस्ट्रेस वारंट निकला और उसकी मवंशी को कुर्क किया गया।

तो इस तरह से बिहार में, जो अभी राष्ट्रपति का शासन या गवर्नर शासन चल रहा है उसमें इसके जरिये से लोग डिमारेलाइज किय जाते और वहाँ की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो रही है।

अभी हाल में जो फ्लड सहसरा जिले में आया था तो जो कोसी बंध है उसके बीच में बहुत से लोगों की जान गई है। मैं सरकार को एक सजेशन देना चाहता हूँ कि नदी और बन्ध के बीच में माऊंट बना दिये जाय, यानी मिट्टी की ऊंची जगह बना दी जाय जिससे कि बाढ़ के जमाने में जब कि लोग और मवेशी बहने लगे तो उस ऊंची जगह पर रह कर अपनी रक्षा कर सकें और अपने मवेशियों को वहाँ रख सकें। इसका इंतजाम जरूर करना चाहिये।

वह इलाका जूट का इलाका है जिससे कि डालर आता है और जूट का सेस भी लगाया जाता है फिर भी वहाँ जो सड़कों की व्यवस्था है वह ठीक नहीं है। तो जूट को मार्केट तक लाने ले जाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं होता है। इसलिये मेरा यह सुझाव है कि उस इलाके में बड़े पैमाने पर सड़कें बनाई जाय और वह सड़कें इस ढंग की हों जिससे कि बाजार तक लोगों को अपना सामान लाने और ले जाने में सुविधा हो। यह काम भी करना चाहिये।

वहाँ गवर्नर का शासन चल रहा है और वहाँ पर लेजिस्लेचर के खत्म होने से रुपये पैसे की जो बचत हुई है इस सब का पुटलाइजेशन वहाँ काटेज इंडस्ट्री को डेवलप करने के लिये और इरिगेशन को डेवलप करने के लिये जरूर किया जाना चाहिये था लेकिन उस पर भी इस सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है। आज जितने भी सेक्शनस है, चाहे वह टीचर हो या किसान हो या मजदूर हो, सभी आज ऐसा अनुभव कर रहे हैं कि यह तो राष्ट्रपति का शासन चल रहा है यह शासन नहीं रहे सो अच्छा होता। कई इस तरह से भी महसूस कर रहे हैं कि उनकी जो भी ग्रीवान्सेज हैं उन ग्रीवान्सेज को सुनने वाला वहाँ कोई नहीं। एक एड्वाइजरी कमेटी बना दी गई है जिस एड्वाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक भी बहुत कम हुआ करती है नहीं के बराबर हुआ करती है और लोगों की जो ग्रीवान्सेज रहती हैं वे वेन्टीलेट हो नहीं पा रही है। वहाँ के एड्वाइजर का काम सिर्फ ट्रांसफर करना

तक है। जनता की जो तकलीफ है उस तकलीफ के बारे में उनको रिलीफ देने के लिये क्या उपाय सोचा जाय इस पर उनका कोई ध्यान नहीं रहता है। नवम्बर 1968 में मोकामा रेलवे स्टेशन पर जो वेन्डर्स थे उनको जी०आर०पी० वालों ने जिसमें इन्स्पेक्टर और सबइन्स्पेक्टर थे, सब ने मिलकर उनको पीटा था और बड़ी मार मारी थी। इसका मतलब यह है कि आज जो आफिसर्स वहाँ काम करते हैं उनका दिमाग बहुत बढ़ा चढ़ा हुआ है।

वहाँ जो रेन्ट कलेक्शन और लोन कलेक्शन का काम हमारे जिले में या दूसरे जिले में हो रहा है वह मिलिटरी के जरिये हो रहा है, लोगों को तंग किया जाता है। किसान कहते हैं कि अभी जब तक फसला नहीं होता है तब तक हम देने के लायक नहीं है, फसला होने के बाद हम देंगे, लेकिन इस पर बिना खयाल दिये हुए जवर्दस्ती के साथ वहाँ कलेक्शन हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ यह चीज बंद हो।

अन्न का भाव बहुत तेजी से घट रहा है। अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि अन्न की खेती अच्छी तरह से हो और किसान खेती करने में अपना मन लगाए तो निश्चित रूप से जिस ढंग से दाम में कभी हो रही है उसको बढ़ाने की तरफ कोशिश होनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दाम न भी बढ़े तो कम से कम जो ऐसे इन्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोडक्ट्स हैं जिनकी देहात में खपत होती है उनके दाम कम हों इसके लिये सरकार को कोई उपाय करना चाहिये।

जो आदिवासियों का इलाका है वहाँ भी आज असंतोष फैला हुआ है। उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि जो राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू है उसकी वजह से आफिशियल एटीट्यूड बड़ा खराब और एरोगेन्ट हो गया है। दूसरी वजह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जैसी संस्कृति है और उसका जो असर ऊपर के लोगों पर है, खास कर ऐसे लोगों पर जो शासन चलाने वाले हैं उनका शोषण के ऊपर शासन चलाने की आदत है। इस एटीट्यूड की वजह से ही चाहे छोटा नागपुर हो, नागालैंड हो या जहाँ जहाँ आदिवासी एरियाज

[श्री वी एन मंडल]

हैं, वहां जो डिस्टर्बेन्स हो रहा है उस डिस्टर्बेन्स की जड़ में यही बात है जो शासन करने वाले बड़े लोग जो उनके शोषक हैं, उनको नीची निगाह से देखते हैं, उसकी वजह से असंतोष फैलता जाता है। नागालैंड में इस असंतोष ने जो रूप लिया और बिहार के छोटा नागपुर इलाके में जो रूप ले रहा है, राष्ट्रपति शासन के जमाने में हम देखते हैं वह असंतोष फिर भड़कना शुरू हुआ है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि नागालैंड में जो सब कुछ हुआ है वह शायद यहाँ भी शुरू हो जाय, क्योंकि चीन जो हमारा दुश्मन है उसके एजेंट यहाँ काम करते हैं, इस तरह से असन्तुष्ट लोगों को मोबिलाइज करना चाहते हैं। आज कहा जाता है कि नक्सलवाड़ी आंदोलन सारे देश में फैल रहा है। तो उसका कारण यह है कि देश में जब तक असंतोष है तब तक नक्सलवाड़ी या दूसरे तरह का मूवमेन्ट हो सकता है जिसकी वजह से देश पर खतरा पैदा हो सकता है।

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Madam Deputy Chairman, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the suggestions made here. First of all, Mr. Panda has made a suggestion that a training scheme should be started to train and educate the farmers about high-yielding varieties. Already the Government has taken up this scheme and special short-term courses of six months training have been started. At the same time, sometimes demonstrations are also held and refresher courses are also arranged.

Secondly, he has said about the Electricity Board. When we dealt with the General Budget of Bihar we said about that. I have got the figures here. And may I assure this House through you, Madam, that if the State Electricity Board demands more money, we will certainly consider and try to accommodate?

So far as Mr. Chitta Basu is concerned, he has said about the misuse of power by the authorities. I do not know what to say. Hon. Members opposite will get provoked because I have got many things with me. But I do not want to say anything on this point. I only want to say that we are keen to see that Government functions properly, that the Government Department officials function properly and that they do not misuse the powers.

So far as the Iyer Commission is concerned, it is functioning and is making enquiries into the allegations. So, I do not want to comment. As soon as the Report is received by the Government, we will get the information and we will pass it on.

Mr. Mandal has said about the construction of a dam across the Kosi River. It is a good suggestion. Certainly we will ask Bihar Government to examine this scheme, and if the Bihar Government is not in a position to make such a scheme certainly the Centre is here to help them.

Regarding the President's rule and other things, I do not want to say anything. I have got many things with me. I know about the hon. Members and their parties also. But I am not here to defend any party or to abuse any party.

With these words, I commend this Bill.

SHRI PIT AMBER DAS (Uttar Pradesh): I congratulate you on having controlled yourself.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorities payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1968-69, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let us now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

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

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

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : Madam, 1 move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The Question was proposed.

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : अभी जब बिहार पर बहस हो रही थी तो चित्त दासु जी ने और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने बिहार के गवर्नर पर और आफिशियल्स पर बुरी तरह से प्रहार किया। मेरा कहना है कि कांग्रेस वालों को भी गवर्नर से शिकायत होती है इसलिये कि वह इतने इम्प्रा-शियल आदमी हैं कि आज तक किसी पार्टी

के फेर में वह नहीं पड़े और मैं जानता हूँ कैसे अच्छी तरह से शासन कर रहे हैं। बिना जाने बूझ वहाँ के गवर्नर तथा सरकारी अफसरों पर चढ़ाई करने के लिये चित्त बसु खड़े हो गये। आज जो अय्यर कमिशन बैठा हुआ है वहाँ सब आफीसर वोट तथा गवाही देते हैं। अपोजिशन को सिवाय गाली देने के कोई और काम नहीं है और चित्त बसू का बिहार से कोई वास्ता नहीं है, कभी कभी वहाँ ट्रेन से पास कर जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं बिहार में रहने की वजह से कह सकता हूँ कि वहाँ के आफिशियल्स चाहे वह कांग्रेस के मिनिस्टर हों, जिनके खिलाफ चार्ज हुए हैं और उनके खिलाफ कोर्ट में आफिशियल्स भी गवाही आदि देने जा रहे हैं इस तरह की ब्रेवुनियान्द बात करना एक जवाबदेह मेम्बर के लिये उचित नहीं है। गवर्नर निष्पक्ष आदमी हैं और मैं इसकी तरदीद करूँगा जो अपोजिशन के लोगों ने उनके खिलाफ कहा है। साथ साथ, यह जो कोसी और गंडक का प्रोजेक्ट पूरा नहीं हो रहा है उससे हमें बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं फाइनल्स मिनिस्टर से रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि वे पूरा धन देकर हमारे कोसी और गंडक प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा कर देंगे तो हम खुद भी आत्म-निर्भर हो सकते हैं और दूसरों को भी खिला सकते हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

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

THE CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT). Bill, 1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—

1. Dr. B. N. Antani.
2. Shri Pitamber Das.

3. Shri K. Chandrasekharan.
4. Shri G. Barbora.
5. Shri A. D. Mani.
6. Shri P. Chetia.
7. Shri Sriman Prafulla Goswami.
8. Shri Hayatulla Ansari.
9. Shri E. M. Sangma.
10. Shri P. C. Mitra.
11. Shri Awadheswar PraBadSinha.
12. Shri M. L. Kollur.
13. Shri B. C. Pattanayak.
14. Shri G. R. Patil.
15. Shri Dalpat Singh.

Madam, the problem of the reorganisation of Assam and the demand for a separate Hill State were there for a long time. The House is well aware that this problem came up before the House several times in one form or another and the hon'ble Members know the history of it.

Madam, the States Reorganisation Commission first took up the problem in 1954. They decided that reorganisation of Assam was neither feasible nor desirable. Then the matter again came up in 1960 and it was thought that a division of Assam was not in the interest of the country or in the interest of the hill people. It was, however, thought that some autonomous powers could be given to the hill areas. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met the A.P.H.L.C. leaders and he was of the view that more autonomous powers could be given to them. The Government was consistently of this view. So the Pataskar Commission was appointed but its report was not acceptable to the different groups of the hill leaders and it was given up.

Afterwards, in 1967 on January 13th Government announced that the reorganisation of Assam would be taken up definitely and the proposal of Federation was mooted. The Assam Government and the Valley people opposed it. The hill people, to some extent, welcomed it. But as there was difference of opinion the members of the Assam Assembly met here and they had a discussion with the Home Minister. There was no agreed solution, and it was decided that Shri Asoka Mehta should look into this.