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Monday, May 11, 1987
Vaisakha 21, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 11, 1987/Vaisakha 21, 1909
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOM NATH CHATTERJEE (Bol-
pur) Please allow us one by one

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER One minute Let us hear
Mamataji first

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) Please allow her first so that we
would have peace in the House (Interru-
ptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadav-
pur) According to the newspapers today,
sixteen persons have been killed in Punjab
Why is the State Government not doing
anything? I request Shri Buta Singh, our
Home Minister, to do something to save
Punjab (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I have given the floor to
Shri Shyam Lal Yadav

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi)

2

Mr Speaker, Sir, 16 persons were killed in
Punjab yesterday The police in the State is
being pressurised so much that it is not in a
position to work impartially

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER When a gentleman is
speaking, why do you speak in the
middle?

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I have now heard you

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Do not do this What will
be the use of doing so?

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR SPEAKER Nothing goes on
record

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER What are you doing?
What is the use of it?

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER How you are awoken
today?

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER There is a limit to every-

thing. I have heard the same thing from the two Members and you have also repeated it. If some other person says the same thing, it does not become more meaningful. Why do you not realise this? For God's sake, please realise it. If it serves your purpose, then do it positively.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How to make the youth congress understand?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not know even as to what I am saying? I have said that two of your Members have already said the same thing. If 20 persons say the same thing, it does not become more meaningful.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard it. The Hoome Minister is also sitting here. He has also heard it. Now what do you want?

*(Interruptions)***

[English]

MR. SPEAKER. Nothing goes on record.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard two Members. If any one else wants to say something, he may do so. The Home Minister is sitting here. He has also heard you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then what can I do? You may please tell.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have nothing in my pocket.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): It is not

in the pocket, but in the reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Neither you allow us to hear nor you say anything. Now tell me; what can I do? 50 persons speak at a time; it is not possible to hear in such a situation, Rai Saheb. One person wanted to speak, I allowed him to speak. He has expressed his views. Mamataji has also expressed her views and you also have repeated it. Now what more can I do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You may please resume your seat. I have got your views conveyed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Punjab problem will not be solved by writing a letter or making a telephone call by the Minister of Home Affairs. Why some immediate action is not being taken?

Our leaders like Shri Prakash Singh Badal and Shri Tohra have been lodged in jail like ordinary prisoners. Why are they not being kept at some good place like a rest house as political prisoners.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetty-palayam): Sir, we strongly condemn the press statement... *(Interruptions)* We express our strong feelings against the press statement of Mr. Dissanayake, Land Development Minister of Sri Lanka stating.....

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing it today.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, The

Government of Tamil Nadu have created a fund (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Kolandaivelu, it is coming up for discussion today

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU We have to pass a resolution condemning the attitude and character of that Minister

MR SPEAKER We are discussing the same subject today

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU Sir, he is insulting not only Tamil Nadu, but the whole of India

SHRI N V N SOMU (Madras North) He is adding insult to injury

MR SPEAKER I am allowing that discussion today itself Don't worry!

SHRI N V N SOMU Let the Minister prevail upon him He is adding insult to injury

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER We will have discussion on it Now please sit down

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER You please sit down I have allowed him to speak

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER Let us have a discussion, then we will see

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) Of course we are concerned about the happenings in Punjab but we are more concerned about the Press Reports about the Cabinet decision to impose President's rule in Punjab

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER I have not received any

information about it

[*English*]

But you can ask the Home Minister He can respond

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) Sir, Home Minister is here

(*Interruptions*)

PROF MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur) Sir you were kind enough to admit my Motion regarding Article 78 of the Constitution The Parliamentary Affairs Minister says that we will try our best to accommodate it today itself

MR SPEAKER That you can decide

(*Interruptions*)

PROF MADHU DANAVATE You use your good offices Our good offices are completely destroyed

MR SPEAKER I can only ask you

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER The first thing is that I could admit it and I have admitted it

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Now it is for the Business Advisory Committee or the House to decide

PROF MADHU DANAVATE Where is the Business Advisory Committee?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF MADHU DANAVATE Sir, really it is a betrayal of the promise given to us

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER Do not worry Whatever I can do, I will do

[English]

I will get it discussed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am saying that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is going back on the word given to us.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We will do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, what you will do?

MR. SPEAKER: All the works are not going to be completed today itself. The work will continue.

[English]

We will discuss it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The whole country is discussing, but not Parliament

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why not Parliament? That is why I have admitted it for discussion.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan): Sir, is it open to the Chief Minister of any State in this country to go abroad and make statements denigrating...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot discuss Chief Ministers here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur): There have been heavy and incessant rainfall in

Jammu Division of the J&K State. Sir, there has been an acute damage of food and fodder and also because of the fall in temperature, the seed for seedlings has been destroyed and it is not germinating. So, therefore, I request the Central Government.....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will get it done.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also the same question. In Himachal Pradesh, all crops and vegetables have been destroyed by the heavy rains.

MR. SPEAKER: You also give it to me. I will get it discussed.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahraich): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this session began with the Address of Hon. President of India in which the Government of Punjab was praised for its fight for secularism whereas today the same Government is being charged of giving protection to the terrorists and separatist forces in Punjab. Sir, someone should take the moral responsibility for this. It is not only the failure of Punjab Government but others who were giving assistance to it are also responsible for this. I think the hon. Home Minister should take the moral responsibility of the killings of innocent people going on there.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House knows very well the situation prevailing there and I am grateful to the leaders of Opposition parties who have extended full cooperation to us in this regard. The hon. Member talked of the moral responsibility. I would like to say that moral responsibility is very much there and in addition to it, we are and will remain fully committed to fulfill our Constitutional responsibility.

Just now Shri Amal Datta and Shri Sharminder Singh also spoke. I would like to say that...

[English]

The situation in Punjab is fast deteriorating, very fast I am in touch with the Chief Minister and I have made a number of requests to him. The thing is getting a little out of hand. I have yet to hear a response from him, a positive response. Therefore we are keeping a very close watch on the situation. We will not run away from the responsibility.

Regarding what Amal Dattaji said if that is inevitable, the Government of India will discharge its duty towards the nation. We will not run away from our responsibility. I want to assure the House that we will not run away from the responsibility. We will discharge our responsibility. We will protect the people of Punjab. We will save the services in Punjab. We will not allow them to be run down by any individual.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE I have given a notice of breach of privilege against Shri Arun Singh.

MR SPEAKER I am looking into it.

I have already taken that step.

I will let you know.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I will let you know.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE If you allow me, I will give you the details.
(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER No, Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) About Punjab.

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER I am doing that. Please

sit down. When it will come to me, I will look into it. Without it what can I do.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
When will it come?

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER I do not know. When it comes, it will come before you.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Someone asked the barber as to how many hairs were there on his head. The barber replied that within five minutes he would give him all the hair, and then he could count them.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Indian Council of Agricultural Research 1985-86

11.16 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G. S. DHILLON) I beg to lay on the
Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86—Part II—Administration and Finance.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above [Placed in library. See No. LT 4433/87].

Notifications under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and under Customs Act 1962 etc. & Consolidated Report on the Working of Public Sector Banks for 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 395(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1987 under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [Placed in library. See No. LT. 4444/87]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
 - (i) G.S.R. 434(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments Notification No. 245/86-Customs dated the 15th April, 1986 so as to extend the validity of the said notification without any time limit. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4445/87]
 - (ii) G.S.R. 446(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to delete redundant entry of Citric Acid from the Notification No. 136/86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986. [Placed in library, See No. LT-4446/87]
 - (iii) G.S.R. 449(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notifi-

cation No. 522/86-Customs dated the 31st December, 1986 so as to exempt steel sheets and blanks required for the manufacture of body panels of fuel-efficient motor car or fuel-efficient van of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 cubic centimetres for providing warranty coverage or after-sale service in respect of such fuel-efficient motor cars or vans as in excess of 70 per cent *ad valorem* and auxiliary duty of customs as in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem* [Placed in library. See No. LT-4447/87]

(iv) G.S.R. 452(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 65/87-Customs dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to prescribe basic customs duty at the rate of 60 per cent *ad valorem* on complete watch cases for quartz analog wrist watches and watch dials. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4448/87]

(v) G.S.R. 456(E) and 457(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified therein on importation into India for use inside the gem and jewellery complex in Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone at Bombay for the purpose of being used in connection with the manufacture of export goods from the whole of the basic additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4449/87]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central

Excise Rules, 1944 -

(i) G S R 447(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to polypropylene staple fibre and tow and tops from the duty of excise as in excess of amount calculated at the rate of rupees seven per kilogram

(ii) G S R 451(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Monoethylene Glycol from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon subject to certain conditions specified in the notification [Placed in library See No LT 4450/87]

- (4) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Public Sector Banks for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 [Placed in library See No LT-4451/87]

11.17 hrs.

MOTOR VEHICLES BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor vehicles

MR SPEAKER The question is

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor vehicles "

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAJESH PILOT I introduce the Bill

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to open an Office of Commissioner of Income Tax at Thane or bring Thane area under the jurisdiction of Income-Tax Commissioner, Bombay**

11.18 hrs.

SHRI S G GHOLAP (Thane) Though the Thane district is just adjacent to Greater Bombay it is attached to the office of Income Tax Commissioner at Pune and not to the office of Income-Tax Commissioner at Bombay which is within 35 Kms This is causing avoidable inconvenience to the income tax payers at Thane district

Thane is very closely linked with Bombay city in several spheres of its activities Most of the industries in Thane are either controlled by or closely linked with the industries and business in the Greater Bombay city Thane district houses a very large number of ancillary and subsidiary industries of Greater Bombay The interaction between the trade commerce and industry of Greater Bombay and of the various towns in Thane district is so deep that Greater Bombay and Thane constitute more or less a single commercial and industrial zone

The entire Thane district is very closely connected by rail and road with the Bombay city Tax payers in the various cities in Thane district can reach Bombay by sub-urban electric train or bus, in about an hour They practically lose a day going up to Pune In fact, the tax payers of Bhayandar, Dahanu Bassin and Palghar etc in Thane district which are on the Western Railway have to come to Bombay first, and then proceed to Pune by Central Railway,

[Shri S.G. Gholap]

if they have to appear before the authorities at Pune

I, therefore, request the Minister of Finance to look into the matter personally, and open an Income-tax Commissioner's office at Thane, or bring Thane area under the jurisdiction of Bombay Income-Tax Commissioner's office

[Translation]

(ii) Need to set up a Unani Research Institute at Bhopal

SHRI K N PRADHAN (Bhopal) Mr Speaker, Sir, the Unani system of medicine is prevalent in many countries and it has been in practice to cure various diseases for centuries together. In our country also, this system is most successful for curing certain diseases. It is a very useful system for a poor country like ours because it is very cheap also.

In the twentieth century, people are more inclined towards Allopathy system as a result of which the Unani system has been greatly neglected. Therefore, it is necessary to pay more attention towards this system also.

As a first step to encourage this system, a good research institute should be established and a college should also be attached to it.

In Bhopal and other parts in that area the Unani system is preferred much. Even today there are able and wise Unani 'hakims' in that area who have no match in diagnosing and curing the diseases. With a view to take benefit of the wisdom of these 'hakims' we should establish the research institute at Bhopal. I hope that Central Government will pay special attention towards it.

(iii) Need to give financial assistance to U.P. Government for formation of Firozabad as a separate district

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been recognised in principle that the smaller an administrative unit, the better will be the administrative efficiency. From this point of view it has also been accepted that district units should be smaller ones. There are several districts in Uttar Pradesh which are quite large and density of population is also more than normal. Therefore, it has become necessary in the public interest that these large districts should be reorganised. Agra is also a large district because of its large area and density of population. Therefore, it has become necessary to carve out another district from the present district. In this regard, the proposal to make Firozabad a district is already under consideration of the State Government and as far as I know, top priority has been given to it but due to paucity of funds the State Government has not made announcement to this effect. To provide more facilities to the people and to increase the administrative efficiency, it is necessary to make Firozabad a separate district at the earliest. The Firozabad city has its own importance in the map of our country and it is famous for glass-bangle industry in the country. From this industry, the administration collects a huge amount of revenue as income tax, sales tax and excise duty.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to provide financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh Government for formation of Firozabad as a separate district.

[English]

(iv) Need to set up Thermal Power Project at Rajakkamangalam in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu

SHRI N DENNIS (Nagercoil) Installation of a thermal electricity project at

Rajakkamangalam in Kanyakumari District is the long standing need and necessity of the place. Investigations and examinations on the feasibility of the scheme have been conducted by an on the spot study by the Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, the Port Officer, Tamil Nadu and other concerned authorities and a suitable site also has been identified which is mainly government land previously used for salt manufacture and now defunct and declared unfit and kept waste and thereby this land along with portions of adjoining areas would be adequate and sufficient to meet the requirements of the project could be made available and that too on easy terms without huge compensatory costs. Infrastructural facilities and other circumstances are also favourable for its installation. Nagercoil railway station and Colachel Port are 10 KM and 6 KM respectively from this place. The proposed rail link to Colachel harbour touches this place. No new public sector project has been located in Tamil Nadu for the past 15 years. Kanyakumari District has been declared as an industrially backward District by the Central Government. But not even a single industry either in public sector or private sector is established in this backward isolated distant southernmost part of the country where there is acute problem of unemployment both educated and uneducated. Installation of this project would satisfy the longstanding wish, anxiety and aspirations of the people of this backward area. So Government may be pleased to take speedy steps for the early installation of this project.

[Translation]

- (v) **Need to give adequate financial assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to provide relief to the farmers whose crops have been destroyed by heavy rains, hailstorms etc.**

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) Mr Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of

the House to the following important subject under Rule 377

The recent gales, rains and hailstorms in the whole of northern India resulted in uprooting the trees, blockade of roads etc. All traffic came to a standstill. Foodgrains in the barns and chaff stored by the farmers have been soaked and destroyed on a large scale on account of the sudden rains. Many people were killed in various accidents which occurred during these days. The worst affected states were Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. In the cities of Kanpur and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, it rained heavily and in some places hailstorms were also there. The farmers suffered huge losses in Azamgarh, Balia and other districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The attention of the State Government was drawn but no action has been taken so far. The condition of the farmers is very miserable and it is like snatching away the uneaten food lying before a person or like the death of someone's young son. I request that the Centre should direct the State Governments to do the needful and also make special financial allocations to enable them to provide relief to farmers in time.

[English]

- (vi) **Need to develop Araku valley and other places of tourist attraction in Vizag district of Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) In Vizag District there are a number of tourist centres. At present our country needs a lot of foreign exchange. Through these tourist centres we can earn a lot of foreign exchange. These are all located 50 miles around the Vizag city. Everyone is aware of Araku Valley. It attracts the foreigners as well as persons from film world. But there is no accommodation for them. So many people are coming forward to construct hotels etc. If the Central Government gives forest land on lease to these persons it would solve the problem.

[Shri Gopal Krishna Thota]

Araku has a name for its beauty. There are also other places like Anantagiri, Paderu, Chintapalli. These are all well-known to foreign tourists. If we develop these places, definitely we will get a lot of foreign exchange.

(vii) Need to formulate a total water management plan for flood control and drainage of Mahananda basin in Bihar

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I would like to bring to the notice of the House today the following matter of urgent public importance:

North-east Bihar lying between the Kosi and Teesta basins is subject to recurrent floods. This region is the basin of the river Mahananda and its tributaries Parmah, Dok Michi, Bakra, etc., which not only swell enormously during the rainy season, draining their waters from the Himalayas but also frequently change course and give rise to salination in some places. The problem of flood control is aggravated by the problem of silting, salination and erosion. Nothing worthwhile has been done so far to tame these rivers and no long term integrated plan has yet been formulated for the Mahananda basin. From year to year, some palliative measures like dredging silted channel or reinforcing a bank subjected to erosion are undertaken on a small scale to meet emergency situations. The assurance by the Ministry of Water Resources that an integrated long term plan for flood control and water management for the Mahananda basin shall be undertaken by the Ganga basin Commission with the assistance of the Government of Bihar has not yet been fulfilled.

Water management shall not only control flooding but also help overcome water scarcity for irrigation during the dry season and solve the drainage and consequent erosion and desalination problem of

the area. It is requested that the Ministry of Water Resources may take the initiative to formulate a total water management plan for flood control and drainage of the Mahananda basin, extend necessary technical assistance to the Government of Bihar in this regard and sanction funds for its progressive implementation within a reasonable time frame.

[Translation]

(viii) Need to take steps to re-open Co-operative Sugar Factory and Gauribidanur in Karnataka

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur): The Cooperative Sugar Factory of Gauribidanur in Karnataka has been closed. The Karnataka Government is trying to sell the factory. On account of this, thousands of workers and their family members are rendered jobless. Some of them have already migrated to the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in search of jobs. Unless immediate steps are taken, the workers and their family members will continue to starve.

I therefore urge upon the Government of India to take up immediate relief measures and arrange to get the cooperative sugar factory without any further delay.

[English]

(ix) Need to set up a Bench of Orissa High Court at Sambalpur in Orissa

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): The necessity of setting up a bench of the Orissa High Court at Sambalpur, the centre of the Western part of the State need not be over-emphasised. The ruling party in the State is also committed to this genuine demand of the people of that area by including the same in its election manifesto as back as in 1974. But it is regretted that on some plea or other its implementation is being delayed causing a great deal of discontent.

* The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

ent and resentment among the people. In the interest of litigant public for justice to reach earlier and cheaper, it is highly imperative that a bench of the Orissa High Court is established at Sambalpur without further delay.

[Translation]

(x) Need to set up new Propellant Factory in Warangal City of Andhra Pradesh to remove backwardness of area

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): We can divide Andhra Pradesh into three regions, namely, Telengana, Rayal Sema and Coastal Andhra. Telengana is a very backward area. The farmers are very unhappy in this region because of the lack of irrigation facilities. A big irrigation project was taken up on the Godavari river but it has not improved the situation as water has still not reached the fields. Similarly, Government has not set up any large-scale industry at Warangal. Warangal is a large city. Regarding education, medical facilities etc. it stands only next to Hyderabad in importance. Still it is economically backward. The old textile mill located here is running at a loss. Threats are being issued to close down the mill. The educated youths are taking to violence on account of unemployment and are involved in violent activities taking place in Karimnagar, Warangal, Adilabad and other districts. The people and the Government are both harassed due to it. In order to nip the violence, several crores are being spent but there are little chances of it being reduced. Violence can be put to an end only by providing employment to these youths. The Police will not be able to solve the problem of violence.

The Central Government has a proposal to set up a new Propellant Factory. The Economic and Statistical Experts Committee has also conducted a survey of the area and has recommended that it should be established at Warangal. Earlier also recommendation was made to set up a coach factory in this area but later the pro-

ject was shifted to Punjab for the sake of national unity. But if the new Propellant Factory is not established at Warangal, the people will be forced to launch an agitation. The Government should take an early decision in regard to setting up of the new Propellant Factory at Warangal so that the agitated people are quietened and the unemployed youths may entertain hopes of getting employment.

[Translation]

(xi) Need to set up the proposed Fruit Research and Development Institute in hilly region of Uttar Pradesh like Ranikhet, Doonagiri, Jalana or Champawat

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a proposal to set up an institute during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for research and development of fruits grown under temperate climatic conditions.

Such fruits are grown mainly in the hill areas of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh. Horticulture Universities and Research Centres are functioning in both the places excepting Uttar Pradesh.

Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture is requested to set up the proposed institution in one of the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh like Ranikhet, Doonagiri, Jalana or Champawat.

SUSPENSION OF PROVISO TO RULE
66

11.31 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S.BUTA SINGH): I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of

[S. Buta Singh]

Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987 and the Constitution (Fifty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1987 in as much as they are dependent on each other."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987 and the Constitution (Fifty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1987 in as much as they are dependent on each other."

The motion was adopted.

11.32 hrs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU REORGANISATION BILL

AND

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-SEVENTH) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to move.

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the

reorganisation of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): I rise to welcome the decision of the Government to confer statehood to Goa.

The Bill conferring statehood to Goa was before us for the last three days. And I found that even in this Bill, in spite of the fact that there was a lot of time at the disposal of the Government there were certain defects which crept in. We find that in the case of Arunachal Pradesh Bill when it was passed in the last session, the opposition remarked that the Bill was drafted in a hurry and there were lot of mistakes in the Bill. And as a proof, today we have a Bill for amending the Arunachal Pradesh Statehood Bill. Here again I find some defects. But before I go into it I would like to remark that we welcome that Daman and Diu should be constituted a separate district and there will be a representation to this area in the House of the People. In other words, the strength of the House of the People will be increased from 544 to 545. We are not sure whether it is the intention of the Government that they want to increase the strength of the Lok Sabha to 545. We are not very clear about it. As far as the Rajya Sabha is concerned, Goa is going to have one seat in Rajya Sabha and we welcome it.

While speaking on this subject, I would like to draw your attention to certain developments which are taking place in the North-East region. There are boundary disputes between the States and the Union Territories, between the State of Assam and the State of Arunachal Pradesh....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Arunachal Pradesh

Amendment Bill will be coming later I think.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I am not speaking about Arunachal Pradesh Amendment Bill. There is nothing to speak about that Bill. What I am pointing out is that there is a need for having an Inter State Council. When you are having so many States and small States like Goa and lot of problems of boundaries, etc., there is a problem for settlement of these disputes and there is no machinery with the Government for the settlement of these disputes. These disputes are increasing day by day. In the last two weeks we have been seeing that Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and other States are disputing the boundaries and are trying to settle these disputes. But they are not in a position to settle the disputes among themselves. This demand has been made by several States that there should be an Inter-State Council and the Constitution says very clearly that such a Council can be formed if the President is satisfied that there is such a need, and today such a need is there. Article 263 says:

"263. If at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a 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 subject,

it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such

a Council, and to define the nature of the duties to be performed by it and its organisation and procedure."

Such a demand has already come from several States and I do not understand why the Centre is still hesitating to set up such a Council when there is such a great need today to see that these border disputes do not exist. I would also like to make some comments.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: How you are connecting this with the Goa Bill?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: This is a Constitution Amendment Bill. We are amending the Constitution to give Statehood to Goa. I am trying to say that when we are going to have these States, the disputes are bound to arise. At the same time, I would like this Government to take a decision with regard to the constitution of an Inter-State Council.

Regarding the declaration of Daman and Diu as a separate Union Territory, I would like to comment that these small islands, which are everywhere wherever the Centrally administered Territories are there, should be merged with the States in which they are located today, instead of keeping them as Centrally administered Territories. Small villages here or there which form islands may not be unsafe units. They cannot administer themselves and it is very difficult for the Centre to take care of the administration of these small islands. We have in our State a small village called Yanam, which is a part of Pondicherry which is in the extreme south. From Pondicherry they are trying to administer Yanam. Once you declare Pondicherry as a State, what will happen to Yanam? That small village will remain Centrally administered. Why do you have this; What is the purpose? Even if there is any opposition in those villages or in those territories, they should try to satisfy them; they should try to see that they are immediately merged into the State wherever they are located. This Daman and Diu should have been

[Shri C Madhav Reddi]

merged with the States concerned Why has it not been done? Why are you holding on those small islands? I oppose this

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) Why should we not keep them separate?

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI It is very difficult to keep them separate and then administer them from Delhi

When we are talking of destabilisation etc in the country these disputes among states and dissatisfaction would certainly affect the stabilisation of the country

Sir, we had one Department called the States Department With the reorganisation of the States we abolished that Department and merged it with the Home Department We do not have a separate State Department under the Ministry of Home Earlier this Ministry was called Ministry of Home and States and then the word "States" was dropped The Department of States was also abolished and merged with other department Now there is need for having such a Department If you do not have an Inter-State Council, you should have a separate department which should deal with the States and concentrate mainly on the welfare of the States, co-ordination, settlement of disputes, etc That is also not been done Sir with these words I support the Bill

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) Mr Speaker, Sir, I welcome not only hundred times but thousand times the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987 and the consequential Constitutional Amendment Bill I am over-joyed with the gesture of the Government that has accepted the wishes of the people of Goa and granted it the Statehood Sir, I have no words of appreciation for the Prime Minister, the way he has shown concern for the people of Goa and expressed his love Ever since I have become the Member of Parliament, I have been requesting the Prime Minister on

some or other occasion and he had sympathetically considered this matter and assured me time and again that the wishes of the people of Goa will be fulfilled

I would also like to thank the Members of Parliament for not only having taken trouble to come here all the way after going back to their places but also for the love that they have expressed for the people of Goa For the last one month my colleagues in Parliament, from both sides, have been asking me as to when this Bill would come I am not exaggerating it

I would also like to thank our Parliamentary Affairs Ministry, as they have taken pains to include this Bill in this Session Coming to the Bill as such

MR SPEAKER What about me?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK Sir, I will thank you in the end when you will bear with me for an extra minute

At this moment I recollect our great Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his contributions which lead to the liberation of Goa on 19th December, 1961 I recollect Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Krishna Menon who had taken initiative to send forces to Goa which ultimately liberated us from the yoke of Portugese domain

The famous 'Vijaya Operation' was carried out in Goa In the international world, people in United Nations started criticising Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru They said that this champion of peace is deviating from the path of peace This was the allegation made against him in United Nations by big forces In spite of that, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and late Shri Krishna Menon had to take that step I recollect that in the United Nations, late Shri Krishna Menon had said "my country had at all times abjured use of force In the international affairs, India would not hesitate to use force if provoked" Pandit Nehru also said at the relevant time "but when and how we will do it, cannot be forecast now, but I had no doubt

that Goa would soon be free and our territory was liberated.

Sir, as far as Daman Diu are concerned, under the present Bill, it has been declared that they would be a separate Union Territory. In this connection, I would like to say that both Daman and Diu are the two Assembly segments. The MLAs were elected to the Goa Assembly from Daman and Diu and if two MLAs are now unseated because of Goa getting Statehood, it would be unfortunate. Perhaps there is no other alternative except to do it. But, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister for Home Affairs to assure to the people of Daman and Diu that as soon as possible, a Pradesh Council will be established for Daman and Diu. This is the least that we can do because we have unseated two MLAs from that area. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government to consider giving them a Body known as Pradesh Council. I would request the Government to announce on this point.

Secondly, Sir, as far as Goa is concerned, I would just refer to what Madhavji has said. Perhaps he is not aware - he is aware - but he has not realised when he said that Daman and Diu should be merged with Goa. It is for the first time in the history of this country that by an Act of Parliament the wishes of Goa, Daman and Diu have been taken. We have no provision for referendum in our Constitution. We passed the Act known as Opinion Poll and the wishes of the people of Goa, Daman and Diu were expressed regarding the merger of Daman and Diu with Gujarat. Under the Act of Parliament, Opinion Poll was held and the wishes were expressed against the merger and now perhaps to say that it should be merged is not fair because it will amount to insulting the wishes taken earlier from the people concerned.

Thirdly, Sir, for most of the States which have been created newly, you have to consider for the budgetary gap also and see to it that whatever financial problem that may arise in future for the State of Goa should be solved and this State should be

included in the Special Type category just like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, etc. There are 9 States for which budgetary gap is filled by the Central Government.

As far as service matter is concerned, I would like to make one point. Sir, we would like to have our own officers in the new State. There are IAS and all-India service cadre officers who are from other States and they should be given the option for continuing their services in Goa.

Another aspect of the matter is that you have changed the name of the Bombay High Court into the name of High Court of Maharashtra and Goa was brought under its jurisdiction. It is fine. But I would like to press for a separate High Court for Goa itself. To that effect, I have moved an amendment which I would like you to consider.

Lastly, I would like to thank all the Members of Parliament for expressing their wish for Statehood for Goa and I am also thankful to the hon. Speaker for bearing with me and giving me additional time to bring out the important points on this subject before this august House.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill because the people of Goa waged bitter struggle against the Portugese Imperialists and they suffered much and at that time the Portugese Imperialists were supported by the American Imperialists because when Operation Vijaya came into force, the whole western press decried India because India was using force when they have all along been professing non-violence. But I also recall that at that time, it is the socialist country which lent full support to India. In this connection, I would also recall the sacrifices made by Mr. Nityananda Saha, a Communist worker from West Bengal, who was shot dead by the Portugese police. I would also recall the imprisonment of Pandit Tridib Chowdhary, M.P., who was in Salazar's jail for long 19 months. Now, it is a very welcome step. After long 36 years, Goa is going to

[Dr. Sudhir Roy]

attain statehood. In this connection, I would like to say that in India, the State Governments are gradually becoming weaker and weaker day by day and they have turned into poor municipalities. Sir, we want the States to be strong with a strong centre. If the States are weak, then democracy cannot function. Therefore, Sir, in this connection, I would like to say that N.D.C. should meet frequently, the provision of which has been sanctioned by the Constitution. The National Development Council should meet frequently so that the Chief Ministers of the States and the Central Government may exchange their ideas and viewpoints. Sir, I would recall that in Soviet Russia, all the Chief Ministers of the Union Republics are Members of the Central Government. But in India, we find the State Governments are looked upon as subservient agents of the Central Government. This is not under the true spirit of federalism. Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. In fact, I would like to point out that Goa should have a separate High Court of its own because in India, judiciary is about to collapse, as was pointed out by the Ex-Chief Justice Mr. P.N. Bhagawati. Therefore, it will be good if Goa has a separate High Court.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Mr. Speaker, I rise to express the joy and happiness of the people of Goa on this very historic moment. It is a historic moment not merely for the people of Goa but also for the country as a whole. The Hon. Member who spoke just now, pointed out that Goa was liberated from colonialists and now at this point of time, it joins the family of Indian States on equal footing with full democratic rights. Colonialists had not given the equality. Goa was denied democratic rights among other things. Today, the people of Goa get the same democratic rights and the same democratic set up, which is enjoyed by the

States and it should be enjoyed by every citizen of this country.

Sir, this is also an occasion to recall and to pay our homage to all those who have fought for the freedom of Goa against colonialists and for those who had laid down their lives in the struggle against colonialists and imperialists in that part of the world. Sir, we have one of the eminent freedom fighters representing Goa in this very House. He was the man who, for the first time, brought the Private Members' Bill for granting statehood to Goa. Sir, we have some people still representing the people of India in the Lok Sabha and also some people in the Rajya Sabha. They cut across the party lines and they are present here today.

Sir, the struggle against colonialists and the demand for statehood were together and were personified, as pointed out by one of the first representatives of that territory in this House. It was indeed Mr. Purushotham Kakodkar, who brought the Private Members' Bill for granting statehood to Goa. I followed him in this House and on three consecutive occasions, I brought Mr. Kakodkar's Bill again before the House. Again, after me Mr. Shantaram Naik had brought this Bill. Therefore, what we are doing today, Sir, is we are giving the seal of parliamentary approval to the wishes of the people of Goa, which has been expressed by its representatives in this House, which has been expressed by the representatives in the other House, which has been expressed by their representatives in the Legislative Assembly because, if I am not mistaken, twice or maybe even more unanimous resolutions were passed by the Legislative Assembly of Goa urging the Government of India to grant Statehood to that territory.

Sir, if the Statehood is given at this point of time to Goa after 25 years because just a few months ago on December 19 last the territory celebrated its Silver Jubilee of Independence, if we get this demand fulfilled, we owe it to one man, and that is

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Rajiv Gandhi has created this confidence in the mind of the people that if the cause is just, it does not matter how many people espouse it and if the cause is just, it does not matter when and how the people espouse it, and it is not necessary that the people espouse a just cause vociferously Rajiv Gandhi has unconditionally assured the nation that he is there to defend the interests of all the citizens of this country independently of any consideration whatsoever Now, we are grateful to him on this momentous occasion and the country, I am sure, is grateful to him for upholding in that small part of the country their democratic rights and freedom It is small and beautiful, and though it is small Sir, I would like to say that it has contributed a lot to the country in financial matters The rate of bank deposits in Goa is the highest in the country, the rate of literacy is among the highest The progress made in that territory over the last 25 years compares very favourably Sir, I was just in my constituency Day before yesterday I was there with the Senior officials of the Rural Development Department of the Government of India and when we had an assessment of what was happening there by bringing in the Sarpanches, the local Government officers along with the Central Government officers, bringing all of them together, they said that Goa is an example as far as rural development is concerned and as far as the progress made and the way the programmes are implemented when compared to the rest of the country are concerned What is true about the programmes of the rural development is true about many other programmes also This progress, I must say, is mainly due to the efforts made by the Congress Party which has delivered the goods and which has won the confidence of the people of India in that territory I say this in the context of the fact that Goa also contributes very substantially in other respects to national exchequer I have known that it brings money for the national exchequer through the export of iron ore, tourism does bring in money for the national exchequer, shipping in the harbour of Mormaogoa does bring in money for the

national exchequer and all these prove the manner in which that small territory does contribute to the national wealth and therefore, the demand that it be considered as a special State on the lines of the Union Territories that have been given Statehood recently does deserve to be considered favourably and I have no doubt that the Government and the Finance Minister and the Home Minister

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) Congratulate the people of the State (Interruptions) Congratulate the people of Goa not the Prime Minister

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO I have congratulated the people at the beginning and still some further congratulations will be given at the end

Sir as I was saying I have no doubt that the Government of India will consider sympathetically this demand for special status It is justified grants necessary for the development of that territory should not be held back, and they should be given in ample measure because good use is and has been made of the grants earlier I congratulated the Government at the beginning and now as on the other side, as a member of this Government of which I am very proud, Sir may I say that we all congratulate the people of Goa on the occasion of the way that they have progressed, the way they have behaved, the way they have upheld the best traditions of the country On this momentous occasion, all of us—the people of Goa, the people of the country—we join the youngest member of the family of the Indian States, the youngest and one of the brightest

12.00 hrs.

MR SPEAKER May we join you this time in the Carnival for the feast?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Yes Sir I shall go on record I must fulfil this assurance

MR. SPEAKER: I hope that you would.
Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur):
He will create language dispute there also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):
Dispute arises with the Ruling Party.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, as one who had the privilege and honour to participate in the Liberation Movement in Goa against the Portugese imperialism, I deem it a great privilege to be in this House to welcome the formation of a separate State of Goa, as a part of the Indian Union. I am very closely associated with Goa. My constituency is just touching the Goa territory and we are all colleagues.

Here, I would like to say on this occasion that if there is a peculiarity of Goa, in a true sense. Goa is the best model of secularism where Christianity, Hinduism and Islam co-exist peacefully and they try to enrich each other. You will never find any religious quarrels in Goa. There might be any bickerings and confrontations in other parts of India. But I am proud that this is one territory in which you will never find clashes and conflicts between the communities and the religious groups like Hindus, Muslims and Christians.

Sir, before India became free, when there was a movement for liberation of Goa, Gandhiji had once said: "Goa is just like a small pimple on the face of India and once India becomes free, the pimple will be eliminated." But even after freedom in 1947, people had to suffer and sacrifice. People were shot dead by the Protuguese police and therefore, the tale of sufferings and sacrifice continued and ultimately Goa became free. After the freedom of Goa, today we find that Goa will have a

full-fledged Statehood. I am sure all the Parties who laid down their lives for the liberation of Goa, will be extremely happy that the Goa State will have the fullest liberty and freedom to prosper. I have always believed—of course, there are compulsions of administration— but I have always believed that the Centrally administered territories in a free and democratic country are some sort of anachronism. But sometimes, some territories are to be Centrally administered for a number of geo political reasons. But I am glad that gradually the number of the Centrally administered territories is getting eroded and today we find that this territory which was Centrally administered territory becomes a full-fledged State with a full-fledged Assembly. I only hope that in this Assembly, we will have the fullest liberty and freedom to see that all-sided development of Goa takes place.

I am very happy that representation of Goa in this House has been widened. Not only the two seats which were allotted to former Goa will be retained but Diu and Daman will also have additional representation. I am sure with the greatest strength of the people coming from Goa, may neighbour, our hands will be strengthened in this House. When I say, our hands, I am not saying specifically the Opposition Parties. I will be very glad if the Opposition is strengthened by Goa. But I say, the hands of this House will be strengthened further by the wide representation that has been given.

There are many problems about the development of a small territory. Whenever such territories are carved out and formed as a State, there is always one fear in the mind of those people. My friend, Mr. Shantaram Naik will bear me out that people want the State of Goa, but at the same time they want that this territory which have the youngest to join, our federal comity — my friend just described Goa as the youngest Member — he could have added one more adjective to Goa. It is not only the youngest member added to our comity, but it is one of the most beautiful,

members. Especially youngsters, when they are beautiful, they have an added glory. Such a beautiful land has come to our comity of States.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is why, they should have got rid of those people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Whenever such small and beautiful territories become as full-fledged States, they have also one aspiration which is a cultural and aesthetic aspiration and that also should be respected. The small territory, Goa, is extremely beautiful with its natural scenery. If you visit Goa, you will find that there are best churches, best temples and best mosques.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to visit now because I had decided that when it becomes full-fledged, then I will visit.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are visiting alone.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I will take you along with me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: From your statement, now it is very clear that it is not merely Government or the people of Goa who are responsible for a separate State but your aspirations to go to Goa are also responsible for the formation of State, for the Government got an inkling that you have a vow to go only after it has become a full-fledged State. I am glad that your aspirations have also fulfilled.

I may refer to one important point. Whenever such small territories become full-fledged States, they have an advantage and, they also have a disadvantage. Some kind of fear is lurking in their mind that formerly when they were Centrally administered States, they being small territories, they are not economically viable always and, therefore, some sort of Central assistance was available. Sometimes when Centrally administered small territories become full-fledged States, a lurking fear

comes in their minds whether Central assistance would be reduced and I have always believed that those which are small States, those which are backward States, those which are hilly States, they should always get priority in getting Central assistance and I hope and trust that when Goa becomes a separate State, as a part of the Indian Union, the assistance that is made available to them would be continued for their further development, because this is one State which gives a large measure of foreign exchange. A large number of tourists come to India and many of them visit Goa. It is also a fetcher of foreign exchange and, therefore, you should keep your eyes and mind open and look at Goa with an open mind. Like a parachute, mind also works best when it is open and, therefore, I hope you will keep an open mind as far as Goa is concerned.

I welcome the formation of Goa and congratulate the people of Goa and also the Prime Minister.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): In fact, I have no intention to speak on this non-controversial Bill but when I was listening to the hon. Member Shri Shantaram Naik, my attention was drawn to Clause 20 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987. In this it has been provided that there shall be common High Court for the States of Maharashtra and Goa and for the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu to be called the High Court of Maharashtra and Goa.

I would strongly object to this Clause for this reason that Bombay High Court has very longstanding tradition and its name should not be changed only because you are forming another State of Goa. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad are the High Courts whose names are not changed even though the names of their States were changed. When Tamil Nadu was established, even then, Madras High Court is known to be Madras High Court.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Already there is a request and they are considering

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: When the Bombay State was divided into Maharashtra and Gujarat, these suggestions were there. (*Interruptions*) When Maharashtra was formed out of the Bombay State and the Bombay State was divided into Maharashtra and Gujarat, and when the suggestion came that.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let the High Courts function properly...

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: When the suggestion came that after forming this, the Bombay High Court should be known as Maharashtra High Court, that was also opposed. It is a very sensitive point as far as the judiciary and the Bar of the Bombay High Court is concerned. The High Court, of Bombay, the High Court of Madras, the High Court of Allahabad and the High Court of Calcutta are very old High Courts. Bombay High Court has already got jurisdiction as far as Goa is concerned. You may continue that jurisdiction as far as the new State is concerned. But it is not necessary to change the name of the Bombay High Court and convert it into that of the High Court of Maharashtra and Goa. These are my submissions.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I welcome this Bill. Actually, the Central Government has risen to the occasion and they have respected the confidence and sentiments of the people of Goa. At this juncture, I would respectfully submit that there is a problem in Goa i.e. the language problem that the Konkani language has to be recognised.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is all over.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: If it is over then let it be added as the 16th language to the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Already you have recognised 15 languages and the 16th language should be the Konkani language.

Sir, even recently in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, they have passed a resolution that it should be given Statehood. I think the feelings of the people of Pondicherry also would be respected by the Central Government.

With regard to the High Courts, I would like to point out one thing. Sir, the Madras State was changed into the State of Tamil Nadu. Now, the High Court is having the name as Madras High Court. That has to be immediately changed as Tamil Nadu High Court. That is all I want to say.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to join the joys expressed by the Members in the process of granting Statehood to Goa. On this occasion, I would like to congratulate the hon. Home Minister and the Hon. Prime Minister for taking this historic decision. Particularly, this Lok Sabha has got a unique feature in that the Government led by Shri Rajiv Gandhi has already granted Statehood to Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and now it has granted Statehood to Goa. Actually, the credit goes to him. It is also another feather in his cap.

I was listening to the debate very carefully and I found that all the speakers who have spoken previously, have mentioned about Goa. They have all expressed their joys but they have not spoken a single word about the people of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep or the other Islands about their Statehood. (*Interruptions*) Even the Marxist Member from the other side— they speak in the streets about their democracy— while speaking here, did not mention a single word about the Andaman & Nicobar Islands or the other Union Territories...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it relevant here?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Members of all the Union Territories, including Goa, and the hon Minister who is sitting there— while he was not a Minister— we used to sit together and discuss. At that time he was also championing the causes of the Union Territories. Now, he has also forgotten to say a single word about the Union Territory.

Another fact is that if you happen to go to the Andaman & Nicobar Islands— which is called the Bastille of India where the Cellular Jail is there—you can find the blood and tears of the people still marked in the red pillars of the Jail. Further, on 29th December, 1943 Netaji Subash Chandra Bose came to that Island and hoisted the National Tricolour. This is the first land, which was liberated in this country.

Today we have been given the worst type of administration in the Islands. Whenever we came and placed our request before the hon Home Minister, "Kindly listen to us, you give us a Union Territory with a Legislature", that also has been turned down. My request is this. There should be some uniform policy in respect of all Union Territories. It is not that some people are inferior and some people are superior. I am happy you have given the trust to the people of Goa. The same trust should be given to the people of the other Union Territories also. Now, the people of Goa will have the right to involve themselves and develop that area. In the same way, I request that the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and all other Union Territories should be considered and the democratic right should be given to us also.

With these words, I support this Bill and I thank you very much, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) Mr Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill. Just now our colleague Shri Manoranjan Bhakta has correctly suggested that

Andaman and Nicobar Islands should be conferred Statehood. They have been fighting for this in the Parliament for quite a long time. Goa also has a very long history in this regard. First, it had to struggle with the Portugese for which the Indian people and the Indian political parties, particularly left parties joined them in their struggle for freedom. The socialist countries and the Soviet Unions also gave considerable support. It is a matter of happiness that Goa is being granted the status of a State today. Demands have been raised in the Parliament to make certain Union Territories, including Andaman and Nicobar Islands as States. The Portugese delayed the freedom to Goa and Central Government has equally delayed the Statehood to Goa. Statehood has been conferred only after a struggle for it had been launched in the Parliament. Goa should have a separate High Court. Elections will be held there for its development and progress. Whatever may be the outcome of the elections, we should realise that Goa is a very beautiful place and earns substantial foreign exchange for India. It should be extended all help and assistance so that it may develop and march on the path of progress. With these words I congratulate the people of Goa and the people of the rest of the country on the occasion of granting Statehood to Goa.

[*English*]

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

12.19 hrs

SHRI C K JAFFAR SHARIEF (Bangalore North) Mr Chairman, Sir, I think, today is the happiest day, and all of us should congratulate the people of Goa on their achieving Statehood and joining the mainstream of the country. It has been a memorable fight—the liberation of Goa and then the struggle of the Goan people to maintain their identity. For some time there was really a confusion. There was a fear whether Maharashtra will take Goa or Karnataka will try to create some problem for them, all sorts of fear were there. But the

[SHRI C K Jaffar Sharief]

people of Goa, the brave people gave their mandate when the referendum was taken I had the privilege of visiting Goa on many occasions As Professor Dandavate has said, it is really a very beautiful State I do not want to add much On behalf of the people of Karnataka, we wish the people of Goa a very happy and prosperous future

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) Mr Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill and join in rejoicing with the people of Goa Sir, I should like to recall some of the events which had occurred during the liberation movement

We are supposed to be the followers of non-violence which was taught by Mahatma Gandhi This 'astra' was used at first but it could not work For the first time, it was found that it is useless against the Fascist regime of Portugese So, we failed on that aspect and the Government was thinking what to do But, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was the first to think about what could be done for the people of Goa because the people there were very much aggrieved and the entire nation was very much aggrieved on how to get liberation In the Parliament, my party RSP had the one M P who joined the liberation movement with other leaders Among them were Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri N G Goray, Shri Bhowle, Shri J L Joshi and Shri R R Patil All these people were Socialist members My only leader Shri Yudip Chowdhury in the Parliament spared himself for the freedom movement in 1950-55 They were got arrested and kept in the Aguwa-die-Fort for 10 months with rigorous imprisonment They had suffered most and the people should remember those who were associated with the Goa liberation movement The Socialists at that time, in the House agreed to move to Goa but they did not dare to go there Shri Yudip Chowdhury from my party, who is still living would be very happy to hear that Goa has now got Statehood I am very proud to state that I join in rejoicing with the world people today I once more thank

the Goan people for their liberation struggle for 15 years after 1947 from the Fascist Government of Portugese. So, Sir, I congratulate the people of Goa I request them that they should treat us like brothers and they should not feel themselves isolated They must join with the mainstream of entire India and they must think that our country is very big right from Kashmir to Goa Thank you

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) Sir, I am very happy today that the land of super natural beauty, catholic culture and, of course, the land which abounds in cashew-nut gardens and fenny fountains is getting the full Statehood today I therefore, congratulate the Government of India and the Prime Minister on their conferring the Statehood on Goa.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

12.25 hrs.

My memory goes back to those days when we were fighting for Dwimukti The people of Saurashtra in Gujarat organised Daman and Diu Mukti Sangram under the leadership of Shri Eswarbhaj Desai Shri Vajubhai Shukla and my colleague in the other House Shri Chimman Mehta As a soldier of that Mukti Sangram Samiti, I feel proud that Goa is becoming a full State today

In the total federal structure of our country and in the Parliamentary democratic set up, a Union Territory has less than its natural status Therefore, when a Union Territory becomes a State, it assumes the natural status and gets full partnership with our federal parliamentary democratic set up

I shall confine my comments only to Sections 3, 4 and 20 While Sections 3 and 4 confer full Statehood on Goa, Diu and Daman are made a separate Union Territory Looking to the spirit of our Constitution, looking to what Mahatma Gandhiji said about linguistic provinces, looking to

the report of the States Reorganisation Committee and looking to the fact that the people of Daman and Diu have common language of Gujarati and of course common mental set up with the rest of Gujarat, the Government should have considered merging of Daman and Diu with the State of Gujarat, so that they can also be the full partners in the Statehood of Gujarat and thereby contribute to the national efforts.

I shall be grateful if the Government considers making Daman and Diu parts of Gujarat at an appropriate time. I only want to urge the Government to examine, taking into consideration all the relevant facts, whether it will be more appropriate to place Daman and Diu under the full State of Gujarat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Smugglers will be opposed to that!

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Yes, Sir. At least pending that, the High Court of Gujarat should have the jurisdiction over Diu and Daman. Of course, my suggestion of making Daman a part of Gujarat may not make those who are interested in the distilleries of Daman very happy, Daman being a smugglers' paradise, they might not be happy when Daman becomes a part of Gujarat.

But the record of Gujarat High Court in tackling cases against smugglers is very good. Therefore Daman and Diu should have been placed under Gujarat High Court, keeping in view the convenience of the litigants of Daman and Diu also.

With these observations and with an earnest request to the Government to consider my suggestion at an appropriate time, I once again congratulate the people of Goa and thank the Government of India for conferring Statehood on Goa.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill for granting Statehood to Goa is under

consideration in the House at present and I rise to express my opinion on the subject. We have seen that earlier Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were granted Statehood and now Goa is going to get a similar status. We do not know as to how many more Union Territories will get Statehood but it is true that whenever there are agitations, trains are held up, buses are burnt and people are killed, the Government surrenders to the agitators and accepts their demands. This situation is clearly seen everywhere. When the Bill for granting Statehood to Mizoram was under consideration, Goa also demanded the same status. It was followed by Arunachal Pradesh where Statehood was granted after some such incidents. Today the hon. Member from Andaman and Nicobar has also demanded Statehood but I want to reiterate that the Government is not going to listen if we merely plead and demand peacefully for it. The Government will accede to such wishes only after agitations are launched and blood is shed. If the agitations are launched, only then the Government can be pressurised into conferring the Statehood to Andaman and Nicobar.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: But the people of Goa have never come to the streets. The Government has granted Statehood voluntarily.

S. BUTA SINGH: Shri Janga Reddy, there has been no agitation in Goa.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I know that there were agitations. Everyone knows what happened there 4 months ago.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: That agitation was over the language issue.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: But that too was done by the Congress and its members. It was a trick of the Congress. We know it. If you wanted to grant Statehood why was not it done at the time when Statehood was being conferred on Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh? If you want to grant Statehood to every Union Territory

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

then why are you not doing the same in the case of Delhi? The proposal for granting Statehood to Delhi has been passed both by the Congress and the B.J.P. but in spite of that you are not prepared to do it. Is it because the Government accepts such proposals only after the people launch agitations? The Government listens to only those demands for which people come out in the streets and stop the trains. This feeling is growing in the people. Therefore, I want that if you want to do something constructive then do it without delay.

My hon. friend has just submitted about Pondicherry. Ours is a Telegu speaking area which is 15 kms away from Kakinada and is included in the Union Territory. The commodities there are cheaper and people go there for purchases. We want that Yanam should be merged with Andhra Pradesh. But the people are of the view that until the people of Kakinada or Andhra or Yanam do not agitate, a decision to merge Yanam with Andhra Pradesh by amending the constitution will not be taken. We want that Government should bring a Bill taking decision once for all to grant Statehood to which ever Union Territory it wants to.

Our friend was just talking about Gujarat. Several such demands have come to you but you are conferring Statehood one by one for political gains. You have granted the status of a State to Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, and you are doing the same for Goa in this session. In the next session Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands will be granted Statehood. Why do not you then give Statehood to Telangana? You give it only when there are agitations. I want to say that you should not accept demands only after the people resort to agitations.

You should consider Delhi also in this matter. Delhi should be granted statehood. There are only 2 Lok Sabha Members from Goa whereas from Delhi there are 7

Members. Why are you objecting to Statehood to Delhi? What are the reasons for your objections? Kindly reply to my question. I would also like to know as to what steps are being taken about Andaman.

The Government should decide these things once for all. No Government should bow before any agitation or movements, but we know that the present Government bows before the agitations and movements. If the people of Delhi or of any other Union Territory start any agitation, the Government will grant Statehood to them also. Therefore, I want that Government should take a decision before any such agitations are started. In the end I support the Bill.

SHRI U.H. PATEL (Bulsar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. To save the people of Goa from the atrocities of Portugese, I also participated in its liberation movement under the leadership of Late Shri Iswarlal Desai. In that Satyagraha Shri Ramgiri Sadhu was killed and an Adivasi Shri Lalubhai Patel also got his foot fractured by a bullet shot. Many Satyagrahis had died and our leader was given rigorous imprisonment of 12 years. On this Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru took a strong step and liberated Goa from Portugese rule. Today this Bill has been brought in the House. Therefore, this too will be a memorable day for us and I thank the Hon. Prime Minister.

I would also like to tell that various steps have been taken by the Government for the development of Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli also but a handful of people with vested interests and officers have exploited the poor there as a result of which the general public could not make desired progress. Therefore, the Central Government will have to take care that same thing may not happen in the newly created Union Territory of Daman and Diu and it may not become hide out of handful of thieves. Therefore, Government will have to take some strong action to save the people from these elements.

Daman and Diu are coastal areas. Therefore, their development is very necessary. If sea-ports are constructed there, I think that will be very helpful for their development. From the geographical point of view Dman and Diu are adjacent to Gujarat. Therefore it is most appropriate time when we can merge them with Gujarat State.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I congratulate the people of Goa for getting Statehood. Our DMK Party also conducted sympathetic agitation for liberation of Goa and, as such, I pay my tributes to the martyrs who fought and sacrificed their lives for the liberation of Goa and also the people of Goa for getting Statehood today.

Sir, the Government got two mangoes with one stone. It has also changed the name of Bombay High Court as 'Maharashtra High Court'. There was a long-pending request from the people of Tamil Nadu also to change the name of Madras High Court as Tamil Nadu High Court. You may remember that it was only our late lamented Anna who formed the DMK Government in 1967 and changed the name of Madras State as Tamil Nadu. So, likewise the name of Madras High Court should be changed as Tamil Nadu High Court.

Sir, I also request the Government to include Konkani language in the Eighth Schedule. Last year in December, there were agitations in support of this language. It seems settled now. Sir, I request that the regional languages should be respected. In Soviet Russia, there are 163 languages spoken, Ukrainian Language, spoken by four crores of people, and Eskimo language, spoken by 1,000 people, are given equal status. Therefore, I request that equal status should be given to all the regional languages in our country.

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE: There is only one party.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: It is a totalitarian State. There is supposed to be one party. But we are running the democracy and there will be so many parties.

Sir, I request that Pondicherry should also be given Statehood. Recently, the Pondicherry Assembly also requested the Central Government for grant of Statehood to Pondicherry. Even all the former Chief Ministers and Assemblies also requested and passed resolutions demanding Statehood for Pondicherry. My friend, Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta, wanted Statehood for Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. I support his view and request that these territories should also be given Statehood.

I congratulate the people of Goa. Also, I request the hon. Home Minister, who is present here, to give Statehood to all the Union Territories so that we complete the procedure simultaneously. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill and 57th Constitutional Amendment Bill. The Hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister have brought this Bill to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Goa and to confer Statehood to Goa, for which I thank both of them. But in addition to it, I would like to submit two points to the hon. Home Minister regarding Daman and Diu which will be retained as Union Territory.

So far Daman and Diu are concerned, the hon. Members Shri Harobhai Mehta and Uttam Bhai from Gujarat have rightly said that Daman and Diu have become hideouts for smugglers, criminals and bad elements. After committing crimes in nearby States like Gujarat and Maharashtra, the criminals hide in Daman and Diu. Even today the biggest smuggling den in India is in Daman. Then why do we want to retain Daman and Diu as Union Territory? If we look it from geographical point of view,

[Shri Anoopchand Shah]

we should merge Diu in Gujarat State because it is actually located in Gujarat. In all respects it is linked with Gujarat but even then you say that the people of Daman and Diu desire to retain their status of Union Territory. But I would ask as to who actually wants so? Whether the people want so or the smugglers and criminals whose writ runs large there, want that its present status should be retained? From geographical point of view Daman should be merged with Maharashtra and Diu should be merged with Gujarat. There is a long distance between the two but you have allotted only one seat of the Parliament to both Daman and Diu. One M.P. has been looking after the interests of both Daman and Diu and even today we have the same arrangement of representation. When you are granting Statehood to Goa and have got opportunity of reorganisation why are you retaining Daman and Diu as Union Territory? I once again request the hon. Home Minister that from geographical point of view Daman and Diu should be merged with Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively and then development programme for them should be formulated. Otherwise the people getting benefits hitherto will continue to get benefits of your programmes. The bad elements, criminals and smugglers will get benefits of your programmes in the coming days. You can go and see as to who is actually governing there? You will find that smugglers are actually running Government there and same position will continue in future also. Daman and Diu may remain Union Territory or not but smugglers and criminals will continue to rule the roost there. Therefore, I request that besides Statehood to Goa the Government should also think about Daman and Diu and if not today, you should think over it as early as possible and Daman and Diu should be merged with Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively. With such expectations, I support the present Bills.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWA-
LIA (Sangur) I congratulate the people

of Goa for getting Statehood—one of the beautiful decisions for a very beautiful State. While congratulating them I feel privileged that one master Karnail Singh of a village Isru, District Ludhiana, went right from Punjab to Goa as a part of peaceful agitation in 1955 and sacrificed his life for the liberation of Goa from Portugese. So, this is a matter of great pleasure for whole of the country and for the people of Punjab also because one of their great sons sacrificed his life for the liberation of that area.

When the Statehood is being conferred upon Goa, more powers for all the States is the issue these days. The basic responsibility for the development of the State lies with the State Government. So, both legislative and financial powers should be given to the state for speedy and rapid development of the state. I also feel that effective steps will be taken by the Government in Goa to promote the tradition and great culture of Goan people. So, I bow my head before those freedom fighters who launched struggle and agitation for the liberation of Goa; and as a result of their sacrifices, today, a fullfledged state is on the map of India; and it will stand with other members of the Indian families and will develop along with them.

With these few words, I congratulate the people of Goa and the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for taking this right step.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, at this happy moment, may I congratulate the people of Goa for achieving Statehood and also our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who has not only initiated such an historic step but also successfully fulfilled the aspirations of the people of Goa with the support of both sides of the House.

Goa has illustrious heritage. The people of Goa suffered a lot during the foreign rule, during the Portugese rule. Their great heritage, culture, development schemes were stagnant, but the people of Goa successfully preserved the heritage of Goa. The

people of Goa deserve Statehood. Statehood of Goa will further strengthen the brotherhood amongst the people of India. Goa as a separate State will not only fulfil the long heritage and aspirations of the people of Goa but also as a new born State with its numerous natural resources, tourism potentiality and ship building heritage will definitely stand in the economy of India to a great extent.

At this historic moment, may I recall the dream of the founding fathers of the constitution of India, who visualised India as a democratic country. May I once again extend my gratitude and thanks to our Prime Minister and also members of this House, for helping the people of Goa to achieve the status of the Statehood and to put Goa in the main democratic stream of India.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim): I support this Bill. While I congratulate the people of Goa for fulfilling their long standing demand I am very much appreciative of the sympathetic hearing on the part of the Centre which has resulted in the conferring of Statehood to Goa.

Sir, I am sure Goa, after attaining Statehood will further prosper. The people of Goa have been fortunate in many ways. The day Goa joined the mainstream of the Indian Union after their liberation from the Portuguese all the people of Goa became the citizens of the country. That was most natural and a democratic way also. So was the case of the people of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry also. But this natural process was not adopted when Sikkim merged with India. Some undemocratic conditions were foisted on the people of Sikkim, as a result of which thousands of Sikkimese people who were otherwise eligible to become citizens of India had been left out. So, I say that the people of Goa are fortunate in this respect as they do not have the problem of citizenship as we in Sikkim have.

I take this opportunity to welcome the people of Goa and extend our heartiest greetings on this occasion. With these few words I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Usha Choudhari.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I whole heartedly support the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, presented in the House and I rise to speak on it. As Shri Dandavate has said, people from every nook and corner of the country had joined the Goa liberation movement. Where, on the one hand, important leaders joined the movement, a son of a farmer belonging to my constituency Amravati also became martyr in this movement. Therefore, our sentiments as well as that of the people from every corner of the country are attached with Goa. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta was speaking on Andaman and Nicobar with a heavy heart that no one has mentioned about that Union Territory. But we want to tell him that we appreciate the support given to the freedom fighters by Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The feeling of freedom had reached there also. Goa, Daman and Diu evoke memorable feelings of the people. I would like to tell that Goa is undergoing political changes. Previously Goa was a Union Territory and now it is being conferred Statehood. But by conferring Statehood, the problem of that State will not be solved. We have learnt that there is a deficit of crores of rupees in the Budget of Goa. We will have to see that after conferring Statehood on Goa, taxes of the people are not increased there. The sympathy of the Central Government has always been with Goa, Daman and Diu. It is hoped that after conferring Statehood on Goa, the Central Government will continue paying attention towards it as before. The people want to live in peace and want that they should get facilities of life. A very commendable step has been taken and I support it.

The opposition Members leave the House after making speeches and do not

[Shrimati Usha Choudhari]

stay for hearing us. But we, who have to speak on behalf of the Government or party, have to be very careful while making speech. Our party and our Government do not shirk their responsibility. The Government has taken step in regard to the Goa after very careful consideration and this can also be taken in regard to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and for other places also. I support this Bill and would like to say that either you confer Statehood on Daman and Diu or merge them with some other State. These areas are very backward areas. These have always been exploited. Attention should be paid towards the poor and the backward people.

Besides this, I would like to support the steps taken by our Prime Minister. Some opposition Members were saying that the Government moved in only when there was some agitation and bloodshed. I fail to understand as to why we are talking of bloodshed and all that when we are going to create history. We are for the integrity of the country and for this if it is necessary to create a State, we are prepared for it. At the moment we are going to create Goa State and we should not deviate from this point.

I hope that after Goa receives Statehood, the people of that State will find an opportunity to make progress in life. Our Government, the hon. Home Minister and the Hon. Prime Minister have taken this step in accordance with the just principles of our party and the culture of the country and I congratulate them for this. I hope we all will adopt a right course. With these words, I conclude.

12.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

[*Translation*]

*SHRI P. SHANMUGAM (Pondicherry):
Hon. Speaker, Sir, today it is a happy day because Goa which is a Union Territory till

today is getting Statehood. I am, therefore, extremely glad to rise in support of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Bill, 1987 moved by our Hon. Home Minister. I congratulate the people of Goa in achieving their long pending demand.

At this juncture, let me also convey my heartfelt thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for rightfully honouring the aspirations of the Goans and granting Statehood to Goa. Recently, the Prime Minister was kind to grant Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh.

Sir, the territories of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam were under French rule for more than 250 years. The people of Pondicherry and the said territories decided to accede to India and, therefore, revolted against the French rule. The revolution reached its pinnacle in 1954. The then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, with his political sagacity and statesmanship of world acclaim, negotiated with the French and arrived at an amicable settlement for the liberation of Pondicherry.

Pondicherry was freed from French yoke on 1st November, 1954 and it became a Union Territory. Keeping in mind the separate cultural identity of Pondicherry, Pandit Nehru accorded special status to it. He also gave an assurance that as long as the people of Pondicherry do not decide otherwise, the special status shall continue. He also provided all possible assistance for the development of Pondicherry, its people and culture.

Shrimati Gandhi continued to provide assistance to Pondicherry in the same manner as her illustrious father did. She took keen interest in the development of Pondicherry.

Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is taking special interest in the development of Pondicherry and in safeguarding the special status accorded to it by Panditji.

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Pondicherry has, thus, become a viable political and territorial unit and, now, possesses all the essential requirements of blossoming into a full-fledged State.

The people of Pondicherry are also craving for Statehood for long. Respecting the wishes of the people, the Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry passed unanimously a resolution on 8th May, 1987 urging upon the Central Govt. to confer Statehood on the Union Territory.

I, therefore, request the Hon Prime Minister and the Hon Home Minister here to accede to the demand of the populace of Pondicherry for Statehood so that a legislature elected by the people and for the people is constituted

13.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before you reply, kindly touch upon one point which is in the minds of many people. As far as the change in the name of the Bombay High Court is concerned, have you consulted the Bar Council and the Maharashtra Government also? The Bill says that the Bombay High Court will be changed into High Court of Maharashtra and Goa. Were the concerned authorities consulted on this?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIR (S. BUTA SINGH): I join the hon. Members on both sides of this House in paying our tributes to those great sons of India who laid their lives for the liberation of Goa. I take legitimate humble pride in that also because as a student in Bombay, as Prof. Dandavate just now mentioned that he was one of those great leaders who participated in the liberation movement, I also had a humble contribution under the leadership of Shri V. K. Krishna Menon. The students of Bombay also had played their part in the liberation of Goa. In addition to that also, there was a martyr from Punjab whose name Shri Ramoowalia mentioned, Master Karnail Singh. He happened to

belong to the constituency which I had the privilege to represent in this House. His village was in my constituency. We pay homage to all those martyrs who laid their lives for the liberation of the people and the State of Goa.

The three distinct and geographically separate units on the West coast of India comprising the present Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu had been under the occupation of Portugese till 19th December, 1961. The desire of the people of this Territory became more strong as the rest of the country won the independence in 1947. Their freedom struggle gained momentum and in 1954 two small units—Dadra and Nagar Haveli—succeeded in throwing off the Portugese yoke. They were later constituted into the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It took another 7 years of hard struggle for the people of Goa to win their freedom. Ultimately on 19th December, 1961 the people of Goa joined in independence with the rest of India.

The thinking of the Government of India on the future status for these people and the territories was aptly summarised by the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the following words.

"We recognise that Goa has its individuality and history which must be maintained till the people themselves wish to change it. In keeping with this, we shall recognise that individuality within the Indian Union and give it the machinery of self-government, which will form part of the Government of the Union. Regarding the changes to be introduced in future, they will naturally be made in consultation and agreement with the people from there themselves."

This was the vision of our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in this very august House, I remember, on many occasions, promised to the people of Goa

[S. Buta Singh]

that the Government of India and this august House will decide about the Statehood to Goa very favourably. The only hurdle was the issue of language in Goa.

As you know, the people of Goa, through their own Assembly, have been able to resolve amicably the issue of language. In Goa, Konkani has become the official language while Marathi language can be used for official purposes in Goa district in that State. With that happy decision of the Assembly, now the stage was set and the situation was created for the Statehood of Goa. On this solemn occasion, I, on behalf of the House—almost all the Members, including the Opposition—express our grateful thanks to the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who basically made it possible for the people of Goa to have full Statehood. Goa will be joining the community of States in the nation, as 25th State.

Goa, as you know, Sir, is a land of unique scenic beauty well known for the warmth in the hearts of the people. The unfolding of different seasons with the backdrop of breathtaking scenery looking exquisite in its rich golden-brown shades turning to emerald-green; the peaceful estuaries, the lull of the waves on the soft silvery sands, the fine people of the Territory, their rich cultural heritage, etc. are all assets of value to our motherland.

My distinguished colleague Shri Eduardo Faleiro described Goa as small and beautiful....(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Since when have you started writing poetry?

(*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Prof. Dandavate Ji said that the people of Goa are beautiful. May I add to it that the people of Goa are loving and great, the State is small but

beautiful. These are some of the unique features of Goa. The most distinguished feature of Goa and its people is that all major religions of our country are living together with complete harmony and the people have never presented before us any communal problem, even on the language issue. It was agitated mostly on linguistic lines and not on communal lines. These are the people of Goa who will definitely enrich the environment of communal harmony, the unity of the country, love for the other religions and tolerance. These are the qualities that the people of Goa have shown in our social life.

Many points were raised by the hon. Members. Shri Shantaram Naik raised some points, on which other Members also joined. One is about the question of naming the new High Court. We had done it only for the purpose of extending the jurisdiction of the present Bombay High Court to the territories of Goa States and Daman and Diu. But as the hon. Members Prof. Dandavate Ji and the hon. Prime Minister himself have expressed their feelings about the Bombay High Court, we will examine in consultation with the Law Ministry. If the name could be retained, we have no objection to this. But we had done it only for the administrative purposes because the jurisdiction of the present High Court was to be extended....(*Interruptions*). In principle it is yes, but since it is a legal thing, I will check up with the Law Ministry and in case in the process we are able to get the advice, we can do it at the end. But in principle we agree with the present name which has some history behind it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In future you may check up before moving the Bills.

S. BUTA SINGH: Well, legal niceties are always subject to interpretation, but I have promised that we will check up with the Law Ministry and if it is possible, we will try to retain the name of the Court as Bombay High Court.

My dear friend Shri Manoranjan Bhakta Ji was trying to link up the issue of administrative set up in Andaman and Nicobar with the Statehood. This House knows that only in the recent past we have constituted an Island Development Authority, of which the Chairman is the hon. Prime Minister himself, and we held the first meeting of that Authority, only recently. I think that is perhaps the only authority which is headed by the hon. Prime Minister, and the hon. Members from Andams and Nicobar and Lakshadweep should have no fear about the development in those islands. Government of India is very keen to develop the islands and to bring them to the mainstream of our national life.

Other provisions of the Bill....

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Implementation is done by the officers from here. The Prime Minister only gives the guidelines.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Implementation all over the country, even in the full States is done by the officers. That is how our whole Constitution is made up.

Shri Shantaram Naik raised another point for Daman and Diu—that the hon. Members of the Assembly from Daman and Diu in the Goa Assembly should be given that status in their respective areas of Daman and Diu and they should be given Advisory Council. The Government is accepting this in principle and we have already constituted Daman and Diu into a separate Union Territory. We will have this Advisory Council and these Members can be members of that Advisory Council and the areas will not be neglected. We will give full attention to the development of Daman and Diu also.

These were some of the points raised by the hon. Members. I am sure the whole House unanimously will extend their greetings and congratulations to the people of Goa, Daman and Diu for the Statehood that they are going to get.

With these words I commend this Bill for the House to pass.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): I would just like to add a few words to what the Home Minister has said. The State of Goa turns a new phase in its history today. It has come through Portugese subjugation, has been liberated and today we have a Bill which will make into a full-fledged State.

I would first like to congratulate the people of Goa. Goa is a very beautiful part of our country and as has already been said, very beautiful people stay in Goa. They have shown a rare maturity in handling difficult and complicated problems that they have been faced with. I must congratulate them for overcoming these problems, the way they have overcome them and we welcome them as a full-fledged State of the Union of India. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Parliamentary Constituency of the Union Territory of Daman and Diu)

Amendment made:

Page 3,—

for lines 19 to 21, substitute

"9. The whole of the Union terri-

tory of Daman and Diu shall form one parliamentary constituency to be called the Daman and Diu Parliamentary constituency and as soon as may be after the appointed day, election shall be held to the House of the People to elect a representative from that constituency, as if the seat of the member elected to the House of the People from that constituency has become vacant and the provisions of section 149 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to such election (3)

(S Buta Singh)

MR SPEAKER The question is 'That Clause 9 as amended stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 9, as amended was added to the Bill

MR SPEAKER The question is 'That Clauses 10 to 14 stand part of the Bill '

The motion was adopted

Clause 10 to 14 were added to the Bill

Clause 15—(Speaker of the provisional Legislative Assembly)

Amendment made

Page 5 —

for lines 1 to 5, substitute

15 The person who immediately before the appointed day is the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the existing Union territory shall, on and from that day be the

Speaker of the provisional Legislative Assembly ' (4)

(S Buta Singh)

MR SPEAKER The question is "That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill "

The motion was adopted

Clauses 15, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR SPEAKER The question is
The motion was adopted

That clauses 16 to 19 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 16 to 19 were added to the Bill

MR SPEAKER Now clauses 20 to 30 Shri Shantaram Naik you want to move ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK I want to say a few words Sir

MR SPEAKER Unless you move you cannot speak You want to get it negated ? ?

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER He is not moving

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER The question is

That clauses 20 to 30 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clauses 20 to 30 were added to the Bill

Clauses 31 to 59 were added to the Bill

MR SPEAKER Clause 60—Shri Shantaram Naik—not moving

MR SPEAKER The question is
"That Clauses 60 to 72 stand part
of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 60 to 72 were added to the Bill

*First Schedule, Second Schedule,
Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title
were added to the Bill*

S BUTA SINGH Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed"

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed"

PROF N G RANGA (Guntur) Sir
before the Bill is passed I want to say a few
words Now, on this happy occasion, I
would like to repeat the homage that our
friends already paid to Pandit Nehru, Shri
Krishna Menon and several others and
also all those Members of Parliament at
that time who supported them In addition
to that, I wish to pay my special homage to
Ram Manohar Lohia who later on came to
be a Member of this House who made an
appeal to whole of India to start an agita-
tion for the freedom of the people of Goa
and also for the merger of that area with
the rest of India Portugese imperialism
was one of the worst and persecuted our
people from the religious side as well as

from the economic and political sides and
it goes to the credit of not those hundreds,
but more than thousands of freedom figh-
ters from all over India who rushed all the
way after we have achieved our own free-
dom to Bombay and then Maharashtra and
also borders of Karnataka and then braved
the worst possible lathi-charges, all out-
rages and in that way paved the way for the
State action, of our Government led by
Shri Krishna Menon and supported by
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in such a heroic
manner

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed"

The motion was adopted

MR SPEAKER Before I put the motion
for consideration to the vote of the House,
in respect of Constitution Amendment Bill,
this being a Constitution Amendment Bill,
voting has to be done by Division Let the
lobbies be cleared

MR SPEAKER Now the lobbies have
been cleared

The question is

"That the Bill further to amend
the Constitution of India be taken
into consideration"

The Lok Sabha divided

AYES

Division No. 4]

[13.25 hrs.

Abbasi, Shri K J

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Adaikalaraja, Shri L

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Adiyodi, Dr K G

Alkha Ram, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Anand Singh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Birendra Singh, Rao

Ansari, Shri Z. R.

Birinder Singh, Shri

Antony, Shri P. A.

Brahma Dutt, Shri

Arjun Singh, Shri

Buta Singh, S.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Charles, Shri A.

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Balaraman, Shri L.

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai K.

Barrow, Shri A. E. T.

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Basavaraju, Shri G. S.

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha

Bhagat, Shri B. R.

Choudhary, Shri Nandlal

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Bhandari, Shrimati D. K.

Dabhi, Shri Ajitshinh

Bharat Singh, Shri

Dalbir Singh, Ch.

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Bhoopathy, Shri G.

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Bhoye, Shri S. S.

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Birbal, Shri

Das, Shri Bipin Pal

Das Shri Sudarsan	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Datta, Shri Amal	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Dennis, Shri N.	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Halder, Prof. M.R.
Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu	Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti	Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Jayamohan, Shri A.
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Digvijay Sinh, Shri	Jena, Shri Chintamani
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L.	Jitendra Singh, Shri
Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil	Jujhar Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo	Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Gadgil, Shri V. N.	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Gamit, Shri C. D.	Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Gholap, Shri S. G.	Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Ghorpade, Shri M. Y.	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Ghosal, Shri Debi	Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje	Khattri, Shri Nirmal

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Mishra, Shri G.S.

Kinder Lal, Shri

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Kolandaivelu, Shri P.

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Konyak, Shri Chingwang

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Kunjambu, Shri

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Kurien Prof. P.J.

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal

Law, Shri Asutosh

Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Murthy, Shri M. V Chandrashekara

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati

Murugaiah, Shri A. R.

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Mahendra Singh, Shri

Naikar, Shri D. K.

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Narayanan, Shri K. R.

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Natarajan, Shri K. R.

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh

Mane, Shri R.S.

Netam, Shri Arvind

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Pakeer Mohammed, Shri E. S. M.

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben
Ramjibhai

Pandey, Shri Madan

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Pant, Shri K. C.

Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao	Rai, Shri I Rama
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Patel, Shri Ahmed M	Rajeshwaran, Dr V
Patel, Shri C D	Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar
Patel Shri G I	Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Patel, Shri U H	Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore	Ram Dhan, Shri
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	Ram Prakash, Ch
Patil, Shri Prakash V	Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Patil, Shri Shivraj V	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Ramoowalia, Shri Balwant Singh
Patil, Shri Vijay N	Rampal Singh, Shri
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti	Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath	Ranga, Prof N G
Pawar Shri Satyanarain	Ranganath Shri K H
Peruman, Dr P Vallal	Rao, Shri A J V B Maheswara
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Rao Shri J Chokka
Poojary, Shri Janardhana	Rao, Shri J Vengala
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Rao Shri K S
Prabhu, Shri R	Rao Shri P V Narasimha
Pradhan, Shri K N	Rao, Shri Snhari
Pradhani, Shri K	Rath Shri Somnath
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal	Rathod Shri Uttam
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom	Raut, Shri Bholi
Fushpa Devi, Kumari	Ravani, Shri Navin
Qureshi, Shri Aziz	Reddi, Shri C Madhav

Reddy, Shri Bazawada Papi

Sidnal, Shri S. B.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Singaravadivel, Shri S.

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Sait, Shri Azeez

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Singh, Shri N Tombi

Sangma, Shri P. A.

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra

Sayeed, Shri P. M.

Sinha, Shrimati Kishori

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Somu, Shri N V N

Sethi, Shri P. C.

Soren, Shri Harihar

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Soundararajan, Shri N

Sahabuddin, Shri Syed

Soz, Prof Saifuddin

Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar

Subburaman, Shri A G

Shailesh, Dr. B. L.

Sukh Ram, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sultanpuri, Shri K D

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Suman, Shri K P

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sundararaj, Shri N

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Swamy, Shri D Narayana

Shervani, Shri Saleem I.

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Shingda, Shri D. B.

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Tewary, Prof K K

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

77 Goa, Daman & Diu
Reorg Bill

VAISAKHA 21, 1909 (SAKA)

& Constitution (57th
Amdt) Bill 78

Thambi Durai, Shri M	Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Thara Devi, Kumari D K	Venkatesh, Dr V
Thomas, Prof K V	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V S
Thorat, Shri Bhausahab	Vir Sen, Shri
Thungon, Shri P K	Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Tigga, Shri Simon	Wasnik Shri Mukul
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Kailash
Tiraky, Shri Priyus	Yadav Shri Mahabir Prasad
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani	Yadav Shri Shyam Lal
Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra	Yadav Shri Subhash
Tripathi, Dr Chandra Shekhar	Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar
Tulsiram, Shri V	Yadava Shri Bal Ram Singh
Tytler, Shri Jagdish	Yadava Shri D P
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan	Yogesh Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Van Shri Deep Narain	Zainul Basher, Shri

MR SPEAKER Subject to correction
the result* of the division is

Ayes 310, Noes Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the
total membership of the House and by a
majority of not less than two-thirds of the
members present and voting

The motion was adopted

MR SPEAKER Clause 2 I think the
lobbies are already Cleared We can go
ahead if the House agrees

The question is

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill "

The Lok Sabha Divided

AYES

Division No. 5]

[13.28 hrs.

Abbasi, Shri K J

Adaikalara; Shri L

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Adiyodi, Dr K G

* The following Members also recorded their votes for

AYES - Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma Shri H B Patil Shri G G Swell Shri Ram Singh Yadav Shri
Natwarsinh Solanki Shrimati Manemma Anjiah Shri Ashok Chawan, Shri Dal
Chander Jain Shri Katuri Narayana Swamy and Shri C Sambu

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Bhoopathy, Shri G.

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Alhtar Hasan, Shri

Bhoye, Shri S.S.

Alkha Ram, Shri

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Anand Singh, Shri

Birbal, Shri

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Birendra Singh, Rao

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Birinder Singh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Brahma Dutt, Shri

Antony, Shri P.A.

Buta Singh, S.

Arjun Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Charles, Shri A.

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Chaudhry, Shri Kamal

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Balaraman, Shri L.

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai K.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Barrow, Shri A.E.T.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Choudhary, Shri Nandlal

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Bharat Singh, Shri

Dalbir Singh, Ch.

Dalbir Singh, Shri	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Dalwai, Shri Hussain	Gohil, Shri G.B.
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Das, Shri Bipin Pal	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Das, Shri Sudarsan	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Dennis, Shri N.	Halder, Prof. M.R.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.
Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu	Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti	Jain, Shri Dal Chander
Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Jayamohan, Shri A.
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	Jena, Shri Chintamani
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.
Dogra, Shri G.L.	Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil	Jitendra Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo	Jujhar Singh, Shri
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Kalpna Devi, Dr. T.
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Gadgil, Shri V.N.	Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Gamit, Shri C.D.	Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Gholap, Shri S.G.	Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.	Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Ghosal, Shri Debi	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben
Ramjibhai

Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Khattri, Shri Nirmal

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Kinder Lal, Shri

Mishra, Shri G.S.

Kolandaivelu, Shri P.

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Konyak, Shri Chingwang

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Kunjambu, Shri

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal

Law, Shri Asutosh

Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Madhuree Singh Shrimati

Murugaiah, Shri A.R.

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Mahendra Singh, Shri

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Natarajan, Shri K.R.

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh

Mane, Shri R.S.

Netam, Shri Arvind

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	Prabhu, Shri R.
Pakeer Mohammed, Shri E.S.M.	Pradhan, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri Madan	Pradhani, Shri K.
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Pant, Shri K.C.	Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Pardhi, Shri Keshaoarao	Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Rai, Shri I. Rama
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Patel, Shri C.D.	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Patel, Shri G.I.	Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Patel, Shri U.H.	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore	Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	Ram Dhan, Shri
Patil, Shri H.B.	Ram Prakash, Ch.
Patil, Shri Prakash V.	Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Ramoowalia, Shri Balwant Singh
Patil, Shri Vijay N.	Rampal Singh, Shri
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti	Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath	Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Pawar, Shri Satyanarain	Ranganath, Shri K.H.
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	Rao, Shri, A.J.V.B. Maheswara
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Poojary, Shri Janardhana	Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Rao, Shri K.S.

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Rao, Shri Srihari

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Rath, Shri Somnath

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Shervani, Shri Saleem I.

Taut, Shri Bholia

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Ravani, Shri Navin

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Singaravadivel, Shri S.

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Sait, Shri Azeez

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Singh, Shri N. Tombi

Sangma, Shri P.A.
Satyendra Chandra, Shri
Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sinha, Shrimati Kishori

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Sinna, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Sethi, Shri Ananta prasad

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Sethi, Shri P.C.

Somu, Shri N. V.N.

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Soren, Shri Harihar

Snahabuddin, Shri Syed

Soundararajan, Shri N.

Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar

Soz, Prof. Saifuddin

Shailesh, Dr. B.L.

Subburaman, Shri A.G.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sukh Ram, Shri

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Suman, Shri R.P.

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri	Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri	Van, Shri Deep Narain
Swell, Shri G G	Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri	
Tariq Anwar, Shri	Venkatesh, Dr V
Tewary, Prof K K	Vijayaraghavan Shri V S
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha	Vir Sen, Shri
Thambi Durai, Shri M	Vyas Shri Girdhari Lal
Thara Devi, Kuman D K	Wasnik Shri Mukul
Thomas, Prof K V	Yadav, Shri Kailash
Thorat, Shri Bhausahab	Yadav Shri Mahabir Prasad
Thungon, Shri P K	Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Tigga, Shri Simon	Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Subhash
Tiraky, Shri Piyus	Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani	Yadava Shri Bal Ram Singh
Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra	Yadava Shri D P
Tripathi, Dr Chandra Shekhar	Yogesh Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Tulsiram, Shri V	Zainul Basher, Shri
Tytler, Shri Jagdish	

MR SPEAKER Subject to correction,
the result * of the division is

Ayes 313, Noes Nil

Now, here is a clean sweep

The Motion is carried by a majority of the
total membership of the House and by a
majority of not less than two-thirds of the

Members present and voting

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 1 (Short Title and Commencement)

Amendment made

Page 1, Line 3,

for "Fifty-Seventh" substitute "Fifty-
Sixth" (1)

(S Buta Singh)

*The following members also recorded their votes for AYES

Shrimati Abida Ahmed, Shri Natwar Singh Solanki, Shri Digvijay Singh, Shri Ashok Chavan, Shrimati
D K Bhandari, Shri Amal Datta, Shri Katuri Narayana Swamy and Shri C. Sambu

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have
been cleared.

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part
of the Bill."

The question is:

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No. 6]

[13.30 hrs.

Abbasi, Shri K.J.	Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri	Barrow, Shri A.E.T.
Adaikalaraj, Shri L.	Basavarajeswari, Shrimati
Adiyodi, Dr. K.G.	Basavaraju, Shri G.S.
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash	Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz	Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida	Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Akhtar Hasan, Shri	Bhandari, Shrimati D.K.
Alkha Ram, Shri	Bharat Singh, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri	Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma	Bhoopathy, Shri G.
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan	Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Ansari, Shri Z.R.	Bhoye, Shri S.S.
Antony, Shri P.A.	Bhumij, Shri Haren
Arjun Singh, Shri	Birbal, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Birendra Singh, Rao
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi	Birinder Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Buta Singh, S.
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal	Charles, Shri A.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari	Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Balaraman, Shri L.	Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal	Dinesh Singh Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai K.	Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Chinta Mohan, Dr.	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma	Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin	Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	Gamit, Shri C.D.
Dalbir Singh, Ch.	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Gholap, Shri S.G.
Dalwai, Shri Hussain	Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Das, Shri Bipin Pal	Gohil, Shri G.B.
Das, Shri Sudarsan	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Datta, Shri Amal	Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Dennis, Shri N.	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Dhatiwal, Shri Shanti	Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.
Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Jain, Shri Dal Chander
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Digvijay Sinh, Shri	Jayamohan, Shri A.
	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Jena, Shri Chintamani	Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.	Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Jitendra Prasada, Shri	Law, Shri Asutosh
Jitendra Singh, Shri	Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Jujhar Singh, Shri	Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.	Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram	Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari	Mahendra Singh, Shri
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath	Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Ken, Shri Lala Ram	Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Keyur Bhushan, Shri	Mane, Shri Murlidhar
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad	Mane, Shri R.S.
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Manvendra Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam	Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub	Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramji bhai
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali	Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
Khattri, Shri Nirmal	Meira Kumar, Shrimati
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina	Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
Kinder Lal, Shri	Mishra, Shri G.S.
Kolandaivelu, Shri P.	Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Konyak Shri Chingwang	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	Mishra, Shri Shripati
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai	Mishra, Shri Umakant
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.	Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar
Kujur, Shri Maurice	Misra, Shri Nityananda
Kunjambu, Shri	

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal

Patil, Shri H.B.

Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Murugaiah, Shri A.R.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Pawar, Shri Satyanarain

Natarajan, Shri K.R.

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Netam, Shri Arvind

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Prabhu, Shri R.

Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.

Pradhan, Shri K.N.

Pandey, Shri Madan

Pradhani, Shri K.

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom

Pant, Shri K.C.

Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Pardhi, Shri Keshaoarao

Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat

Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Patel, Shri C.D.

Ram, Shri Ram Ratan

Patel, Shri G.I.

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri

Patel, Shri U.H.

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Prakash, Ch.	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Ram Samujhawan, Shri	Sen, Shri Bholanath
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Ramoowalia, Shri Balwant Singh	Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Rampal Singh, Shri	Shahabuddin, Shri Syed
Rana Vir Singh, Shri	Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Shailesh, Dr. B.L.
Ranganath, Shri K.H.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara	Shanmugam, Shri P.
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Rai, Shri J. Vengala	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Rao, Shri K.S.	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Rao, P.V. Narasimha	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Rao, Shri Srihari	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Rath, Shri Somnath	Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Raut, Shri Bhola	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi	Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar	Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Sait, Shri Azeez	Singh, Shri N. Tombi
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan	Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar
Sangma, Shri P. A.	Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra
Satyendra Chandra, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Kishori
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri

Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh

Tiraky, Shri Piyus

Somu, Shri N V N

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Soren, Shri Harihar

Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra

Soundararajan, Shri N

Tripathi, Dr Chandra Shekhar

Soz, Prof Saifuddin

Tulsiram, Shri V

Subburaman, Shri A G

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Sukh Ram, Shri

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Sultanpuri, Shri K D

Van, Shri Deep narain

Suman, Shri R P

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

Sundararaj, Shri N

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V S

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Vir Sen, Shri

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Swamy Shri D Narayana

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Swell, Shri G G

Yadav, Shri Kailash

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Mahabir prasad

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Tewary, Prof K K

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Yadav, Shri Subhash

Thambi Durai, Shri M

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Thara Devi, Kumari D K

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Thomas, Prof K V

Yadava, Shri D P

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Thungon, Shri P K

Zainul Basher, Shri

Tigga, Shri Simon

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is:

Ayes: 311;

Noes: Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total Membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI S. BUTA SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The lobbies have, already been cleared.

The question is:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 7]

[13.33 hrs

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Adiyodi, Dr. K. G.

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Balaraman, Shri L.

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Barrow, Shri A.E.T.

Alkha Ram, Shri

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Anand Singh, Shri

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Anjiah, Shrimati Mannemma

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Ansari, Shri Abdual Hannan

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Bhandari, Shrimati D.K.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Bharat Singh, Shri

Arjun Singh, Shri

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Bhoopathy, Shri G.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:

Shri I. Rama Rai; Shri P.C. Sethi; Prof. M.R. Halder; Shri Katuri Narayana Swamy; Shri C. Sambu and Dr. V. Venkatesh.

Bhoye, Shri S.S	Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Bhumij, Shri Haren	Das, Shri Bipin Pal
Birbal, Shri	Das, Shri Sudarsan
Birendra Singh, Rao	Datta, Shri Amal
Birinder Singh, Shri	Dennis, Shri N
Buta Singh, S	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Devi, Prof Chandra Bhanu
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M	Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Charles, Shri A	Dhillon, Dr G S
Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra	Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati	Dighe, Shri Sharad
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh	Digvijaya Singh, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Chavan, Shrimati Premalaba	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai K	Dogra Shri G L
Chidambaram Shri P	Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil
Chinta Mohan, Dr	Dube, Shri Bishma Deo
Choudhari Shrimati Usha	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Choudhary, Shri Nandlal	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma	Gadgil, Shri V N
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin	Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	Gamit, Shri C D
Dalbir Singh, Ch	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Gholap, Shri S G
Dalwai, Shri Hussain	Ghorpade, Shri M Y
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Ghosai, Shri Debi
Dandavate, Prof Madhu	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti

Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Gohil, Shri G.B.

Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje

Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali

Guha, Dr. Phulrenu

Khattri, Shri Nirmal

Gupta, Shri Janak Raj

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati

Kinder Lal, Shri

Halder, Prof. M.R.

Kolandaivelu, Shri P.

Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.

Konyak, Shri Chingwang

Jagannath Prasad, Shri

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Jain, Shri Dal Chander

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Jatav, Shri Kammodilal

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Kunjambu, Shri

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Law, Shri Asutosh

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati

Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Mahendra Singh, Shri

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad

Mane, Shri R.S.

Manvendra Singh, Shri	Netam, Shri Arvind
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed	Odeyar, Shri Channaiah
Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai	Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	Pandey, Shri Kali Prasad
Meira Kumar, Shrimati	Pandey, Shri Madan
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Mishra, Shri G.S.	Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	Pant, Shri K.C.
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	Pardhi, Shri Kesharao
Mishra, Shri Shripati	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Mishra, Shri Umakant	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar	Patel, Shri C.D.
Misra, Shri Nityananda	Patel, Shri G.I.
Modi, Shri Vishnu	Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	Patel, Shri U.H.
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal	Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	Patil, Shri H.B.
Murugaiah, Shri A.R.	Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Naik, Shri Shantaram	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Naikar, Shri D.K.	Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Narayanan, Shri K.R.	Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Natarajan, Shri K.R.	Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath
Natwar Singh, Shri K.	Pawar, Shri Satyanarain
Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
	Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Rao, Shri J. Vengala

Prabhu, Shri R.

Rao, Shri K.S.

Pradhan, Shri K.N.

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Pradhani, Shri K.

Rao, Shri Srihari

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Rath, Shri Somnath

Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Raut, Shri Bholia

Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

Rai, Shri I. Rama

Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi

Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Ram, Shri Ram Ratan

Sait, Shri Azeez

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri

Sangma, Shri P.A.

Ram Dhan, Shri

Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Ram Prakash, Ch.

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Ram Samujhawan, Shri

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Ramoowalia, Shri Balwant Singh

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Rampal Singh, Shri

Sethi, Shri P.C.

Rana Vir Singh, Shri

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Ranga, Prof. N.G.

Shahabuddin, Shri Syed

Ranganath, Shri K.H.

Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar

Rao, Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara

Shailesh, Dr. B.L.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shanmugam, Shri P.	Sukh Ram, Shri
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore	Suman, Shri R.P.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna	Swami Prasad singh, Shri
Shervani, Shri Saleem I.	Swamy, Shri D. Narayana
Shingda, Shri D.B.	Swell, Shri G.G.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri	Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.	Tariq Anwar, Shri
Sidnal, Shri S.B.	Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Singaravadivel, Shri S.	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap	Thambi Durai, Shri M.
Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap	Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Singh, Shri N. Tombi	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar	Tigga, Shri Simon
Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra	Tilakdhari Singh, Shri
Sinha, Shrimati Kishori	Tiraky, Shri Piyus
Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dular	Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan	Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh	Tulsiram, Shri V.
Somu, Shri N.V.N.	Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Soren, Shri Harihar	Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Soundararajan, Shri N.	Van, Shri Deep Narain
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin	Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Subburaman, Shri A.G.	Venkatesh, Dr. V.

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Vir Sen, Shri

Yadav, Shri Subhash

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Yadav, Shri Kailash

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is:

Ayes: 315

Noes: Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted.

13.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

STATE OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the State to Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to provide that the three nominated Members of the Legislative Assembly of the erstwhile Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh may also be included in the Provisional Legislative Assembly under Section 11 of the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986.

With the enactment of the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986, Arunachal Pradesh has become the 24th State of the Union of India with effect from 20th February, 1987. Under Section 11 of the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, the elected members of the territorial constituencies of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh shall be the members of the provisional Legislative Assembly. This was the provision in that Act. The three nominated members of the Union Territory Legislature were, however, excluded from the provisional Legislative Assembly of the State. However, the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh wrote to us requesting for continuance of the three nominated members in the provisional Legislative Assembly on the ground that the three nominated members belong to the most backward tribes in the State. Since these members are no longer members of the provisional Legislative Assembly of the new State of Arunachal Pradesh, this has caused a great discontentment among the backward tribes. They have requested that the three nominated members may continue

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:

Shrimati Basavarajeswari; Shri Ashok Chavan and Kumari D.K. Thera Devi.

in the provisional Legislative Assembly along with the elected members. The Bill seeks to provide continuance of these three nominated members in the provisional Legislative Assembly. A clarificatory provision has also been included under Section 11 of the Act that the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh shall be deemed to have been duly elected for the Legislative Assembly of the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

The amendment to the Act will remove the discontentment among the backward tribes to which the nominated members belong. This amendment would also enable the three nominated members to continue to represent the interests of the weaker sections in the provisional Legislative Assembly.

With these few words, I commend the Bill to this august House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved

"That the Bill to amend the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986, be taken into consideration."

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since this Bill, the State of Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, comes as it does after we have passed the Goa Statehood Bill, I think, it would be only right and proper for me to add a few words of congratulations and felicitations to the people of Goa. The State of Goa, as you know, is a beautiful and a very distinctive part of our country, and their contribution to the country has been out of proportion to their population. I do not wish to go into details and to name too many names, but we know, for instance, that the person who is central to the control of all the trouble in Punjab today is a Goanese or a person of Goan origin. It is indicative of the contribution that these wonderful people who are part of our country have made to the whole of India.

Now, coming to the Bill on Arunachal

Pradesh, as the Home Minister said, it is a simple Bill in the sense that a lacuna that was not discovered at the time of our passing the Arunachal Bill is sought, today, to be corrected in allowing the three nominated Members to the Arunachal Legislative Assembly to continue as Members of the Provisional Assembly. But, Sir, behind this simplicity, I would point out to the haste, the hurry, the absence of adequate knowledge and the ham-handed manner with which the affairs of Arunachal and, for that matter, of any other area in the North East are being handled here. I am not questioning the good intentions of the Home Minister or the good intentions of the Government, but they do not have the time to try to understand the problem. It is a little surprising that when you drafted this Bill, this matter did not occur to you, and soon after this, you felt it necessary to come forward with an Amendment Bill which, I think, is right and proper and which we shall support.

Having said that, the first question that arises is whether the principle of nomination should be maintained. We have the nomination here in our House, the nominations that we give to the Anglo-Indian community for certain special consideration—they are a part and parcel of our country, of our people, but they are so scattered all over the country that it is not possible for any member of the Anglo-Indian community as such to represent his community from any particular constituency and that is why we have resorted to this device in the Constitution. The same kind of principle had to be followed in Arunachal. There are three nominated Members representing three most backward communities of that State who, otherwise, matters being as they are, have no chance at all of getting representation or being heard in the State Legislative Assembly. They are, as far as I know, the Pangri tribe with only 4,000 people, the Sulong tribe with only 5,000 people and the Hills Miri tribe with about 7,000 people. These are nomadic people. They are people who have, I would say, still in the stage of food-gatherers and hunters, people with no visible occupation, who have not settled

[Shri G.G. Swell]

down anywhere; they move from place to place just to gather food from the forest or to hunt the animals in the forest; sometimes they get occasional work, a kind of bonded labourers in the hands of a few rich people to work in their land; after their work is finished, they are turned out and they are brought back again. This is the kind of situation, and they are dispersed all over the State. It is only right and proper that we try to give representation and voice to these people.

But I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to this. How long do you go on in this manner? How long do you propose to keep on going with this kind of device of nomination and all that sort of thing? Is it not more right and proper, more Constitutional, to so devise a set-up in Arunachal that every section of the community will have the chance of being represented in the ordinary democratic course? Sir, I would like to remind the Home Minister that, when the Arunachal Bill was discussed, I made it a very strong point that the allocation of only 40 Members in the Arunachal State Legislative Assmbeley was just not adequate and would not do justice to that part of our country...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Number 40 is likely to be misunderstood, I think.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: All right; not 420.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was referring to 'Alibaba'....

SHRI G. G. SWELL: According to Alibaba, yes. (*Interruptions*)

Let me repeat that Arunachal is a vast area, almost 84,000 sq. miles in area; it is larger than Assam; it is almost as big as Assam and the rest of the other States in the North East, as big as that; it is a vast and variegated area, right from the snowy heights, almost Arctic climate, down to the

lower hills where you have the kind of Mediterranean and European climate and down right at the foothills where you have the tropical climate.

That is a vast area. It is difficult for people to travel from different parts of Arunachal to come to Itanagar and the people are diverse in language and tribal affinity. Therefore, the only thing that you can do in order to ensure that people like the Pangis, the Solungs and the Hill Miris also have an adequate representation is to increase the number of seats in the Assembly to as many as 60 which in any case is laid down as the minimum in the Constitution. It is unconstitutional, it is anomalous that in one part of Constitution you say the number should not be less than 60 and yet you say somewhere else the number should not be more than 40. You have done that in the case of Mizoram. Therefore, I would appeal that you do away with these anomalies. Do it now or bring it another Bill later on in which you give the people of Arunachal 60 seats and divide the constituencies in such a manner with certain weightage to be given to certain reserve seats. Even in Arunachal, it may be necessary for you to declare certain seats in the Legislative Assembly as reserve seats for the most backward people like the Pangis, the Solungs and the Hill Miris. Only then you will be able to give these people a voice, a feeling of being a part of the State, a part of India. I would urge the Home Minister to consider this very very seriously and come forward with a comprehensive Bill and do away with all these anomalies.

Lastly, Sir, we have to consider Arunachal as a special case. It is today the frontline State of India, frontline part of India adjoining China where the Chinese even today are sitting in parts of that territory at Wangdong and Sundranchung valley. It is necessary that the people of Arunachal should feel that they are part of India, a special part of India. Therefore, you should not stand on legal niceties but do something satisfactory to the State and to the people of Arunachal Pradesh. Thank you.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON (Arunachal West): Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for bringing this amendment. I also would like to congratulate the three MLAs, the nominated MLAs of Arunachal Pradesh and also our Chief Minister on whose recommendation an amendment has been brought. Sir, but for this Bill three of our nominated MLAs were going to be unseated who represent the most backward tribes in Arunachal. This is why, on behalf of our MLAs and on behalf of these tribes, I would like to thank the Prime Minister and also the Home Minister for bringing in this amendment.

This amendment vindicates the assurance of the Hon. Prime Minister on the floor of the House to the people of Arunachal five months ago, while we were discussing on the main Bill of the State of Arunachal. Such an amendment and such as augury from the Central Government certainly will go a long way in assuring the people and raising the morale of the people high and to satisfy the aspirations of the people of Arunachal which is most required, most important at this crucial juncture of time, where the Chinese have intruded in Arunachal and the Chinese are trying to demoralise the patriotic people of Arunachal and they are trying to sway them in so many ways. That is why this is going to be a good sign on the part of Govt. of India and on the part of Centre to encourage the people of Arunachal and to carry on their struggle for development in Arunachal and for the unity and integrity of the country.

I would have been much happy, if I may say so, had the Home Minister brought forward three more amendments which I had requested him during the course of discussions in this August House on the main Bill of giving Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh in the month of December. But I am not very happy because the Hon. Home Minister seems to have overlooked that request. He may kindly remember that at the beginning of this session also I had spoken and also personally met him four

or five times to request for the introduction of those amendments also. Better late than never. I will not be feeling discouraged because I hope that the Hon. Home Minister will try to bring forward those three amendments in the next session.

To be more specific, the three amendments are—firstly, granting 60 seats instead of 40 seats in view of the topographical and geographical situation in Arunachal Pradesh. This amendment itself speaks how it is necessary to represent the people truly by bringing in more MLAs. The second amendment which I sought is a Constitutional amendment giving protection of land and the religious and social practices etc., of the people of Arunachal Pradesh. These amendments will certainly go a long way in protecting the interests of Arunachal Pradesh and also as I said, satisfy to the fullest our aspirations.

You will see if you go through the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh that there are certain very minor anomalies which can be corrected very easily. For example, certain derogatory names have been included against certain names of our tribes. Adis have been called as Abors; Nishis have been called as Dafla and all the tribes of our Tirap District have been called as Naga tribes. These are the anomalies which should be corrected, so that the sentiments of our people are not hurt in this way.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Since you are not giving me time, I would like once again to request the Home Minister through you to be kind enough to keep his promise and bring those other three amendments also in the next session.

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, As I mentioned in my opening remarks, the present provision is only an enabling one which will enable all the three Members who were nominated in the

earstwhile Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh to continue as the Members of the Assembly of the new State of Arunachal Pradesh.

As has been mentioned by Shri Swell, they happen to belong to the most backward tribes in Arunachal Pradesh. By making this provision, the House will be fully justified in giving representation to those three tribes viz., Hill Miris, Solungs and Pangis

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): The point is, why was it not done earlier. Why was it not included in the original Bill?

S. BUTA SINGH: At that time it provided only the elected members but now with this provision that lacunae will also be made up and the nominated members will be fullfledged members of the Assembly.

Mr. Thungon has brought two other points. As far as the question of safeguarding the traditional rights and religious ceremonies of tribals is concerned I do not think there will be any difficulty because most of the things which Mr. Thungon has mentioned fall within the purview of the State Assembly. The State Assembly is fully competent to pass those laws. If Mr. Thungon thinks it fit to be passed by Parliament we can pass the laws and give those provisions to Arunachal Pradesh. I may tell Mr. Thungon in case the State Assembly does not pass it, at an appropriate time we will pass those laws and make possible for the people of Arunachal Pradesh to feel satisfied.

As regards the question of increasing the number from forty to sixty since elections are due in 1988-89 before the elections at an appropriate time this provision can also be thought of. With these words I commend that this House may pass the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

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

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES
COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL —
Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri M Arunachalam on the 8th May, 1987, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri C. Janga Reddy may speak.

[Translation]

*SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkona) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is a rehabilitation Centre for Congress men. Khadi and Village Industries Board is one which provides employment to Congressmen who are out of power. Sir, the Congress men are making use of the Board for their selfish ends by setting up various organisations like Hyderabad Khadi Board, Bhayaganagar Khadi Board, Warangal Khadi Board and Mettupalli Khadi Board etc. Whatever the nomenclature may be, the fact is that various Khadi Boards are springing up giving a chance to Congressmen to earn money. In one such Khadi-Board a Cabinet Minister was a Chairman. Rs. 12 lakhs were misappropriated in that Board. So far no enquiry was made into this affair. So Khadi Board has become synonymous with Congress. Even now people in the villages are of the opinion that Khadi Board is run by Congress and that it is an organisation through which Congress men can earn their livelihood. So, Sir, the time has come now to remove this impression in the minds of the people. So far, Khadi and Village Commission has mainly been restricted to production of Khadi cloth. Now the scope of the Commission has to be widened to by taking up and encouraging various small scale and cottage industries. No doubt loans are being given to persons belonging to small trades, cobblers, carpenters and potters. We thought by lending a helping hand to the persons who are engaged in these vocations, the dreams of Mahatma will come true. We thought that the villages will become self sufficient and once again hum with activity. But this hope has remained illusory. For, the benefit has not really gone to these poor villagers. Instead, it is only the Congressmen who stood benefited by it. I take this opportunity to request you to conduct an enquiry into the activities of Khadi Board in Andhra Pradesh. The loans are being sanctioned. But payment of these loans remains only on paper. Var-

ious associations and societies are springing up. Many such societies of the safety match manufacturers cobblers etc. are coming up every day. Just 11 members join hands to form a society and make use of all the benefits and are thus earning money. Crores of rupees are being misused in Andhra Pradesh this way. Hence I appeal once to you to probe thoroughly the activities of Khadi and Village Industries Board. Ex-Cabinet Ministers and the present Cabinet Ministers are involved in this. There is nobody to take action against them. Initially it was one organisation, then it has become two, and later on multiplied into various organisations. The employees working in these organisations are not being treated properly. Their salaries are not being paid regularly. They are being subjected to various hardships. Hence the entire functioning of the Khadi Board should be reviewed thoroughly. How many people were benefited by these organisation, how much loan has been extended to cobblers, potters and others by these organisations has to be found out. Now lakhs of rupees are being advanced to societies which are formed with eleven members only to get loans. Lakhs of rupees are being advanced as loans on interest of 4% to 6%. But an ordinary many is not deriving any benefit out of it. Hence the entire matter has to be thoroughly probed and it should be seen that the loans serve the real purpose of helping the poor. Lakhs of rupees extended as loan are not reaching the poor and need. Hence these activities of these Boards or Societies should be reviewed thoroughly

Some persons with the assistance of non-official Directors are trying to change the very shape of the Khadi Board. Be it Bhayaganagar Khadi Board or Mettupalli Khadi Board. Be it in Andhra Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh, the situation is all the same. If the Govt. reviews the functioning of Khadi Boards in the country it would be clear that it could not achieve much though it has spent a lot

* The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

since independence. Kindly review your performance once again. How much money you spent? How many people were provided employment? How many people have received loans? Sir, various organisations are coming up only to receive loans and grants from the Govt. These organisations are not distributing this money received from the Govt. among the poor. Many Congressmen are involved in this sorry state of affairs. No enquiry has been conducted so far. No effort has been made to set the things right. What is the use of setting up more and more boards. Setting up of such boards is useful for rehabilitating certain Congressmen who have lost their position. In no other way it is useful. I want to ask the Govt. how far it has succeeded in providing employment to the poor. I want to know how much employment has been provided to those who are engaged in handicrafts. Lepakshi is there in Andhra Pradesh. Nirmal is known for its paintings, wood craft and handicrafts. They have a lot of demand in foreign markets. Wooden and brass articles are very much popular everywhere. Whether you have made any efforts to encourage these handicrafts. Did you make any attempt so far for the promotion of handicraft products in foreign markets? How much foreign exchange could you earn so far. Many hon. Members have already stated that Khadi and Village Industries generate employment. Sir, the Khadi and Village Industries have a glorious past. During freedom struggle they inspired to fight against foreign domination and foreign dependence. They were the main instrument in the fight against domination. Today, unfortunately the very same institutions have become breeding grounds for corruption. These institutions are now engaged in misappropriation of money. Now all this should come to an end. Help should be given to all the persons who are engaged in village industries. Encouragement should be given to persons engaged in village industries by giving them at least 50 to 75% of the money they require for

their trade. It helps in providing employment to these people. But you are not doing it. Just by helping them in buying a few tools. You cannot make them stand on their own legs. What do you propose to do in order to help them to stand on their own legs? Now a potter or a cobbler gets Rs. 500 as assistance. But is it sufficient enough? No. It is an onerous task. It should be handled by the Govt. directly. It is too gigantic a task to be handled by voluntary agencies. Sir, there is a need to put an end to corruption indulged in by various agencies. This paltry amount of Rs. 500 is not sufficient enough. Govt. should come forward to purchase the products of Khadi and Village industries. You should supply all the required material and tools and then purchase the products later.

It is the best way of helping them. If you use shoes of Bata brand, who will use the shoes made by a cobbler in the village. If you buy steel furniture who will buy wooden furniture? You owe an answer to this question. It is our responsibility to see that the goods produced by Khadi and Village industries are used more and more. The use of similar products manufactured by big industries has to be discouraged. Matties, carpets and other articles used for decoration are produced in Warangal in Andhra Pradesh. You have to give subsidy on those articles also. It all needs a good amount of money. Instead of utilising the money this way, the Govt. is spending money on setting up Regional Offices over which it has no control whatsoever. Setting up offices in major cities like Delhi and Bombay will not help a common man who is engaged in village industries. These people are living a miserable life. They have no money. Many of them are living below the poverty line. It is unfortunate that the institution which is meant for these small artisans is not providing to be helpful to them. At present the Khadi Boards are in the hands of a few persons who are running them according to their whims and fancies. The time has come to reorganise the entire structure. There is also a need to enhance the amount of Rs. 500 which is being given to the artisans at present. It has

to be enhanced to Rs. 5000/-. Not only that the Govt. should come forward to purchase the handicrafts. There is a lot of foreign market for these goods. Govt. should help them in procuring foreign orders. Now the Khadi Boards are exploiting the poor artisans. I ask the Govt. to provide an account of the money that has been spent by these boards so far. I also want the Govt to disclose as to what extent they have succeeded in generating employment. Also I urge that the functioning of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Andhra Pradesh be probed. The condition of the employees in these organisations is far from satisfactory. Sir, Khadi Board reminds us of Congress and Congress reminds us of corruption. Once again I request the Govt. to review the functioning of Khadi & Village Industries Commission. At present this institution is not at all useful to the artisans. Corruption in this organisation should come to an end. I vehemently oppose the Bill.

[English]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagarcoil): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support this Bill and I wish to make the following points.

The basic philosophy of Khadi and Village industries and their promotion emanated from the ideas of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi as a part of our national struggle for Independence. Swadeshi Movement is the main economic principle for rural reconstruction. Gandhiji strongly believed that there should be economic activity in every household so as to ensure proper livelihood to every family. Gandhiji's intention was to provide employment at the doorstep by setting up small industries at nearby places which would provide opportunities for both self-employment as well as for creating more and more jobs. Thus, he was very keen on creating self-employment opportunities to unemployed persons.

Today we have to promote Khadi and Village industries with that spirit and such a feeling of dedication. As far as Khadi and

Village industries are concerned, production, sales as well as employment opportunities have been increased. Khadi and Village Industries Commission provides employment opportunities to lakhs of people, to the poorest of the poor, to artisans, to those belonging to minority communities, backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other down-trodden sections of the society. So, from economic point of view also, the Khadi and Village industries form a very important sector and greater emphasis has to be given for the promotion of this sector by more and more allotment of funds.

Our country is an agricultural country and about 70 per cent of our people depend on agriculture. Secondly 36 per cent of our people live below the poverty line. Agriculture provides only seasonal employment and people depending on agriculture for their livelihood remain unemployed for a considerable part of the year. The activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission should be drawn up in such a way as to enable these persons who are living below the poverty line and who remain unemployed for a major part of the year, get employment opportunities. This will also help in reducing rural poverty to a great extent.

As far as the Bill is concerned, it is an outcome of the report of the high-powered expert committee. The expert committee studied various aspects of the functioning of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and made certain recommendations. And this Bill is an outcome of those recommendations. The intention of the Bill is to promote and develop the Khadi and Village industries. With this view, changes are made in the structural organisation of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The strength of the members of the Commission has been increased from 5 to 12 and the term of the members has been increased from three to five years. Moreover, emphasis is now given to promote and establish industries in rural areas, where 70 per cent of our population lives. Keeping in view the changing times

[Shri N. Dennis]

and the changing face of our industries, when more and more new industries are coming up, all those industries whose investment does not exceed Rs. 15,000 are included as village industries. This will, no doubt, accommodate many new industries. Also, common service facilities are introduced for the effective functioning of the Commission.

With regard to the amendment of Section 2 of the principal Act, I want to mention one point. Clause 2(h) limits the investment at Rs. 15,000/-. I would like to suggest that it is not adequate in view of the cost escalation in materials and other inputs. This amount of Rs. 15,000 is meagre and I strongly feel that this limit must be enhanced for setting up viable units and also to provide more employment opportunities.

Regarding Amendment to Clause 4 of the Bill, the membership of the Commission has been increased from 12 in place of 5. The intention is to give wider representation and also to give regional or geographical representation. I would like to say that mere increasing the number of Members will not solve the problem. The men of expert knowledge and experience should be appointed. In the Bill, it is stated under Clause 4 "that only four persons with expert knowledge and experience should be appointed." I would like to suggest two points here. Firstly, all persons should have expert knowledge and experience and also these four persons with mere expert knowledge alone is not adequate. Theoretical knowledge has to be translated into action during the implementation of this Act. They should be committed to the Khadi and Village industries.

Secondly, all the persons should have expert knowledge and experience. I would like to suggest here, more than that, representation should be given to all the States, i.e. at least the Chairmen of Boards of the States should be represented. Moreover, the representative of the

workers and women should be there in the Commission.

In Clauses 5 and 5A, it is stated "functions of the Chief Executive Officer and the Financial Adviser should be defined." That is a welcome sign. There is a demarcation of their functions. It would help in avoiding the duplication of work and smooth functioning of the Commission.

In the Act, the function of the Chairman is not clearly defined. Because of this, the Chairman would become a powerless man. In the Act itself, it is stated that "Chief Executive Officer should execute the matter under the control and direction of the Chairman." Apart from this function, the only other function is that, he has to preside over the meetings. These are two matters specified in the Act, regarding the Chairman. I would say that the functions of the Chairman ought to have been explained.

Regarding Clauses 11, 12 and 13, i.e. amendments to Sections 18, 19 and 12 of the Principal Act, I wish to suggest that there need not be three separate Budgets, but there can be three separate parts. These parts can be clubbed into only one part.

Regarding Clause 15, i.e. Amendment to Section 27 of the Principal Act—creation of a common service facility—I would say, it is a welcome feature in the Bill. It is a welcome step. This would enable redressal of grievances of the employees. They have been demanding it for a long time. In this connection, I would like to say that the persons who are coming from the rural areas should be given training and they also should be given employment opportunities.

Regarding Clause 7, I would like to suggest—a substitution of Section 13 of the Principal Act—that the duration which is extended from three years to five years, it would be better, if the original system would have been better.

I would like to mention one or two points here. Special efforts should be taken for the promotion and growth of Khadi and Village industries. Provision should be made for the research and development of this sector.

There is the problem of markets, and stiff competition from the mili and other sectors. I would ask for greater protection, for the survival and growth of this industry. Allotments now made are not adequate. A higher allotment should be made.

Exemption should be given in the matter of income tax, sales tax and such other levies. Full assistance has to be given to various institutions working in rural areas. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act should be applied in every nook and corner of the country. Every block should have a unit.

This is a labour-oriented sector. The intention is to uplift the rural population, and improve their economic condition. So, proper attention should be given to greater allotment and protection. The quality of articles produced by the Khadi and Village industries should also be improved.

On an earlier occasion also I had brought this to the notice of the Minister: Since the introduction of Prohibition in Tamil Nadu, several tappers are there without work. The *palmyra* tapping industry should be encouraged through a corporation.

The honey industry should also be developed. A Honey Development Board has to be constituted. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI K. R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul): On behalf of AIADMK, I rise to support the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Act. I would like to speak a few words on this Bill.

Clause 9(2) (a) to (1) with the functions of the Commission. The objectives mentioned in the Bill are very laudable. But

these functions should be defined clearly. The definition of a village industry is that the *per capita* investment would be limited to Rs. 15,000. I suggest that this should be increased to Rs. 25,000. The term of office of members is now fixed as five years; this should be reduced to three years. The reason is that the members may otherwise develop a vested interest, and there may be the possibility of some errors. So, their term should be reduced.

Gandhiji had said: 'India lives only in its villages'. In other words, the economy of the villages represents the real economy of the country. So, if the economy of the country has to be developed, the economy of the villages should be developed. Farmers, agriculturists, agricultural labourers, artisans and unorganized labourers are living only in the villages.

Agriculture is a seasonal profession. During droughts, there is no work at all available. So, people should be given employment opportunities. For this purpose, it is necessary to develop cottage and village industries. In every village, there should be such an industry, and it should give employment to these workers and farmers. Otherwise, their economy will be completely shattered.

During the last 40 years we are going away from Gandhiji's principle of self-reliance. Self-reliance is of primary importance, but we are not working towards it. Gandhiji had relied upon the Swadeshi movement. He had started the Swadeshi movement. He boycotted British and other foreign goods, but we are importing foreign things. We are not developing Swadeshi.

That is the reason why our economy has not been developed. People in the villages are either unemployed or under employed. So, some industry should be established in each and every village so that people can get employment.

Now-a-days, a watch making industry and even sophisticated goods industry

[Shri K.R. Natarajan]

have become the cottage industry in Switzerland and Japan. These examples should be followed in India also. We can start making watches, electronic goods and other goods in our villages by the khadi industry. The South-East countries are developing their village economy in this way; that is why there is no unemployment. We have to follow the principles they adopt in their countries to remove unemployment. Then we can slowly eliminate unemployment or under employment. Thank you.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill to amend the Khadi and Village Commission (Amendment) Bill 1986.

We know that the khadi and village industry adds to our national income. Not only that, in our freedom movement, the *charkha* was the symbol which had been introduced by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gnadhi. In this connection, I would like to suggest some amendments for incorporation in this Bill. In case it is not possible to bring them in this session, then I would like to request the hon. Minister to bring them in the next session to make it a full-fledged Bill so that not only our rural economy will be strengthened but—with my humble suggestions, if it is amended—it will make the rural people self-sufficient and will also provide employment to the rural mass especially to the rural woman folk, who are consisting of 50 per cent of the total population of this country.

In this Bill, the hon. Minister has suggested that the entire country will be divided into six geographical zones, and from each zone some members will be taken in the Khadi Commission. I would like to suggest that without making it a geographical zone, let one member be taken from each of the Khadi Board of the State. In this Bill, there is a provision to provide 12 members for the Khadi Commission. Previously, it was from 3 to 5. No

doubt, it will be more representative in character, but if you take one member from each State in the Khadi Commission, then it will be more representative in character and it will serve the whole purpose of this Bill.

Side by side, all the persons who will be taken as members in the Khadi Commission, they should have some knowledge about the rural economy, village industry, khadi industry and also first-hand knowledge about rural economy. Especially they should be persons coming from the rural areas. They should be inhabitants of rural areas. Side by side, it has been provided in the Bill that the Chairman will be a whole-time member and the other members are not whole-timers. What I feel is that if all the members of the Commission are whole-timers then they can provide more time to improve not only this Khadi Commission but also the movement of Khadi and Village industries in the country.

I must congratulate the hon. Minister that the main aim of this Bill is to provide employment to the rural masses. I would request the hon. Minister that, the three funds now provided in the Bill, namely, the Khadi fund, the village industries fund and the general and miscellaneous fund may be merged and made into only one fund since the object is mainly to provide employment.

Besides, I would request that, since this Bill is meant truly to eradicate poverty in the society, the Government may think of having the village industries included in the historic 20-Point Programme of our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and which has also been geared up to the maximum extent by the present Prime Minister Shri Rajivji.

Since this Bill intends to strengthen the economy of the weaker sections it is really a matter of great concern to all of us that the popularity of Khadi is decreasing day by day and the reasons for this should be found out and action should be taken to counter this decreasing popularity and

also to see that it is more and more popularised.

In this connection, I would like to suggest two points. It may be due to admixture and mixing of other yarns like mill-yarn and also polyester yarn with this Khadi cloth. So, this may be one reason. Another reason may be that our Government is giving more and more encouragement to mills. This should be thought over very seriously so that the Khadi and Village industries may be more popular and Khadi is used by the general masses.

Besides the hand-spun and hand-woven clothes are most popular, and are in great demand in Western countries and other advanced countries also. Efforts should be made to make them more and more popular so that it will also be a great foreign exchange earner and thus give a boost to our foreign exchange earnings and national economy.

Now what is happening is that in many of the Khadi Boards in the States there are some Government officers who are connected with the running of those Boards. I would request that there should not be any official to head those Khadi Boards, from now onwards. I am very sorry to say that the Ramakrishna Committee Report has not been thoroughly studied when this Bill was drafted by which many relevant suggestions given by the Ramakrishnaya Committee were not included in this Bill. Those suggestions should be taken into consideration.

46 per cent of the total employees in the khadi and village industries are women-folk. But their condition is so miserable and they are so poverty stricken that the Government should see that these women-folk should be paid sufficient wages...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. There is not much time left. The Minister also has to reply.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: With these words I support the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1987. The objectives of the bill are praiseworthy and I support them also.

If we cast a glance on the history of the freedom struggle, we will find that Mahatma Gandhi had adopted non-violence and Khadi during those struggle days and the foreign goods were boycotted and consigned to fire so as to inspire the people to use Khadi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Khadi and Villages Industries Commission Act, was passed in 1956 and subsequently amendments were carried out in it. In this connection, I would like to say that clause 4 provides for 6 non-official members who are taken on the basis of geographical zones. There are large zones and each zone covers many states. For example, Maharashtra zone or Rajasthan zone covers many states. Instead of taking one member from each zone, one representative from each State should be taken so that every State is represented in it. Suppose, no representative is taken from Rajasthan in the six members who are taken from different zones. This will create problem for Rajasthan because famine occurs in that State and Khadi plays an important role in such difficult times. The woollen Khadi of Barmer and Jaiselmer is very famous but if we have no representative of our State in the panel we will not be able to plead in the Khadi Commission and thus we will not be benefited. Therefore, there should be a representative of each State in it.

In this connection, I have collected some information. According to the figures, as many as 14 lakh persons are employed in khadi industry and as many as 26 lakh persons are employed in village industries. If we compare them with other industries, we will find that as against the investment in the other industries, it is only 1 per cent in

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

the khadi and village industries whereas the employment opportunities in them are 200 percent more than the other industries. This is the distinct feature of the khadi and village industries. In big industries crores of rupees are invested but the number of workers employed in them is quite less. But in the case of khadi and village industries, the investment is meagre whereas the number of workers employed in them is more. You have made a provision of Rs. 60 crores during 1986-87 to promote this programme. But this amount is not sufficient. If you want to expand khadi industry, you will have to invest at least three times more. Besides, you should chalk out a plan for provision of employment to 1 crore 20 lakh workers against the present number of 40 lakh workers. Alongwith the production of khadi the question of creating the market also arises. In this connection you have set out very laudable functions. You have made provision for training so that one can acquire full knowledge of different khadi designs and can also modernise the system and develop it fully. In this way khadi can also be exported. There is a great scope for developing woollen khadi in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts. At present, our State is going through a great crisis. Barmer, Jaisalmer and other areas of Rajasthan have been in the grip of famine for 12 years out of the last 15 years. We do not want temporary famine relief and employment opportunities of which there is no certainty. The programme of woollen khadi in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts can prove to be of great help. You have chalked out scheme in regard to famine and drought prone areas, particularly for Bijapur in Karnataka, Rae Bareilly in U.P., Ramnad in Tamilnadu and for Punjab. Barmer and Jaisalmer districts should be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of woollen khadi. Besides, there is a need to develop breeds of sheep. The Sheep Breeding Department should be asked to improve the breeds. Our breeds are sent to Australia and we like Australian wool. Forty percent of the wool in the

country is produced in Barmer and Jaisalmer areas. Therefore, there is a need to develop these areas. There is a great exploitation of workers engaged in khadi production. I have submitted amendments on this and I will speak later in this connection. Those women who do spinning for 7 to 8 hours get only Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. In this way, they are being exploited. On the one hand, the khadi cloth is becoming costly and on the other, the workers are being exploited. Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress adopted khadi. It has been the rule in the Congress Party till now that the active members of the party will wear khadi. I am pained when I see that the Ministers as well as the Congress Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha do not wear khadi. If they follow the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, they should invariably wear khadi. If they do not wear khadi, they should be expelled from the Congress. The Congress Party must take action against such Members, because it is essential to wear khadi in the Congress Party. Similar is the rule in the Janata Party. When Morarji Desai became Prime Minister, he laid stress on wearing khadi. If we use khadi, it will be produced more. At present, no department follows the rules which have been formulated for them. Only the class IV employees wear khadi and none else. The high ranking officers as well as the office bearers of the Congress Party do not wear khadi. Therefore, it is very essential to propagate and expand the use of khadi. We should continue the practice of wearing khadi introduced by Mahatma Gandhi. By wearing khadi we can make our life sublime and can lead a simple life. The polyester khadi is proving death knell for the khadi. The use of polyester in khadi should not be allowed. This philosophy of polyester is wrong. Action should be taken against those persons who are using artificial khadi. Such members should be appointed Directors in the Commission who are committed to khadi, who wear khadi and who know spinning on the 'Charkha.' At present, such a situation has developed in which people have lost faith in Khadi. This tendency should be checked. Faith in khadi should be knidled among them.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetti-palayan): I understand that there is a big list of speakers on this Bill. You promised to take up the Sri Lankan issue by 4 O'Clock. Are you taking up the issue or not?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Around 4 O'Clock we will take it up.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): We are prolonging it far too long. We should spare more time for discussing Sri Lankan issue. We should take up Sri Lankan issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will give sufficient time for discussing Sri Lankan issue.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: After this Bill you will take up Sri Lankan issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Yes, yes, after finishing this, we will take up Sri Lankan issue.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU I suppose, on this Bill there are speakers upto 6 O'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no, not upto that. We will finish it

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): By which time you will take up Sri Lankan issue?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Around 4.30.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Please, do not allow them to speak on this Bill who do not wear khadi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Manvendra Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1987. I would like to remind that Mahatma Gandhi, who had launched the struggle for freedom, had also simultaneously launched khadi movement. Gandhiji had started this movement from those backward villages and towns where he noticed that under the enslaved life most of the people in India had no clothes to wear. He associated 'Charkha' movement with freedom movement and inspired Indians to spin and weave khadi so that those people who have no clothes on their body or wear tattered ones, could be provided indigenously made clothes. 40 years have elapsed since we achieved independence—but even to-day we find that we have not been able to make as much progress in khadi as in the other fields. Gandhiji had made the khadi movement a part and parcel of the freedom struggle so that people living in the villages could be provided employment there itself, khadi may become a means of their livelihood, it may get expansion and publicity through them. It is also an indisputable fact that before independence, even a needle was not being manufactured in India. All commodities used to be imported from abroad. Our entire industrial system was in doldrums during pre-independence period. After independence we have made progress in every field, but when we compare the achievements in khadi vis-a-vis other fields it becomes very distressing for us because we have been lagging behind in the khadi movement which was associated with the freedom struggle by Mahatma Gandhi. I congratulate the Government for this Amendment Bill. As has been mentioned in this Bill, other industries alongwith Khadi and Village Industries can also be brought under its purview in towns having a population upto 10,000 and you have changed their names also alongwith khadi. Not only that, you will induct 6 members having experience in khadi and village industries who will represent 6 geographical zones of the country. Their experiences will be utilised. It is also a commendable step. The reason is that the bureaucrats sitting in the

[Shri Manvendra Singh]

Government do not realise the importance of khadi. They are also ignorant of the requirements in respect of khadi and village industries of the people living in the villages. Due to this the people living in the villages do not get its benefits, which they otherwise ought to get. Gandhiji had visualised that the village people may get strong base through khadi but we have not been able to fulfil it.

Alongwith it, this amendment is also welcomed for the reason that you have combined handicraft products with khadi and village industries. We find that our handicraft art is gradually declining in the villages. What is, therefore, required is to make efforts to promote handicrafts through khadi and village industries so that our people living in the villages may get more and more employment. There should be training centres of khadi and village industries in every village in which women, children and men may receive training in these centres and establish their own industries, may produce khadi and other handicraft goods. Their goods may come to the markets and their living standard may rise. I also suggest that they may be encouraged to produce such goods which we may send abroad and earn foreign exchange. I remember that the then Deputy Chairman of Khadi and Village Industries, Acharya Laxmi Raman was with us during the election work. He had placed a draft plan before us. He had suggested a scheme for the rickshaw pullers in the election meetings. According to the scheme, the rickshaw pullers would acquire the ownership of the rickshaws they are pulling within two years. These rickshaws will be provided to 48 lakh people within 2 years and about 2 lakh people will get employment in its ancillary industries. Through this august House, I would like to request the hon. Minister that he may implement this scheme through which the rickshaw pullers who earn their livelihood with hard labour and great difficulty may be provided with rickshaws, of which they may become the owners sub-

sequently and about 50 lakh (48+2) people may get employment within two years.

With these words I support this Bill and express my thanks to you.

16.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SALAHUDDIN (Godda) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

[Translation]

Sir, the Amendment Bill will be considered as a revolutionary step to boost the khadi industry. The Khadi Industries and Village Industries used to have very close connection with the economic development of India. History is the witness that in the olden days also people in England used to buy khadi on marriage occasions and felt very proud to wear it. In this respect muslin produced in Dhaka was also a type of Indian khadi. India has always been proud of khadi.

India is a country of the villages and 80 per cent of its population lives in the villages and depends on agriculture. People undertake farming for 5 months in a year and sit idle during the remaining 7 months. It is the main objective of the Khadi and Village Industries that the farmers who sit idle for 7 months in the villages may be provided industries in the villages itself so that they may get work for 7 months and increase their earnings. On the one hand our farmers are artisans and craftsmen and on the other hand, they undertake farming. History shows that people in the royal courts used to wear khadi made by our artisans. They used to give handsome rewards to them but with the end of the royal courts in India, our artisans started starving. The artifacts of the artisans of the villages used to be presented in the royal courts. Therefore, as soon as the royal courts disappeared, there was nobody to take care of these artisans and they

became paupers. With the setting up of the industries the artisans became labourers in them.

I would also like to say that khadi and village industries are important not only from economic point of view but from social point of view also. Through this we can give a new dimension to the process of development by creating opportunities of employment in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through khadi and village industries Mahatma Gandhi had dreamt that there will be 'Charkha' and grinding mill in every house. But the planners did not prepare the plan in conformity with it. This resulted in the gradual downfall of this industry.

To-day, we express concern over the rising unemployment in the country and it has become a challenge for our country. Therefore, in order to solve this problem, it is necessary that we may give a boost to the Khadi and Village Industries.

With these words I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am extremely happy to support this Amendment Bill which brings a new definition to the Khadi and Village Industries Act, giving more concentration to the village industries in the rural areas. The general impression today among the public in various parts of the country, particularly, among the younger generation is that it is only for weaving khadi or spinning yarn this Commission is there, and it is not in their interest. But, Sir, today having permitted the population to grow in its own way and not checking it to the requirements of the country, suitability of the resources and socio economic conditions of the country, it is the responsibility of every-one of us including the Government to see that nobody is unemployed in the country. This is possible only when the institutions like Khadi and Village Industries Commission

takes it to the heart, sees that majority of the rural folk are employed, particularly in the village industries, by giving them financial assistance and if necessary by linking up the 20-point programme also.

The Opposition Members have made a lot of criticism about it saying that a lot of corruption is going on in and Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: ... as in the case of banks.

SHRI K. S. RAO: I wish to ask the hon. Members from the Opposition, through you whether their role is only to criticise that corruption is going on everywhere or is also to see that they also take active part in their own areas, to ensure that the programme is properly implemented then and there and see that those mistakes are rectified. There is no point in just criticising every time and thinking that their role is over. It is not so.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Whom do you make members of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission?

SHRI K.S. RAO: Members of Parliament are people's representatives. You are also a Member of Parliament. We are also Members of Parliament. In a particular area where you are living, if you also take it to the heart and see that the policies and programmes are implemented properly in identifying the right beneficiaries, absolutely there cannot be any reason or way for us to criticise it. But not one of us is taking the responsibility or accountability in identifying the right beneficiaries in a particular local area or local office. If we try to help them select right beneficiaries, by this means we can encourage right men and we can see that the achievement is made in the right direction as is expected in bringing forward this Amendment of the Act. Let us not restrict our responsibility only to criticise it.

I do accept that there might be some deterioration or some people might have

[Shri K.S. Rao]

misused the funds. I request the hon. Minister also to see that extensive publicity is given about the various programme, schemes and facilities available from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. These are not known to the commonmen. These things are not even known to the people's representatives at various levels in a particular area. Let the hon. Minister take the responsibility to see that this is widely publicised and, if necessary, elected representatives should be put in charge of the various schemes and they should be encouraged and asked to recruit the right men. After this is done, we can certainly see whether the purpose for which the Khadi and Village Industries Commission was incorporated was achieved or not. The purpose will be achieved. The basic purpose in those days—people are not aware now of the basic purpose because we belong to the new generation—of Mahatma Gandhi in bringing this Khadi Scheme was to bring about unity, commitment, self-respect and patriotism in the people and that purpose has been achieved. But in course of time if anything goes down, we can certainly bring it up particularly by adding the number of village industries which is of prime importance.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why are they restricting the definition?

SHRI K.S. RAO: I have already said, Khadi and Village Commission...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't say Commission. As soon as you say Commission, he suspects.

SHRI K.S. RAO: The programmes can be implemented only when the rural people are trained well. Unfortunately, majority of the beneficiaries today are not suited and they have not got enough skills, to make use of the assistance in the proper way. Without making use of the assistance, they will not only be able to get any benefit but the programmes also will not

be implemented properly. So, I wish that the training facilities must be multiplied to see that the rural skills in various professions suitable to the areas are imparted to the people and then link them up for the purpose of finance.

In regard to the appointing of Members, whether it is Member or his employee, his background must be considered first to ensure that his character or integrity or his commitment and his convictions are suitable to these schemes. If not, if the people are selected only on some personal or political grounds or as favourites of somebody or at the request of somebody, the purpose cannot be achieved. We do observe that in many of the areas where Khadi Bhandars are located, in various cities, the people employed are not all aware or committed to the scheme.

I request the Government to see that only committed people are recruited both as employees and Members. Highest responsibility should be given to non-official Members of the Commission after selecting them taking their background and their convictions into account.

This Commission can also have close liaison with DRDA in various district without which the implementation cannot be proper. In regard to the village industries, modern technologies are to be imported and the people must be brought to a level to adopt those latest technologies.

Elimination of corruption or the scandals must be viewed in a serious manner and there should not be any time-lag in taking necessary action. Improving efficiency is the major factor that is affecting the various sectors.

I wish Mr. Arunachalam and Mr. Vengal Rao who are the Ministers will take this aspect into account as they are in the habit of taking necessary and speedy action in these matters. Incentives have to be given to the people who repay well by way of reducing interest or giving some prizes and by creating some competition among

them and so on. Marketing is a major problem. For the products they are manufacturing in the villages, they are not able to get the right price. The middlemen once again are making money. This has to be cut down.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Everywhere there are middlemen.

SHRI K. S. RAO: This is possible only when the Government takes the responsibility in regard to this.

Our rural handicrafts are facing extinction.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: See that they will not deposit the money in the Swiss bank!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Madhu Dandavate, such words should be expunged. Is it not? They should be expunged!

SHRI K. S. RAO: There are lot of items which are being manufactured in the rural areas which have got export potential also. The Government must find out various avenues of holding and encouraging rural fairs which are very much in demand in various parts of the world.

This aspect needs a thorough scrutiny and encouragement. Keeping all these things in mind, I certainly support this Bill. I wish the Minister must take it to the heart to see that the implementation is made properly by regularly monitoring it at frequent intervals. He should make the measures more stringent in order to take action on the people who are on the wrong side.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Sir, I am very glad for the opportunity given to me to speak a few words on this amending Bill. Definitely, this Bill can bring about a change in the situation of increasing the earning capacity of the people in the rural areas.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolarpur): Change for the worse?

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: I don't believe in it. That is why I still wear khadi and I believe that khadi can do a lot. If small-scale industries like Khadi and Village Industries are enlarged, they can help to promote employment opportunities in the rural areas. In spite of all the efforts, the problem of unemployment and poverty, particularly in the rural areas has not been eradicated...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How many congressmen wear khadi?

(Interruptions)

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: The agriculturists have got seasonal work only. In other times, they are unemployed. Therefore, if small-scale industries are set up in the rural areas, the villagers can get income by which the condition of poverty and unemployment can be solved.

Sir, it has been proposed that there should be a Committee consisting of 12 members in the place of 5. The Experts Committee has recommended that there should be six non-official members and such persons only should be associated with the Commission who have experience in khadi and village industries. Otherwise, the very purpose of increasing the number will be defeated. About the experts, it is essential that they are from various disciplines like economic, planning, rural development science and technology etc. But the experts must have full faith and commitment to the promotion of khadi and village industries. Unless they have that commitment, nothing will be done. The Commission should give full encouragement, assistance and technical help to the institutions that are working in the rural areas. This should be the largest programme and must reach to all the 165 Districts. It should reach each and every block. Further, support should be given to the new institutions for their working. But the financial conditions are not very good. Special assistance should be given for them to survive. There are rigid laws. But there must be a certain degree of flexibility.

[Prof. Phulrenu Guha]

Sir, I will take only one minute. The conditions of khadi workers are very unsatisfactory. But the conditions of women workers in the khadi and village industries are very very pitiable. It is now high time that various schemes, the women schemes, are upgraded. Special protective measures are needed to upgrade the women scheme and to establish equality among the rural individuals. Provisions regarding child care and maternity benefit and other supportive services have been accepted by the Government. But I am sorry to say that it is totally missing in this amending Bill also.

The last point I would like to point out is that Government and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission should work together in the field of anti-poverty programmes like IRDP and other programmes. They should be closely coordinated. Otherwise, it will not be possible to eradicate the poverty in the villages.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to present first the ideology behind Khadi so that our friends from the opposition parties can fully support this Bill and I am confident that they will do so. I am saying it because khadi had begun as a part of the National Movement. I think that history is again repeating itself. Mahatma Gandhi used khadi as a counter weapon against imperialistic attempts of ruining our economic system; trying to keep us slaves till eternity and for making our country a ready market of their goods. Khadi was a big blow for imperialism at that time and the situation is being repeated again. Imperialistic forces are again resurging today. Whatever is happening is known to everyone. It is the conspiracy of the imperialistic forces which are out to destroy India and to counter such forces Mahatma Gandhi in the shape of khadi has again emerged on the

scene. Khadi should not be considered as mere cloth or a means for providing employment. Khadi is being re-established today to defeat the forces of imperialism. We want to make our country self-reliant today. Can we achieve self-reliance by mechanisation and will everyone get employment if we go in for greater mechanisation? To counter imperialistic evil designs and to strengthen the country everyone must get employment. It is only through khadi and village industries that we can provide employment to our people and make them self-reliant. Khadi and village industries are the only solution for overpopulated countries like ours. The developed countries generally have a very small population. If they go in for mechanisation, enough employment opportunities will still be available for them but the same is not true for overpopulated countries like India where mechanisation will only create more unemployment. Mechanisation increases production but it reduces employment opportunities also. That is why Mahatma Gandhi had said that machines should be used to the extent that they assist development but they should not displace people. Mahatma Gandhi had presented a very rational view of the use of machines. He was not against scientific development but he wanted that science should not be used to bring an end to humanity. We should guard against that. Khadi and village industries should be used to provide employment to our people in the villages and make them self-reliant. I want to make one request that khadi and village industries should not be viewed just as another industry. It should be decentralised in a way that at least one industry is opened in every village to make them self-reliant.

'Khadi and Village Industries' sector has become a sanctuary for the politicians. The people who do not get any other position become Members or Chairman of its Commission. Only these persons who have devoted their lives for khadi should be appointed in it. When this Commission was constituted the Prime Minister of our country was late Pt. Jawaharalal Nehru. He

had appointed late Vaikunth Lal Mehta as the Chairman who was an expert on khadi. Today also there are hundreds of people who are working in this field. You should select persons among them to ensure development in this sector.

Alongwith it, I want to say that Government has been spending a large amount of money for the industrialisation of the country. I do not have any objections to it. Industrialisation is essential for the security of the country. But at the same time you should spend at least one fourth of that amount for the development of khadi and village industries. In this context I want to tell you that at least 25 people are required just to spin the thread before production of khadi. After that comes weaving, dyeing and printing. One Ambar Charkha gives employment to at least 10 people. That is why I am supporting the Bill. Gandhiji had stated in reference to the utility of khadi that it will be a weapon in our fight with the imperialistic forces and it will help us in strengthening the country and in making the Britishers flee the country within a year. Again the same forces have come together and want to enslave our country. We will use every thread of khadi to defeat such forces. It is my submission to you.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. The basic philosophy of the khadi and its programme as advocated by Mahatma Gandhi is 'Swadeshi' that is product produced in our country, 'Swavalamban' means self-reliance and 'Swabhimani' means pride with respect. The development of our economy with khadi and village industries should be taken as our programme and with the increase of our industries, this khadi and village industries should receive due attention. The total investment on khadi and village industries is little over Rs. 500 crores as against Rs. 50000 on public sector undertakings.

Sir, coming to employment in the public sector undertakings which are nearly 300

provide employment for 20 lakh people, whereas 1% of investment of this public undertaking will create 200% of employment generation. That is why we should give more emphasis on khadi and village industries and the Government is trying to give a thrust to the village oriented industries. Here I want to say that this should be extended to the municipalities and NIC area of an undeveloped State. This should be specified that for more than 5 lakh population should be considered as urban area. Secondly, there will be a commission which will have regional representation from six regions. I want to say that these regional representatives should cover all the States at some time or other. So far, Orissa has not got any opportunity to get the representation. Thirdly, we know that there are 1100 registered bodies and 30000 cooperatives. But they are starved of funds and finances. So we urge for more financial assistance and it should be ensured that institutions get full finance in the form of grant and loan.

Sir, the subsidy component of khadi and village industries should be at par with that of IRDP. We know some of the khadi and village industries programmes are being criticised that they are not implemented properly. For this, I would like to say that the field wing of different khadi and village industries board should be strengthened in order to have better implementation of the programme. Then all the industrial multi-purpose cooperatives should be provided with a paid secretary and the salary should be borne by the khadi and village industries for better implementation of the programme. I would like to say here that the technological support must be there. It is an important thing that Regional Training Centres should be there in every State and besides this, there must be the regional office opened in tribal area in order to give financial assistance as well as infrastructural assistance to the people in the tribal areas.

Khadi Commission may be requested to send a panel of experts for taking up a

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

quick industrial potential survey with reference to Khadi and Village Industries activities mainly in the afflicted areas. In Orissa there are Kalahandi, Koraput, Phulbani and Bolangir areas. They should be taken care of.

Khadi Commission have provided financial assistance to some drought affected States in 1986-87. But Orissa is also facing problems and in view of the large percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the State, special assistance may be provided to Orissa

I would like to mention that Polyvastra Scheme which comes under the Khadi and Village Industry, has been taken up in Orissa in a big way and it was envisaged to take up the scheme in all the 314 blocks of the State. So far, this scheme has started in 126 blocks providing employment to 3654 women in the rural areas. Some of the speakers already have spoken about the marketing problems. Unfortunately, the finished products are not selling to our expectations. A stock of polyester fabrics to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs have been piled up in the godowns of Orissa State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd and Orissa State Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd., who are producing polyester fabrics on behalf on the Khadi and Village Industry Board. Large quantities of handspun yarn are also lying with these two organisations. In spite of 40% rebate—20% by State Government and 20% by Khadi Commission—these fabrics are not selling to our desired satisfaction. So, the Government of India may issue instructions to the concerned organisations to give marketing support for selling of these polyester fabrics. Because so many women are employed in this and this is creating such a major problem.

With these words I support the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS-

TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir: I am indeed grateful to my colleague from both the sides for their abiding interest in the Khadi and Village industries movement and for their valuable suggestions. The last two days of discussions in this august House on Khadi and Village Industries Amendment Bill have been of great educative value to me. I must assure them at the very outset that I have taken careful note of all the suggestions and shall endeavour to follow them up.

The Rajya Sabha, I may recall, had considered the Bill and passed it unanimously with some amendments. The amendments related to the composition of the Commission, emphasizing the mission oriented nature of the organisation as distinguished from a bureaucratic set up. There was, I noted with gratitude and satisfaction, an unanimous feeling in this House that Khadi and Village industries commission should serve the villages better; except for my very learned friend and my senior colleague Mr. Chatterjee who has given an amendment

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. It is a good amendment, you should accept that

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM. The amendment, it seems, says that we have to take the village industries to the towns also. I myself come from a remote village in the southernmost corner of this country. I know the village problems and the village life intimately. I am also aware that given the chance, our villagers will develop a high degree of initiative and skill. They have the talent. Only we have to exploit the talent and show the way.

I am tempted to quote Mahatma Gandhiji who was fondly remembered more than once during the discussions. Writing in *Free India* in December 1929, Gandhiji said:

To serve our villages is to establish Swaraj. Everything else is but an idle dream."

Sir, I find that this was the central theme in the speech of Prof. Ranga, a veteran amongst us. As Prof. Ranga said the Khadi and Village Industries sector gives self-employment which is self-respecting and, therefore, all the more satisfying and rewarding. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had this in mind when he said at the inauguration of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board in February, 1953:

"The issue, therefore, is not merely the advancement of the cause of khadi and village industries. It involves the advancement of the cause of the nation and the well-being of the people. This should, therefore, be dovetailed into the general planning of the people as a whole."

Sir, there is a complete agreement in this House that the re-definition of the village industries to cover new industries is a welcome step. My friends, Sarvashri Ramachandra Reddy, Das, Krishna Iyer, Vyas, Janga Reddy, Dennis, Natarajan, Rao and others felt that we could have gone a little further and raised the limit to Rs. 25,000/- or Rs. 30,000/- as recommended by the Ramakrishna Committee.

Sir, I must plead that we are guilty of a certain degree of caution. We are conscious of the tremendous response that this change in the definition will evoke from the artisans but we should also build up the capability to meet their expectations. We, therefore, thought that we could begin with this somewhat lower ceiling of Rs. 15,000/- and as we gain experience and as we strengthen our organisation, increase the limit. That is why the Bill provides for increasing the limit by notification which will be laid before this House.

In this context I am glad to note that the demand has been made in this House that the allocation of funds for the Khadi and Village industries should be increased manifold. Prof. Ranga said that the allocation should be raised by ten times. Even this limit of Rs. 15,000/- is going to strain

the resources of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to such an extent that I will have to go to my colleague in the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission for additional funds. But now that we have the support of this House for a higher allocation for this sector I have no doubt that we will be able to get additional resources.

Before I turn to the other points raised in the debate I wish to reiterate again that the khadi institutions in urban areas will continue to be assisted and promoted by Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Only the existing units.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Yes, of course. We are not touching the khadi industries at all in the urban areas. It is only in respect of the village industries that we intend to concentrate in the rural areas during the coming years. We have covered only a fraction of our villages through the village industries programme and it is essential that at least by the turn of this century we cover all the villages of the country either individually or in clusters. In this connection I must refer to an apprehension expressed by some members of the House that the proposed definition would exclude any village. I would invite the attention of the members again to the wording of the Bill. All the villages will be eligible to be covered in the new scheme of things. What we have said is that in addition to the villages areas with a population of 10,000 or such other number as may be prescribed will also be considered eligible since we found that there were towns and town panchayats with a population of less than 10,000 in some States. Sir, here again we have followed the definition in the NABARD Act and the wording of the Bill would show that we can change this number if there is any difficulty by notification which will be laid in this House. I would request the hon. Members to let us know if they come across any problem on this score, I promise immediate action.

[Shri M. Arunachalam]

My friend from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Janga Reddy, has alleged some irregularities, corruption charges, misappropriation in Andhra Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board. Sir, for his information, I would like to say that the Khadi & Village Industries Boards are administered by the State Governments. I request him to take the issue with the State Government. If he is prepared to give any specific instances, we will talk to the State Government through our Opposition leader, Shri Madhav Reddi, or directly to the Chief Minister.

Sir, there were understandably enough repeated references to the living conditions of the artisans. Shri Dass, Shri Vyas, Shri Chaturvedi, Shri Pradhan, Shri Rawat and others referred to this. This is a major problem causing concern to us also. By and large, in the village industries sector, the wages provide a certain minimum livelihood but in the khadi sector where women are employed, the wages are still inadequate. Only two years ago, we increased the wages of the spinners and weavers by 25% to 40%. This pushed up the cost and we, therefore, increased our standing rebate from 10% to 15%. Much more remains to be done and with the support of this House, I am sure, we will be able to serve our artisans better.

I have also taken up the question of labour laws with the Ministry of Labour. We have to weigh the interests of the artisans vis-a-vis the economic viability of this sector. The solution lies in increasing productivity and it is with this in view that we have proposed to induct scientists/technologists in the Commission.

Sir, the Ramakrishnaya Committee in its second part of the Report, which has been placed in the Library, has dealt extensively with science and technology and the next decade is going to be a challenging period to the KVIC for they will have to expand their activity, increase productivity, induct new means of production and enhance the quality of life of the artisans

by eliminating drudgery and increasing wage levels. It is in this context that the selection of members of the Commission assumes great importance, as the hon. Members have stressed repeatedly during the last two days.

Sir, I must assure the Members that, as one responsible to the House, it will be my duty to ensure that members appointed to the Commission have faith in the philosophy behind the khadi and village industries and have the ability to implement the programmes in the field and will not be mere dreamers.

Sir, Shri Krishna Iyer wanted to know whether the Government have accepted all the recommendations of the Ramakrishnaya Committee. Sir, we have accepted all the major recommendations of the Committee contained in the first part of the Report which was submitted in June 1986 and this Bill was introduced in December 1986—within six months of the submission of the Report. Sir, this shows the earnestness and commitment with which we have processed the Report. The second part was received in February this year and is under process. This report mostly deals with the internal set-up of the KVIC and discusses measures to activate the Commission and the act may or may not need any further amendments.

There was a reference to the problems of marketing in this sector. Yesterday, I was reading the story of Gandhiji's experiments with truth and I found that Gandhiji faced all these problems when he started the Khadi movement. Getting the yarn was difficult in the first place and finally when the first piece of khadi was manufactured, it cost, in those days 17 annas per yard and it was very coarse. Here I quote Gandhiji

"I did not hesitate to commend this very coarse khadi at that rate to friends, who willingly paid the price."

But not we cannot sell the khadi and village

industries products by mere sentiments alone. They have to be of quality as Shri Mahajanji, my learned colleague mentioned in the House. They have to be reasonably competitive. We must have a good marketing strategy. It is with this view in mind that the Committee has recommended in the second part of the report the setting up of a separate marketing corporation under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. We are yet to take a final view on this but the hon. Members would have noted that the Bill provides for establishment and maintenance of separate organizations by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Shri Rawatji referred to involvement of the banking sector for increasing assistance to Khadi and Village Industries Commission institutions. During the last 2-3 years, we have resorted to the banking sector and the response has been encouraging. From Rs. 7.75 crores in 1979-80, it has gone upto Rs. 74.34 crores in 1985-86.

There is an utmost need for integration of other programmes as mentioned by Prof. Rangaji. We have already made an attempt in this direction in a few districts. We hope to extend this in the coming years.

I have tried to cover all the major points raised during this most informative and informed debate. If I have not specifically mentioned any particular point, it is not because it is less important but because I have already taken a lot of time of the hon. Members. In view of what I have said, I hope the Members would not press for their amendments.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: What about providing child care and maternity welfare for the workers?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I will come to that.

The Prime Minister while presenting the 1987-88 Budget had said:

"We launched an important scheme to enlarge employment

opportunities for the urban poor. I have extensively toured and seen the work being done in the most backward and remote villages of our country. Talking to the people, face to face, I know how much more needs to be done. I am convinced that we are making progress in our struggle against poverty."

I wish to add that the amendment we have brought before you is only in fulfilment of the assurance given by our beloved Prime Minister to the people in remote villages.

I would like to conclude my speech with a quotation from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I quote.

"In my own mind an idea is growing daily that the yardstick by which one can measure the economic progress of a country is the extent of employment. We have been talking of having a Welfare State. A Welfare State is one where every citizen is a partner, sharing its benefits and responsibilities equally. The citizen must realise that he is actually a partner in the State. People must have full employment. How could there be a Welfare State if people could not get employment? For the unemployed, the Welfare State had no meaning."

Sir, the Bill before this House is a step in this direction, in the direction of providing employment to the citizens of this country.

I appeal to hon. Members on both sides of the House to give their unanimous support to this Bill and pass this with cheers. Our beloved leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had said:

"Khadi and Village Industries are not only necessary but important for the country and I hope that besides tried and tested workers, even the younger generation will

[Shri M. Arunachalam]

develop an interest in this branch of constructive work."

We will be only remembering her when we pass this Bill today for we are opening up the village industries so that the younger generation will be drawn in.

As regards the point raised by hon. lady member Shrimati Phulrenu Guha, I would like to inform that we have taken up the matter with the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry of Labour have constituted a Committee to go into the problems relating to labour. As soon as their report comes, we will study it and take necessary action.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, are you moving your amendments to Clause 2?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yes Sir. I press my amendments. As there are four amendments, I should be given time proportionately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You first move your three amendments to Clause 2.

Clause 2. (Amendment of Section 2)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

- (i) line 6,
after "town" insert—
"or city, except a metropolitan city;"

(ii) lines 6 to 8

omit "the population of which does not exceed ten thousand or such other figure as the Central Government may specify from time to time;"(4)

Page 2,—

Omit lines 11 to 31. (5)

Page 2, lines 16 to 20,—

Omit "in which the fixed capital investment per head of an artisan or a worker does not exceed fifteen thousand or such other sum as may, by notification in the official Gazette, be specified from time to time by the Central Government:" (6)

Sir, before I speak on my amendments, I want to know how many members there will be in the Commission. I specifically raise this question because in the Bill that has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha, the number of members is given as 12. Now it has become 10. Is it a conscious change or a printing mistake?

Secondly, as we all know, this Bill relates to a very important sector of our economy, covering rural, semi-urban and urban areas. The Minister himself has stated that this is an instrument in our struggle against poverty. Ritualistically, they mention the name of the Prime Minister too. Struggle against poverty is very important and a very important role is played by this Khadi and Village industries sector in this direction. This is as important as the interpretation of Article 78 of the Constitution. As you know, there are 3 sub-articles to Article 78. Now, what is the true meaning of Article 78? There is a controversy going on in this regard in the country.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the relevance of it now?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why are they so upset? Are the words 'Constitution of India' unparliamentary? Why are they so allergic?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let us see how he interprets Article 78 in this context!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We do not know what questions are asked by the President.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I do not understand how it is relevant to this Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In view of the important role played by this sector, the President is most likely to ask for some information.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please confine yourself to this Bill and to your amendments.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is showing disrespect to the President!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You only speak on the Amendment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Very well, Sir. Is President of India unparliamentary? Is the Constitution of India unparliamentary? What can I do? I have to bow down to you. What is this Amendment? Then hon. Minister says, it will include any village and the town with only a population of less than 15,000...

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Ten thousand.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I stand corrected—less than ten thousand. Can the Minister say that the poor people live only in villages? There are poor people also in the urban areas, semi-urban areas.

We do not know. We have to provide the wherewithals—the livelihood—to so many people who are coming from outside the State of Mr. Satyendra Narayan Sinha. *(Interruptions)* I mean we do not mind. We are quite happy. They are quite happy in West Bengal. There is no communal trouble, no caste trouble, no tribal problem and there is no law and order problem. There is democratic right. There is no preventive detention. There is no police present. Therefore, people will not be ready coming here because they can live with honour and dignity and unless *(Interruptions)* Why did he mention Calcutta? I have to reply to him.

Therefore, I am saying that if the object is the removal of poverty, as he is the panel Chairman, he should restrain himself...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now as a Member, he is reacting. What to do?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Some day, he will protest and he may raise a point of order from the Chair itself. Then there will be a problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He should not behave like this. At this rate, he may become the Speaker also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, I am submitting that the emphasis on removal of poverty and giving opportunities to the poor people to start an industry of this magnitude which is being contemplated here, then why do restrict it to only 10,000?

I am sure, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev who has come from Silchar, has many poor people there. He would like to advocate for setting up industries for these people also i.e. Khadi and Village Industries. But why should it be restricted? Sir, they cannot speak. They are gagged. They have no right to speak. We can only speak....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You come to the point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore what I am saying is that it should also include cities. Maybe in deference to the Minister's allergy, I have excluded the Metropolitan cities. But you accept other Amendment, namely, it should include cities. And then the necessary corollary is being used, to delete that provision. Where is the necessity for restriction? We do not understand this. Why are you making a restrictive provision in this Bill, if your object is to expand the scope of the Bill, so that more and more industries can be set up in different parts of this country? Therefore, we do not want this. We do not agree. We do not understand the rationale of the restrictive provisions in this Bill when that was not there. How can the Khadi and Village industries as defined have an expanded or have greater area of operation as compared to the restrictive operation in the existing Act? Of course, he will not be replying to it because it does not contain in the written answer.

Secondly, the other important thing is regarding the definition of the Village Industries. No doubt, you are very much concerned with this. Kindly look at the definition of the Village Industries. I know you are aware, Sir. May I remind you?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You tell, Sir. Everybody knows it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No, Sir. Kindly see that. But, how they are mutilating it now?

"Village Industry" means —

"All or any of the Industries specified in the Schedule and includes any other industry deemed to be specified in the Schedule by way of Notification"

This is under Section 3. That is the present law. What they are trying to do is that, they are excluding all industries which may be set up in future in urban or semi-urban areas or small towns. The proviso only covers the existing one. But no new indus-

try in the towns will come within the scope of this Bill. For whose benefit this is being done? We do not understand. Ordinarily, the basic objective is to strengthen this sector of our economy which can really create jobs, which can really come to the benefit of the people and can be an effective programme for alleviation of poverty. But how are you implementing them? If your idea is to make it more and more restrictive, it cannot be for the good of the people and of the country. That is why I have suggested that it should be restricted to industries, as provided in the first part of the meaning of village industries. The rest of it should be amended.

I will not take much of your time. My amendment No. 6 is an alternative to No. 5. If they do not accept No.5, they should at least accept No. 6, so that this law can be more effective i.e. this Bill can be a more effective instrument in eradicating poverty, or in attempting to eradicate poverty —it will be perpetuated as long as they rule, we have no doubt; but even then let there be a pretence of an attempt to remove poverty; but poverty cannot be removed till they are in power.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Though it is not relevant to his amendment, I would like to inform him that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission will be having ten members — six non-official members, two experts.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Statement of Objects and Reasons said it would be twelve. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Kindly hear me. (*Interruptions*) The Chief Executive Officer and the Financial Adviser are two official members. They have no voting right. This is clear in the Bill. Coming to the amendment.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On a point of order, Sir. This is the trouble. The Minister has not had the time to read his own Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is said there:

"In order to discharge the new

responsibility of the Commission in promoting village industries, it is proposed to strengthen the Commission and increase the maximum membership to twelve."

And the Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha contains provision for twelve members. Why is it suddenly reduced to ten, I ask. Sir: You did not allow me to ask that. I would like to know why it has been reduced from twelve to ten, when his Statement of Objects and Reasons says it will be twelve. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: This Bill has been introduced after a careful study of all the amendments carried out by the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why have you done it?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: This was the amendment carried out by the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is this the answer? Was it a Government amendment in Rajya Sabha? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: It is an amendment carried out in Rajya Sabha. I am repeating that it was carried out in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It was done in the Rajya Sabha; that is all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why have they changed what is contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons? The Minister says he does not know.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In the Rajya Sabha they made the amendment. They have said it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What have they said? Was it a Government, or a private amendment that was accepted?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Kindly go

through the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha. You will be knowing it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is the answer of the Minister...

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee for the poor in the urban areas. But I am afraid that as far as village industries are concerned, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission should have to concentrate on the villages in future.

Hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee would have noted that we are not disturbing, in any manner, the present arrangements for the allocation of the Khadi industries in any town. At present, only around 1.5 lakh villages out of the six lakh villages in the country are covered by khadi and village industry activities. In this kind of a situation, there is no justification for the Khadi and Village Industries Commission assisting units in urban areas. Industries in urban areas have better access to institutional finances. This Bill, again, will enable the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to concentrate on rural industrialization. I hope the hon. Member will withdraw his amendments. Otherwise, we are not accepting them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will not withdraw them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I now put the amendments No. 4, 5 and 6 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 4 to 6 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5 (Substitution of new Section for Section 5 and 6)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara):
I beg to move:

Page 3,-

after line 43, insert —

“(f) if he is trustee/office bearer of a Khadi and/or Village Industries institution/Co-operative Society aided or recognised by Khadi and Village Industries Commission or any State Khadi and Village Industries Board.” (1)

[*Translation*]

My amendment is that

[*English*]

“6. A person shall be disqualified for being a member of the Commission-”

[*Translation*]

Below this in sub-clause (a) to (e) it has been mentioned as to who would be disqualified. I want to add clause (f) to it that such people should be disqualified who have vested interests. The following are people who have vested interests.

[*English*]

If he is trustee/office bearer of a Khadi and/or Village Industries institution/Co-operative society aided or recognised by Khadi and Village Industries Commission or any State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

[*Translation*]

The purpose of my amendment is that persons with vested interests should not be appointed as the members of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission because such people will help their own institutions. As you are aware that there is

a lot of corruption in several Khadi and Village Industries about which Several hon. Members have pointed out. Hence, if persons belonging to these corrupt institutions or cooperative societies are appointed as the Members of the Commission, they will indulge in malpractices to protect their own institutions. Therefore, such persons should not be appointed as Members.

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I would like to point out to the hon. Member that Clause 6 (a) to (e) would take care of the proposed amendment moved by the hon. member as this would have covered all such possible situation where the membership attracts such disqualification. Hence I request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want to withdraw your amendment?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVEPAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clauses 5 to 8 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 9, Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas' amendment is there.

Clause 9 - (Substitution of new Section for Section 15)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: I beg to

move:

after line 42, insert --

"(KK) to ensure protection of the interest of workers/artisans engaged by the Khadi and Village Industries Institutions/Cooperative Societies, involving funds of Khadi and Village Industries Commission directly or through its any agency, against any exploitation and to ensure them reasonable conditions of employment." (2)

I am suggesting this amendment for ensuring protection of the interests of workers/artisans engaged by the Khadi and Village Industries, Institutions/Cooperative Societies, involving funds of Khadi and Village Industries Commission directly or through any agency against any exploitation and to ensure them reasonable conditions of employment.

[*Translation*]

My submission is, and the hon. Minister had also stated this, that the workers and artisans engaged in the Khadi and Village Industries are getting Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per day against minimum wage of Rs. 11 per day. Some law should be enacted to ensure minimum wage to these persons. It is necessary that the power to protect the interests of such workers and artisans should be given to the Commission to protect the interests of these workers and to save them from victimisation. It will put an end to the exploitation of these people. 40 lakh people are engaged in this sector and they are not paid even minimum wages due to which they are not able to live properly. Hence, it is my humble request that my amendment may be accepted and the Commission be granted powers so that these 40 lakh workers may get full wages and the exploitation by the institutions may also come to an end. This is the amendment which I have proposed and I hope that it will be accepted.

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The amendment proposed by the hon. Member relates to the protection of the interests of workers and artisans engaged in the Khadi and Village Industries. In this regard, it may be noted that the Labour Ministry is seized of the matter and I have personally taken up the matter with the Labour Ministry. The Labour Ministry has appointed a study group to go into the various labour laws applicable to the Khadi and Village Industries and how their application or otherwise can be modified for this purpose. As soon as the report of the study group comes we will again take up with the Labour Ministry. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw this amendment.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: I withdraw.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas be withdrawn?

Amendment No. 2 was by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 9 to 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 to 14 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Clause 15, Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas' amendment is there.

Clause 15 (Amendment of Section 27)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): I beg to move:

Page 8, —

after line 5, insert---

"28. The Commission shall have

Power of frame rules to check and to initiate appropriate action, including legal action against any trustee/office bearer of Khadi institutions/Cooperative societies or an individual aided by the Commission or any of its agency found responsible for misappropriation, avoidable losses and expenditure of funds against objectives of Khadi and Village industries Commission." (3)

I am suggesting that the Commission should have powers to frame rules to check and to initiate appropriate action including legal action against any trustee/office bearer of Khadi institutions/Cooperative societies or an individual aided by the Commission or any of its agency, found responsible for misappropriation, avoidable losses and expenditure of funds against objectives of Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

[Translation]

Such complaints come to us everyday and the Commission does not have any power to initiate action against them. So I want that the Commission should have such powers. There are no provisions in this Bill by which the Khadi and Village Industries Commission can initiate action against any institution found responsible for misappropriation of funds. That is why I have proposed this amendment by which the Commission can be strengthened, proper distribution of funds will be ensured, people will get proper employment and your aim can be fulfilled. If we take all this into consideration, this amendment becomes very necessary. If you do not accept this amendment, the Commission will not be able to check the constant misappropriation of funds. I hope the hon. Minister will accept the amendment which I have proposed.

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The pro-

posed amendment by the hon. Member appears to protect the interest of KVIC programmes including safeguarding the funds of the Commission and as such, we should welcome it. However, this cannot be considered now. If necessary, at a later stage, we can come up with a suitable amendment taking into account all these relevant facts into the proposed amendment of the hon. Member. At this stage, I request him not to insist on the amendment.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has shri Girdhari Lal Vyas leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

(Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 15 to 17 stand part of the Bill "

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 15 to 17 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up discussion under rule 193.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Before you take up the discussion, we would like to know whether the discussion will extend to tomorrow or some other issues are to be carried out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will let you know

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have to plan our journey accordingly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If we do not sit tomorrow, then we will finish it today by sitting late, otherwise, it will continue tomorrow

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The normal procedure is that the House is informed in time whether there is a proposal to extend the sitting of the House

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: People have to go. They must know whether there is a sitting or not.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): We are going to have a sitting of the House tomorrow

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the House will accept extension of the sitting of the House by one day.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the absence of the Business Advisory Committee it is the Parliamentary Minister who informs the House about the business of the House. We would like to know as to what is going to be the agenda for tomorrow.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Whatever business is left in today's agenda, that will be taken up tomorrow. Tomorrow we have got two or three important Bills coming up in the Order Paper.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about discussion on Punjab?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I cannot say.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU. (Gobichetipalayam) Sir, there has not been even the sitting of the Business Advisory Committee also. Everyday they are extending the House without the knowledge of the Members. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): What is going on? Everyday in the evening they say it has been extended.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Sir, if I remember correctly, they had requested the hon. Speaker about a discussion on Punjab. He is taking up that also. I can let the hon. Members know in another twenty-five minutes what is going to happen because I have just now been told that we are going to have a sitting of the House tomorrow. If they will bear with me for another 10-15 minutes, I will let them know what is going to happen?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about the motion on Article 78?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I cannot tell you that just now....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: My request is if there is a sitting of the House tomorrow, let us take up this matter tomorrow as the first item.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I am sorry.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is already 5.20 now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take forty minutes now and then tomorrow we will take up in the beginning itself.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Now only

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

one or two Members will be able to speak, that is all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will come as the first item tomorrow. Let them speak tomorrow. We will continue tomorrow.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have got a problem. I have to go away now. So, please carry on tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is your problem. What can I do, Sir?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: It will be carried on till tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Mohanty, you speak now...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Everyday they are extending the House. I am not talking about you, but I am talking about the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. They go on extending like that. We have programmes and all that. Tomorrow again it will be extended; we do not know the purpose for which it is extended and those items on the agenda are also dropped. What is this?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): What an *ad hoc* method in which the House is being treated!..... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): There is no consideration for the people... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, you must make an observation at this *ad hoc* manner in which we are treated and the callous attitude that is being taken towards the Lok Sabha sittings and its business also. You must make an observation from the Chair. It is a very *ad hoc* manner. We do not know. From day to day it is being continued

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are we

casual labour who are engaged on daily basis? What is this? It has never happened like that.... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Even till now we do not know what will be the business tomorrow. This is a very *ad hoc* manner and callous attitude that is being taken towards the business of this House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: O.K., we will see.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You, sitting in that exalted Chair, must make an observation on this method that is being adopted.....*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a Business Advisory Committee. Let them...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no Business Advisory Committee...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will convey the feelings of the Members to the Minister...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have conveyed the Members' feelings to the Minister. They will take care of your objection....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Ministers are taking the Chair for a run. They cannot function in a tyrannical manner like this.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Sir you are neutral. You give your judgement. Is it the way to run the House?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have expressed your views. I have conveyed your feelings to the Minister. There may be some urgency, I will find out.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, you must safeguard our rights.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, definitely.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are a political functionary... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): At least let them tell us what is the business for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: She has said that she is going to inform. Within 10-15 minutes she is going to inform. She has already said that. Madam, after fifteen minutes you try to tell them what is the agenda for tomorrow.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Such an important matter..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have told the Minister. She will inform. Don't worry.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: This has never happened before.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I thought that *ad hocism* was only the characteristic of the Government, but it has become the characteristic of this House also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, in that case let us discuss Article 78. That business is already there. The Speaker has admitted that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will see what is the possibility. The Minister will find out. Mr. Mohanty, you can carry on.

17.25 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE ESCALATION OF VIOLENCE IN SHRI LANKA

[*English*]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): What is the scenario to-day in Sri

Lanka? If you observe minutely, perhaps it is human civilisation marching backward.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: What is the scenario to-day in Sri Lanka?

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): You are taking the place of Shri Tewary.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I do not know whether that word has been monopolised by any Member.

The situation prevailing in Sri Lanka is distressing. Not only it is distressing but also one feels as if the human civilisation is marching backward. What is the situation to-day? Jayawardhane Government is using Army and Air Force against the citizens. It is unusual. Nowhere Army and Air Force are engaged against the citizens. Not only that, the economic blockade, the communication blockade is there. In order to punish the militants, the entire population including the civil population, they were denied the opportunity of getting their provision of economic needs or communication needs. This is unfortunate.

This is not all. So far as the Tamil population is concerned, they are not safe. I mean to say, the civil Population, apart from the militants, their safety and security is not assured.

In the year 1986 alone, 2000 people had been killed. Most of them are Tamil. This I am saying from the version of the Government of India. 1,30,000 Tamil people exodus, they are inside India. That is on Government of India account. You imagine the situation there. The April 21 massacre took place in Colombo. Of course, Government of India have condemned it. The normal impression is, perhaps, the militants have committed it. But as a matter of fact it is the Israeli Mossad who have committed it. It is not my version.

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

I am quoting the version of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Members. They say:

"While some SLFP Members of Parliament suspect this ghastly work to have been an inside job done with the help of Israeli agents, the Sri Lanka Government insists on blaming the Tamil militants, so as to launch their air wax against civilian targets in the Jafna Peninsula."

It is Israeli Mossad who have done this. It is a very serious thing.

You will find South African weaponry is being used against Sri Lanka people or Tamil people violating all norms of non-alignment movement, violating all principles of non-alignment movement. Now there have been dealings of weaponry by Sri Lanka Government with South Africa. So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, 120 people have gone back, those who were mercenaries and were training the Sri Lankan people there. They have openly said that the personnel whom they were training were not disciplined personnel. They committed atrocities against the innocent Tamil people in Sri Lanka. So, they have gone back and another 20 people are there in Sri Lanka. The Home Minister of the UK has candidly admitted "Yes, the British ex-servicemen were imparting training to the Sri Lankan personnel in Sri Lanka to fight against Tamils" That is not all. Pakistan has trained 643 Sri Lankan personnel to fight against guerillas. Now, the weaponry that has been supplied by Pakistan has been used against the guerillas. They were of the USA manufacture. They are freely being used against the Tamil people in Sri Lanka. Here, I would like to point out that now Pakistan has been requested by the Sri Lankan Government for sending their ex-pilots so that they are most effective in killing innocent civilians. Now, the Chinese weaponry are also being used. Sir, my submission is this. Now, Sri Lanka has been the play-ground,

the play-ground of different political powers. Sir, what is the commitment of the Non-Aligned Movement? Is it not the commitment to keep different power blocks away from confrontation. Now, the situation is such that any moment, super-powers confrontation may take place in Sri Lanka. I would like to submit that it is a great threat to the security of India. How long should we tolerate this? Who will allow this kind of toleration? Uninterrupted massacre of innocent Tamils is going on, torture is going on and the Tamils are being killed like anything. Lakhs and Lakhs of people are affected by the economic blockade. They were denied of the minimum needs of the daily life. Fuel was denied to them. How long will they tolerate? I do not advise the Government of India that we should immediately intervene.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU (Madras North). That should be the only solution.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: That is not the solution. That will further complicate the situation and that will escalate the confrontation and it will land everyone in difficult situation.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Actually they have declared war against them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give you time. You can speak at that time. Don't interrupt him now. Let him have his say.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: All the Members do not have uniform opinion and they do not express uniformly. So, you may advise the House what you think. But this is my advice.

Sir, I would like to place before this august House another point. Sir, we are committed to the unity of Sri Lanka. We are committed that there should not be any terrorism - either State terrorism or Tamil terrorism. All sorts of terrorism must stop. We want political settlement and we want negotiated settlement. We are opposed to military action. Now, the crisis is generated because of the vacillation of the Government of India.

Sir, I would place before you certain facts. Now, one silver lining is that the Opposition there is divided. They have asserted that there should be no military option, but there should be a political settlement. I would place before you the views of the Sri Lanka Leftist three-Party Alliance—the Communist Party, the Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP) and the Lanka Mahajana Party. In a statement they warned that those who promote a military option through racism and confrontation with India are playing with fire. Action along the lines they advocate can well turn Sri Lanka into another Lebanon, Cyprus or Nigeria.

And the Statement further said that while condemning unreservedly both State and LTTE terrorism against uninvolved civilians, we reject the Government doctrine that terrorists and terrorism must be militarily destroyed before efforts at a negotiated political settlement can be resumed. The example of Ireland and other countries show that military conquest cannot stop terrorist actions, which will keep reappearing until a political settlement is reached.

This is the view and this is encouraging in the sense that the saner opinion, the progressive opinion in Sri Lanka has started to assert. I do not say that some of these political parties are also not religious chauvinists, but I feel that they have committed themselves saying that the only answer to this problem is political.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: For the last four years you are telling the very same thing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU: The same philosophy. You have wasted four years talking this philosophy.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, no doubt, we have reached at the road's end, and even the Statement which the

hon. Minister had given when it was in the form of a Calling Attention Motion. I have gone through in between the lines. He has not been able to give any enlightenment as to what is the way out, where we are going, from this point where we are going, and what is the alternative to this.

I would tell you how Sri Lanka Government is vacillating. Sir, on 12th February 1987, the President of Sri Lanka indicated that there should be negotiations in Delhi if the Liberation Tigers will join. And on 2nd March 1987 the President told our High Commissioner in Colombo that India's role is very important. This is on 2nd March. On 3rd March the total thing changed. In the UNO Human Rights Commission the Sri Lankan Government representative said that India has lost the credibility, India cannot negotiate. Not only that. He said, India has lost control over the militants as if they are our citizens, as if we are controlling them. Then on 24th April 1987 the famous statement of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka came and in that Statement the Prime Minister says, 'Any country advocating for political settlement, they are the enemies of the Government of Sri Lanka'. *(Interruptions)*. And, Sir, on 30th April 1987 President Jayewardene said that Delhi is following Hitlerian policy. But even in that Press Conference, he said: "If Liberation Tigers will join the negotiation, then India may involve itself in mediation". These two statements are made.

I would like to invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister to these things. I take strong exception to the statement of the President, Mr. Jayewardene. Is it the Non-Alignment culture, abusing a Government that we are following the Hitlerian policy? So, this is very much offensive to us. Those who have read the Ramayan know the episode. Saint Tulsidas has written, "*bin bhay nahin preeti*". Without fear, there cannot be any friendship. When Ramachandra wanted to cross the sea to go to Sri Lanka, Ramachandra said to Lakshman: "You request the sea to dry up; I can walk over." Lakshman prayed for three days. The

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

sea did not respond Then, Lakshman wanted to throw an arrow to dry it out Immediately the Sea God appeared before Ramachandra and helped him So, Tulsidas has written "*bin bhay nahin preeti*" So friendship without fear is impossible This is not possible in the world of diplomacy and the hon Minister who has worked in this field for long years knows it

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaisarganj) Don't apply Ramayan to Sri Lanka situation Otherwise many things will follow!

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY Whatever it may be you know, how vacillation it is You see th 19th December proposal would have been the basis for negotiation and almost all parties directly or indirectly agreed to it But the President Jayewardene has changed his mind at the last moment Naturally what is the reason that he is now giving? He is injecting communalism into Sri Lanka for his advantage That Muslims wanted a separate State' But unfortunately, I can assure you, my information is, Muslims do not contribute to his thinking But taking advantage of his position, he is now rejecting this proposal So, Sir, what is the position of the 19th December proposal? Would you enlighten us? Could our High Commissioner enlighten us? Can anybody enlighten me whether we are still accepted as a country to exercise our good offices for a political settlement?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Please be brief

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY I am entitled to half-an-hour Now, this is only 10 minutes If you interrupt me at this moment, the spirit of speech will be lost

Now, what is the position? May I know from the hon Minister whether we are in the position of mediator and we are in a position to help them in negotiation to reach a political settlement? Which version is to be accepted—the version of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka or the version of the

President of Sri Lanka? Who is the authority? The very word used against our Government at Delhi, is very much offensive and absolutely provocative. It is not only distressing. It is provocative I am afraid, how long can we keep under control all the enotions and provocations that are being created by them?

In the UN Human Rights Commission, they had made categorical allegations It is very humiliating for us But what can we do? On second, you say our role is very important On third, you change your stand Have you protested about it? have you spoken to them direct about any foreign Powers of interventionism? I recall what Indiraji said Indiraji said, Sri Lanka is not just any other country Naturally, my submission would be, why don't you say categorically, that supposing intervention takes place by the foreign powers, we will not tolerate? Have we taken up the issue in the NAM because the very fundamental principles of non-alignment movement had been violated by Pakistan, by Sri Lanka and by other countries? What have we done? We have got no dealings with South Africa Have you taken up with UK Government? It has been admitted by UK machinery that atrocities have been committed by the personnel whom they have trained They have admitted that In that background, have we lodged a protest? If I am correct, I have put this question perhaps in the last session The question is, 'Why should you not do anything, at least, to stop intervention from other powers and some hostile powers of ours?' It is a question of security Once it is a question of security, the only consideration is that we have to protect ourselves at any cost, whatever may be the form Have you taken up the issue in NAM? Is it not a violation of principles of NAM? How the Human Rights are being violated in Sri Lanka, the world well knows 120 people returned to UK It is because world opinion was created all over the world that human rights have been violated In advance, they said "Human rights are violated So, we are leaving" Is not the situation very ripe for super-power conflict when we are com-

mitted being a member of the NAM to keep them out?

The hon. Minister has to give us some enlightenment. The statement of the hon. Minister also indicates nothing but simply urging that there should be no terrorism, that there should be peaceful negotiations and that political solutions should be found out. As a matter of fact, we have been doing it for the last four years. But the situation has not improved and they are going on their operation of torture which is inhuman. It is against the norms of human civilisation. It is against the norms of civilised Government.

At some point or the other we have to stop it. Diplomatic relationship should also be considered. If things do not improve, we may not directly intervene militarily but all the same diplomatic relations should be there. We have to consider. The matter may be right earnestly taken up in the NAM Summit meeting. It can be taken up in the UNO, in various other forums and in the international forums. At the same time, I say that I am not opposed to the Sinhalese. They have not migrated from my State or West Bengal to Sri Lanka. Both the people of Sri Lanka—the Tamils and the Sinhalese—they are the original people of India. They have migrated to that country. They have not only migrated but they have inherited the great heritage of India. Unfortunately, the Sinhalese people now disowned our heritage. They say that they have a different heritage. The Tamils have owned the Indian heritage. This is the difference. But we are not opposed to it. The very basic and fundamental principle of Buddhism, perhaps, has lost its impact in Sri Lanka.

Sangham sharanam gachhami,

Buddham sharanam gachhami,

Dhamam sharanam gachhami

What is the rule of law? The philosophy and humanitarian values of Lord Buddha did not believe in discrimination between man-to-man. He did not find any distinc-

tion between man-to-man. That was a revolutionary phase of the human history. But that has lost its impact in Sri Lanka, as I said earlier. So, my submission would be that the time has come when we have to take a decision—whatever may be its dimension. We have to act decisively so that we can protect our civilized way of life. I am recollecting one Bengali Poem that was recited in the Calcutta Congress, which is as follows:

“CHALO JAI JUDHHE

CHALO JAI JUDHHE

JUDHER VIRUDHE JUDHHA”...

The meaning is: “Let us go for war; let us go for war.

For what? War against war”. So, now the time has come to act. The civilian war that is going on there has to be stopped. We have to stop it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: If they opt for a military solution, then we have also to opt for a military solution....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I am not for a military solution. Military solution is never talked about in the language of diplomacy.... (Interruptions).. It is your internal matter. Mr. hon. Minister, it is your own internal matter. Do you know what your own Foreign Secretary has said? I mean the ex-Foreign Secretary. I am quoting him, from the Tribune: “He has twitted the Centre for not being fully aware of the security dimension to the present escalation in the Sri Lankan Civil War. Any way,—here I am not quoting the name of the Foreign Secretary.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): It is the Former Foreign Secretary.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MONAHTY: Yes, it is the former Foreign Secretary. I am further quoting from the same which says: "Anyway, he has said, Delhi tends to be insensitive to the feelings of people in the non-Hindi belt". This is very much distressing. This is the tragedy of life. A man who was administering the External Affairs Ministry for so many years, he now says: "Delhi is not sensitive about the people of non-Hindi belt. Will the Centre's reaction be the same?" It is very dangerous. It further reports: "Will the Centre's reaction be the same if blood-cousins of the people of one of the Northern States were to be subjected to this kind of aerial attack", he asked."..... It is really very much distressing. I feel distressed. He was administering the External Affairs Ministry till yesterday and immediately he now says so. He is now creating—what should I say—a very unfortunate situation.

Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I am finishing within a few minutes. I am not going to disturb you. I would like that the hon. Minister to enlighten us and he should take some decisive steps so that this non-sense is stopped.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU (Madras North): MR. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I am thankful to the CPM and the Telugu Desam Members for having given me this chance to speak. I extend the same to Mr. Kolandaivelu also...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, I have not given him the chance....

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU: With much agony, I am speaking because I have to attend the funeral of Shri V. P. *Chintan*, who has died in Moscow and his body is being brought....

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: So many people are dying everyday in Sri Lanka....

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU: With much agony and pain, I have to address this august House. Four years have passed and yet, the tears of the Tamils have not been wiped out. Mr. Parthasarathy, Mr. Bhandari, Mr. Chidambaram, Mr. Dinesh Singh—I do not know who else are going to be added to this list of emissaries. But the problem of the Tamils in Sri Lanka has not yet been solved. Mr. Jayewardene is ready for a complete, total onslaught on the Tamil people in Sri Lanka. But we are still talking philosophy. There have been so many philosophers: as I said, the first philosopher was Mr. Parthasarathy, the second philosopher was Mr. Romesh Bhandari, the third philosopher was Mr. Chidambaram, the fourth was Mr. Dinesh Singh; like that, Mr. Natwar Singh may also be a philosopher. We have wasted four years on talking philosophy whereas in the case of Bangladesh immediate action was taken. That is why I want to quote the former Foreign Secretary, Shri A.P. Venkateswaran.

"He said that the Central Government was not as sensitive to the problems of the southern States as to those of the northern heartland. Had any linguistic group of north India been persecuted like the Tamils in Sri Lanka, the Central Government would have certainly reacted more decisively.

"He pointed out that atrocities perpetrated against the three million Tamils in Sri Lanka are a cause for serious concern to the Tamils everywhere. But their aspirations are not understood by our Central Government, he regretted."

First, there was the economic blockade. Then the Jaffna Hospital is being closed. The normal life there has been shattered and it will never again be the same as it was before. The low-lying helicopters—I want to narrate the atrocity—frequenting Jaffna not only showered bombs on the innocent civilian Tamils but also picked up the Tamil women by their hair, allowed them to dan-

gle for a while and then dropped them from a height. Have you ever heard of such atrocities being committed in any corner of the world in the last four years? In this august House we have cried like anything; not once or twice, but umpteen times we have cried. But what happened? Still, the Central Government is sleeping over it. That is why, Mr. Jayewardene is getting bold and he is not at all respecting this Government's request. The main aim of the soldiers seems to be to destroy the Tamils, particularly the men-folk in the age group between 16 and 40 years. If they destroy the Tamil youth in the age group of 16-40 years, who else is going to fight? There are homes which have not seen a grain of rice for the past six months. Rice, if at all it is available, costs Rs. 20 per kilogram and kerosene oil costs Rs. 30 a litre. What can the poor Tamils do in this situation? On the one side there is the military attack and on the other side, there is no food to eat. Also the cost of living is so high: Rs. 20 for a kilo of rice and Rs.30 for a litre of kerosene. This is the situation there. Good crops are being destroyed by the Sinhalese military people. I request the Deputy-Speaker to prevail upon this Government to take some effective steps. Hitherto refugees were coming only from Manner area, but now refugees are flowing from Trincomalee as well as Jaffna. This is the situation in Sri Lanka.

I also want to say that this Government is dealing with this problem in a trade union fashion. I want the Indian Government to sit on one side as a party. Instead of doing that, Mr. Natwar Singh or the Prime Minister of India is asking the Tamils to sit on one side. This is just like the Labour Commissioner asking the management to sit on one side and the trade union on the other side. This should be immediately changed. I want to say that, if the Indian Government sits as a party on the one side, opposite to the Sri Lankan Government, then everything will be solved. The middleman-role being played by this Government should be stopped immediately. Sir, the middle-
18.00 hrs.
mans role should be definitely stopped. by this Govt. He should not be a middleman,

he should be the party associates one side. Now, the help given to Tamils is highly criticised. The Sir Lankan Government is getting help from other foreign countries whereas of the Government of Tamil Nadu gives help, it is criticised. If others help Sri Lankan Elem Tigers it is being criticised.

AN HON. MEMBER: You welcome the Tamil Nadu Government's help.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU: No, whoever helps these Tigers, there is no objection. It is a human tendency. As far as our party is concerned we tried in several ways to ask this Government to intervene effectively. Our leaders including Dr. Karunanidhi courted arrest many times. I have also courted arrest for the Sri Lanka problem three or four times. Self-emulation & rail roko were there. 50000 DMK volunteers so far courted imprisonment. Our leader has stood on his Birthday last year to collect Rs. 275000 and donated it to the Tamil militants. It is high time that when Jayewardene himself is preparing for a military solution, why not we. I want to ask you. When this Government decides to intervene effectively, by that time the entire Tamils left in Sri Lanka will be wiped out. Therefore, now or never should be the approach of this Government. I request this Govt. to intervene immediately as it had one in Bangladesh. Now or never should be the moto of this Government.

Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Can we extend the House time by about 25 minutes because Hon. Member Shri Shahabuddin wants to speak?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the House agrees.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— *Contd.*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I beg to lay on the

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

Table—(1) A copy of Notification No. 199/87-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 224/81 Customs dated the 1st October, 1981 so as to reduce the customs duty on Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM) for manufacture of PVC resin from 25 per cent *ad valorem* to 10 per cent *ad valorem*, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4452/87]

(2) A copy of Notification No. 136/87-Central Excises (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe concessional excise duty at the rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on automatic cone winding machines, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4453/87]

DISCUSSION RE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE ESCALATION OF VIOLENCE IN SHRI LANKA -*Contd.*

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the grim situation in Sri Lanka today is indeed too deep for tears with all its human and moral consequences. Sri Lanka is virtually in a state of civil war. The anguish and the agony of the Sri Lankan people, the Tamil people is felt by us because of our natural kinship relations. I would like to say here that this anguish is not limited to the Tamil people in South India. This anguish and agony is felt by all the people of our country to whichever part they belong and to whatever ethnic origin they might belong. The Government of Sri Lanka has unfortunately in quest of a military solution has declared a war on its people. In quest of a final solution which is nothing short of decimation and subjugation and humiliation of the Tamil people of Sri Lanka.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, no Government, far less a Government which calls itself democratic and civilised has a right to kill a section of its own people or stop them into submission or humiliation. If racism is the basis of Apartheid, then Sri Lanka is turning into another South Africa today. What we need today is firmness and action. We cannot compare terrorism with the State violence. We condemn terrorism. I am not here to justify the act of terrorism but no one can equate an act of terrorism by an unofficial group with a State violence and war launched by a Government against its own people. Today what is happening in Sri Lanka is *not* affecting just the militants as the Sri Lanka Government claims. It is affecting directly the civilian population of that country. There have been thousands of casualties and people are starving. What is worse, the Government of Sri Lanka seems to be proud of its record. It is engaging in a very intemperate and irresponsible language.

We all here condemn the massacre of Sinhalese also in Trincomalee and Colombo, though our friend pointed out that there is some suspicion about what really happened in Colombo and who is behind it. But we know one thing; that this Government of Sri Lanka was elected in 1977. It got through a referendum extended its life by a whole term in 1983 and may be today it is looking for an excuse to perpetuate itself into power, to give itself yet another term of office. That particular aspect we cannot ignore when we look at the Sri Lanka situation today.

The Sri Lanka situation therefore is a national tragedy for Sri Lanka, a civilised State has been militarised and a whole generation is being brought up on hatred and violence. It is indeed a political and social tragedy in a country which was considered to be very advanced and liberal; a crime being committed against its own people and the social fabric being torn beyond repair. But it is also a regional tragedy. It is a threat to peace to our region because external powers have not been slow in trying to fish in the troubled waters.

They are readily and willingly getting involved or getting stuck into the situation. The situation has a human aspect. It is a great human tragedy. There is a persistent pattern of gross and massive violation of human rights. It almost amounts to genocide and a crime of genocide is a crime against humanity.

For us Sir, in India who consider both Sinhalese and Tamils as our kin, it is indeed a family tragedy. Therefore, it is our duty and responsibility not to be silent spectators; but to do all that is possible to bring Sri Lanka to a peaceful environment.

Sir, what have we done so far? We have been sending emissaries after emissaries. I must say that there is something wrong with the functioning of the foreign office. At one stage we had Mr. Parthasarathy's silent and low profile and low decimal diplomacy. You suddenly substituted it by Mr. Romesh Bhandari's very high pressure and very high esteemed diplomacy. Then you have the duo sent in there of our dear colleagues Mr. Natwar Singh and Mr. Chidambaram, who I don't know have been able to achieve what. Suddenly after December they seem to have gone for sleep. Then suddenly Mr. Dinesh Singh was catapulted into the situation. I don't know why. His style perhaps is that of dinner diplomacy. But melodrama is not diplomacy and a sudden brainwave does not amount to statesmanship.

We need experience, We need the vision, we need the knowledge that comes over a sustained effort and a continuous exercise. We have been changing horses in mid-stream and I am not therefore surprised that over a period of time we are losing effectiveness and also our credibility with both sides.

I must quote what Mr. Jayawardene is reported to have told somebody. "Now I feel like Sunny Gavaskar. India has sent six bowlers, one after another, and I am still not out". He seems to gloat over the situation. But what we need today is to set our own house in order. Let us have a firm

think-tank. But let us have a permanent negotiating team until this problem is settled. I don't mind if Mr. Natwar Singh is there. In my view he should be there. But there should also be the Foreign Secretary. This should be handled in a competent and professional manner and not in a lackadaisical and off-again and on-again manner. We must activate Indian diplomacy and give it a sense of purpose and a sense of direction and a clear role if we want our diplomacy to succeed in Sri Lanka. Now what are our options? Well one can easily say one is bilateral pressure, persuasion, call it good offices or mediation whatever you like but pressure works only when the other side knows that you mean business and you are prepared to support your pressure with something more tangible, if necessary. We have the option of military intervention. I shall not go into that at the moment. There is also the option of international mobilisation. After all if you agree with my diagnosis that Sri Lanka is turning into a second South Africa why cannot we activate the Human Rights Commission? Why can't we bring in SAARC? Why can't we take it up with the non-aligned movement and why can't we finally go to the United Nations if we think the situation does not improve and constitutes a threat to peace of our region?

As far as intervention is concerned I am inclined against this because we have got to look into the possible reaction and the impact on all our neighbourhood. But I may recall that international law and the history of international relations is not devoid of examples when situations have arisen compelling powers to intervene militarily. For example, let me recall to you the situation in Armenia. The Massacre which led the whole of the European powers to intervene in Turkey in order to save people who were also threatened with extinction and annihilation. We have, of course, the example of Bangladesh. But the Bangladesh situation is not on all fours with the situation in Sri Lanka for one reason that the whole vast majority of Bangladesh people had risen in revolt and had formed the Government. That

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

Government we had recognised and it is to the assistance of that Government that we had rushed into Bangladesh.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Even then Pakistan invaded us.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: And also that Pakistan had committed the foolishness of attacking some of our airfields. Well I do not want to put Jayawardene on par to commit that foolishness.

Now because I said I am inclined against military intervention for the moment because I still feel that there is a ray of hope. I read the statement of the Sri Lanka minister, Mr. Dissanayake today. He has, of course, a brief. But reading between the lines I sense a certain signal. He says Sri Lanka wants to find a political solution. Now this is a round about-turn from what Mr. Jayawardene had stated a few days ago. Secondly, they are willing to negotiate with the Tamil militants. Thirdly, Sri Lanka still stands by December, 19 proposals. Now you put these three elements together which are interspersed through that statement. I have not seen the text of it. I have got it from the newspaper report. This gives me a ray of hope.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: He has also stated referring to reports about foreigners training Sri Lanka soldiers. That is also there. You go through the statement.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am only referring to the possibility of a solution. I have read all that.

As I said reading between the lines and intersperse through the statement I find these three signals. These three signals taken together constitute a certain glimmer of hope, that is to say, if we now come in there is a possibility that we can perhaps again bring the two sides back to the conference table. If there is a slightest chance and this to my mind is absolutely

the last chance. There is no reason why our diplomacy should miss it.

Now what should then in my view India do now? I am not one of those who would say we should throw all caution and restrain to the wind because we shall be mistaken for cowards otherwise. I am not one of those but I would still suggest to you in very clear and emphatic terms that time has come that considering the totality of the situation and considering the brutality of what is happening on the Sri Lanka soil today, considering its long-term threat to our own area you must very clearly stand up and say you shall review your policy towards Sri Lanka. In reviewing the policy, you shall not foreclose any options. Then, you should appeal for an immediate ceasefire to be followed by lifting by the Sri Lankan Government of all forms of economic blockade, this fuel embargo and what not and an immediate induction of an International Red Cross persons in the light of the March 12 Resolution of the UN Commission on Human Rights to which all of us are a party.

Then, the third leg of that will be once that situation gets stabilised, the negotiations must be reviewed on the basis of 19th December 1986 proposals. I do not think that the 19th December proposals are the last words. I do not think that even Mr. Natwar Singh would claim that. But surely that is a working basis for finding an acceptable and satisfactory solution in which the autonomy of the Tamil people of Sri Lanka can be guaranteed. It means their cultural rights, their social rights, their political rights can be guaranteed. And I would think it would be a sad day if everything broke down on the simple thing whether there shall be one Tamil province or two Tamil provinces.

Sir, time has come for us, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to put Sri Lanka on notice. If they do not listen to us, if they do not respond to our appeal, we must make it clear that we are in a position to exert whatever influence we can bilaterally as well as multilat-

erally in order to stop a problem from assuming more grim direction.

Sir, we can stop export of materials which we are still unfortunately sending to Sri Lanka, which has a military potential. **Why can't we stop the export of buses and trucks? Why can't we have gone on a humanitarian mission supply and tell Sri Lanka that this embargo continues when you do not listen to us, that we shall supply food, fuel and medicines to the diseased people, that we are capable of cutting off air and shipping links, that we shall mobilise world public opinion on the question of genocide?**

Finally, Sir, we shall not stand in the way of those who are prepared to sacrifice themselves and to participate in the liberation struggle of the Tamil people. In order to **back up what we say**, we mean, can't we hold a few naval exercises off the Sri Lanka coast in the Bay of Bengal? Isn't that a part

of the diplomatic process of a graduated response to a worsening situation?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is our area. We have a responsibility. India is central to South Asia. We shall not permit in our part of the world freedom to be knocked out. We shall not permit human spirit to be suppressed. We shall not permit Sri Lanka Tamils to be **decimated** and subjugated. We shall see to it that justice will prevail, that peace will dawn and the green island shall smile again. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The debate will continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 12, 1987/Vaisakha 22, 1909 (Saka).
