

Rs. 1,500 crores for removal of their developmental disparities. The Government of India should sanction such special ad hoc grants for development of very neglected backward region of Konkan in its next financial budget.

(vii) Need to convert the existing unmanned railway crossing gate at Jatlananupur village in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh into a manned level crossing

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the village Jatlananupur in Manubale Mandalam, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh is situated on western side of the railway track and the G.N.T. Road. There are several villages with several institutions located on western side of the railway track and the G.N.T. Road.

The people who are coming from the above-said village, have to cross the unmanned level crossing for everything, like getting essential commodities, chemicals, fertilizers and other daily necessities of life.

At present, there is no safety to the people at the time of crossing the gate and also several accidents have taken place at the existing gate.

Hence, I request the hon. Railway Minister to convert the existing gate into a manned level crossing gate, so as to provide safety to life and transportation.

(viii) Need to complete the Gerukamukh Project to control floods and supply power to Assam

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur): Sir, the unprecedented flood in Assam has greatly affected human life, cattle and crops. No doubt, Central Government has released funds to some extent for relief, and the State government machineries have also been engaged in flood relief programmes, but the relief has been inadequate.

In my opinion, the river bed level of Brahmaputra is becoming high gradually.

The most practical work that can be done by the Central government is to dig the river bed of Brahmaputra which will no doubt involve great expenditure so that the water of the tributaries can be absorbed by the river itself.

If the Gerukamukh Project is completed soon, than the flood will be controlled to some extent and it will also contribute to sufficient power supply to the people of Assam.

So, I earnestly request the Central Government to allot a huge amount of finance and provide expert manpower to relieve the people of Assam from regular flood havoc year after year.

12.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up the next item, that is, Item No. 11, regarding the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India. The time allotted for this item by the Business Advisory Committee is two hours. The discussion will close at 3.30 P.M. and the Minister will reply after that. I would therefore request the hon. Members to be brief in their submissions. Now, Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to move:

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

Sir, the Constitution is the fundamental source of the polity of any country and provides basic features of its administration in accordance with the hopes and aspirations of the people. We have adopted our Constitution with the lofty objectives of strengthening the unity and

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

integrity of the country and promoting equality and fraternity among its people.

Due to historical compulsions our Constitution was adopted in English. Our Constitution has declared Hindi as the Official Language of the Union. At present, there is no provision in the Constitution for providing an authoritative text of the Constitution in our Official Language Hindi. It hardly needs to be emphasised that the Constitution which is to guide the future progress of the people in accordance with their hopes and aspirations must be available in their language. The amendment which I am introducing today is precisely aimed at fulfilling this need.

A Hindi translation of the Constitution was got prepared in pursuance of the resolution of the Constituent Assembly and it was also signed by the members. However, this translation is not considered as the authoritative text of the Constitution. The Official Language Act, 1963 provides for authoritative text of Central Acts in Hindi. But there is no provision for making available authoritative text of the Constitution in Hindi.

The High Courts situated in four States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan have been permitted to use Hindi in addition to English in their proceedings and judgements, orders, decrees etc. Hindi is normally used in the subordinate Courts in Hindi speaking States. Many Universities in Hindi speaking areas are imparting legal education through Hindi medium. Difficulties are being faced in these spheres due to non-availability of an authoritative text of the Constitution in Hindi. There has, therefore, been demand for quite some time that authoritative text of the constitution in Hindi should be made available. The present amendment will help to satisfy this demand.

After the Bill is passed the translation in Hindi of the Constitution alongwith its up-to-date amendments will be got published in the Official Gazette under the authority of the President as early as possible. The

same will be deemed to be the authoritative text of the Constitution of Hindi. The authoritative text of subsequent amendments in the Constitution will also be published in Hindi in the same manner. This will encourage use of Hindi in the Courts where it has been permitted. It will not affect the interest of the non-Hindi speaking people as the authorised text of the Constitution in English is already available.

By passing this Bill during the 40th anniversary of our Independence this will be a gift to our people--we will be able to take a step in the direction of fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of our people.

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetti Palayam): It is not a gift, Sir. It is actually the grievance.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It will also be an important step towards according Hindi its due place as the Official Language of the Union.

I trust the Bill will receive support of all the members of this House. I request that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

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

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through this Continuation (Amendment) Bill which is brought forward before the House, some facilities are sought to be created for those people in areas where Hindi is the language of the masses. Even though the text has been prepared as long back as in 1950, no effort has been made to convert it into an authoritative translation, to give it a legal sanction. In Hindi speaking states, unauthorised Hindi translation has been relied upon on which the courts have been made to refer to the Constitution. Even though the text has been approved in 1950 by the

Constituency Assembly, in the past 37 years, this is for the first time, an effort has been made by this government to provide an authoritative translation of the Constitution in Hindi it is better late than never At least, they have now come forward with this translation and I appreciate the government move, even though, it is late

But, here at the same time, I would like to warn the government that such piecemeal legislation caters only to piecemeal sections of people living in the Hindi speaking States and it does not take care of the other languages of the country This is a country where many languages are there In the VIII Schedule of the constitution, 14 languages have been included. They are the languages which are in no way inferior to Hindi They are languages which have got rich heritage, very good literary content and very sweet languages When such languages are there, what is the fun of introducing a Bill which seeks to give authorised translation only in Hindi? Why are you neglecting other languages? The Minister says, Hindi speaking States are facing difficulties as far as reference made to the Constitution is concerned It is well and good and I do appreciate the difficulty But why do you think that the other regional languages--in the south, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada are spoken, in the West, Marathi and Gujarathi are spoken and in the East, Oriya and Bengali are spoken --should be neglected? These languages are in no way inferior to Hindi in every aspect of the language They are very old languages They have got rich literary contents also When such is the case, why are you neglecting it? When people in those areas and the courts there want to refer to the official text of the Constitution, you say, there would not be any difficulty for them because English version of the Constitution is there and therefore, they can refer to English copy This is a very peculiar argument which I am not able to understand and also its logic If it is so, in the non-Hindi speaking States also, those people need not face any difficulty in referring to the English version of the Constitution What is the difficulty being

faced by the Hindi speaking people? This shows that the Government is trying to treat people of the Hindi speaking States at a different par and consider the other national languages which are in no way inferior—I can even say, they are superior to Hindi in so many respects—to be neglected Why do you think that these languages have to be neglected? I would have been very happy if the Government, while coming forward with this Bill, have included not only Hindi but also all those 14 or 15 languages in the VIII Schedule What prevents the government in doing so? Why are you treating regional languages with such a bias? By doing this, do you think that you are helping the cause of Hindi? I would like to warn this Government that by showing parochial interest to India and showing step-motherly attitude towards regional languages, you are not espousing the cause of Hindi at all You are, in fact, ruining the cause of Hindi in the minds of the non-Hindi speaking people. An impression is being created that you are trying to thrust Hindi on them by force

You are giving room for this kind of fear among non-Hindi speaking people It is for the Hindi-speaking people to come forward and see that such fears are removed You are not attempting to remove such fears That is why it is not good for this country Even though the languages are different, the heritage of the whole country is one and same We are all Indians We speak different languages But you can see that the people who speak other languages also feel that they have been neglected They feel that they have not been treated on par with those speaking Hindi Unless you create that kind of atmosphere where the fears of all people are removed, I do not think you will be able to safeguard the integrity of this country well By not removing the fears and by following such a method, you will do harm even to the integrity of the country

I would request the hon Minister to come forward with amendment not only with authoritative text in Hindi but also authoritative texts in all regional languages as mentioned in Eighth Schedule of the

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

constitution and to remove the tears that are lurking in the minds of the people of different regions.

I would request the hon. Minister to come forward with this amendment to satisfy all the people who reside in India and who speak different languages.

With these words I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, by bringing forward this 56th constitution (Amendment) Bill in the House, the Government has fulfilled that need of the nation which should have been fulfilled 38 years ago. Just now, when the hon. Member Shri Reddy raised some points during the course of his speech, I felt that we have no differences in principle, but what is needed here is something else. Therefore, it was not appropriate to raise the question of the Indian languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule when the question of the authoritative text of the constitution in the official language was presented. We should know that when authoritative text of the Constitution in English was prepared amidst 299 Members of the Constituent Assembly, it was signed by 278 Members of the Constituent Assembly and when its Hindi text was prepared, 282 Members of the Constituent Assembly signed it. Thus the number of signatories to the Hindi text was four more than for the English text and they included leaders, learned persons from all over the country and the Members of the Constituent Assembly. Today, even after 55 Constitutional amendments, the Hindi text, which should have come into effect from 26th January, 1950, is not accepted as authoritative on some technical grounds although the constituent Assembly had, in a way, passed it. The Hindi-text was passed in the same way the English text was passed. Both the versions were authoritatively passed and signed by the Constituent Assembly simultaneously. Not only this, the signatories to Hindi text

were 282--four more than the signatories to English text. In spite of this, even after 40 years of Independence, we find that only English text of the Constitution is accepted as authoritative in the courts. Hindi text is not accepted authoritative on the plea that amendments made in the constitution by the Lok Sabha ever since it was passed by the Constituent Assembly, are not valid until the Lok Sabha puts its stamp on them and accepts them a part of the constitution. I think, today, the Government of India is going to remove that lacuna which it should have done 37 to 38 years ago.

Chapter 17 of the constitution clearly states that Hindi in Devanagari script, shall be the official language of India. In spite of this, if there is no authoritative text of the constitution of India in the official language, there cannot be a bigger mockery than this. I think, it will not be proper if instead of paying attention to it, an issue is raised that authoritative text should be made available in all the Indian languages. There cannot be any objection to making the authoritative text of the constitution in all the Indian languages because all languages spoken in India are our own languages. All these languages are either our mother tongues or are national languages and will always continue to occupy the same position. Being a humble servant of Hindi and being a writer, I will reiterate that all Indian languages are rich and Hindi writers and readers learn a lot from these languages and Hindi also contributes in its own way towards other languages. Nowhere there is a question of clash. Therefore, there seems to be no reason to repeatedly raise the question of Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, when the matter regarding authoritative text of Constitution, in official language Hindi is being discussed and to say that authoritative-text in other languages should also be presented simultaneously. I think, we must change this mentality. The major change which we should seek at this stage should be to remove English completely from the country and to restore the Indian languages. Hindi, Bangla, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu--all these languages should be given their due place. But this is possible only

when we use these languages with a feeling of affection and goodwill and thereby increase their capacity. Therefore, my only request is that there is no need to raise any such issue at this point of time and we must stop using the terms 'imposing' or 'thrusting' in the course of our speeches. I would like to make an humble submission that those who speak Hindi or whose mother tongue in Hindi have a heart too and it beats. It is not that only non-Hindi speaking people's heart beats. Before we use such words, we must realise that Hindi is our own language and when we make any such discrimination with it, we cause harm to the national unity and integrity and also to national goodwill. Therefore, whatever language we speak, we must stop using the words 'imposing' of 'thrusting' against any language. Only then the unity of this country can be maintained. Otherwise, it would not help if one rises against the other and that other rises against another. The saying—better late than never—fits well here. The government of India is going to do it after 38 years. For this I congratulate them.

I would like to congratulate all my friends, Members and all persons speaking various languages that it is a matter of great happiness for our country when 56th amendment is being made of the Indian constitution. The Government of India has provided a good opportunity when all persons speaking different Indian languages, the founding fathers of Indian constitution, people loving Indian constitution and every citizen of India can feel proud of the very good step that the central government has taken and I would like to express my thanks to the Government for this.

[English]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the government for bringing this Amendment Bill before this House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, he is speaking in English.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: Agreeing to the request of my friend, I would now speak in Hindi.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is very important. I will refer to it.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: The credit for this Bill goes to Government of India of which I would also like to share a little bit. I would like to remind the House that I had the good fortune to be the Law Minister of the country and at that time this matter was raised vociferously. At that time, the hon. Members and especially the Hon. Speaker had.....

[English]

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU: He has studied law only in English, not in Hindi.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: Despite that I can speak Hindi and write in Hindi and I would like to tell you that in B.A. I had studied Sanskrit as a compulsory subject and I had passed it.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have forgotten everything now!

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I have forgotten it now, because in my company of friends every one speaks English. So far as Hindi is concerned, I would like to tell you one more thing. When I was appointed the Governor of Bihar, during my entire tenure there I spoke only in Hindi there. On many occasions when there was any function in High Court or at any other place, people used to bring speeches written in English, but I always used to speak in Hindi. So far as Hindi is

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concerned, I can say it with surity, that our friends are not against Hindi. I want to repeat it again and again that in addition to Hindi there should be development of other languages also. We also do not have any objection to it. As I had said, I would like to remind you: . . .

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Your speech contains less Hindi and more of Urdu.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: My speech is in Hindustani in the real sense. It contains Hindi as well as Urdu.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: This is what Gandhiji also wanted.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: What I speak is really Hindustani. You may call it Hindi or Urdu, but it is a mixture of both.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Minister cannot speak in Hindi.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I have spoken in Hindi.....(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I would like to remind you once again that the hon. Speaker had specially said that it is the duty of the Law Minister to make efforts to remove those lacunae which had remained there due to the intention of the Constituent Assembly having been not fulfilled. I had assured at that time that if there was any legal obstacle, efforts would be made to do away with it. We went through it and after that, the matter was referred to the Attorney General of India. The Attorney general of India opined that there was no objection in amending the Constitution. This Bill has been drafted according to his advice. I think that Shri Chaturvedi has correctly said that this thing should have been done when the

constitution was being adopted in English. It is absolutely correct that the Constituent Assembly had passed a Resolution at that time that the President should take necessary steps so that Hindi version may also be recognised as authoritative text. Its translation was adopted by the Members of the Constituent Assembly, but the courts ruled that it is not authoritative text. With a view to remove that lacuna, now authoritative text has been prepared. I would like to bring the wording of the amendment to your notice, which is as follows:

[English]

"The translation of this constitution and of every amendment thereof published under this Article shall be deemed to be, for all purposes, the authoritative text thereof in the Hindi language."

[Translation]

Now this has become the authoritative text.

So far as the question raised by some colleagues is concerned that it should be translated in all the remaining languages also, I would like to tell you, perhaps my friends and Shri Chatterjee might be aware that the constitution is being translated in all the languages and if I correctly recollect, it has already been translated in 9 or 10 languages.

[English]

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU: But not authoritative

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): It has to be given the official seal.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: That is why I want to say that you have forgotten the background. Background is that the Constituent Assembly had passed this Resolution that--

[English]

The translation was prepared in pursuance of the Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly authorising the President to take necessary steps to have a translation of the Constitution prepared in Hindi.

[Translation]

I had started my speech from this point. In pursuance of the Resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly the Constitution was translated at that time. But now to say that the translation of the Constitution in all the remaining languages may be recognised as authoritative is a totally different thing. It has nothing to do with this Bill. I want to emphasise one thing again and again that the Resolution of the Constituent Assembly is being translated into action and we have introduced it as an authoritative text in Parliament and amended the Constitution.

I would like to submit that the assurance which I had given as Law Minister is being fulfilled by Shri Panigrahi now. I would like to congratulate him. As a matter of fact, he has removed this deficiency which should have been removed long back. The question of other languages is a separate issue and it can be considered separately. But.....

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why separate when all are recognised languages.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have a point of order. Did Hon. Member receive a whip?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Then it will amount to privilege.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: A note was given to him. Is it a whip? And when the matter is pending consideration of the Hon. Speaker, how can another whip be sent? It is most objectionable.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I would like to read to you the note to which my learned friend has objected.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is why, if it is a whip, have you sent a whip?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I have not sent a whip. I have not sent a note to him. Even if I have sent, why do you have that bent of mind?

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I do not want to enter into any Controversy but it is written in this note that the Constitution has been translated in 12 languages. I would like to tell Mr. Chatterjee that I had the impression that it has been translated in 9 or 10 languages. (Interruptions) It has been translated in Bengali. (Interruptions) It has been translated in Urdu. It has also been translated in Tamil.

So far as the question of whip is concerned, I do not want to enter into this controversy, because I am already a disciplined soldier of Congress.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Which Congress?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: There is only one Congress and there is no other Congress.

So far as this Bill is concerned, I think that the question of any controversy in this Bill does not arise at all. All of us should express our thanks to the Government of India for this Bill. The absence of authoritative text in Hindi was a great deficiency which has now been removed.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is going to be 1 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You express some views for two minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Jagannath Kaushal for whom I have high regard, he has lost his ministership because of his ability. Sir, I make it categorically clear that I have nothing against Hindi. This beautiful language is brought into controversy by Hindi chauvinists like some of our Hon. friends here. But, Sir, I was very interested to hear the Hon. Minister in his prefatory remarks saying, "this is a gift to the people of this country in the 40th year of independence."

13.00 hrs.

A gift of a Hindi translation to be made by persons unknown, in a manner yet to be decided; Who are these people? The wonderful performance of this Government for forty years is that although the Congress with prefixes and suffixes seems to be the same according to Mr. Kaushal--54% of the people are still illiterates. Whether you make it in Hindi or Urdu or Arabic or Parsi or Oriya, these people will not know what the Constitution of the country means to them, what are its provisions--whether there is any thing called fundamental rights--they do not know. They are the victims of the mismanagement that is committed in the name of applying the Constitutional provisions of this country.

Therefore, all these tall talks make no relevance so far as we are concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon. Member will continue after lunch. We shall now adjourn for lunch to meet at 2 p. m.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-SIXTH
AMENDMENT) BILL --Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee may continue with his speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Article 343 of the Constitution the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.

Then sub-Article (2) says:

"Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement."

When did these fifteen years expire? What steps have been taken for the purpose of implementing Article 343 of the Constitution and sub-Article (2).

The Government of India has agreed to black out Hindi news item from the Madras TV. Why? Because you want to placate your allies. Is this in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution and keeping with the spirit of the Constitution?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It will hit us both ways.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No, I want to show that this Government even cannot do correct things at a proper time with a proper attitude and spirit. Only very base political considerations outweigh everything. Now they will compromise in Tamil Nadu so far as Hindi is concerned.

The Minister here today is talking of a gift to the people of this country and I have reminded the Hon'ble House of the extent of illiteracy. Article 343 is not even properly implemented. Now gift to whom? Gift to Nagaland? Is it gift to the people of Tamil Nadu? Is it a gift to the people of Orissa even? Gift to which people?

AN HON. MEMBER: To West Bengal.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Hindi people are one.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: At least, first of all, make people literate. This is a tragedy of this country. We talk of our Constitution. The Minister reminded us: This is the organic law of the country. But millions of people of this country do not know what is contained in the constitution of India. They don't know of their fundamental rights. They don't know of the obligations of the Government towards the people of this country. That's why a spirit of oneness is not only not developing, there are greater and greater divisions and disparities amongst the people.

Now what is the attitude of this Government towards different languages? Everybody will speak of: well, all the languages are entitled to similar treatment. Minister will also say that in his reply. I believe he has already his written reply ready. It must have been prepared already.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He anticipates what you are going to present.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No, no, like Shri Vengal Rao yesterday whatever we said, he gave a prepared reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They know what you are going to ask. Therefore, they prepare it. Both sides are like that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Very good; if that is the credit you want to give to us, very well.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: We understand Somnath Babu...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the importance of a language in people's life? This is the method of expression of one's feelings, urges and aspirations. Its culture is represented by the languages. That's why our constitution has consciously incorporated a Schedule, called the Eighth Schedule, where certain languages have been incorporated so that they may be developed. You cannot do away with the aspirations of the people. You cannot throttle them by throttling their language.

That's why in your State, Sir you are fighting against the imposition of Hindi. Why? Because it will interfere with the development of your own language.

What is the attitude of this Government towards development of language? Nepali language, we have been demanding in this House from 1970's. At least I know from the 5th Lok Sabha. We have been demanding amendment to the Constitution. Bills have been brought in here and resolutely rejected by this Government on the ground that development of language will give rise to divisive tendencies.

Now, what is this Government doing? I don't know how far our very good friend, Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi, in the Home Ministry being allowed to operate.

What is the situation today? Today the Central Government is also agreeing to include Nepalese in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. From the very beginning, let there be no misunderstanding, I am not against this Bill. I support this Bill. Let there be a proper authenticated translation of the Constitution of India but should there not be similar treatment, similar attitude towards other languages also? In how many High Courts can this translation be produced? Except in North India, only in four High Courts as the Minister has mentioned. I want to know whether in these four High Courts, the judgements are delivered in Hindi. As far as I know, one or two Judges have done so. If the Minister has got better knowledge, I will stand corrected. What will happen to the people of other states? Should not the Bengali, the Tamilian, the Andhra read and learn the Constitution in his own mother tongue? Not a word has been said about it. We talk of unity in diversity. We talk of Indian culture, synthesis of different cultures and ethos. I do not know why this Bill has been brought suddenly. What is the sense of priority so far as the Government is concerned? I want to know from the Minister the budget for the translation of the Constitution. How much will it cost and how long will it take? What is th

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

procedure to be adopted? The power is given to the Government. In the name of the President, the Government will have that power. Will the cost involved be disclosed? Who will be your translators? What are the guidelines laid down in the Constitution for selection of translators? Our president, for whom we have the highest respect, makes valiant attempt in public functions which we all admire.

Therefore, if Shri Chintamani Panigrahi has got the freedom of action will select them or somebody else will select. There is no procedure laid down for selection and no examination. Somebody will say that this is the translation like how the game of tennis was translated as ghas pur gend pata pat. I do not know what sort of translation will come out of this. Even the great learned person Shri Jaganath Kaushal, in spite of very serious efforts, could not help using Urdu, English and other languages while speaking. The litterateur, Shri Chaturvedi also uses English in his Hindi speech. These are matters which are not even thought of. So far as the priority is concerned and the way the Government is functioning they will go on with the translation until the election in North India comes. This is only my assumption. Then they will say, "See how this Government is considerate about hindi-speaking people, hindi heart land has produced the largest number of MPs. Therefore, here is my concern for your language and here is the translation." Shri Kolandaivelu, although, will oppose this but ultimately he will capitulate—I hope he will not. They have given up hopes of the South, of the East and the North-East and their only hope is Hindi heartland—that only remains.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Nagaland?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Nagaland is an exception because of the ACP blockade, otherwise you would not have got that. I do not wish to take more time of the House. I only say—do not play

with language and do not play with the Constitution. You have played fifty six times. Only some of them are good amendments which we have all supported, like the abolition of privy purses, abolition of zamindari, first amendment, second amendment etc. Those were during the Nehru days, whose ideas and whose outlook was total anathema.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Bank nationalization?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That was in the early days when there was hangover of the Nehru days.

As I was submitting you should not play with the language and with the Constitution of this country. Do not utilize this Constitution and the amending procedure for the purpose of supporting your hopeless cause in the next elections.

If you are so much concerned that the people of this country should know what the Constitution contains, not a surrender to Hindi chauvinism, you want to propagate the constitutional provisions among the people of this country, you must know that majority of the people here do not speak Hindi and, therefore, you must make a commitment that you would make authorised, translations available in all the languages. You owe an obligation to the people of the country as a whole. The very fact that even after forty years of independence, Hindi has not become the sole official language of this country shows that this Government is not sincere except for the purpose of consumption by a particular section of the people at a particular point of time.

When I interrupted my very esteemed friend, Shri Jagannath Kaushal, it was to show the hollowness, utter unreality of the situation that he had to stand up and speak in English on a Bill for Hindi translation. It was not flippancy, I wanted to show the unreality of the situation. He then switched over to mixed Hindustani, not Hindi. Therefore, this commitment should be made. The Government should feel ashamed they do not feel ashamed, they

should feel concerned--that after forty six years, 64 per cent of our people are illiterate and 76 per cent of the women are still illiterate. Shiela Dikshit Ji, you are one of the few fortunates. I do not envy you; I want that everybody should be like you except politically.

Therefore, these distortions in our politics should be removed. You have kept the people in utter darkness. You are experimenting with the Navodya Vidyalyas as a result of which lesser and lesser number of students will have the opportunity to get good education in this country. There is no proper spread of education and literacy. There is no policy of providing employment to large number of people which according to me should have been the first priority. I would like to ask the Minister as to how much money you are going to spend on this? The factories are closing down for want of money. Yesterday, one Hon. Member, the former Industry Minister was shouting in agony for Rs. 13 crores. A big unit manufacturing boilers cannot run as Rs 13 crores are not available with the Central Government. Factory after factory is closing down. Unemployment is increasing. Illiteracy is increasing. Here you come solemnly and say that you will give a gift, a charity to the people of this country. After 40 years you are giving them a Hindi translation which either nobody will read or will not understand. But you want to satisfy yourself and give a pat on the back. This double, tripple standards will not do. If you are serious about the development of language than the people of this country should be made literate and all languages should be allowed to flourish. The development should be of all the languages. That commitment should be there. Otherwise I do not know when they have selected Article 394 (a). It will just mean the another print of the Book, 'Constitution'. new volume will have to be brought out but people will not be benefited by it

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the saying 'it is better to be late than never' applies to the

present Bill. After so many years of independence and adopting of our Constitution an amendment is being made not to bring out an authoritative translation of the Constitution, when a Hindi version of the Constitution had been accepted by the Constituent Assembly itself and on which all the hon. Members of the Constituent Assembly had signed but that has not been considered to be authoritative so far and only the English version has been accepted as the authoritative version.

Not to talk of other things, I agree with hon. Shri Chatterjee that Article 343 of the Constitution is not enforceable on the Constitution itself. According to that Article, the official language shall be Hindi and for a period of 15 years and the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes. 15 years have passed long ago and many changes have taken place since then. Our Constitution framers had declared Hindi as the official language in one voice and at that time there was not any debate on that issue neither in Tamil Nadu nor in any other part of the country. Had Hindi been granted the status which it deserved at that time, and had the importance of English been reduced and greater emphasis placed on Hindi, I think the state of affairs would have been much better. The problem arose because in spite of the provision in the Constitution, Hindi has not been given the status of National Language. We continued to consider English as the National Language and used it for all purposes. I am ashamed to say that even after so many years of independence, the importance of English has not declined, rather it has enhanced. Who have been suffering the losses? The common people of this country have been the sufferers. Today the numbers of English medium schools are increasing at a rapid pace. The strongest supporters of English are sending their children to English medium schools. Why are they doing so? 90 percent people of this country are far away from this labyrinthine affair. Today, English language is the sign of prosperity. It symbolises knowledge, intelligence and

[Shri Zainul Basher]

cleverness....(Interruptions)... It is true that English language is the symbol of bondage.

Again, how do we use the English language? We Indians are making mockery of even the English language. I want to say that if some Englishman was to hear the proceedings in the House he would be aghast to hear the way English is spoken here. Anyone with a sound knowledge of English would know as to how this language is spoken in the House. I don't want to name any person as I am myself not an authority on English but I can certainly understand as to how far English is correctly spoken in the House. Today, in offices, the officers speak English. The language used by every business organisation is also English. At the airports of the country, English is used. In the first class and airconditioned coaches of our trains, people communicate in English. In the remaining areas English language is not used anywhere. You may or may not agree but the reality is that Hindi has become the link language without the support of the Government. So far as the common people are concerned, Hindi has become the link language regardless of whether Government gives it recognition or not. You may go to Bangalore, Trivandrum, Cochin, Hyderabad, Calcutta or Bhuvaneshwar, the language used for communication among the common people and the illiterate masses in Hindi. Everywhere you will find that colliers, taxi drivers, shop keepers, salesmen etc. are able to do their work in Hindi and not in English.... (Interruptions)... In Madras also the situation is the same. There also Hindi is spoken widely. You will be surprised to know that the number of Hindi knowing people is constantly increasing in Tamil Nadu. Hindi has become the victim of politics in Tamil Nadu. The people knowing Hindi do not know English at all in that State. 90 percent people of this country are familiar with Hindi. When Hindi has become a link language in actuality then why cannot it become the link language of the country officially?

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is for Hindi cinema.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Hindi cinema too has not played a lesser role. You might also be going to see Hindi films and people, of course, go to see them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Shri Kolangivelu will say that Hindi is a grammarless language. That is what makes it a special language. I feel very happy when hon. Members from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and other states make speeches in Hindi. The fact that Hindi lacks grammar has become a blessing in disguise because it can serve as a good link language as a result thereof. The language used in literature can never serve the purpose of becoming a link language, it is the spoken language that becomes a link language. Literary language can never serve the purpose of becoming a link language.... (Interruptions)... This language will gradually absorb words from all other languages like English, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil, and only then will it become a link language of this country. When words from all languages get absorbed into Hindi then it will serve as a vast link language. But Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most important thing is that.... (Interruptions)....

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Hindi has to be taught to the hon. Deputy Speaker.... (Interruptions)....

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has already started attending Hindi classes.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: He knows Hindi and you too know.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak broken English, then I will Criticise.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most important point is that we have a very low opinion of the Hindi language. This has to be removed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Speak for other languages also.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Our feeling of inferiority for Hindi language should be removed.

The hon. Members hailing from the Hindi speaking States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar can speak very good Hindi but they do not use Hindi because they think that they will be considered less competent if they do so. They do not use it because they think it will put a question mark on their ability. That is why today we have developed a complex that Hindi is an inferior language. We, the Hindi speaking people, ourselves discriminate against Hindi and think that by speaking, writing or doing our work in Hindi we will create a low opinion for ourselves. I would say that we the Hindi speaking people should take the initiative in this direction. If the Hindi speaking people do all their work in Hindi then other will also follow. Today, our colleagues from Gujarat and Bengal speak and understand Hindi so well. Hence, Hindi has become a link language in reality. Regardless of the fact that Shri Kolandaivelu refuses to accept it and howsoever may give it a political colouring, there cannot be two opinions that Hindi has become a link language of our country today. For the ordinary people Hindi is a link language.

Similarly, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are many other languages also in our country. Hindi has been made a link language for the sake of convenience. We have never claimed that Hindi is a better language than Bengali, Telugu, Tamil or

Oriya. All languages are good and rich in themselves. All languages have originated in this country. We respect all languages. Hindi was made a link language because it was spoken and understood by a very large number of people in this country. Just because of this reason Hindi has been able to receive the status of a link language. It is not that its literature is very vast or rich. I know that Bengali language is very rich, vast and flourishing but the number of people understanding and speaking Bengali is very less while the number of people knowing Hindi is very large. Another intention behind making Hindi a link language was also that other languages should flourish in their own regions. Constitution has granted every language the right to prosper and flourish. I want that Constitution should be translated into every language and should be legally recognised. These translations should be awarded due recognition by the High Courts of the concerned states. Translation in all the languages should be made legally authoritative. It depends on the Judges of the High Courts of the concerned States as to how they give their judgements what meaning they give to different words and how they present a issue.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not enough. A very proper question has been asked as to when will this translation be completed? I want to know how much more time will you take? Our Constituent Assembly had decided to remove English and bring Hindi into use in every sphere within 15 years of the commencement of the Constitution. I hope you will not take another 15 years for this work also. As a matter of fact it has no concern with the elections. The Hindi speaking people are not likely to be carried away by any sentiments. It has nothing to do with votes. Still I would like to know as to how quickly you will work to expand the use of Hindi?

As a matter of fact the Government has taken a number of steps to increase the use of Hindi. Hindi classes are being held but the use of Hindi is not increasing in

[Shri Zainul Basher]

Government offices. It is as good as nil. Reports of various Ministries and departments come before us during the Budget discussion which tell us as to what type of Hindi is being used. We go through the routine reports but they yield no results. It is only when the use of Hindi is increased in Government offices in the administration of the country, its laws can reach the common man. Without this nothing can be done.

With these words I support the Constitution Amendment Bill. I hope that all the people in the country will gradually recognise Hindi as a link language. I particularly appeal to the people of Tamil nadu that they should not create any hurdles in the way of Hindi. There will be no harm to them from Hindi. Rather they will be benefited by it. There has been the old tradition of Sanskrit in Tamil Nadu. There should be no difficulty for them to learn Hindi. More and more people from Tamil nadu are learning Hindi. Hence our hon. colleague Shri Kolandaivelu should not drag Hindi into politics. We have never made Hindi a means of politics and also have never talked of thrusting Hindi on Tamil nadu or any other State. There is no question of this type of thought coming into the minds of Hindi-speaking people. Therefore, I feel that Hindi will be able to find its appropriate place in this country in future.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): I support this Bill, but not unconditionally. Before I leave this House, I want to make a speech in Hindi. But I hope there will not be a snap-poll. I hope I will have two years. Let me see.

At the same time, I feel sorry that while piloting the Bill, the hon. Minister Mr Panigrahi said that in non-Hindi States, we could refer to the English copy of the Constitution, because we could not understand Hindi.

I really dislike that statement. He should have said that the Government of India will make available the authenticated copies in

all the regional languages which are being recognised under the Constitution. What will be the repercussion of this amendment on the mind of the non-Hindi speaking people? That is important. Nobody objects, particularly the State like Karnataka; we are not against Hindi because we want Hindi to be the link language; we have accepted it; we have accepted the three language formula. But, at the same time, we want our language—every linguistic State wants a language of the State to be developed—to develop. It has been recognised in the Constitution. The Government of India should have taken this step to see that the authenticated copies in all the languages are made available.

You are aware that in the State the language of the legislature and the administrative language of the State is their regional language of the State. For example, in Tamil nadu, it is Tamil; in Karnataka it is in Kannada; in Andhra Pradesh it is Telugu; in Kerala, it is Malayalam; in West Bengal, it is Bengali. So most of the members, legislators, in the absence of any authenticated version of the Constitution in their regional languages are forced to refer only to the English version. Now, when you have the authenticated copy of the constitution in Hindi language, don't you think that you will be discriminating against the non-Hindi speaking States? Will not that impression come to non-Hindi speaking States? So, I would like to stress on the Government of India that you should not do it in the interest of the integrity of the nation, unity and integrity of the nation; I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that the copies of the Constitution, authenticated copies of the Constitution, are made available in all the regional languages that are being recognised under the Constitution. It is not such a costly affair. What harm is there to bring such an amendment? Will it not behove our country? We have so many languages. Will it not strengthen the unity of the country? If there is any reason, why don't you bring it to the notice of the House? Let the Minister come out with the reason. At the outset, I say that we are not against Hindi, particularly our State is not against Hindi; we recognise it; we want that Hindi should be developed as a link

language. But, at the same time, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that the Government of India has not taken any step to develop Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States except giving some doles here and there to some voluntary organisations. What is that you have done for the development of Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States? How do you want people of those States to learn Hindi? I am here for the past three years; and with great difficulty, I have been able to just follow what the members speak in Hindi. Particularly, there are some Hindi speeches in literary language of Hindi that I cannot understand at all; many of us cannot understand it. Of course, some people are there. What Mr. Chaturvedi said I was able to understand it fully. So, this language should be a simple one, particularly while you develop Hindi, you please see that a simple Hindi which could be understood by all, should be developed.

I will give you an instance. I do not know about Tamil nadu. If you go to any place in Karnataka you will find that any person who is having TV, will not fail to switch on his TV set at 9.30 AM on every Sunday morning to see Ramayana Serial, because it is not only interesting but the Hindi spoken there, in that Serial is so simple that even those who are ignorant about Hindi, who do not know a, b, c of Hindi, they can also follow it. So, such a language should be developed, You leave the literary language for the literary figures. You should evolve such a simple Hindi language which could be understood by all.

Now, coming to the national integration, you know Panditji evolved a three language formula; and it has been accepted by almost all the States except probably one or two States. In this connection, what steps has the Government of India taken to implement this three language formula? In our States, in the Southern States, many of us we are implementing it. With the little or meagre resources at our disposal we are implementing the three language formula. But may I ask in the Hindi speaking States how many of them can speak in any one of the South Indian languages? Has any attempt been made by the Central Govern-

ment to teach a third language, or even A, B, C of Malayalam or Kannada? (Interruptions) No, that has not been done. How do you expect national integration then?

It is the accepted policy. The three language policy has been accepted as a State policy. But at the same time, no attempt has been made in the Northern States to learn a third language (Interruptions)

I would like to earnestly appeal that if you are interested in the unity and integrity of the country, I appeal to all our Hindi speaking friends to learn one of the South Indian languages, any one of the non-Hindi languages. You should learn (Interruptions) (Interruptions)

That is why an impression has gone down that you are imposing Hindi.

An hon. Member: Why not Bengali or any other language?

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Any language in addition to Hindi, I say, not necessarily a South Indian language.

In most of the States the legislations are made in the regional languages of the State. For example in Tamil Nadu it is in Tamil, in Karnataka in Kannada and so on. Many of the Acts come to the President for assent. Do you not give assent? You give assent to them. It is very necessary that you bring the amendment to the Constitution so that we could have authenticated versions of the constitution in all the recognised languages. I hope the hon. Minister Mr. Panigrahi, while replying to the debate, will certainly give a positive reply and he will see that another amendment is brought forward to ensure this. Mr. Kaushal has said that the Constitution has already been translated into all the languages....(Interruptions)....

In this case the Minister could have brought forward simultaneously the amendments. With this observation, I hope that the hon. Minister will give a categorical assurance that the Constitution will be authenticated in the regional languages

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

also and with that condition, I support this amendment Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Balkavi Bairagi.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I support this Constitution (56th Amendment) Bill. It also gives me pleasure that none of the hon. Members, irrespective of their party affiliations, who have spoken on this Bill, have opposed it. They have also given their suggestion in this regard. It appears that everybody wishes this Bill to be adopted.

also congratulate Shri Somnath profusely who did not oppose this Bill. I had expected that he will say something in Bengali in his speech but he did not say anything in Bengali in his long speech. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Attachment towards English should be shunned.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say on behalf of my entire area that none of us ever said that no other language of the country should progress. We want that authoritative translation of the Constitution in all the languages of the country should be made available. But as has been said by Shri Kaushal, I would like to request Shri Panigrahi that the Resolution which has been brought forward by him had been ridiculed earlier. I would like to say that he can see that even in bringing this Bill for discussion a delay of 10 months has taken place. It had been presented on 27 February, 1987 but full one year has since elapsed. It is the height of Hindi's restraint and strength. Regarding the question of translation in other languages, we could have given a childish reply that other languages also should wait for 38 long years as has been done in the case of Hindi. But we would not like to give a reply like this. We wish that translation of every language should be made available. They should flourish and develop.

Through you, Sir, I would like to request Shri Somnath who said that as Hindi translation will be presented in 4 High Courts only, why so much labour should be made? What can I say to him. He is my elder brother, like my father. (Interruptions)

I have no hesitation in calling him like my father. I would like to ask him why he wants to have the Constitution translated into Bengali. It will be useful only in one High Court i.e. in Calcutta. Similarly, Tamil translation will be utilised only in Madras.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is not for court, for the people to know what is the Constitution.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Please address the Chair, not to me. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will take very little time. Shri Somnath is a great Constitutional expert, an advocate, Making fun of Hindi, he gave the translation of Tennis something like "Patapat gaine" etc. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, must make it clear, I said the translation should be a proper translation not like as Tennis has been translated.

"Ghas ke upar gaine Patapat"

Translation of the Constitution should not be like that. It should be a proper translation. I therefore did not ridicule Hindi. My friend is wrong.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: I want to submit, and I had submitted earlier also to which Shri Mirdha had replied that there is a conspiracy going on against Hindi in this country that it should be made as difficult as possible so that the non-Hindi speaking areas may reject it on the excuse of it being a very difficult language. The reply from the Government was that there is no such con-

spiraçy and Hindi will be made simple. I am hundred percent one with Shri Iyer that Hindi should be simple and should be comprehensible to all. If today words from other languages are being included in Hindi, the hon. Members should not feel it bad. I consider it a gift which you are giving after 38/40 years. Our founding fathers signed Hindi as well as English versions of the Constitution. At least they were wiser and had a foresight. You honoured one aspect and not the other but even today we accept this as a gift.

The reason behind using words of other languages in Hindi is that the digestion power of Hindi is quite good. When Hindi has already digested those words, how can it throw them out. We salute them for one thing. When English language had gripped the entire country, you accepted the challenge and brought the country out of its clutches. If Hindi has accepted few words from other languages then you should not make a fun of it. Hindi is our language and has a good digestion. My mother says "train late hai". It is not Hindi but my mother, father, son and every one else understands it. If we have to make fun of English, then I would like to give example of that illiterate villager who sends his daughter's wedding card in English with pride:

[English]

Kindly come and attend my daughter's wedding ceremony. Is it proper?

[Translation]

If one wants to make fun of, it can be made of any language. You can expunge from the proceedings, if you want to. Shri Kolandaivelu has said that no one speaks Hindi in Madras. I would like to tell him that I am a small poet of Hindi. My name is Balkavi Bairagi and I reside in Madhya Pradesh which is just near Tamil Nadu. In Madras every year two Hindi poetry symposiums are held and I go there to recite my poems. Madras is a city where tickets for these symposiums cost upto Rs 500/-. I would like to submit that if any hon. Member says that Hindi is a

'grammarless' language', then I say that upto 11 December he can name any language of India, I will produce grammar of that language at his door step. I may tell that Hindi is not a grammarless language. You may enhance your knowledge. Hindi has a grammar. It is a separate thing that we may or may not use it. I congratulate Shri Kaushal that he reminded us of the old moments. We consider them as a gift. English has been like a curse to this country. That has now come to an end and gift is from our mother and we accept it in whatever shape it is and we feel grateful for that. One of my scholarly friend has said that ours is a country of illiterates. If it is so then why English is being encouraged? Let Hindi function. What type of these illiterate persons are who understand English but do not understand Hindi. What type of argument is this? You mean to say that 70 percent women understand English and do not understand Hindi? No one is going to swallow this plea. It is very easy to oppose the common man. Will opposition to Hindi help in forming the Governments? We will not object to their forming of Governments whether they oppose Hindi or support it. But one thing should be kept in mind. We have waited for 38 years and have tried to see during these years as to which language can emerge as the link language in this country. No language other than Hindi has emerged as link language. It pains us when Hindi is opposed. We have been told that it will help us in the elections. We will not use this language in elections. The language used during the election is different. It is the language of politics. Even without this language the Congress has formed Governments in seven States of the country and in future also the Government will be formed. You will pardon me but the Governments you have formed have been formed on the basis of the different languages. For getting votes in Bengal you speak Bengali, in Tamil Nadu you speak Tamil, in Kerala you speak Malayalam, in Karnataka you speak Kannada and in Assam to get votes you speak in Assamees.....(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I have won elections from Kerala without speaking Malayalam.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: You are a man with a poet's heart. The language you have used is the language of eyes and heart, the language of love and the feelings. These things have helped you to win and come here. We speak the respective languages of the States and form the Governments there but when we come to the Parliament we do not know from whom we get frightened and start speaking in English. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you stop English papers in the country for a month, you will see that all of them will start speaking in Hindi or in their regional languages. I congratulate Shri Panigrahi on behalf of myself, my children, my older generation for bringing this Bill... (Interruptions) We facilitate and thank Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his Government....(Interruptions) Learn one language. We want that the people of Bengal and other States may exhibit in this House those pious feelings which have been shown in the different States as Hindi has been fostered in Bengal, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other States. Though the Constitution is being translated in Hindi after 38 years, even then we should accept it as an obeisance to our ancestors and should accept the service of Hindi.

With these words I thank and congratulate you and support the Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kolandaivelu.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, let Mr. Kolandaivelu speak in Tamil so that others also who understand Tamil, will follow him. I will request him to speak in Tamil....(Interruptions).

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu): Sir, if you have got the Translator, he is going to speak in Tamil....(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order....

(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur):

I support him. I also want him to speak in Tamil.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Have you got the Translator now, Sir... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order. Please listen to him. Why are you creating unnecessary problems? It is left to him whether he speaks in Hindi or Tamil or Malayalam. Why are you insisting on Tamil? Don't compel him. It is his choice. Otherwise even during Question Hour and at all other times also you have to allow them to speak in Tamil. Don't compel anyone. It is left to him. Don't create unnecessary problems.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been brought at a wrong time...(Interruptions).

Actually, our hon. Minister has chosen a wrong time for the consideration and passing of this Bill. Instead of bringing unity, this Bill will lead to disunity, or instead of bringing integration in the nation, it will bring disintegration... (Interruptions). Actually this Bill provides for Hindi for an authoritative translation of the Constitution in order to replace English. May I know from the hon. Minister.... (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Not to replace English.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: All right. After a lapse of time they are going to replace Hindi, that is why they have brought this Bill. I know it fully well....(Interruptions). All right. Sir, they have brought an authoritative translation in Hindi. What kind of Hindi it is, or which Sub-Division of Hindi it is.

Which is being used for translation of the Constitution? Let the Minister tell this. There are so many sub-divisions in Hindi,

more than three hundred *Khari Boli* and so many others. Even the Uttar Pradesh Hindi may not be known to those who are living in Madhya Pradesh. Bihar and Orissa Hindi is completely different.... (Interruptions). I have all along been keeping patience, Sir. My friends have been saying so many things. Even my hands are being strengthened now because of the speeches made by the hon. Member Shri Zainul Bashar and my dear poet, Mr. Balkavi Bairagi. It is an accepted fact that Hindi is a broken language. It has got no grammer.

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Who says that Hindi is a grammerless language? You are wrong.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: That is what he has stated; I am not stating this. It is an accepted fact that Shri Zainul Basher has stated that it is a grammerless language.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I have not said that. I have said that.... (Interruptions).

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Only you have accepted this.... (Interruptions). You have said that Hindi is a grammerless language....(Interruptions). You only said that Hindi is a broken language.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even if he has said like that, he never meant that. Even if you presume like that, that is not what he meant.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, actually this Bill is against the accepted language policy of the Central Government and the assurances given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the non-Hindi speaking people. Actually they want to play upon the destinies of the younger generation. Today you are bringing translation for the Constitution, tomorrow you may bring translation for the Indian Penal Code, Civil Procedure Code and the Indian Criminal

Procedure Code because there are so many laws which are there in English in the country. It will lead to chaos and confusion if translation is done of these laws. I want to remind the House about one historical fact. Sir, in 1965, in Tamil Nadu, there was anti-Hindi agitation. In 1965 in the very same House here, they proposed an official language Bill. But such Bill had virtually landed in agitation in Tamil Nadu due to which two Central Ministers Mr. C.Subramaniam and Shri O.V. Alagansan had resigned from the Central Ministries. After knowing the apprehension and after knowing the agitation in Tamil Nadu, they had resigned from the Central Ministries. Now, what the then hon. Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri said to them was "you please withdraw the resignation, I am giving promise to the non-Hindi speaking people because their language will also be incorporated and the assurance given by the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be incorporated in the constitution". That was the promise made by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. I want to know whether that promise has been carried out by the present Ministry or the previous Ministry. Why did they not do it? The hon. Prime Minister is sitting in the seat where the previous hon. Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri sat where the hon. Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sat. In the very same seat, you are now sitting but the assurances given by them have not been incorporated in the Constitution so far. You please answer to this point.

Sir, many stalwarts like Shri Jagannath Kaushal, the former Law Minister, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Bar-at-Law and so many stalwarts studied law and they had their education in English medium, not in Hindi medium. Let me tell you a fact here that our hon. Prime Minister got his education in the Dun School where the medium of instruction is English, not Hindi. What do you say for this? If such is the case, why do you bring Hindi here? What is the urgency for it now? When so many programmes are not being implemented properly, what is the necessity of bringing forward this Amendment? Actually, we have to discuss here with regard to the natural calamities that the country has

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

faced in the recent past. But here the preference and priority are given only for Hindi. Why do you give preference to this here? Instead of discussing the natural calamities in the country under Rule 193, you have given preference to this Amendment Bill. Why is such a hasty action? What is the urgency to pass this Bill now? If this Bill is passed, do you mean to say that everyone in the country will get his food? Do you mean to say that every person in the country will have house? More than 60% of the people in the country are below the poverty line. Why do you want to bring this legislation at this moment? Actually, it is being opposed by Tamil Nadu and non-Hindi speaking States. Can you answer this point? If a language becomes an official language, if a language is recognised as official language, then it should be rich enough and it should be a renowned language.

It must be a historically accepted language. Has Hindi got all the qualities, I want to know. You know fully well that even in Ramayana, a Hindi Serial which we are seeing every week, you might have seen the Tamil letters. Those letters are there. Even vishnu was taught only in Tamil first. Tamil is a historical language more than 2,000 years old.

When such is the case, why are you not accepting Tamil as official language? But you want to accept only Hindi as the official language. When 15 languages have been recognised in the Constitution why do you not accept all the languages as the official languages and translate the Constitution into all the 15 languages?

Take for example, a small country like Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka, three languages are official languages, i.e. No.1, Sinhala, No.2, Tamil and No.3, English. They accept the three languages. In our country, we are having 700 million people but they are having 16 million people. They accept 3 languages as official languages. But, here, 700 million people are in India. Why do we not accept all the 15 languages as official languages? Take, for example, Singapore.

They are having 3 languages as official languages. In Malaysia, three languages are official languages. Why do we not do such a thing here? Why don't you accept this in principle for India which is a vast country both multi-lingual and multi-racial. Your food and my food differ much. You may not add much spices but we may add spices. When such is the case in India, why do you not accept Tamil or Malayalam or Telugu or Kannada or Bengali as official languages? All these languages are rich enough to have the official status. These languages must be accepted.

Now what about the spending for one language. You are spending crores and crores of rupees for Hindi alone. How do you get the money. We are paying taxes. Even the people in the non-Hindi speaking areas are paying taxes and the very same tax money is being spent only for one language, i.e. Hindi. How can you do it? That is why, I say, when you are bringing legislation like this, when you are bringing Bills like this, instead of unity, there will be disunity, instead of integration, there will be disintegration. That is why, I insist upon this. I oppose the Bill because you are not at all giving preference and predominance for Tamil and other languages. Actually, the fundamental rights are denied to us. We have got every right to make a plea before the Central Government. We have got every right to press upon the Central Government for equal status for our languages. When such is the case, why are you not giving that preference?

As far as this issue is concerned, this is a very sensitive and delicate issue. Don't forget the fact that not only in Tamil Nadu but in the Southern parts, not only in Southern parts but even in Bengal and in other States, it is a sensitive and delicate issue. In order to satisfy the Hindi fanatics, you have brought this Bill. I strongly condemn this Government because you have brought forward this Bill only to satisfy these Hindi fanatics. Why have you brought this Bill in the odd hours? What is the necessity? Even we are unable to solve the problems which are existing in Sri Lanka. What happened to the ceasefire? Yesterday, up to 7 O'clock, there was ceasefire. Afterwards, whether the ceasefire continues or not, we do not know. we are

not told. No Minister is here to make a statement whether the operations are continuing or the ceasefire is continuing. When such is the case, why do you bring such a Bill? Let me tell you one fact. Mr. Chaturvedi, my hon. friend was telling that English should go away from the country.

When English goes away from the country, many stalwarts have to go away from this country. Are you accepting it? I know the inner mind of Shri Chaturvedi because our hon. Prime Minister had his education in English. That is why, he insists upon English to go away from this country. Is it not so?

Let me tell you one fact. The first President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad said:

"English language has brought us nearer and nearer." What do you say about this? English language helped us in the freedom struggle. Do you disagree? You are dressing in English way. You are talking English. But, at the same time, our Shri Chaturvedi says that English should go away from this country. How could it be? (*Interruptions*).

I simply request this Government that the aspirations of the Tamil people in the south have to be fulfilled.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi made many assurances in the very same House that as long as non-Hindi people want it, English will continue. That is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said. That assurance has been incorporated in our Constitution. Furthermore, even in the House, during the Question Hour, we are not allowed to ask questions in our regional languages, in our mother tongue. Why should there be such a step-motherly attitude? In this House, only English and Hindi simultaneous translations are coming forth but not in regional languages. One must be able to ask main questions and supplementary questions in regional languages also and the House must help all the Members to speak in their own languages. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill which has been brought forward by Shri Panigrahi is very helpful for national unity. When Shri Panigrahi made his speech in Hindi in Rajya Sabha, the people of the entire country welcomed it and the Press also praised it. Many friends have spoken in favour of and showered praises on English. I would like to remind them that when they go abroad and speak in English in place of their own language, they are seen with contemptuous eyes there and they do not get respect.

All the top leaders of USSR, who visit foreign countries, speak in their own language. The political leaders of other countries also speak in their own language in our country. Here I would like to tell Shri Somnath Chatterjee that when a comrade from his state went to USSR, he started speaking these in English, a person from the audience rose and said,

"Arai Moshay, Apni Bangla Bhasha Mein Bolona Keno?"

Why he was not speaking in Bengali? The persons speaking in English really think that English a language which can over-awe others and by speaking in English, these persons want to create an inferiority complex among the persons who can express their views in their mother tongue.

In this connection I want to quote a couplet of poet Bihari. Bihari wrote:

"Arai Meri Bir Jaisa Taise in Ankhin te Kadh Gayo,

Abir Pe Ahir To Kadhya Nahin"

This means that a pinch of colour Abir fell in the eye of one Gopi and other Gopi after removing the Abir from the eye of that Gopi asked as to how was she feeling. She replied that the colour has been removed but the son of the Abir (Krishna) has not gone from his heart.

Similarly, though Britishers have left the country, craze for English is still there in

[Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

our country in some people here. I would like to submit that if you continue to promote this craze for English in the minds of the people, a feeling of integrity and unity in India will never be inculcated. The way you want to bring about unity in the country by opposing Hindi, that would lead to disintegration. It is a matter of great shame for all of us that English, a foreign language is binding us together. Nothing could be more unfortunate than this. (Interruptions) People asked you to speak in Tamil, but you could not speak in Tamil. You did not show respect to your mother tongue. (Interruptions) I know that it is said that even gods remain anxious to speak in Tamil but it is a matter of great regret that you do not have faith even in your language Tamil. You did not take even this much botheration. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Tamil is a fine language, but the language which can link the entire country is Hindi only. All the Hindi speaking people have great regard for this language and it has very rich literature. But whenever there is a talk of unity vis-a-vis Hindi, there are certain people who scare us of Hindi being impediment in the way of our unity. I would like to tell you about the feelings among the people of Tamil Nadu. When we talk to the common man there, they say that they are not opposed to Hindi. There are only few English speaking people who in collusion with the rich and the capitalists try to incite anti Hindi feelings among the people. Otherwise there is no anti-Hindi feeling in the general public in Tamil Nadu or for that matter, in whole of South India. I would, therefore, like to submit that views of a few helpful of persons should not be taken into consideration. Such people do not care for the feelings of the people of their own State. They are not fulfilling the aspirations of the people here also. Without taking much time of the House, I would like to say that I welcome and support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill which has been brought forward by Shri Panigrahi in the interest of the country and for maintaining the integrity of the country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Geeta

Mukherjee. Madam, please be brief. because the Minister wants to reply.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura): Sir, in that case, you should have controlled others. (Interruptions)

Sir, the Indian Constitution did provide for the use of both English and Hindi languages and we visualised that in future we would be able to replace the foreign language by a national language. Unfortunately we have not been able to do so.... Only Hindi has been made the official language. (Interruptions) That is the realistic state that we are in. It is a very sensitive question. Therefore, let us not be flippant...(Interruptions) I wish that all Members of Parliament should have taken a vow that they will not send their children to study in any English Medium Schools.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't make challenges here.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, I do support the Bill. We have no quarrel with you as far as this issue is concerned. But, Sir, I also support the other contentions which are very justified that authoritative translations should be made available in all other Indian languages. It has already been done to some extent. There should be a provision to make those authoritative translations with proper corrections etc. That provision should have been there.

Considering the volatile situation that we are in, I do support the Bill. Please excuse me, if I go to another dimension. This is a Constitution Amendment on translation. I think translation is very important.

On this occasion when we are discussing a Constitution Amendment Bill, should we not recall the Constitution itself and its various provisions and see how far they are being observed—not only in form but in the soul of it? You feel ashamed when you find that, as far as the Directive Principles are concerned, uptill now all of them are observed more by violation than

by compliance. Let us see the right to an adequate means of livelihood. Is the State being directed that way? Has that been guaranteed? No.

Then, the ownership and control of the material resources of the community should be so distributed as best to subserve the common good. Is it being done? No; uptill now there have been no land reforms then, the operation of the economic system should be done in a way that concentration of wealth does not take place. But the State is being run in such a way that more concentration of wealth is taking place. Then, equal pay for equal work for both men and women--it is still far from a reality. Then, the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not to be abused. But what is happening? They are being abused every day, every minute. Therefore, I would like to draw attention to the fact that on this occasion the Constitution has to be remembered. Adequate means of livelihood means the right to work....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, you are not giving me time, So, I am not going into details. I thought that, on this occasion, every speaker would at least refer to the Constitution and vow for really creating such a State which would really observe these Directive Principles. The present ruling Party has totally failed on this. *(Interruptions)*

Therefore, I would say this. Let this authoritative translation in Hindi take place, but at the same time provide for the authoritative translation of the Constitution in all other recognised regional languages also. *(Interruptions)* Last but not least, I would take this opportunity to remind that some languages like the Nepali, the Manipuri and the Konkani must be given immediate recognition. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Constitution Amendment Bill and I support it.

Sir, it is said that the Constitution of India is the Bible of the people of our great

country. It was adopted on the 26th day of November, 1949. If that is so, if that is the Bible of the people of our country, how many people of our country know this Bible? Is it not the commitment of the Government to teach the people of this country this particular Bible? Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has said that 76 per cent of the women who are our mothers and sisters are illiterate. Now, you bringing this Bill. Who will be benefited by it? Who will read it. I do not have any objection to your bringing this Bill. But who will read it? Is it not a gurantee given under the Constitution that the people of this country will be given education? Our women workers, the beedi workers, the people who are rotting in the streets, are all illiterate today; they do not know anything about the present law. The industrial workers do not know anything about the labour laws and other laws adopted for them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Please give me two minutes, Sir.

Sir, you have seen the law which have been enacted by the government for the last 40 years are nothing but the scraf of paper for the majority of the people of our country. It is a useless law because people are not literate. There is a bundle of laws for the illiterate people of our country. You are master in creating laws but you are also the master in not implementing the laws. You commit a crime and go to court and say, "I do not know anything about the law. That is why I have committed this crime." But there is a dictum that 'ignorance of law is no excuse.' Unless the people are educated, these laws for the people are useless. I request the Government when you are bringing laws but make it a point to educate the people in the country. Otherwise these laws will remain as scrap of paper and nothing else.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill and it is a matter of great satisfaction that this Bill has been brought

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

forward. Only an Indian language can be the official language. English can never be our official language or link language. We are committing a mistake by continuing with English. When we speak in Parliament, we say Sri Lankan Tamils, but we do not have courage to call them Sri Lankan Indians. We are forgetting that they are not Sri Lankan Tamils they are Sri Lankan Indians. When Shri Gorbachev comes to our Central Hall in Parliament, he delivers his speech in Russian though he can speak in English, but it is a matter of shame that our Prime Minister speaks in English. We should speak in Hindi. In UNO also we should speak in Indian languages, but we do not speak in Hindi in foreign countries. Hindi speaking Members deliver their speeches in English in Parliament. Prof. Tewary speaks in English. It is a matter of shame. We should try to speak in Hindi. Hindi is our national language but agitation was launched in the name of language though Gandhiji brought independence for the country with the help of Hindustan in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Bhasha Udyaman was launched against Urdu and Nizam and Nizam Government was removed from office. Similarly, we were able to bring about unity among the people in the name of language and were able to achieve independence for the country. Our friends sitting to my left are spearheading an agitation against Hindi only for the sake of votes, though ninety per cent of people in Tamil Nadu know Hindi *(Interruptions)*

You may visit small shops or big shops, you would find everybody speaking in Hindi. The common man also understands Hindi, but these people have launched an agitation against Hindi just to catch votes.

(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: We won't allow. This is wrong. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If it is unparliamentary, we will see to it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: How do you know that 90% know Hindi?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I never speak unparliamentary language.

If you ask for a betel in Hindi, he will give you betel for five paise. Similarly if one asks a shopkeeper for rice or bread, he will immediately give you those things. Everybody knows Hindi. Rickshaw pullers know Hindi. All the workers in hotels know Hindi. But these people force them to launch agitation. They should do all their work in regional language. *(Interruptions)*

I would like to submit that there are four States in South India Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, but on the border of Chittoor, the people of Tamil Nadu started agitating against Hindi. In Andhra Pradesh, anti-Hindi agitations have never been launched. It is a matter of regret that these people are misleading the people to launch agitation just for the sake of votes. *(Interruptions)* Anti-Hindi feelings should not be created by misleading people. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Janga Reddy, please conclude. *(Interruptions)*. That is why I am not allowing you. When I say that you have to be brief, you should be brief. *(Interruptions)* I am not allowing him to go on record. *(Interruptions)* Nothing more will go on record. *(Interruptions)***

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, let me speak for three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every Member is like that; I cannot allow.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: This is unreasonable, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are unreasonable always. When I called you to speak, you did not speak.

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. There is no dispute over it. Hindi is our national language and our Constitution must be translated in our national language and it should be signed by our hon. President. There is nothing in it which might be opposed. The people who oppose this Bill are as a matter of fact opposing the unity of our country.

On this occasion, I would like to submit in this House that we should make efforts in this country to join the hearts and when hearts are to be brought together, on the question of language we should adopt a liberal attitude. When you talk of Hindi, I would like to submit that Hindi and Urdu are both one and the same languages. In the history of the country's independence, Urdu songs, poems, and gazals, and Urdu writing, right from Hasrat Mohani to Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had played a wonderful role in the freedom struggle. Due to attraction of Urdu Poetry, Mahatma Gandhi learnt Urdu. I am not pleading the case of Urdu to you, but simply making a submission to you.

Many people have spoken here and Shrimati Gita Mukherjee, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and others have also supported this Bill. I also think it to be very essential. They have said that this Bill should have been brought much earlier. I also support this view that this Bill should have been brought much earlier. But on this occasion, I would like to submit to you that our Constitution must be translated in all the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution.

I want to cite an example before you. The Hon. Prime Minister is present in the House at the moment. You might have heard the name of Kazakistan in Russia. I have never been to Kazakistan. About 10 lakh people live there and they have ten languages. The U.S.S.R. made efforts to promote all these ten languages. Books are available in all these ten languages. Now when our country is fighting against poverty and marching towards prosperity, I would submit that merely translating the Constitution in all languages is not enough (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all. There is no time. (Interruptions) I cannot call all the Members. The Minister also has to reply.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Thank God, the lacuna which was left earlier, has after all been removed. It was legitimate right of Hindi which is now being given to it and we have no objection to it. Certainly, the Hindi translation of the Constitution should be treated as authoritative and that is what is being done. As the time at my disposal is very limited. I would like to submit that beside Hindi, other languages which have been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution should also be given their due place. The Government should accept it and should ensure that these languages are not deprived of their due rights. It should be made legally compulsory to translate the Constitution in all the languages that are mentioned in the Eighth Schedule, including Urdu and the translation thereof should be legally accepted as authoritative. Today, you can say that translation in 12 of the 15 languages has been done, but to say this much is not enough. They should be given the same constitutional status that is being given to the Hindi Translation through this Amending Bill.

Urdu occupies a special position. Leave aside Kashmir which has given a special status in the Constitution, Urdu is an official language in some other States and as such special attention should be paid to Urdu. Iqbal has said

"Gaisu-e-Urdu minnat pajeer shana hai, hai,

shama-yeh-saudai dil soji--parwana hai." hai."

Urdu song "Saare jahan se achcha Hindostan hamara" is the most famous of all songs and is a national song.

[Shri G.M. Bantwalla]

I would like to reiterate that beside Hindi, Urdu translation should also be given constitutional and legal status. At the same time, other languages too should get their due right.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to all the hon. members.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Speak in Hindi.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order. Order.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: ... who have participated in this debate but it has only a limited objective as has been pointed out by Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Speak in Hindi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Hon Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all.
(Interruptions)

First I will speak in Hindi for two minutes and thereafter I will speak in English.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: We want in English. Why are you afraid of the Hindi fanatics?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Are you afraid of the Hindi Fanatics? You began your speech in English. You have to continue in English.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Speak in both the languages.

Dr. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: We won't allow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Why are you afraid of Hindi fanatics? You began your speech in English. What is this?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Neither in Hindi nor in English, speak in your Oriya language. Speak in your mother tongue.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order. Order.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, I am extremely grateful to the Hon'ble Members who have participated in this debate. But I must tell you that this debate has a very limited objective as our Hon'ble friend, Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal, has pointed out. It is only to authenticate the Hindi text of the Constitution of India.

It has already been agreed to by the Constituent Assembly. We are only implementing the resolution of the Constituent Assembly. Therefore, I say at least after a long time we are implementing the resolution of the constituent Assembly. We are grateful to the Parliament. This is a historic occasion when our Government and Parliament are giving a gift to the

people of this country by fulfilling a long cherished as proper if our people.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Once again, I must try to mention that it has nothing to do with any step-motherly attitude towards any regional language. We are respecting all the regional languages. I can read out also that section 53 of the Official Language Act, 1963, substituted by Act 1 of 1968 with effect from 26.1.1965 has permitted the use of English language for official purposes of the Union. Therefore, we are carrying on the assurances given by Prime Minister Nehru, Prime Minister Indiraji and Rajivji, (Interruptions)... We had given that assurance in the Official Language Act. So far as the translations into the other regional language are concerned, it is there. Under Section 7 of the official language Act the Governor has to authentic the use of a language other than English in the High Court. Only four High Courts/State Governments they have been permitted to use Hindi wrote to us. Therefore, in their respective High Court. Unfortunately no other State Government has come forward to do so. Similar legislation for other languages may also be considered at appropriate time. There is no steps motherly attitude to any other regional language. We want to promote all the Indian regional languages. If any language is not included in the Eighth Schedule, it does not mean that we are not trying to help to develop that language. In the Seventh Plan, we have already allocated Rs. 11.6 crores for the development of all the modern Indian languages. Therefore, there is not any step-motherly attitude. Perhaps you brought in some heat and controversy...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: No, no.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: You are good at heart. I always find you good. Perhaps Sri Lanka was in your mind. Therefore, you brought in that controversy.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: No, Sir.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: This is our blood.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: During their speeches, many Hon'ble Members have given support to this Bill. I welcome their support.

I am reminded of a story about an old woman who knew one medicine for all the diseases. She used to give less amount of opium for headache and a little more for typhoid. Similarly some friends brought in some subject like industry, education unemployment, illiteracy and Sri Lanka etc. which have nothing to do with this Bill. It has also got nothing to do with elections. I do not know why election phobia has come into the minds of some of the hon. Members. This is a great historic occasion. We shall implement the resolution of the Constituent Assembly and we shall adopt it unanimously. I shall be grateful if it is adopted unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

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.

Division No. 3]

[15.57 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri. K. J.	Basavarajeswari, Shrimati
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri	Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Acharia, Shri Basudeb	Bhakta, Shri Manorajan
Adaikalaraj, Shri L.	Bharat Singh, Shri
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash	Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz	Bhoopathy, Shri G.
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida	Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Akhtar Hasan, Shri	Bhumij, Shri Haren
Alkha Ram, Shri	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Anand Singh, Shri	Birbal, Shri
Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma	Birendra Singh, Rao
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan	Birinder Singh, Shri
Ansari, Shri Z. R.	Budania, Shri Narendra
Arjun Singh, Shri	Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish	Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Azad, Shri Chulam Nabi	Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh	Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Baitha, Shri D. L.	Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati.
Bala Goud, Shri T.	Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Balaraman, Shri L.	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala	Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.	Chidambaram, Shri P.
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Choudhari, Shrimati Usha

Choudhary, Shri Jagannath

Gadhvi, Shri B. K.

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Gamit, Shri C. D.

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Gandhi, Shri Rajiv

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Ganga Ram, Shri

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Gholap, Shri S. G.

Das, Shri Bipin Pal

Ghorpade, Shri M. Y.

Das, Shri Sudarsan

Ghosal, Shri Debi

Das Munsii, Shri Priya Ranjan

Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti

Dennis, Shri N.

Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Gohil, Shri G. B.

Deora, Shri Murlii

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Dev, Shri Sonotosh Mohan

Goswami, Shri Dinesh

Dewi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu

Gounder, Shir A. S.

Dhillon, Dr. G. S.

Cowda, Shri H. N. Nanje

Digal, Shri Radhakanta

Guha, Dr. Phulrenu

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati

Digvijay Singh, Shri

Halder, Prof. M. R.

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Harpal Singh, Shri

Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila

Jadeja, Shri D. P.

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Jagannath Prasad, Shri

Dogra, Shri G. L.

Jain, Shri Dal Chander

Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Jatav, Shri Kammodilal

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.

Jhikram, Shri M. L.

Kuppuswamy, Shri C. K.

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Kurien, Prof. P. J.

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Kurup, Shri Suresh

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Law, Shri Asutosh

Kamal Nath, Shri

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Mahajan, Shri Y. S.

Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Manorama Singh, Shrimati

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai

Khan, Shri Rahim

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Khatti, Shri Nirmal

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Khirhar, Shri R. S.

Mirdha, Shri Ram Newas

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Kinder Lal, Shri

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Krishna Singh, Shri

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Kumaramangalam, Shri P. R.

More, Prof. Ramkrishna

Kunwar Ram, Shri

Motilal Singh, Shri

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Patel, Shri U. H.

Mundackal, Shri George Joseph

Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama

Patil, Shri H. B.

Mushran, Shri Ajay

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Naikar, Shri D. K.

Patil, Shri Veerendra

Namgyal, Shri P.

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Narayanan, Shri K. R.

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath

Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Penchalliah, Shri P

Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E. S. M.

Prabhu, Shri R.

Pandey, Shri Damodar

Pradhan, Shri K.

Pandey, Shri Madan

Pradhani, Shri K.

Pandey, Shri Manoj

Prakash Chandra, Shri

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Puran Chandra, Shri

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Panja, Shri A. K.

Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Pant, Shri K. C.

Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary

Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan

Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Raj Karan Singh, Shri

Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Rajhans, Dr. G. S.

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Raju, Shri Ananda Gajapathi

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri

Sait, Shri Azeez

Ram Dhan, Shri

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman

Ram Prakash, Ch.

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Ram Samujhawan, Shri

Salahuddin, Shri

Ram Singh, Shri

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri

Sathe , Shri Vasant

Ramulu, Shri H. G.

Sayeed, Shri P. M.

Ranganath , Shri K. H.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Rao, Shri Vengala

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Rao, Shri K. S.

Sethi, Shri P. C.

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Shahi, Shri Laliteswar

Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara

Shailesh, Dr. B. L

Rath, Shri Somnath

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari

Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Raut, Shri Bhola

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Ravani, Shri Navin

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Sidnal, Shri S. B.

Singh, Shri Bharu Pratap
 Singh, Shri D.G.
 Singb, Shri K. N.
 Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
 Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
 Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
 Singh, Shri S.D.
 Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
 Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari
 Sodi, Shri Mankuram
 Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
 Soren, Shri Harihar
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
 Subburaman, Shri A.G.
 Sukh Ram, Shri
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
 Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.
 Suman, Shri R. P.
 Sundararaj, Shri N.
 Sunder Singh, Ch.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri G. G.
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri
 Tariq Anwar, Shri

Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
 Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.
 Thomas, Porf. K. V.
 Thomas, Shri Thampan
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
 Thungon, Shri P. K.
 Tigga, Shri Simon
 Tilakdhari Singh, Shri
 Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
 Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
 Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Van, Shri Deep Narain
 Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
 Venkatesan, Shri P. R. S.
 Verma, Dr. C. S.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S
 Vir Sen, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Girdhar Lal
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul
 Yadav, Shri Kailash
 Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad
 Yadav, Shri R. N.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
 Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Yadava, Shri D. P.

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Yashpal Singh, Shri

Zainul Basher, Shri

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

NOES

Jena, Shri Chintamani.

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

[English]

Clause 2 (Amendment of the heading of Part-XXII)

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

Ayes: 339

Noes: 2

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. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put clause 2 to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be done by division.

The lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No.4]

[16.00 hrs

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K. J

Adaikalaraj, Shri L

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Abdul Hamiri, Shri

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Ahmad, Shrimati Abida

* Wrongly voted for NOES

** The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: S. Buta Singh., Sarvashree Lakshman Mallick, Chintamani Jena, Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, Sarvashree Nand Kishore Sharma, Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, Ram Kumar Meena, Chiranjilal Sharma, Kamla Prasad Rawat, G.I. Patel, G. S. Basavaraju, Dr. Datta Samant, Sarvashree K. Ramachandra Reddy, V. S. Krishna Iyer, Abdul Rashid Kabuli, Prof. Saifuddin Soz, Bhadreswar Tanti, Ataur - Rahman, Matilal Hansda, Raj Mangal Pandey and C. Janga Reddy.

Ákhtar Hassan, Shri	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Alkha Ram, Shri	Birbal, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri	Birendra Singh, Rao
Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma	Birinder Singh, Shri
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan	Brahma Dutt, Shri
Ansari, Shri Z. R.	Budania, Shri Narendra
Arjun Singh, Shri	Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Buta Singh, S.
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi	Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh	Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
**Bairagi, Shri Balkavi	Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Baitha, Shri D.L.	Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
Balaraman, Shri L.	Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.	Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Chidambaram, Shri P.
Basavarajeswari, Shrimati	Choudhari, Shrimati Usha
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.	Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan	Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin
Bharat Singh, Shri	Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	Dalbir Singh, Shri
Bhoopathy, Shri G.	Dalwai, Shri Hussain
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.	Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Bhumij, Shri Haren	Das, Shri Anadi Charan

**Voted from a wrong seal.

Das, Shri Bipin Pal	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Das, Shri Sudarsan	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan	Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Dennis, Shri N.	Gohil, Shri G.B.
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Deora, Shri Murli	Goswami, Shri Dinesh
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Gounder, Shri A.S.
Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu	Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Halder, Prof. M.R.
Digvijaya Singh, Shri	Hansda, Shri Matilal
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	Harpal Singh, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Dogra, Shri G.L.	Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Dube, Shri Bhisrma Deo	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Jayamohan, Shri A.
Fernandes, Shri Oscar	Jena, Shri Chintamani
Gadhvi, Shri B. K.	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	Jhikram, Shri M. L.
Garnit, Shri C.D.	Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	Jitendra Singh, Shri
Ganga Ram, Shri	Jujhar Singh, Shri
Gehlot, Shri Ashok	Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid
Gholap, Shri S.G.	Kamal Nath, Shri
Ghorpade, Shri M. Y.	Kamat, Shri Curudas

401	<i>Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill</i>	AGRAHAYANA 3, 1909 (SAKA)	<i>Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill</i>	402
	Karnable, Shri Arvind Tulshiram		Mahabir Prasad, Shri	
	Kamla Kumari, Kumari		Mahajan, Shri Y. S.	
	Kamson, Prof. Meijimlung		Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	
	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila		Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	
	Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath		Mallick, Shri Lakshman	
	Ken, Shri Lala Ram		Malviya, Shri Bapulal	
	Keyur Bhushan, Shri		Manorama Singh, Shrimati	
	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher		Manvendra Singh Shri	
	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub		Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai	
	Khan, Shri Rahim		Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	
	Khattari, Shri Nirmal		Meira Kumar, Shrimati	
	Khirhar, Shri R. S.		Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas	
	Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina		Mishra, Shri G.S.	
	Kinder Lal, Shri		Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	
	Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand		Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	
	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.		Mishra, Shri Shripati	
	Krishna Singh, Shri		Mishra, Shri Umakant	
	Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai		Misra, Shri Nityananda	
	Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.		Modi, Shri Vishnu	
	Kujur, Shri Maurice		Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	
	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.		More, Prof. Ramkrishna	
	Kunwar Ram, Shri		Motilal Singh, Shri	
	Kuppuswamy, Shri C. K.		Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta	
	Kurien, Prof. P. J.		Mundackal, Shri George Joseph	
	Kurup, Shri Suresh		Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara	
	Law, Shri Asutosh		Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama	
	Lowang, Shri Wangpha		Mushran, Shri Ajay	
	Madhuree Singh, Shrimati		Naik, Shri Shantaram	

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Patil, Shri Veerendra

Namgyal, Shri P.

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Narayanan, Shri K. R.

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Patnaik, Shri Jagannath

Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar

Penchalliah, Shri P.

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Pakeer Mohammed, Shri E. S. M

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Pandey, Shri Damodar

Prabhu, Shri R.

Pandey, Shri Madan

Pradhan, Shri K. N.

Pandey, Shri Manoj

Pradhani, Shri K.

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Prakash Chandra, Shri

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Puran Chandra, Shri

Panja, Shri A. K.

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Pant, Shri K. C.

Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan

Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Parashar, Prof Narain Chand

Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary

Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao

Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Raj Karan Singh, Shri

Patel, Shri G. I.

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Rajhans, Dr. G. S.

Patel, Shri U. H.

Raju, Shri Ananda Gajapathi

Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Patil, Shri H.B.

Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Prakash, Ch.

Sait, Shri Azeez

Ram Samujhawan, Shri

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman

Ram Singh, Shri

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Salahuddin, Shri

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran

Ramulu, Shri H.C.

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Ranganath, Shri K. H.

Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Rao, Shri J.Vengala

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Rao, Shri K. S.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara

Sethi, Shri P.C.

Rath, Shri Somnath

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Shailesh, Dr. B. L.

Raut, Shri Bhola

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmla Kumari

Ravani, Shri Navin

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Reddy, Shri C. Janga

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma

Shingda, Shri D. B.

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sidnal, Shri S. B.

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap

Singh, Shri D. G.

Tewary, Prof. K. K.

Singh, Shri K. N.

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Thara Devi, Kumari D. K.

Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap

Thomas, Prof. K. V.

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Thomas, Shri Thampan

Singh, Shri S. D.

Thorat, Shri Bhausahab

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

Thungon, Shri P. K.

Singh Deo, Shri K. P.

Tigga, Shri Simon

Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri

Sodi, Shri Mankuram

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekha.

Soren, Shri Harihar

Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh

Soz, Prof. Saifuddin

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Sparrow, Shri R. S.

Van, Shri Deep Narain

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

Subburaman, Shri A. G.

Venkatesan, Shri P. R. S.

Sukh Ram, Shri

Verma, Dr. C.S.

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.

Suman, Shri R. P.

Vir Sen, Shri

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Sunder Singh, Ch.

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Kailash

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing

Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri R. N.

Swell, Shri G. G.

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Yashpal Singh, Shri

Zainul Basher, Shri

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

NOES--Nil

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

Ayes: 349

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 2 was Added to the Bill.

Clause-3 (Insertion of New Article 394A)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 13,-

after "Assembly"

insert "and in the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution," (2)

Page 1, line 16,-

for "Hindi language"

Substitute "languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution" (3)

Page 2, line 3,-

for "Hindi language" substitute--

"languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution" (5)

Page 2, line 12,-

for "Hindi language" substitute--

"languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution" (6)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 16,-

for "Hindi Language" Substitute--

"regional languages" (4)

16.00 hrs.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: With regard to my amendments, I would like to say that fifteen of the Indian languages have already been recognized in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. So, they must be given equal importance and equal status along with Hindi. When the translation is coming forth for the Constitution in Hindi, other languages should also get the same treatment and the Constitution should also

** The following members also recorded their votes for AYES:

Sarvashree Manikrao Hodlya Cavit, T. Bala Goud, G. S. Basavaraju, Dal Chander Jain, Dr. Datta Samant, Sarvashree Lal Duhoma, Murlidhar Mane, V. S. Krishna Iyer, Bhadreswar Tanti, Ataur Rahman, Ramashray Prasad Singh and Raj Mangal Pandey.

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

be translated in other languages. That is my point.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, when we have any discussion in any forum, one must have a proper authority. Therefore, an authoritative description of the Constitution should be available in the language which is spoken in the area for the purpose of proper explanation. Though I can very well speak in my own language, you will not be able to understand.

** I can speak well in chaste Malayalam.

Considering the current situations prevailing in the country, we must have arrangement to speak in all the languages.

However important a point may be, but unless you understand it, it is of no use. Half a dozen of people alone will understand it. So, in the same manner, very many people like me are there in our country. They should also know as to what the Constitution is. That is why I press my amendment and say that the constitution should also be translated into the regional languages. I am expressing that in good faith.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Sir, there is no bar in that; we have already translated the Constitution into 12 regional languages. If any State Government wants that the constitution should be translated in their regional language, they should write to the specified authority and on the authority of the President it can be translated into the regional language.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): The translation will be there, but the legal sanctity and authentication will not be there. So, why don't you bring a law for the purpose?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): When you are bringing a legislation for the Hindi language, why can't you bring a legislation for other regional languages also?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: You must write to the Centre for this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: You give an assurance for other languages also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Four State Governments of Hindi-speaking areas have written to the Central Government already for use of Hindi in their High courts.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No interruptions please. Shall I put the amendments moved by Shri Kolandaivelu to the vote of the House?

The question is....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want division on the amendments.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): There can be division only on one amendment. You cannot have division on all the amendments.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I am not pressing for a division; I am pressing only for the voice vote.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On which amendment do you want a division.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I insist that it should be by division. I have a right to ask because it is the property of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Mr. Banatwalla. I wanted to know from Mr. Kolandaivelu. There are four amendments given by him. I said that I would first put them to the voice vote and if the mover wants, then only I will put them for division. At that time nobody objected. Now regarding results, you are objecting. Therefore, I want to know whether he wants me to put each amendment separately for division or all the four amendments together.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: All the four together Sir.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the mover of the amendment has to say that he wants division on a particular motion or amendment. Mr. Kolandaivelu is not pressing for any division, then I don't know what is the problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For the results only they are objecting, that is all.

The question is:

"Page 1, line 13,-
after "Assembly"

insert and in the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the constitution," (2).

"page 1, line 16,-
for "Hindi language"

Substitute languages specified in the Eighth schedule to the Constitution (3)

"page 2, line 3,-
for 'Hindi language' substitute-

Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution," (5)

"Page 2, line 12,
for 'Hindi language' substitute--

'languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution," (6)

The Lok Sabha Divided:

Division No.5]

[16.09 hrs.

AYES

Abdul Hamid, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Annanambi, Shri R.

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Goswami, Shri Dinesh

Hansda, Shri Matilal

Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.

Kurup, Shri Suresh

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama

*Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Wrongly voted for AYES.

* Patel, Shri G.I.
* Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Penchalliah, Shri P.
Raju, Shri Ananda Cajapathi
Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar
Ram, Bahadur Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav
Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra

Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Cadadhar
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Selvendran, Shri P.
Shanmugam, Shri A.C.
Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri
Adaikalaraj, Shri L.
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida
Akhtar Hasan, Shri
Alkha Ram, Shri
Anand Singh, Shri
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan
Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Arjun Singh, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Chulam Nabi

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi
Baitha, Shri D.L.
Bala Goud, Shri T.
Balaraman, Shri L.
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala
Basavarajeswari, Shrimati
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Bhumij, Shri Haren
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Birendra Singh, Rao
Birinder Singh, Shri
Brahma Dutt, Shri

Budania, Shri Narendra
 Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh
 Buta Singh, S.
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
 Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
 Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
 Chauhan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao
 Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
 Chidambaram, Shri P.
 Choudhari, Shrimati Usha
 Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalwai, Shri Hussain
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan
 Das, Shri Bipin Pal
 Das, Shri Sudarsan
 Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Deora, Shri Murli
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dhillon, Dr. G.S.
 Digal, Shri Radhakanta
 Dighe, Shri Sharad
 Digvijay Singh, Shri

Digvijaya Singh, Shri
 Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dogra, Shri G.L.
 Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil
 Dube, Shri Bhisma Deb
 Engti, Shri Biren Singh
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar
 Gadhi, Shri B.K.
 Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
 Gamit, Shri C.D.
 Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
 Ganga Ram, Shri
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok
 Gholap, Shri S.G.
 Ghosal, Shri Debi
 Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
 Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
 Gohil, Shri G.B.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gounder, Shri A.S.
 Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
 Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
 Halder, Prof. M.R.
 Harpal Singh, Shri
 Jadeja, Shri D.P.

Jagannath Prasad, Shri

Krishna Singh, Shri

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Jhikram, Shri M.L.

Kunwar Ram, Shri

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Law, Shri Asutosh

Kabuli, Shri Abdūl Rashid

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Kamal Nath, Shri

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Manorama Singh, Shrimati

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

Meena, Shri Ram Kumar

Khan, Shri Rahim

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Khatti, Shri Nirmal

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Khirhar, Shri R.S.

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Mishra, Shri G.S.

Kinder Lal, Shri

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Patel, Shri U.H.

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

More, Prof. Ramkrishna

Patil, Shri H.B.

Motilal Singh, Shri

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Mundackal, Shri George Joseph

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Patil, Shri Veerendra

Mushran, Shri Ajay

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath

Namgyal, Shri P.

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar

Prabhu, Shri R.

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Pradhan, Shri K.N.

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Pradhani, Shri K.

Pande, Shri Raj Mangal

Prakash Chandra, Shri

Pandey, Shri Damodar

Puran Chandra, Shri

Pandey, Shri Manoj

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary

Panja, Shri A.K.

Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Pant, Shri K.C.

Raj Karan Singh, Shri

Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Rajhans, Dr. G.S.

Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Ram Prakash, Ch.

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Ram Samujhawan, Shri

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Sethi, Shri P.C.

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri

Shah, Shri Laliteshwar

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari

Ranganath, Shri K.H.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

kao, Shri J. Chokka

Shanmugam, Shri P.

kao, Shri J. Vengala

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Rath, Shri Somnath

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Rathawa, Shri Amar Singh

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Raut, Shri Bhola

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

Ravani, Shri Navin

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad

Singh, Shri D.G.

Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal

Singh, Shri K.N.

Reddy, Shri C. Janga

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap

Sait, Shri Azeez

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Singh, Shri S.D.

Salahuddin, Shri

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Sodi, Shri Mankuram

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh

Soren, Shri Harihar

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Sparrow, Shri R.S.

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh

Subburaman, Shri A.C.

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Sukh Ram, Shri

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mitliabhai

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Verma, Dr. C.S.

Suman, Shri R.P.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Sunder Singh, Ch.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing

Yadav, Shri Kailash

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad

Swell, Shri G.C.

Yadav, Shri R.N.

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Sing

Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Yashpal Singh, Shri

Thorat, Shri Bhausahab

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Tigga, Shri Simon

Zainul Basher, Shri

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri

[English]

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the Noes have it, the Noes have it.

Ayes: 33

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: No Sir, Ayes have it. I want division.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Thampan Thomas to the vote of the House. Those in favour may say Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye

"Page 1, line 16,-

for "Hindi language" substitute--
"regional language" (4)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I nose against may say No.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 6]

AYES

[16.11 hrs.

Abdul Hamid, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Ataur Rahman, Shri
Bhoopathy, Shri G.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh
Hansda, Shri Matilal
Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.
Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid
Krup, Shri Suresh
Malik, Shri Puma Chandra
*Manvendra Singh, Shri
Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama
Penchalliah, Shri P.

Raju, Shri Ananda Gajapathi
Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar
Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav
Reddi, Shri C. Janga
Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadgar
Selvendran, Shri P.
*Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
*Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar
Thomas, Shri Thampan
Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

* Wrongly voted for AYES.

** The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Dr. Datta Samant, Shri G. Bhoopathy and Shri Thampan Thomas.

NOES: Shri K. Natwar Singh, Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, Sarvashree Manoranjan Bhakta, E.S.M. Pakeer Mohamed, G. I. Patel, Bhanu Pratap Singh, Vir Sen, Deep Narain Van, Madan Pandey, G. S. Basavaraju, Dal Chander Jain, M.Y. Ghorpade, H.N. Nanje Gowda, Lal Duhoma, Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, Ram Pujan Patel and Bhadreswar Tanti.

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Birendra Singh, Rao

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Birinder Singh, Shri

Alkha Ram, Shri

Budania, Shri Narendra

Anand Singh, Shri

Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Buta Singh, S.

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.

Arjun Singh, Shri

Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Chauan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Choudhary, Shri Jagannath

Balaraman, Shri L.

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Das, Shri Bipin Pal

Bharat Singh, Shri

Das, Shri Sudarsan

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Dennis, Shri N.

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Deora, Shri Murli

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Birbal, Shri

Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu

Dhillon, Dr. G.S.

Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje

Digal, Shri Radhakanta

Guha, Dr. Phulrenu

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati

Digvijay Singh, Shri

Halder, Prof. M.R.

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Harpal Singh, Shri

Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila

Jadeja, Shri D.P.

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Jagannath Prasad, Shri

Dogra, Shri G.L.

Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.

Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil

Jain, Shri Dal Chander

Dube, Shri Bishma Deo

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Jatav, Shri Kammodilal

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Gadhvi, Shri B.K.

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh

Jhikram, Shri M.L.

Gamit, Shri C.D.

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Gandhi, Shri Rajiv

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Ganga Ram, Shri

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Kamal Nath, Shri

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Gholap, Shri S.G.

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Ghosal, Shri Debi

Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung

Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Gohil, Shri G.B.

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Keyur Bnushan, Shri

Gounder, Shri A.S.

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri Mohd Ayub	Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
Khan, Shri Rahim	Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
Khattari, Shri Nirmal	Meira Kumar, Shrimati
Khirhar, Shri R.S.	Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina	Mishra, Shri G.S.
Kinder Lal, Shri	Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	Mishra, Shri Shripati
Krishna Singh, Shri	Mishra, Shri Umakant
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai	Misra, Shri Nityananda
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar	Modi, Shri Vishnu
Kujur, Shri Maurice	Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	More, Prof. Ramkrishna
Kunwar Ram, Shri	Motilal Singh, Shri
Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.	Mundackal, Shri George Joseph
Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara
Lal Duhoma, Shri	Mushran, Shri Ajay
Law, Shri Asutosh	Naik, Shri Shantaram
Lowang, Shri Wangpha	Namgyal, Shri P.
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati	Narayanan, Shri K.R.
Mahabir Prasad, Shri	Natwar Singh, Shri K.
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.	Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar
Mallick, Shri Lakshman	Odeyar, Shri Channaiah
Malviya, Shri Bapulal	Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Mane, Shri Murlidhar	Pakeer Mohamed Shri E.S.M.
Manorama Singh, Shrimati	Pande, Shri Raj Mangal
Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai	Pandey, Shri Damodar

Pandey, Shri Atadan	Pradhani, Shri K.
Pandey, Shri Manoj	Prakash Chandra, Shri
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Puran Chandra, Shri
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Panja, Shri A.K.	Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Pant, Shri K.C.	Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Pardhi, Shri Kesharao	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Patel, Shri G.I.	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Patel, Shri U.H.	Ram Dhan, Shri
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore	Ram Prakash, Ch.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Patil, Shri H.B.	Ram Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Prakash V.	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Patil, Shri Veerendra	Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Vijay N.	Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh	Ranganath, Shri K.H.
Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Poojary, Shri Janardhana	Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Prabhu, Shri R.	Rath, Shri Somnath
Pradhan, Shri K.N.	Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Rathod, Shri Uttam	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Raut, Shri Bhola	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Ravani, Shri Navin	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Singh, Shri D.G.
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad	Singh, Shri K.N.
Sait, Shri Azeez	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan	Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Salahuddin, Shri	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran	Singh, Shri S.D.
Sankata Prasad. Dr.	Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar
Satyendra Chandra, Shri	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao	Soren, Shri Harihar
Sen, Shri Bholanath	Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Sethi, Shri P.C.	Subburaman, Shri A.G.
Shah, Shri Anoopchand	Sukh Ram, Shri
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Shailesh, Dr. B.L.	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari	Suman, Shri R.P.
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Shanmugam, Shri P.	Sunder Singh, Ch.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Swell, Shri G.G.

Verma, Dr. C.S.

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Vir Sen, Shri

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Thara Devi, Kumari 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 R.N.

Tigga, Shri Simon

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Yashpal Singh, Shri

Van, Shri Deep Narain

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.

Zainul Basher, Shri

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

Ayes: 33

Noes: 320

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I put clause 3 to the vote of the House, I would

like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Now, the Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha Divided:

** The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Dr. Datta Samant and Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer

NOES: Shri Brahma Dutt, Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, Sarvashree Abdul Ghafoor, D.K. Naikar T. Bala Goud, Mankuram Sodi, Manvendra Singh and Bhardreswar Tanti.

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Balaraman, Shri L.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Acharya, Shri Basudeb

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Akhtar Hassan, Shri

Bharat Singh, Shri

Alkha Ram, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Anand Singh, Shri

Bhoopathy, Shri G.

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Bhosle, Shri Prataprao B.

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Arjun Singh, Shri

Birbal, Shri

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Birendra Singh, Rao

Ataur Rahman, Shri

Birinder Singh, Shri

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Brahma Dutta, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Budania, Shri Narendra

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Buta Singh, S.

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Bala Coud, Shri T.

Chandrashekarappa, Shri T.V.

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Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati

NOVEMBER 24, 1987

Constitution .
(56th Amdt.) Bill

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Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Digal, Shri Radhakanta

Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Digvijay Sinh, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao

Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Chidambaram. Shri P.

Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha

Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo

Choudhary, Shri Jagannath

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Gadhvi, Shri B.K.

Daibir Singh, Shri

Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Gamit, Shri C.D.

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Gandhi. Shri Rajiv

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Ganga Ram, Shri

Das, Shri Bipin Pal

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Das, Shri Sudarsan

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Das, Munsii, Shri Priya Ranjan

Gholap, Shri S.G.

Dennis, Shri N.

Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Ghosal, Shri Debi

Deora, Shri Murlu

Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti

Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu

Gohil, Shri C.B.

Dhillon, Dr. G.S.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Goswami, Shri Dinesh

Gounder, Shri A.S.

Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung

Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Guha, Dr. Phulrenu

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Gupta, Shrimati Prabhiawati

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Halder, Prof. M.R.

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Hansda, Shri Matilal

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Jadeja, Shri D.P.

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

Jagannath Prasad, Shri

Khan, Shri Rahim

Jain, Shri Dal Chander

Khatttri, Shri Nirmal

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Khirhar, Shri R.S.

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Jatav, Shri Kammodilal

Kinder Lal, Shri

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati. N.P.

Krishna Singh, Shri

Jhikram, Shri M.L.

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid

Kunwar Ram, Shri

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kamat, Shri Curudas

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Kurup, Shri Suresh

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Lal Duhoma, Shri

Law, Shri Asutosh

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Motilal Singh, Shri

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Mundackal, Shri George Joseph

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mushran, Shri Ajay

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Namgyal, Shri P.

Manorama Singh, Shrimati

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai

Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Meena, Shri Ram Kumar

Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Pande, Shri Raj Mangal

Mishra, Shri. G.S.

Pandey, Shri Damodar

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Pandey, Shri Madan

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Pandey, Shri Manoj

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Panja, Shri A.K.

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Pant, Shri K.C.

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan

More, Prof. Ramkrishna

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Patel, Shri G.I.

Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Patel, Shri U.H.

Raj Karan Singh, Shri

Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Rajhans, Dr. G.S.

Patil, Shri H.B.

Raju Shri Ananda Gajapathi

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Patil, Shri Veerendra

Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh

Ram Dhan, Shri

Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Ram Prakash, Ch.

Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath

Ram Samujhawan, Shri

Penchalliah, Shri P.

Ram Singh, Shri

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri

Prabhu, Shri R.

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Pradhan, Shri K.N.

Ranganath, Shri K.H.

Pradhani, Shri K.

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Prakash Chandra, Shri

Rao, Shri K.S.

Puran Chandra, Shri

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Rath, Shri Somnath

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Sethi, Shri P.C.

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Raut, Shri Bhola

Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar

Ravani, Shri Navin

Shailesh, Dr. B.L.

Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmla Kumari

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Reddy, Shri C. Janga

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Sait, Shri Azeez

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Śakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap

Salahuddin, Shri

Singh, Shri D.G.

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran

Singh, Shri K.N.

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Singh, Shri S.D.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

Singh Deo, Shri K.P

Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.

Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Sodi, Shri Mankuram

Thorat, Shri Bhausahab

Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Soren, Shri Harihar

Tigga, Shri Simon

Soz, Prof. Saifuddin

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri

Sparrow, Shri R.S.

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar

Subburaman, Shri A.G.

Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh

Sukh Ram, Shri

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Van, Shri Deep Narain

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

Suman, Shri R.P.

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Verma, Dr. C.S.

Sunder Singh, Ch.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing

Vir Sen, Shri

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Swell, Shri G.C.

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar

Yadav, Shri Kailash

Tapeshwar Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Yadav, Shri R.N.

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Yazoani, Dr. Golam

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Yashpal Singh, Shri

Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Abdul Hamid Shri

Rao, Shri J. Vengala

*Wrongly Voted for NOES

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

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Ayes: 352

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Noes: 2

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

[Translation]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

The motion was adopted.

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

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

[English]

Clause 1 (Short Title)
Amendment made

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, to the vote of the House this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

"Page 1, line 3,
for 'Fifty-sixth' substitute 'Fifty-eighth' (1)

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

The lobbies have already been cleared.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

The question is:

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

That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

The Lok Sabha Divided:

**The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: Sarvashree J.Vengala Rao, Biren Singh Engti, G.L.Dogra, Harpal Singh, Channaiah Odeyar, G.S.Basavaraju, Dr. Datta Samant, Shri R.Dhanuskodi Athithan, Shri Prabhu Lal Rawat and Shri V.S.Krishna Iyer.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Baitha, Shir D.L.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Bala Goud, Shri T.

Abdul Hamid, Shri

Balaraman, Shri L.

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Alkha Ram, Shri

Bharat Singh, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Anjian, Shrimati Manemma

Bhoopatny, Shri G.

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Arjun Singh, Shri

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Birbal, Shri

Ataur Rahman, Shri

Birendra Singh, Rao

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Birinder Singh, Shri

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Brahma Dutt, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Budania, Shri Narendra

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bundela, Shri Sujan Singh

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Buta Singh, S.

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Chandrashekar, Shri Chandulal

459	<i>Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill</i>	NOVEMBER 24, 1987	<i>Constitution (56th Amdt.) Bill</i>	460
	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.		Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	
	Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.		Dighe, Shri Sharad	
	Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati		Digvijay Singh, Shri	
	Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra		Digvijay Singh, Shri	
	Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati		Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	
	Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh		Dinesh Singh, Shri	
	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao		Dogra, Shri G.L.	
	Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai		Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil	
	Chidambaram, Shri P.		Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo	
	Choudhari, Shrimati Usha		Engti, Shri Biren Singh	
	Choudhary, Shri Jagannath		Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	
	Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin		Fernandes, Shri Oscar	
	Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh		Gadhvi, Shri B.K.	
	Dalbir Singh, Shri		Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	
	Dalwai, Shri Hussain		Gamit, Shri C.D.	
	Damor, Shri Somjibhai		Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	
	Das, Shri Anadi Charan		Ganga Ram, Shri	
	Das, Shri Bipin Pal		Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	
	Das, Shri Sudarsan		Gehlot, Shri Ashok	
	Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan		Gholap, Shri S.G.	
	Dennis, Shri N		Ghosal, Shri Debi	
	Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.		Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti	
	Deora, Shri Murli		Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti	
	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan		Gohil, Shri G.B.	
	Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu		Gomango, Shri Giridhar	

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	Goswami, Shri Dinesh		Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	
	Gounder, Shri A.S.		Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath	
	Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje		Ken, Shri Lala Ram	
	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu		Keyur Bhushan, Shri	
	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati		Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	
	Halder, Prof. M.R.		Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub	
	Hansda, Shri Matilal		Khan, Shri Rahim	
	Harpal Singh, Shri		Khatti, Shri Nirmal	
	Jadeja, Shri D.P.		Khirhar, Shri R.S.	
	Jagannath Prasad, Shri		Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina	
	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh		Kinder Lal, Shri	
	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander		Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand	
	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal		Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	
	Jayamohan, Shri A.		Krishna Singh, Shri	
	Jena, Shri Chintamani		Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai	
	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.		Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.	
	Jitendra Prasada, Shri		Kujur, Shri Maurice	
	Jitendra Singh, Shri		Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	
	Jujhar Singh, Shri		Kunwar Ram, Shri	
	Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid		Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.	
	Kamal Nath, Shri		Kurien, Prof. P.J.	
	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram		Kurup, Shri Suresh	
	Kamla Kumari, Kumari		Lal Duhoma, Shri	
	Karison, Prof. Meijinlung		Law, Shri Asutosh	

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Motilal Singh, Shri

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Mundackal, Shri George Joseph

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mushran, Shri Ajay

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Namgyal, Shri P

Manorama Singh, Shrimati

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai

Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Meena, Shri Ram Kumar

Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.

Mishra, Shri G.S

Pande, Shri Raj Mangal

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Pandey, Shri Damodar

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Pandey, Shri Madan

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Pandey, Shri Manoj

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Panigrahi Shri Chintamani

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Panja, Shri A.K.

More, Prof. Ramkrishna

Pant, Shri K.C.

Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan

Pushpa Devi Kumari

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao

Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary

Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Rai, Shri Raj Kumar

Patel, Shri G.I.

Raj Karan Singh, Shri

Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Rajhans, Dr. G.S.

Patil, Shri H.B.

Raju, Shri Ananda Gajapathi

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Patil, Shri Veerendra

Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Ram Bahadur Singh, Shri

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh

Ram Dhan, Shri

Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Ram Prakash, Ch.

Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath

Ram Samujhawan, Shri

Penchalliah, Shri P.

Ram Singh, Shri

Peruman, Dr. P Vallal

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Poojary, श्री Janardhana

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri

Prabhu, Shri R.

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Pradhan, Shri K.N.

Ranganath, Shri K.H.

Pradhani, Shri K.

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Prakash Chandra, Shri

Rao, Shri j. Vengala

Puran Chandra, Shri

Rao, Shri K.S.

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Sen, Shri Bholanath

Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara

Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad

Rath, Shri Somnath

Sethi, Shri P.C.

Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Shah, Shri Anoopchand

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar

Raut, Shri. Bhola

Shailesh, Dr. B.L.

Ravani, Shri Navin

Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari

Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

Shanmugam, Shri P.

Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Saha, Shri. Gadadhar

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Sait, Shri Azeez

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap

Salahuddin, Shri

Singh, Shri D.C.

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran

Singh, Shri K.N.

Sankata Prasad. Dr.

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad

Satyendra Chandra, Shri

Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap

Sathe, Shri. Vasant

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Sayeed, Shri. P.M.

Singh, Shri S.D.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Thomas, Prof. K.V
Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Sodi, Shri Mankuram	Tigga, Shri Simon
Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh	Tilakdhari Singh, Shri
Soren, Shri Harihar	Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin	Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh
Sparrow, Shri R.S.	Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.	Van, Shri Deep Narain
Subburaman, Shri A.G.	Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Sukh Ram, Shri	Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati	Verma, Dr. C.S.
Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.	Verma, Shrimati Usha
Suman, Shri R.P	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Sundararaj, Shri N.	Vir Sen, Shri
Sunder Singh, Ch.	Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing	Yadav, Shri Kailash
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Mahahir Prasad
Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar	Yadav, Shri R.N.
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Tariq Anwar, Shri	Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Tewary, Prof. K.K.	Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha	Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.	Yadava, Shri D.P

Yashpal Singh, Shri

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Zainul Basher, Shri

Yogesh, Shri Yogehswar Prasad

Noes: Nil

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

Ayes: 347

Noes: Nil

The Motion was adopted.

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.

16.16 hrs.

[English]

DISCUSSION RE: SITUATION ARISING OUT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES WITH PARTICULAR REFERNCE TO DROUGHT, FLOODS AND CYCLONE

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion under Rule 193 regarding situation arising out of the natural calamities with particular reference to drought, floods and cyclone for which two hours are available.

As agreed to in the Business Advisory

Committee on 23rd November, 1987, the initiator of the discussion will be given 20 minutes and other Members 10 minutes each. The smaller groups with two members will be given the option to participate in this discussion or in the discussion on rise in prices of essential commodities which is to be held on Thursday, the 26th November, 1987.

I shall impress upon the Members to strictly adhere to the time allowed. Any Member who exceeds the time will not be allowed to go on record.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to raise a discussion under Rule 193 on the situation arising out of the natural calamities, with particular reference to drought, floods and cyclone. Though the discussion encompasses natural calamities with particular reference to drought, floods and cyclone, I will confine myself to floods alone for two reasons.

16.19 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Firstly, the time at my disposal will not permit me to discuss all the natural calamities and secondly, I feel that cyclone and drought may be discussed by those members who have first hand information on these natural calamities.

** The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:

Sarvashree Gurudas Kamat, Radhakanta Digal, U.H. Patel, Prabhu Lal Rawat, G.G Swell Mohan Lal Jhikram G.S. Basavaraju Dal Chander Jain M.Y. Ghorpade, Dr Datta Samant, Shri Ram Pujan Patel, Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer, Shri C. Janga Reddy and Shrimati Usha Rani Tomar.