

14.11 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY THIRD  
AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986  
AND  
STATE OF MIZORAM BILL, 1986

—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mr. Rao.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : We welcome both these Bills—the Constitution (Fifty-third amendment) Bill and the State of Mizoram Bill, whose main objectives are to implement the Memorandum of Settlement that has been signed between the Government of India, Government of Mizoram the and the Mizo-National Front.

With these Bills the Government comes forward with a proposal to give a separate statehood to the Union Territory of Mizoram as well as necessary supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions.

14.12 hrs.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

When this Bill is passed, Mizoram will become the 23rd State in our country. It will have a geographical area of 21000 sq. km and it is bigger than the State of Nagaland. It has a population of around 4.93 lakhs as per 1981 census which will be bigger than Sikkim in this respect.

We welcome this if it helps in bringing peace to this troubled area. You know for the last 20 years this was a disturbed area. There was terrible insurgency activity going on and it has cost the nation very dearly. We have sacrificed and we have lost a good number of army personnel there. Everybody in this country wishes this area should be quite peaceful mostly because it is a border area. But we take exception to the way in which the Government has behaved in bringing the accord. You know in the case of the Punjab accord before the Prime Minister has signed it, actually he invited the

leaders of the Opposition Parties and has taken them into confidence and he has consulted them. All the leaders have extended their best cooperation for the Punjab Accord. Even now all the Opposition Parties are doing their best for the implementation of the Punjab Accord and for solving the Punjab problem. In the case of Assam Accord, at least after the Accord was signed, the Government brought it to the notice of the leaders of all Opposition Parties regarding the Assam Accord. We wonder why the Government did not take into confidence the Opposition Parties before they signed the Mizoram Accord. This side is equally interested in the unity and integrity of this nation. The Opposition Parties are very much interested in the socio-economic development of the backward areas, of every part of this country. It is very unfortunate that the Government should have behaved like this. We hope that, in future, on such very important matters concerning the whole nation, Government will not repeat such a mistake and instead will take into confidence all the Opposition Parties.

Sir, I express my reservation about handing over the power to Mr. Laldenga, the Mizo National Front leader. We welcome giving separate Statehood to Mizoram and also bringing other consequential amendments in the form of Amendment to the Constitution. But I cannot understand why the Government should handover the power to him, the leader of the insurgent activities who proclaimed against the nation, who for 20 years was responsible for disturbance in that part of our country. After the State of Mizoram is formed, when peaceful atmosphere is there, when Government holds the election, if the people of Mizoram prefer him as their leader, certainly he is entitled to become the Chief Minister of that State and take the reins of power into his hands. But we do not understand why the Government is making him the Chief Minister through backdoor. Anyway, we are not happy with the timing of the Accord, with June 30, 1986. At a time when the Government is facing so many problems from the terrorists in Punjab contrary to the expectations the people had after the signing of the Punjab Accord, when the Government is really taking all pains to curb the activities

of the terrorists, it is confusing that the Government should enter into an agreement with the insurgent leader. This may not help our efforts to contain the terrorists in Punjab. In fact, this may give a little encouragement to those terrorists that they can indulge in anti-national activities and work against the interest of this nation. After sometime again they will be pardoned. They can all the more dictate terms also. This may give such a tendency to the terrorists. So, from that point of view we take exception to the way in which the Accord was signed and the time chosen.

Anyway we are happy that Government has agreed to take many steps for the development of Mizoram. A team of Ministers as well as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission had been to that place and very recently Shri Buta Singh, the Home Minister has told this House what steps the Government proposes to take for the development of Mizoram such as taking two important roads as National Highways, linking of some places with UHF telephone system, setting up of food processing units, transportation of essential commodities like rice and wheat etc., for the betterment of the people of Mizoram as well as that area.

We are happy; but we wonder who has come in the way of Government of India in taking all these steps. Why has the Government of India not preferred to implement some of these steps previously itself when the State was so much troubled? At least to strengthen the hands of number in their socio-economic those people who are supporting the stand of the Government of India and who are against the insurgent activities, why has the Government not taken all or some of these steps to improve the socio-economic conditions in the Mizoram Union Territory?

It only shows the indifferent attitude of the Union Government in the development of the States and in particular the north-eastern states. In spite of so much natural resources the apathy of the Government is mainly responsible for the backwardness of these states, I am only sorry to say this.

We hope that the Accord will be implemented in all sincerity. We also hope that Mr. Laldenga will not resort to his old game of signing the agreement and going back—as happened in February 1976, February 1978 and again in July 1980.

Immediately after the signing of the Accord, in a public meeting, he told that he will work for Greater Mizoram which was clearly denied in the Mizo Accord. The Chief Ministers of the concerned States—Tripura, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur—have clearly stated that they are completely against the Greater Mizoram concept.

If Mr. Laldenga happens to reign the powers in the State, we hope that he will leave the concept of Greater Mizoram and instead, concentrate his fullest energy for the socio-economic betterment of the people of the State and also help the minorities who are in good number in their socio-economic development as well as peaceful living. With these words I conclude.

**SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the two Bills moved by the Hon. Home Minister which are nothing but consequential measures coming out of the memorandum of settlement arrived at with the Mizos. I welcome this memorandum of settlement also. This is one more step that the Government and the Prime Minister have taken to restore peace and normalcy in the country and also in the interest of national integrity. I congratulate the Government and particularly Prime Minister for this. I also want to congratulate the Government for the quick steps taken towards implementation of this memorandum of settlement. Already seven Ministers have visited Mizoram which is going to be a State to discuss about the economic development in the State. These are quick steps which indicate the sincerity and seriousness of the Government so far as Mizoram is concerned or for that matter the entire tribal area of the country is concerned I welcome these steps. It is a big step forward. This will enable the Mizos to come to the mainstream of national life. It will enable the Mizos to develop their own State according to their own genius and aspirations. I extend my good wishes to the people of

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

Mizoram on the eve of their attaining the status of State.

Sir, I would particularly mention the name of Shri Lalthanhawla, the present Congress (I) Chief Minister of Mizoram. He has categorically stated that he is prepared to make any sacrifice in the interest of peace and normalcy in Mizoram and in the interest of national integrity. I think he is the first Chief Minister who is prepared to sacrifice his Chief Ministership in the interest of peace and normalcy in that area and in the interest of national integration.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Mir Qasim also did it.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : This youngman is hardly 40 years old. I congratulate him for this step.

Now, Sir, when I go through this memorandum and also read about the consequent events I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister. At No. 4 it is mentioned : After completion of matters under paras 1 and 2 a Constitution Amendment Bill will be introduced in Parliament for the grant of Statehood. I just want to know from the Government whether they are satisfied that matters under paras 1 and 2 have been completed ? I think No. 2 has been completed, that is amendment of the Articles of Association to conform to the Constitution of India. That I have seen in the newspapers but what about No. 1. I want to caution the Home Minister about this.

Sir, he has said in his statement that 534 MNF volunteers have come out with large number of arms and ammunition. My information is that lieutenants of Mr. Lal Denga are roaming about at Burma and Bangladesh borders in order to bring out more people. That means all of them have not yet come out. All the arms and ammunition have not yet been surrendered. There is something left otherwise Mr. Lal Denga would not send lieutenants. I request the Home Minister to clarify this point. What is the Government's estimate of MNF's strength

and the arms and ammunitions in their possession? Unless we are completely satisfied that these two things have been cleared, according to this document itself we cannot take any further action. I am sure the Home Minister is satisfied, and Government has taken enough care about it. I am only pointing out that the House may have to be taken into confidence, and that the Home Minister may clarify the position.

According to paragraph 3.4 of the Accord :

"The MNF undertakes not to extend any support to Tripura Tripal National Volunteers, people's groups ...etc."

Is the Home Minister satisfied ? Is the Government of India satisfied ? Have all the MNF volunteers come out and surrendered their arms and ammunitions ? Is Government of India satisfied that Laldenga will not go back on the Accord ?

A new organization called United Liberation Front of Assam has come up now, i.e. ULFA. They have a hit list of 20 persons, including leaders of many parties, including the Congress (I). ULFA has got connections with insurgents in Nagaland, Manipur and also with MNF. In Guwahati, all the walls have been filled with slogans of all kinds. The main force behind these slogans is the United Liberation Front of Assam, and they have prepared, according to my information, a hit list; and I am perhaps one of the persons in that list. ULFA is connected with MNF. Therefore, insurgency activities in that area have covered Assam also. We must take care of this situation. I have pointed this out so that the Home Minister may make things clear to the House, and take action, if they have not taken it already.

I have welcomed Statehood for Mizoram. I need not elaborate on it. (*Interruptions*) Laldenga has done so many things. He has signed this Accord. I welcome it. It will help national integration, and all that. But after signing the Accord, he has said : "No Going Back on a Greater Mizoram." He has said this, according to a news item from New

York, on 2nd August. He has said that MNF will not give up its dream of a greater Mizoram. This is the most dangerous thing uttered by Mr. Laldenga. It will affect Assam, Tripura and Manipur; it will affect these three States seriously. And the Chief Ministers of Assam, Manipur and Tripura have told the Prime Minister clearly that they are totally opposed to this idea of a greater Mizoram. The idea of Laldenga is to bring the neighbouring Mizo-speaking areas into a greater Mizoram. So, Government of India should take a serious note of this. It may be an *extempore* utterance of Mr. Laldenga. But in the case of Mr. Laldenga. But in the case of Mr. Laldenga, even an *extempore* utterance cannot be taken very lightly.

I do not want to comment about customary law and all that, Mr. Laldenga has spoken about border trade in agricultural commodities, i.e. across India-Burma border, and India-Bangladesh border. That is fine. That is allowed. But my information is that under the cover of trade across the Burma and Bangladesh borders, i.e. trade in agricultural commodities, even smuggling is going on. (*Interruptions*)

I want to bring this to the notice of the Home Minister and the Finance Minister, for necessary action. Now the Home Minister has come.

I want the Home Minister to state categorically before the House that Mr. Laldenga's demand for greater Mizoram will not be accepted, will never be considered. This must be categorically said in the interest of Assam or Manipur or people of Tripura or for that matter the whole nation. This is very important so far as we are concerned, because they are claiming our area, their area, everybody's area and because in this document, the government have simply said government cannot make any commitment in this respect; they are not committed. Fine, very good. But I want the government to say today or tomorrow or at the earliest that they will never consider this demand of greater Mizoram made by Mr. Laldenga. This is the main point.

Many people may not know Mr. Laldenga. I know. Not only I know, but I saw with my own eyes the drama that was enacted on the First of March 1956. I was in the house of the Chief Minister of Assam. At that time Mr. Laldenga declared sovereign independent Mizoram. How did it happen? Two days before Mr. Laldenga was sitting with the Chief Minister. The then Chief Minister of Assam came to an agreement that no insurgency, no extremism will be resorted to by the Mizos, they will come to the main stream of Indian life and they will be given help for the economic development; that was the agreement with the then Chief Minister of Assam. I was present in the House. Two days later came the news that Mr. Laldenga had declared independent sovereign Mizoram. Many of us know Chaliha. Chaliha was loved most by the tribals of that area. He died in Shillong. His funeral procession took place in Shillong. I was present there. 80 per cent of the people who joined it were tribals. Khasi op baros Nagas and so on. He was very much respected and loved by the tribals. Therefore, he trusted Mr. Laldenga also but he got a shock. Had there been no medical help immediately, I do not know what would have happened to Mr. Chaliha. At that moment, he was down. Next day in the Assembly he said—“he had to use harsh words; usually he did not use such words; he had to say—this is an act of treachery”. I am saying this only because I want the government to be absolutely vigilant and careful not only about MNF but also Mr. Laldenga himself. I don't think any other tribal in our area is untrust worthy. This is not the character of the tribals. But gentleman says one thing today and another thing tomorrow and this put the whole nation to danger. That is why I take this opportunity to inform the government to be very vigilant and careful about dealing with Mr. Laldenga. In my opinion, he is one of those who cannot be trusted. But I hope he has recovered from that disease now. I hope he has now become a better man. I hope after meeting Prime Minister he has improved his own attitude and character. I hope he has a sincere desire that Mizos should come up and join the main stream of the nation. I hope so far the best.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Sir, one feels happy to see that

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

a section of our people is getting the status of a Statehood and some status with it. And in this connection we also convey our best wishes to the people of Mizoram. We wish them happiness and prosperity.

Now, Sir, these two Bills are the offshoot of the accord reached with Mr. Laldenga and it is clear to everybody that we could not support this accord in the manner it was done. Though, I support these two Bills, but on that particular accord we express our reservations and it is quite unfortunate that certain legitimate demands of the people are still being met in our country in a manner that all the people of our country are not in a position to support it.

Now, much has been told about Mr. Laldenga. Our stand we made clear when the Accord was signed, with a man who led the insurgency sitting abroad harboured by the imperialists, and when we questioned signing an accord with this man, I believe nobody should question our integrity—even Mr. Laldenga should not.

As we have been told by Mr. Bipin Pal Das, in the past how he behaved, that genuinely creates some apprehension in our mind. We are all in support of prosperity for the Mizo people but when we see the aspirations of the people of Mizoram and their aspirations are being identified with a particular leader, who led the insurgency in the line of secessionism then we become a little sceptic.

Now, Mr. Laldenga came as a triumphant leader. And on that score also we raise certain observations. I want to know from the Home Minister whether the ideas expressed, and the apprehensions expressed by the certain political parties, certain sections of our people over the signing of this accord, will have a salutary effect or would unfold a different kind of secessionist movement in that area. How is the Government going to guarantee that it would not be so. How are they going to guarantee that? Just now we have heard the ALFA. There are rifts even between the leaders of the MNF, they have said; they are getting training from Pakistan, they are getting

training from Bangladesh, and are getting help also. What are the Government going to do? That they have to explain to us.

Second thing is this: In a recent interview Mr. Laldenga had talked about—interview to a paper of USA—Greater Mizoram. That is also a very-very dangerous portent. Another point is, he said, that there was no surrender. When he was asked about the surrender of weapons, he said there was no surrender. In a common accord there cannot be any surrender, he said. He said categorically that they kept the demand for Greater Mizoram in abeyance. Otherwise, the accord would not have come up. What does it mean?

Some days ago in another interview he said, that "We cannot get our demands realized through the military options. That, we cannot do. But what we want to say is that we are not defeated politically." So it may look a very innocuous statement, but we view this with concern. What does it mean? The happy situation would be if he would accept joining the Indian mainstream, to accept the democratic process, realising that fighting with arms against this country he is not going to achieve anything. Now, Mr. Lalhanwala will resign and Mr. Laldenga will take over. Mr. Lalhanwala is being discarded like a shop soiled shirt. About his sacrifice much has been said. It proves that we have people like him there also, who can sacrifice. It is not that all people in Mizoram are insurgents. There are good people also. What we did not do in the past is to isolate the secessionists, isolate their conspiracy. Now, when you sign an accord, then the real apprehensions arise in our mind. In an interview somebody has said in the 'Indian Express'—I believe I have read it there—that our Prime Minister went there. He promised certain things and this paper has commented that had this been done 20 years ago, then the problem of insurgency would not have been there. I have no objection to giving special powers. But the Government should guarantee that this should not be the garb for every kind of activity. They have to ensure that. Their cultural, religious or social practices have to be protected.

Under Article 371G (a) (iii) it has been said;

"Administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary Law."

You may say that it is there for Meghalaya. But can be so indiscreet about it? When are they going to codify it? In the Memorandum of understanding you have written that an individual will have the option to opt for a central law enacted by Parliament. But again you have to tell us to how you are going to ensure that and what does it mean? The protection of rights of minorities and certain sub-nationalities, tribal's religion—we understand that. About Mizo customary law and procedure, there may be something that may not be agreeable to others. How are you going to conform it then with the concept that is there in our Constitution?

I am not going into the details. But, as you are telling, people there are very happy. But again certain caution was sounded by different responsible sections that Laldenga cannot ensure surrender or depositing, as he is saying, of arms or bringing about ground all those who are now insurgents. How are you going to ensure that everybody has surrendered with arms? That question has already been raised.

Now, one point is clear to us that in view of the situation in Mizoram, for the whole of the country we have to take a particular scheme or policy that in different parts of the country where there may be genuine grievances for the people, in the minorities, in the tribals and other people, whether granting of statehood or certain other rights, whether they are going to get after this kind of insurgency or with the kind of leader like Laldenga to lead them. Or should we frame a policy to review, re-evaluate the whole question of conferring rights or giving status?

There is another thing which is very important to us. At this particular juncture, I do not want to say something that you may consider jeopardising the whole things that you are trying for Mizoram, but the question that I wanted to say is only to see that in the near future we are not compelled to say what we did was wrong, we did not understand what was there in his mind. So,

we should take proper precautions and then go with a democratic stand. That will help in bringing peace in Mizoram. Not only it will bring peace in Mizoram, it will end all kinds of insurgency problems in the whole of this region. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong). Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me begin by a basic postulate that there is no ideal situation in the world, there is no ideal answer to a complex problem. The question that has to be asked in connection with the accord on Mizoram and the consequential Bill that the Minister has brought before the House, is whether this is the correct thing to do, whether this is the best thing that can be done under the circumstances. My good friend Mr. Bipin Pal Das has raised doubts about Mr. Laldenga. The personality of Mr. Laldenga is history and I think he strongly suggested his undependability, his unreliability as a person. But I would like to say that it is not so much Mr. Laldenga, it is the people of Mizoram. What do the people of Mizoram want? They have suffered for twenty long years. The country also has suffered. It has paid the price for it. The people of Mizoram wanted peace and settlement, and this was exactly what the Prime Minister, what the Government has done. And the welcome of that has been so great, so spontaneous all over Mizoram when the accord was signed. It was not a rented crowd sort of thing. You do not have that sort in that part. In Delhi and other big cities you have the money and you can rent people to come and shout slogans. This is something unknown, something foreign to the tribal people. The joy with which the people of Mizoram, of every section had welcomed the accord, I think that was the most important factor.

Now, with regard to Mr. Laldenga, he happened to have been the leader of an insurgency. It happened that a large number of the youth of Mizoram had been misguided by him, had been inspired by him to take to arms, to take to insurgency. I think the Home Minister has a duty to this House to mention clearly, as to the number of insurgents, the number of the active members of the Mizo National Front. While we welcome this Bill, we welcome the accord also. I

[Shri G. G. Swell

think he owes a duty to the House to tell us what is the estimated number of those insurgents. He has his intelligence. What is the estimated number and the kinds of weapons that they have so that this House will be reasonably satisfied that Mr. Laldenga and the MNF have kept their part of the bargain? I say that I am not coming in the way of these Bills being passed. These are only enabling Bills, they will be enabling Acts, enabling provision. The notification of the date when Mizoram will come to be a State is still left with the Government. If at any time the Government feels that all these conditions have not been met by Mr. Laldenga, the Government can always withhold, can always delay. Then it will be for the people of Mizoram to bring pressure on Mr. Laldenga who now has come overground. I do not know whether he is going to be the Chief Minister on the 12th of August as the papers say. I do not think that is the deadline that the Government has announced.

But he has come overground. He has the responsibility. It is for him to prove his bonafides. As far as the Government of India is concerned, as far as the Prime Minister is concerned: I think they have more than proved their bonafides, not to Mr. Laldenga, but to the people of Mizoram and over the people of Mizoram to the other tribal people in the North East.

Now, mention has been made by my friend Shri Bipin Pal Das about the nascent brewing kind of insurgency even in Assam, in an organisation called ULFA. We know insurgency in Nagaland is continuing and that the Naga insurgents have even stepped up their activities. We know the insurgency in Tripura and other places and Manipur. Definitely we want to contain this but what is the way to contain it? If MNF has been left out and it continues to be an insurgent group, it is the best way to ensure that the other insurgent groups will strengthen their roots in that area. But the Government of India by bringing in the MNF and being large hearted and being generous have kept the word by bringing these Bills before the House.

They have kept their word. The Prime Minister lost no time to send a group of Ministers to go and to draw up a programme of implementation for the development of Mizoram. You read all that. The Home Minister was good enough to have laid a paper before the House. All those things. I could not but be described as the cornucopia or a horn of plenty for Mizoram. The ancient Greeks used to believe in Cornucopia or a horn of plenty, a kind of magic horn from which you can drag out any number of good things and there is no end to it. I think the Prime Minister had given a horn of plenty to Mizoram. As long as the unity and integrity of the country is maintained, as long as you co-operate with us, the Government of India will pull up all the stops in order to develop you and to bring you to the mainstream of the nation.

In a way I am a little handicapped in this debate because I find there is practical unanimity on it and there is hardly anything controversial. I can never be in my best as a debator unless I have something to fight and here I have nothing to fight against. I would only say that it is not Mr. Laldenga so much. We should also understand this— Mr. Laldenga has a kind of guilt complex. He has many things to answer to his people. He has led them for 20 years. A large number of young people have lost their lives, mothers have lost their sons, sisters have lost their brothers, children have lost their father. People can turn round to him and say all that has been forgotten just for you to be the Chief Minister, just for you to escape the rigours of one-room apartment in London and to come and have all the pomp and comforts of the Chief Minister. He has got to face this— We know during the struggle Shri Laldenga had a number of murders committed of persons who differed from him. These people may think of revenge. Mr. Laldenga had raised a pie in the sky for them, a new Mizoram and all that sort of thing. People have been enthused, people have sacrificed; many people have lost their lives just because Mr. Laldenga would have to answer all these questions to the people.

15.00 hrs.

And, therefore, in that content, Mr. Chairman, I would give him the benefit of

doubt and a certain measure of ambivalence in his utterances. These are the things with which we should not be too much bothered, such as his demand for a Greater Mizoram. We understand all that. What is to be understood now is the role which Mr. Laldenga will play. And therefore let us all give our support to these Bills. Let this House support the Prime Minister and the Government by sending our good wishes to the people of Mizoram on the eve of their attainment of Statehood. If Mr. Laldenga deviates from his commitment, the people of Mizoram will take care of that and act accordingly.

Just one little more thing, Mr. Chairman. I would like the Home Minister to clarify one little point. I can understand the special protection given to the Mizos in respect of their practices in religion, in their society, in the toms and all that. We can understand even the protection of their land. It is nothing new. That kind of protection has been extended to other tribal communities in the North. I know that this kind of protection is there to our people also under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. But there is one great difference. In so far as we are concerned, you have given the President or the Governor the power by notification to apply a particular Act of Parliament or not to apply to these areas if he thinks that this Act will not be helpful or rather would be harmful to the interests of the tribal people. In this case all Acts of Parliament apply automatically until the President or the Governor notifies that this Act will not apply. But here in Mizoram no Act of Parliament would apply until the Mizoram Legislature so decides. Now, there can be grey areas; there can be doubts whether the non-operation of this Act is right or wrong. I would like to know what you are thinking about it, how to resolve that kind of a situation. I hope the Home Minister will say something about it.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman Sir, at the very outset I would like to make a fundamental point. The Constitution envisages India as a quasi-

federal State. Slowly but steadily almost in a manner invisible the quasi-federal character which the Constitution makers envisaged, has been transformed into a Federation. Sir, this has been done because of the political acceptance of what I call the concept of the ethnic State. Today people, big and small, are talking about their own homelands. To me, our great country India is the common homeland of all its peoples. Instead, our great homeland is being fragmented and looked upon as a combination of small homelands for small peoples. It is this concept that is slowly eating into the framework of our federal polity and tearing into pieces the fabric of national unity and integrity and this is something that you must keep in your mind when you deal with such sensitive issues like Mizoram.

Not that I am against the accord. The Government is welcome to sign as many accords as it likes, and I do have a wish and prayer that this accord shall lead to greater happiness than the other accords that we have signed of late. That is a prayer in which I am sure that all of us in this House will join. But I raised a fundamental point because it is only up to a point if we wish to preserve the integrity and unity of the country that we can concede the principle of ethnic character. That is why today we are still concerned about the fate of non Mizos in Mizoram. That is why we are faced with the problem of Greater Mizoram, that is the question of Mizos who are still outside the orbit and frontiers of Mizoram. That is why there is a state of suspicion, there is a state of distrust, there is a state of lack of confidence that whether as minorities non-Mizos are safe in Mizoram or the Mizos are safe outside Mizoram. If India was to be considered and developed and promoted and a common homeland of all the people cutting across race, religion, custom, whatever you have, is to be ensured, then surely we should have a far greater sense of security than what we have experienced so far. Sir, all of us in this House are concerned with this question of secession and separatism. I am not imputing any *mala fides* to anybody, and as far as I am concerned, I am absolutely convinced that Mr. Laldenga has turned a new leaf in his career. We are at the beginning of a new chapter. Let us accept this and yet, I, personally speaking I was rather

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

amazed when I saw the figures of the people who have surrendered arms, of the people who have come out of the underground. So, I would like to have very specific questions placed before the Hon. Home Minister. If he is convinced and he alone can be convinced, and if he is convinced if he tells us that he is convinced, I am prepared to be convinced that all the Mizo underground Mizos have come overground, that all the arms that were in their hands, lethal or otherwise, have been surrendered, that all the trainees if they had any outside India have come back. If he assures us on this point, I am prepared to request the House that they should accept his assurances. I would like, therefore, a categorical answer to this.

Secondly, let us look at the accord, not as an argument of helplessness or with an air of inevitability. I do not know whether it is parliamentary to say so or otherwise, somebody gave this advice—if you are going to be raped, you should release and enjoy. But that should not be our approach. The approach should be the quest of happiness and as some friend said here, if the Mizo people today feel happier, I am prepared to go along with them. That is why, despite my fundamental objection, I am prepared to go along with this accord and the Bills. But I would like to place a certain situation before the Hon. Minister. I know that today in a State like Assam after the accord, virtually all citizens of India residing in Assam have been denied every possibility of education, every possibility of seeking their livelihood in that part of the national territory, in that part of our common homeland. Is that going to be so also in Mizoram? Are there any limits going to be placed on the movement into Assam of citizens from other parts of India, on the quest for livelihood by any citizen of India in that part of the territory? I have heard some murmurs about the way people have been treated in some other States, and I have the whole tragic history of Assam before me, but there is a new rule which requires 50 years' cumulative residence for the purposes of a permanent residence certificate. Is it reasonable? Is it a reasonable restriction on Article 19 of the Constitution which grants the Fundamental Rights? No, it is not. And my dear Home

Minister sits still and does not even lift a finger to object to this atrocious act. Tomorrow if the Government of Mizoram says that anybody who has not lived for hundred years in Mizoram has no right to livelihood, will he stand still? Will he accept it? I want to pose this question.

Also, Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that there are some indications and I will be very happy if the Hon. Minister stood up to dispel all our suspicions on that point, that there is nothing more, nothing less than what is in writing; that there is no commitment behind the scene; there is no agreement under the table. That is where, I think, the distinguished Hon. Member had a very good point. Why do you have this change of personnel in a slightly—I do not call unconstitutional—but slightly extra constitutional manner. Why can't you have elections straight away? Why must you have a deal? Why must you have a political settlement in this manner? Why can't you have the democratic process reintroduced in Mizoram right away and allow freedom to Laldenga or anybody who wishes to participate, including the national Parties which wish to, including the ruling Party, if it wishes to. But why is this idea of change in the palace, of a palace coup? This whole idea of palace coup to which, I am sorry to say, the ruling Party seems to be addicted, right from Kashmir—I do not know which other examples to give—is something obnoxious, not a happy addition to the democratic process. Let us have the least of it, only when it is necessary.

Finally I have seen certain number of statements from Mr. Laldenga. He seems to be disquiet. He said somewhere, this Accord means, larger autonomy for Mizoram, than even Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir was an exception. Jammu and Kashmir had various special historical circumstances and we have paid the price. Now, are we going to repeat the story? I think, the Hon. Minister must categorically say, as I said, that this conception, that this perception on the part of Mr. Laldenga is a misperception and it is misconceived.

There is also some talk about their having, some hints about their having a sort of independent relations in commerce with

other countries. I have read the Accord. The Hon. Minister while replying on some motion can well say : No, no; there are controls there. They cannot do anything without the permission of the Government of India; they cannot do anything outside the scheme approved by the Government of India. And I am also aware of the fact that in all international sensitive areas, in all frontier areas you cannot absolutely control commerce in men and money or material. So, a certain amount of latitude has to be given. But I would just like to throw a hint of caution to the Hon. Minister. Let it not be used as a thin end of the wedge to have virtually independent relations with foreign countries. Let there be strict regulations. The defence of the frontiers of India, the commerce across the frontiers of India is the undiluted responsibility of the Government of India. It cannot be otherwise, if India is to remain united.

Finally I would make a very small point about the judicial system. Frankly, this third sub-clause in this Amendment Bill is vague. The second sub-clause is very clear. It is about the protection for the Mizo customary law and procedure. The third sub-clause says, administration of civil and criminal justice involving administration according to Mizo customary law. Frankly, I just do not get it. It may be my obtuseness. I admit, I confess, it may be. The Hon. Minister should clarify what exactly he means, what exactly he is hinting at. Of course, he has already protected the Mizo customary laws and procedures. Clause 45, 46 and clauses 15 and 16 say that there is a common judiciary and a common judicial pattern as obtaining in the rest of the country. Then, if the procedure and the system of administration of justice is to be common in Mizoram, as in the rest of the country, and the Mizo law, the basis of the administration of justice is to be protected, then what is the need of this third clause? I simply cannot understand. Therefore, please forgive my obtuseness. But I would request the Hon. Home Minister, through you Mr. Chairman that he should clarify this point—what exactly is the extent, purpose, nature, and objective of this third sub-clause, which I simply, as somebody who understands a little English, cannot fully comprehend.

With these words, Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Bill and support the Amendment Bill as well.

But I would finally sum up by saying, let us always keep in mind while we are raising such issues that the integrity and unity of the country come above everything else.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, I rise to support both the Bills presented to this House by the Hon. Home Minister. It is only a national Party like the Indian National Congress which can take into its stride to unite the various regions of the country, and to satisfy the aspirations within that national framework. The accord signed by the Prime Minister and Mr. Laldenga is an ample proof of the fact that violence does not pay, that those who resorted to violence ultimately came to the conclusion that it is within the constitutional framework alone that their aspirations can be fulfilled, that it is only through democratic methods that people can be satisfied, not only in this part of the country or in that part of the country but even in that part which was being claimed to have been declared a sovereign State.

The realisation by Mr. Laldenga of the hard reality that it is within the Indian nation and that it is within the Indian Constitution that the Mizo people will have a life of peace, stability and prosperity, is the success of our national policy and is also the success of the ideals and programmes of the ruling party.

When the elections were held to the Union Territory of Mizoram with the present Chief Minister fighting on behalf of the Congress party, promise was given on behalf of the Indian National Congress by the present Chief Minister of Mizoram that as soon as he comes to power, efforts will be made to find out a settlement of this dispute and bring peace to the Union territory of Mizoram. It is in line with the Congress policy, it is in line with the national leadership thinking that the accord has come to be signed and I congratulate the Prime Minister and Mr. Arjun Singh for having undertaken

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

this step and the future of Mizoram seems to be bright.

Only people who have remained in the Union Territory can understand what it amounts to realise the dream of Statehood. We in Himachal Pradesh, know this fully well. When Dr. Parmar was asked to have his choice whether Himachal Pradesh would be made a part of the region of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, then a Union territory, should be merged into Punjab and Greater Punjab should be made, Dr. Parmar said "I am not willing to let down my people. You take away my Assembly. You take away my Chief Ministership. But I will not let down my own people." Dr. Parmar was right. He continued the struggle for a peaceful and constitutional struggle for the people of Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh had to pay the price. Assembly was dissolved. It was made into a territorial Council. Dr. Parmar no longer remained the Chief Minister. He became a Member of Parliament. His election was set aside. Then he was only an ordinary Congress worker. But as an ordinary worker of Indian National Congress, fired by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, he continued the struggle for raising the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh to the fullfledged status. We, in Punjab, had to join and we, from a State, went to Union Territory but ultimately a day came when on 25th January, 1971 the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi raised Himachal Pradesh to the fullfledged status of a State of the Indian Union and Himachal Pradesh emerged as the 18th State of Indian Union. During his own life time, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, realised the concept of regional diversity by giving the people the scope of fulfilling their aspirations, within the region they were there, no matter what their number.

Nagaland, as the 16th State of Indian Union, was born on 1st December, 1963 six months before Jawaharlalji died. Indiraji made this concept even stronger by giving Statehood to Meghalaya to Tripura and to Manipur and Himachal Pradesh and I am happy that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has furthered this prospect and brought Statehood to the people of Mizoram because it is in the reali-

sation by Mizo people, within the Indian Constitution, within the Indian sovereignty through the democratic way of life, that we are promising them peace and prosperity.

So, on behalf of the people of hill States all over the country, I offer my good wishes to the people of Mizoram and congratulate the Home Minister for undertaking the necessary steps to institute the a constitution process.

I want to make one or two points. Mizoram would be a special category State. There should be no fear on this score that a special status has been given to Mizoram. The Hill people demand a special status. The tribals demand a special status. You cannot trample them under the feet of the business magnates from the plains to commercialise the situation in those areas. They exploit the wealth. They denude the mineral wealth. They take away the forests and they take away everything and ultimately the hill people are reduced to paupers. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that the Union Government has come to the rescue of the people and to provide necessary statutory safeguards. Even in Mizoram to-day the tribal land cannot be transferred to non-tribals. Similarly it is so in many other areas. There is nothing wrong in Art 371C. I fully support this article and I wish that the entire country should lend support to it because it is in line with the thinking for the development of the Indian Union in its various regions and also in drawing the various regions into the main stream of the Indian life.

I have also noticed with satisfaction and the Home Minister may kindly see that the people who are not Mizos in Mizoram like the Chakma Buddhist tribes of the Lungle district are not put to any discomfort or inconvenience, that the Autonomous District Councils shall continue to flourish and that their way of life shall also not be affected by the Mizoram Assembly whenever it comes into being.

Much hue and cry has been made about the transfer of power. The transfer of power is a temporary measure. We are not trans-

ferring power to Laldenga. We are transferring power to the people of Mizoram. We are enabling them to elect their own Assembly. With 40 members in their House till to-day Mizoram does have representation in the Upper House, the Rajya Sabha. With the commencement of this Bill, with the passage of this Bill and with the Mizoram becoming a full-fledged State, Mizoram will continue to have a voice in the Upper House, that is, the Rajya Sabha. So let the voice of Mizoram be reflected in the Lok Sabha. Let the voice of Mizoram be heard in the Rajya Sabha. Let the voice of Mizoram be ultimately the voice of India. We hope that Mr. Laldenga will come upto our expectations which have been kept in view while signing this accord and with his coming forward and fulfilling the expectations of the accord, the people of Mizoram will come to have an era of peace and prosperity which the stains of blood have so far been denying them and now era of happiness will dawn and the rays of hope will come for Mizoram and peace will come and the Indian National Congress and Rajiv Gandhi will have the credit for this achievement.

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON** (Arunachal West): I support the Fifty-third Constitution Amendment Bill and the State of Mizoram Bill 1986. I support this Bill because this Bill has brought an end to an issue in Mizoram.

I must also congratulate the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for being so magnanimous to have an accord with the MNF leader and a person like Mr. Laldenga.

As it has been given in the Bill, a special status has been given to Mizoram and it is very appropriate. As I was saying the Government of India under the leadership of our Prime Minister has shown the magnanimity. I visited myself several times Mizoram when there were sporadic violences by the MNF. But it was not so serious when the Congress Government took the reins in Mizoram. Even then, though the MNF had no much hold there the Government entered into an accord. Even without an accord, it was not uncontrollable or chaos there. Despite the situation being so, the Prime Minister, the Government of India, has entered into an Accord

just to clinch the issue which was lingering on in the minds of the Mizo people.

I support this Bill, as I said, because a special status has been given to Mizoram. Because of this special status, because of the grant of Statehood, a new era will usher in the development of Mizoram. As Chief Minister in a Union Territory, I have had this experience: many things are required to be cleared by the Centre, particularly in administrative and development matters. The problems of far-flung areas like Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh are dealt with by the various Ministries in Delhi and quite often it happens that in the ocean of the problems of the nation, some of the problems which are very important for those areas get submerged. This used to affect very adversely the interest of the area; it used to delay the development work; and, therefore, the committed people, the committed public representatives had to suffer and people had to suffer for want of rapid development. Some Hon. Members have spoken, particularly Shri Shahabuddin, about administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary law. We have the experience. So far as tribal areas are concerned, I can assure you that in tribal areas even criminal cases are tried according to tribal customary law and the cases are disposed of faster. You are aware, in all the courts in the country, there are crores of cases pending. But if you look into the cases of north-eastern region, particularly in the tribal areas where this special provision is given, you will see that there are very few cases pending. It is not simply disposing of the cases in those areas. It has also a deeper meaning and deeper sense. If people have to be integrated, if the tribal people have to be brought into the mainstream, it must be made known that their customary laws will be respected, that their customary laws are as good as any other law in the country. Thus, their laws have to be integrated into the mainstream of the country. That is why I want to say that the apprehension expressed by Shri Shahabuddin is baseless and, if I may say so, arises out of ignorance so far as tribals in those areas are concerned.

I am very happy and I must congratulate the Hon. Home Minister that he has made a special provision for ownership and transfer

[Shri P. K. Thungon]

of land. This is also very important in tribal areas because there are people from very affluent sections, from very clever sections, from that so-called civilized sections, who can find out ways and occupy the land; and later on, the owners of the land are rendered landless; thus, those who come from outside become owners of the land there. I am very grateful, as a person belonging to a tribal state, to the Home Minister and the Prime Minister for making this particular provision. I would like, at this stage, to express that this particular provision is also important for the integrity and unity of the country. Because if you are not able to protect the land of the tribal people, a stage will come—as in some parts of the country where we are facing the situation like in Tripura.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : I want a little more time Sir, as I have to say many more things.

In places like Tripura insurgency has started. If you go into the roots of that, I think the main crux of the problem is that tribals are being rooted out from their moorings not only from their land, but also from their cultural moorings. Therefore, this provision by way of an Act of Parliament in respect of religious and social practice of Mizoram is also very important insofar as national integration is concerned and for the unity and integrity of the country, if you do not give this protection we may not feel the pinch now, we may not feel the effect now; but later on when people get fed up, when tribal people become a sort of inflamed, naturally, instead of sparing this much of sympathy, we may have to share much more sympathy which can be detrimental for the nation in future.

When I talk of Mizoram, I must say that I cannot dissociate Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh was inaugurated as a Union Territory by Smt Indira Gandhi on 9th January 1972 and Mizoram was inaugurated on 21st January 1972. Therefore, I say that Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram cannot be dissociated. The people of Arunachal Pradesh were expecting that the

Hon. Home Minister will bring a Bill simultaneously granting Statehood to both Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. But I must say today because of this Mizoram Bill, I am aggrieved that Arunachal Pradesh has not been given the status of Statehood and that Bill has not been introduced.

I would like to argue that Arunachal Pradesh is five times bigger in size than Mizoram. Arunachal Pradesh has more than twice the population as that of Mizoram. Arunachal Pradesh never resorted to violence. Arunachal Pradesh has always followed the path of peace and always cooperated with nationalist forces. But now if Arunachal Pradesh is not given Statehood simultaneously, I am of the strong feeling that it will be a premium to violence.

Right from north-western region upto north-eastern region the terrorist syndrome is going on. At this point of time, at this stage, if there is a feeling among the youth of Arunachal Pradesh that violence is rewarded and peace is not rewarded, I think it will be a dangerous situation, a dangerous precedent and a dangerous condition. I therefore, like to know from the Home Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : I want a little more time Sir. I have not even completed eight minutes.

I would like to know from the Hon. Home Minister whether such a specific Bill is being brought for Arunachal Pradesh within this session. In case such a Bill is not brought in favour of Arunachal Pradesh in this Session, if I have any political ethics and moral responsibility for our people over there I must say that we may have to take certain political steps. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister not to bring the people of Arunachal Pradesh to the brink of such a situation and a Bill be brought and passed in this very Session. The inauguration of the Statehood over there be done a day before Mizoram because there is a precedent that Arunachal Pradesh was inaugurated one day earlier than Mizoram.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON :** Sir, I have not spoken for a long time. Arunachal Pradesh has not taken much time of this House. You must appreciate that Arunachal Pradesh is as important a part of India as Mizoram.

Sir, the last point I would like to make is that there is Chinese intrusion inside Arunachal Pradesh. So, why don't you give importance to this place? At this crucial stage when there is intrusion and my people are in panic if this good news that Arunachal Pradesh is also granted Statehood goes there then it will have a healing effect. Therefore, through you I once again like to request the Hon. Minister to bring forward this Bill immediately.

**SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA** (Vaishali) : Mr. Chairman, I am happy that you have given me some time to express my views of Mizo accord and the Bill. I request that I may be given sufficient time to complete my speech.

It is a happy occasion for us that with these two Bills we end an unhappy chapter in one part of our country and begin another. It is but appropriate that we recall on this occasion that with the Mizo accord our young Prime Minister has achieved a hat trick—a triple accord within a period of 18 months of being in power, namely, Punjab, Assam and Mizoram. The fact of the accord is most important as it provides an opportunity. It requires statesmanship and vision to rise above the immediate concern of conflict and weave the future into our present. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru did this in the early 60s when he extended the hand of friendship to the Nagas. He gave the Nagas a future thereby and showed us a way out of our immediate conflicts. In 1975 in Kashmir, Smt Indira Gandhi did the same bringing Sheikh Abdullah back into the picture and even agreeing that the ruling party there, the Congress, would give up power to help Sheikh Saheb to assume leadership. Subsequent events showed that it was an act of statesmanship. She also initiated the dialogue in Mizoram with Mizo National Front leader Laldenga. She was also trying to reach settlement in Punjab and Assam when the cruel

hand of destiny took her away. What I am emphasising here is that such accords are in the tradition of the Congress, in the traditions of Nehru and Indira and it is a tribute to our Prime Minister that in so short a period he has brought that trend to a culmination.

I am not unaware that there are critics. Just because there are many hurdles we see in the working of the Punjab accord, it is not logical to conclude that the accord itself was wrong. Complex situations have no simple remedies. To work out solutions to these complex problems one requires patience, persistence and a lot of faith. It took nearly 20 years for that Naga Accord to work but are we not convinced that our brother Nagas are working out their future within the constitutional framework? The congress party and its leaders showed that forbearance. It was Pandit Jawaharlal's statesmanship which won us the willing cooperation of the majority of our North eastern tribal brethren. He understood their fears, particularly their fears about land alienation, fears that they might be swamped by the more cunning and crafty plains people, fears that their culture would be forcibly broken up by the others and fears that their traditional system of community living, customs etc. would be endangered. It is there that the Naga Accord gave certain guarantees. The Mizo Accord more or less faithfully follows that trend. It is the assurance that there would be no interference in the Mizo way of life, that has removed most of these fears. Mizoram is being given no special position other than what has been given to Nagaland, though there may be doubts regarding certain minor interpretations like whether mineral resources also would be outside the purview of the Centre or not. In the beginning several Nagas opposed the Accord but it took time to realise that they were wrong. Nagas today have the same dignity that every other citizen of India has; besides as part of this great country, they have many more opportunities. They are in the IAS, IPS and other Central Services. I am sure that soon Mizos would also benefit in similar manner. In this connection, I am heartened by what Shri Laldenga has said. He said :

"I feel no reason why we should not be accepted now among the folds of the nation."

[Smt. Kishori Sinha]

He has also fulfilled part of his side of the Accord like deleting from his organisation's constitution claims of free Mizoram and the so called declaration of independence. Unless we have reason to disbelieve what Shri Laldenga declares, what objection there can be to his statement that his first priority would be social reform. He also admits that in the disturbed areas, there would be still trends towards violence and he assured that as Chief Minister, he would have to curtail it. There may be those who question that all the MNF underground people have not come overground. But 600 of them have come into the open and that is certainly a matter of satisfaction. The arms given up are said to be around 250; it will not be difficult for the government to decide whether all the arms have been given up. Even if some have been retained or sold to others, it is no great reason to believe that the bottom has been knocked out of the accord. The accord can guarantee that some misguided people will not turn back to arms. One has to create conditions over a period when such a resort to violence would be futile and would be believed to be so. That can only be done by working out an accord and not by deriding it. To those who have been making all sorts of remarks about this accord, looking to what the proper working of the accord can do to bring peace and progress in this most sensitive area, let me say : Curse not the darkness friends, but light a candle.

I congratulate the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for lighting this candle. The flame of peace is always feeble; the thunder of invectives is invariably harsh and all-pervading. But blessed are the peace makers; the world of tomorrow belongs to those who sow the seeds of peace and not to those who broadcast the dragon's fangs of violence.

There are those who criticise us for having agreed to work with Laldenga in the interim government. They forget that the Prime Minister has only, thereby, fulfilled our pledge to the Mizo people given in 1967 that we would work for peace, even by sacrificing the chair. This was in the election manifesto of the Congress. The Prime Minister was thus only fulfilling that promise, work which Indiraji had begun but could not complete. Looking to Jawaharlalji's path

finding accord with the Nagas, what Shri Rajiv Gandhi has done is in accord with Congress tradition and statesmanship of the Nehrus. Only those who do not have a sense of history, would consider it as wrong. One also need not be too touchy about certain ambiguities in this Accord. Some say that the amnesty does not extend to those who are already in jail. Others, including Laldenga himself, claim otherwise. This is not a big hurdle. After all, there are only ten people from the MNF who are in jail. (*Interruptions*)

I have no doubt that looking with a sense of history, time will prove Rajiv Ji right: and his critics wrong. Indira Ji always used to say that history rewards those who are brave and courageous. I want to congratulate Laldenga and also Lathanhawla for the latter's willing cooperation with the Government of India. I also congratulate Laldenga for agreeing to the Accord.

I think you, Sir, for giving this opportunity to speak.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): I take my stand here to welcome the Accord, and as a consequence, for the Constitution (Amendment) Bill as well as the State of Mizoram Bill. I welcome the Accord because of three reasons : firstly, I myself come from the north-eastern area, an area which has passed through stresses and strains right from the days of independence, an area which has remained economically backward. And if peace and tranquility comes back to that area, if there is an end of discord because of an Accord, I will be the first person, and my party will be the first party to welcome the Accord. And that is why we welcome this Accord.

We welcome this Accord, because we see that this area is getting some attention and importance after long years of independence. Mr. N. D. Tiwari led a very strong ministerial team to Mizoram. I remember those days when we in Assam we asked for an oil refinery, and asked for the economic development, and were called parochial and chauvinist. Our genuine demands for the economic development of the region were turned down. And I am happy that at last

the realization has come to this House and to the Government, that this area deserves greater attention, than it has been given up till now.

I welcome the Accord also for a third reason, viz. this has a message to the country, and the important message is that if in a territory like Mizoram which has a very difficult terrain, in which such people live who were not really in the Indian mainstream even during the freedom struggle, which is an area in which only a peripheral administrative exercise was maintained by the British regime, even in that area if the realization has come that one cannot act outside the Constitution of India, and cannot succeed through violent methods, I think the message should go all over the country, namely that whatever efforts may be made by individuals or groups of individuals, India nationhood is so strong, that any effort to destabilise the nation through violent methods and outside the Constitution, is bound to fail. The Mizoram Accord has this message inherent in it, and I hope the people of this country will welcome it, for this reason also.

Mizoram has got Statehood. Mizoram was a part of Assam. Assam was fragmented, and a number of States were created. We parted without any rancour and malice; and today we welcome the 23rd State. I assure them on behalf of Assam that whatever help and assistance we can give to the people of Mizoram for their development, we will not hesitate to give.

Comments have been made about Laldenga. I will not make any comment, because our party is the ruling party in Assam. I will not comment on a person who is going to be the Chief Minister of that State. But I believe that out of these three Accords which have been signed so far, the Mizoram Accord is the easiest to implement. My reason is that so far as Punjab Accord was concerned, there were other States with stakes on these issues involved but who were not signatories to the Punjab Accord. Haryana had stake in the Accord and, therefore, it has created difficulties. The Assam Accord has its own compulsions, but the success of Mizoram Accord squarely depends on the good intentions of Mr. Laldenga and

the Government of India. No third factor comes in the way of implementation of the Accord; and the ball is in the court of Mr. Laldenga to behave properly so that this Accord can be implemented fully.

I am going to put forward this point which I am sure will not be welcomed by my friends from the treasury benches. I believe a constitutional impropriety has been committed by the Prime Minister by making Mr. Laldenga the Chief Minister of Mizoram. I am not doubting his bonafides. I am not saying he has done it in order to achieve some political ends, because, after all, he has thrown out one of his own party's Chief Minister to make Mr. Laldenga the Chief Minister. But constitutionally if he wanted to have somebody from his own party by changing the Chief Minister, he can do so. But does the Constitution give powers to the Prime Minister to impose upon people of a State a Chief Minister without going through the legislative procedure? Suppose there is an agitation in Andhra Pradesh or in some other state tomorrow. Has the Prime Minister the power while coming to an agreement with the movement leaders to decide further that he was going to make somebody the Chief Minister? I believe that demand of Mr. Laldenga to become the Chief Minister ought to have been rejected on the ground that he should have been asked to face an election, and if in the election people would vote for him, well, he would be the Chief Minister. I have no doubt that if an election takes place, Mr. Laldenga will win by a thumping majority; he will become the Chief Minister. But I believe that Constitution does not permit the Prime Minister to impose somebody as Chief Minister. Therefore, a constitutional impropriety has been committed. But I am not casting any doubt on the bonafides of the Prime Minister. I give him the benefit of the doubt that he has done it with the best political intentions.

Some points have been made regarding granting special treatment or special provisions to the State. I believe no special provision has been made which is outside the constitutional framework. In fact, this type of special provisions are inherent in the Constitution itself. We have got part 21 which deals with the special provisions.

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

We have got Article 371(a) which deals with Nagaland. Infact, we have special provisions regarding Andhra Pradesh. Article 371(d). Therefore, nobody can take objection if special provisions are made. Special provisions have been made for Sikkim. Special provisions are there for Mizoram under clause 12(b) of the Sixth Schedule. Therefore, what has been done now is to transcribe clause 12(b) into act itself because Mizoram no longer remains Union territory; now it has become a fullfledged State.

Mr. Swell made a point that what happens to the Act of Parliament, if Mizoram wants to accept some of these Acts? In fact, that has been taken care of because clause 4 says that though Act of Parliament will not apply so far as Mizoram is concerned, but there is a qualifying proviso is that the Act shall not apply to the State of Mizoram unless the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram by a resolution so decide. Therefore, if the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram so decide that a particular act should also be made applicable in the case of Mizoram, well there is a provision. In fact, this is absolutely similar to Article 371(a), which we have got in Nagaland.

Syed Shahabuddin made a point regarding clause (a) and clause (c). Many of our friends may not know that acts like civil procedure code and criminal procedure code are not applicable in Meghalaya, it is applicable only to the limited area of the municipal jurisdiction of Shillong; outside the Municipal jurisdiction of Shillong civil procedure code and criminal procedure code do not apply; the spirit of the civil procedure code and the criminal procedure code applies. Now what has been done in this is that by clause (a) religious and social practices of the Mizos have been protected by clause (c) administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizos customary laws is protected. The Home Minister will clarify if I understood him correctly. The position is very interesting. If a case takes place between two Khasis, they are guided by one particular procedure; if a case is one of just outside the municipal jurisdiction of Shillong, but if a case is between a Khasi and a non-Khasi, then the ordinary

law or the procedural law applies. The ordinary court applies. Therefore, what has been here is that because a customary law cannot be applicable, if a party does not belong or does not go by the customary law, therefore, if a case takes place either civil or criminal, and both the parties will be Mizos, then the special provision of the jurisdiction under which these cases are tried will be invoked. And, therefore, this special provision that has been made, Sir, I welcome this provision.

In this context I must point out that Mr. Shahabuddin had made some very uncharitable remarks regarding our State of Assam. We are not in the habit of jumping or interrupting a speaker, but I will join issues with him on all these issues that he has raised at an appropriate time.

I am worried about one thing. That is, in this Accord. I would have liked that there ought not have been any mention about the unified Mizo territory. My reason is this: It may be that tomorrow because of all the inner conflicts and contradictions within Mizoram politics Laldenga might find that he is no longer as popular as Chief Minister as he was as a leader of insurgency. And in such a situation of compulsions and contradictions, I am sure, he will raise this issue of Greater Mizoram and will create instability there. And, this is a point which I feel, ought not to have been mentioned in the Accord that the Government of India was strongly of the view that the Greater Mizoram concept is not acceptable to the Government of India. I would have liked that the matter ought to have been mentioned or that it ought to have been a part of the accord. I have my own feelings and apprehensions that the Home Minister may find in not too remotely distant days that because of this paragraph, difficulties will be starring in the face.

I will only conclude by hopping that the accord-because the accord after all is a piece of paper-will lead to peace and tranquillity in that region but what is of primary importance is economic development of that region. Ministerial teams have gone to the North Eastern regions in the past projects have been

drawn up, even foundation stones have been laid and later on one could not trace the foundation stones of many an important project. What I like is that a serious effort should be made for the economic development of that region and at the same time to project the cultural heritage of the tribal people because Mizoram is not only topographically but otherwise also a very beautiful area. It has the highest percentage of literacy and they have got a rhythm in their life, just as you must have seen the bamboo dance of Mizoram, it can easily be envisaged and I say that the rhythm should be protected, I hope, Sir, with the new realization that has come on this Government, the unity and integrity of the country will be reserved, and at least of the Eastern parts is to be given immediate attention for the economic development of that region as it is of prime importance. I hope that the Home Ministry in consultation with the economic Ministries will try to achieve this.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI** (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Amendment and while I support it I support it in a different context.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was listening to the debate, the speeches of the Members from the opposition and from our benches. In fact, it will be unwise to compare the Mizo Accord with the Assam Accord and the Punjab Accord. The very merits, the purpose and the themes of these three Accords are altogether different—especially the Mizo Accord.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Dinesh Goswami in his usual eloquence tried to support the Mizo Accord in the light of the Assam Accord. It is not exactly the same. Having been the beneficiary of the Assam Accord, Mr. Goswami highlighted many things, cautioned the Government also on many things, but I want that some caution should be conveyed to his Chief Minister also, keeping in view the prevailing situation there. I only submit that the whole House today should not put many more questions about the very theme of Mizoram and the accord itself because the urgency and the compulsion of this treaty is not merely a political compulsion, but the things that are happening now inside

and outside the country, our Prime Minister has proved to the whole nation the wisdom, leadership and statesmanship as to how to meet the situation at this hour.

16.00 hrs.

I found only a few days back the Communist party of India welcoming this accord I think, they are also one in this matter to understand the problems which are now threatening the very security of this country.

From our student days we have been hearing the name of Mr. Laldenga. When we used to hear the name Laldenga, the leader of the MNF, naturally we had anger and annoyance in the very name. Similarly, Laldenga and his people had total defiance of the whole concept of the Indian Nation. It is not important for us to understand who wins today. It is important to evaluate whether the purpose of Indian freedom and objective of Indian Constitution is fulfilled or not I think, one has to give credit to everyone. When Nehru became the Prime Minister, his first task was to see that all the princely states were merged into the body of India and India became strong. In spite of that there were things which were happening in North-Eastern part of this country I consider the Indian National Congress as a political party whose responsibility was not to win the elections only but to keep the country together and to see that the people in the farthest corner of this part of India feel one with India and part of India. They achieved their objective. It is a fact that we have to face lot of troubles in the last 20 years. And today it is not important to see whether Congress is there or not. But the most important thing is that in the farthest village of North-Eastern India no national political party can fly their flag except the Indian National Congress because the Indian National Congress carry the message of India in the farthest village of North-Eastern India. That task should be implemented by the party.

It is a fact today that insurgency was not confined to Laldenga. When it started, it had international links and foreign support and they tried to hit India's unity from that part of the country. It is a fact that

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsil

Laldenga's statement, as has been said by many leaders and other speakers based on newspaper reports, is most unfortunate. But I am confident enough that our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and the Government and the entire Parliament will not object to take any steps if we find that someone is trying to take advantage of the accord, going beyond the purview of the accord and trying to convert and destroy the whole concept. That path we shall adopt whenever we choose. But we have to trust today Laldenga also. If we start doubting his bona fide from the very beginning of the accord, I think, things will not be helpful for us. If he really changes the path and thinks of Greater Mizoram which the entire House will condemn, the Government of India will not hesitate to take steps because they know how to keep the country together.

I only point out two more things and then I will conclude. The first thing is that when the customary laws and procedure, social or religious practices of the Mizos are codified, then they will become part of the law of the land. Certainly we appreciate it and we should not make any debate for it. But at the same time, we have to take caution that taking advantage of Mizoram, divisive and other forces should not take advantage of this thing and spread it to other parts of the country, among other pockets which are vulnerable till today.

Mr. Dinesh Goswami has found only one objection in the accord that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has accepted Laldenga as Chief Minister without sending him for election. Mr. Goswami should know that in our constitutional provision and democratic practice it is not compulsory that a man should get elected and then become the Chief Minister. If the legislature as a whole or the Government as a whole decides about someone to lead the Government, it can ask him to go in for the election afterwards. It had happened in the case of Sheikh Abdullah when Mir Kasim stepped down in Kashmir. It is not a Constitutional breakdown or it is not a breach of practice, it is a compulsion to meet the situation. I think the whole House today should unanimously adopt this amendment and should expect that our

dynamic Prime Minister should finally and further solve such pending problems, if any, in the country, with similar measures and similar vigour, to keep the country together.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :  
Sir, Mr. Swell spoke about the rigours of living in a one-room apartment in London which Mr. Laldenga had been subjected to. I think the rigours of living for twenty years in the mosquito-infested jungles of Mizoram were much more severe test for his followers. In spite of all the reservations which some of us may have, in spite of all the ifs and buts which have been expressed here, I think at this moment the House should unanimously give its support to the move that has been taken and the accord which has been signed,

Mr. Laldenga's reliability or unreliability as a person I am not qualified to speak about. There is no doubt that he is a charismatic leader for his own people and I too have been impressed by the report which has come of the mass rejoicing which took place in Mizoram and in Aizwal. The Press reports say that thousands of Mizos who are very reserved people normally, they do not express their emotions so easily, poured into the streets rejoicing for the whole night when the news of this accord came. It may be that there is a sense of victory also. I do not know. May be there is a sense of relief as far as the MNF underground fighters are concerned that they can say good bye to the mosquitoes and snakes and come out. It is not a joke to remain in that situation for twenty years. But whatever it is, the positive things in this accord are firstly, that the demand for an independent Mizoram, that is to say, the secessionist demand, has been given up. Secondly, it has been stated that the help which was being given by the MNF to the Tripura National Volunteers and to the People's Liberation Army of Manipur will be stopped. If that can really be implemented, that would be a very beneficial move because these are all neighbouring, adjacent insurgent movements which have been closely inter-linked with each other. The third thing is that these young men are all supposed to come out from underground and to deposit their weapons and their arms,

which process, I believe, is now going on though, as other Members have also said, we would like to know from the Government how exactly they are going to check up all these things, whether they are really being carried out in full. There may be some dissidents there also. In all these movements we are seeing that there is always a dissident group which does not agree with the majority. We see it in Punjab, maybe we see it in Assam also. So, it is not improbable. After all, I think in the last elections in Mizoram, the Congress Party would not have won but for the help of Laldenga. They would not have been able to defeat Brig. Sailo's party but for the fact that they got the support of Laldenga, and his cassettes were played all over the area during the election campaign. Everybody knows that played a very decisive part because—whether we like it or not—he has been the unquestioned and charismatic leader of the Mizos. So, these dissident groups and Brig. Sailo's party too will no doubt create some problems for Laldenga in the coming elections. That has been referred to here, specially the question of the slogan of Greater Mizoram. Here I am a bit worried because Mr. Laldenga has said that we are not giving up our dream of Greater Mizoram. That is on record. At the same time I must admit he has also said about the merger of those areas in the adjacent States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura which are inhabited by Mizos. This cannot be done without the consent of those Governments. That he has also said. So, on this question of Greater Mizoram, perhaps, the coming elections will be fought and Brig. Sailo and other dissident groups will push Laldenga very hard on this point and I hope under the compulsions of this he may also not take a hard line. The Government may discuss with him on this question.

The main thing is, as far as my Party understands it, after so many years these people of Mizoram, numerically a small number, but they are situated on our North Eastern border. They are part of our country, a part of our nation. But they are a minority in a sense they have their own ethnic, origin their own language and their own culture. And they are the people who are neglected. This has to be admitted. The central power at Delhi has always

tended to neglect all these backward people on the borders, never properly trying to understand and sympathise with their aspirations, their desire for development, their desire to be allowed to be given facilities to develop their culture and not to be submerged and not to be subjected to some kind of bureaucratic regime and order originating from Delhi. These are the factors which drove these young people on the border to take up this path of insurgency. We know very well the result has been something which has been very harmful to our country's interests because they inevitably got linked with foreign power who were very keen to have them.

If we are able through this accord to say that now it is a question of farewell to arms and the Mizo people with or without Laldenga—I do not know in future if the Mizo people are committed to follow the peaceful and democratic path and to commit themselves unswervingly to national unity and national integration, it will be a big victory for us. It is not a question of magnanimity.

Mr. Tung Jang congratulated the Government for being magnanimous. I do not think there is anything to do with magnanimity. It is something that we owe to them. It is something we owe to all these people who are living in similar conditions. I hope the Minister will say something about this. It is not as though big brother is being generous to a younger brother. If we take that kind of attitude, we will never be able to assimilate and integrate those people in the country.

We talk about unity in diversity but it has to have some meaning and this family of people who constitute the Indian Republic, who are multi-religious, multi-lingual, multi-cultural, multi ethnic people, I do not describe them as a different nationality because we are a part of one Indian nationality. But virtually speaking we feel alienated from each other for various reasons. This is the biggest challenge that our country has got to face. We have to see what is happening in different parts of the country. Therefore, on behalf of my party I welcome this accord and hope

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

that you will be able really to get it implemented properly.

The question of protection of minority rights has been mentioned in the Memorandum of settlement. This is very important, because there are District Councils already of the Chakmas, of the Lakhers of the Pawis. These are the minorities living within Mizoram and if the future Government of Mizoram respect the rights of these minorities, that will be a good thing. But there are apprehensions which are being expressed by some of these minorities already that these District Councils may be abolished. If that is done, that will be fatal. But I suppose that is not within the competence of Government of India. It is the newly elected Assembly of Mizoram and the Government which will have to decide these things. The question of development and employment has been mentioned here. The Memorandum speaks about rehabilitation of these boys who are coming out of underground. But has any discussion taken place? I don't know what type of rehabilitation the Government is thinking about. If these boys cannot gainfully employed and occupied,—and that can only be done on the basis of some positive development plan, a scheme in that area, with proper funding and financial assistance from the Centre. If they feel again after some time a sense of frustration and if they are sitting around unemployed then one never knows what kind of replace may take place again. So, this is of the utmost importance and this I think is one of the key tasks which Centre has to think about.

The question of border trade relations has come up. It is not clear from the memorandum what exactly Government has agreed to here. The Memorandum signed by Laldenga and Home Secretary, of course, says this—

"Border trade in locally produced or grown agricultural commodities could be allowed under a scheme to be formulated by the Central Government, subject to international arrangements with neighbouring countries."

I don't know if that is what Laldenga wants or he wants something more.

And finally Sir, I would also like to add my voice to some doubts about Clause II (C)—Administration of Civil and Criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary law. This will prevail and no Act of Parliament will apply to that. I am saying this because under the heading 'other matters' in the Memorandum of Settlement it says :

"Steps will be taken by the Government of Mizoram at the earliest to review and codify the existing customs, practices, laws or other usages relating to the matters specified in clauses (a) to (d) of para 4.3 (II) of the Memorandum, keeping in view that an individual Mizo may prefer to be governed by Acts of Parliament dealing with such matters and which are of general application."

Am I to take it there will be two systems prevailing side by side? There is going to be a High Court. Where there is a High Court I presume there must be subordinate court under the High Court. So, that system will prevail; that structure will be there. And I think with it—side by side with it—there will be the customary procedures of the Mizos, according to their customs of administering civil and criminal justice. This may create some difficulties; I don't know, because the individual Mizo is being given an option Mr. Goswami referred to disputes between two people belonging to the same community subject to the same personal law, being treated in one way; if there is dispute between two people, one who is subject to the customary law and local law, and the other is not, then, they have to be treated in a different way. Here it says that any individual Mizo who would be expected to be subject to the Mizo customary law can also opt out and say; No, I prefer to be dealt with under the General Act of Parliament which is applicable to the whole country.

So, with such a situation, would it not create some conflicts and troubles? I don't know how it is visualised to have two parallel systems for administering Civil and Criminal Justice. Because, I am all in favour of there

being protection given to all customary laws and social practices and all that of the Mizo as of any tribal people. There is no doubt it. If they feel there is any encroachment made on these, then, they will never be reconciled to coming into, what is called, the national mainstream. I think, Sir, this should be clarified because a separate High Court is being promised here for Mizoram. A separate High Court does not exist in many of those States. The High Court is at Gauhati with benches in the different areas. For example, in Mainpur, they have a Bench of the Gauhati High Court.

And then they complain that it functions very irregularly and slowly and meets very seldom and so on. But I take it that what is being promised here to Mizoram is not a Bench of the Gauhati High Court, but a separate High Court altogether.

AN HON. MEMBER : Common High Court.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : I do not know, I want to know. If it is a separate independent High Court, then he should also be prepared to meet the demand now from Mainpur and other States. That is, if Mizoram has a separate High Court, why should we not have a separate High Court? If it is a common High Court *(Interruptions)*. Then he should clarify that position. But in any case I think the question about the civil and criminal justice procedure should be clarified here; how the Government has understood it and how Laldenga has understood it, I do not know, but now the whole thing will have to be codified of course by the new Mizoram Government and approved by the Assembly which will be elected, but the individual Mizo is being given an option so that I take it that there will be two parallel systems functioning. It seems to be a bit unusual, I do not know if it will be very convenient to implement.

Subject to these few points, I once again reiterate our full support for this constitutional amendment as well as the Bill and we do hope very sincerely that we can do something to help in seeing that this accord is

properly implemented, and the whole chapter of Mizo insurgency passes over for ever and really we welcome them, they are all our tribal brothers and sisters, we should welcome them with our open arms and assure them that they will have the full support and sympathy and fraternal assistance of all.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : Sir, I rise to welcome the two Bills which are being placed before the House upon the solution of one of the most thorny problems of the North-east.

Sir, Mizoram is an enchanting land. As the very name suggests, it is a land of the people who are high highlanders. I was privileged to visit Mizoram in connection with my party work. I saw that the land is one with which one could at once fall in love. But though the land has the bounty of nature it has been suffering a lot with problems affecting to peace on account of insurgency in the last 25 years. But before also, the sweet people of Mizoram had been subjugated by the British. About a century ago, that is, about 1882, the Britishers started annexing hills after hills from Mizoram and now after about a century the Mizo people are getting full Statehood. I, therefore, take this opportunity to congratulate the Mizo people on acquiring Statehood as a result of this Bill, which I am sure the House will pass unanimously.

Sir, I have seen the eyes of young Mizos scientillating with hope. I hope Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi would be able to solve the problem. Having been promised by Mrs. Indira Gandhi that the problem of Mizoram will be solved peacefully, they are now realising the dream and account of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's political sagacity in solving the Mizoram problem that comes in the wake of Assam and Punjab. Sir, I join in the expression of my friend, Mr. Das Munsi that Assam accord need not be compared with Mizoram accord for the reason is that in Mizoram the Mizo people were never instigated to resort to violence against any section of people speaking any other language or following any other religion than that of the leaders of the agitation. The Mizo people were struggling for Mizo identity and by and large their struggle was not accompanied by violence against any section of the people.

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

Sir, the contribution of our late Prime Minister Sbrimati Indira Gandhi to the solution of Mizoram problem cannot be forgotten. Even Mr. Laldenga, in the course of a TV interview said, while paying tributes to Indiraji. : "I would like to recall all that she has done for us". Sir, this marks a hat-trick of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in that after Assam and Punjab, now the problem of Mizoram is being solved. Tributes are also due to the present Chief Minister of Mizoram, who considered national interest and the interest of Mizoram above the interest of his own self, and expressed his readiness to abdicate his power as the Chief Minister. The main pre-condition being the cessation of violence by MNF and acceptance of the framework of the Constitution have been fulfilled. This is a major achievement of the Government of India. By this Accord, the Government of India has brought the entire Mizoram people within the fold of our Constitution and now no one from Mizoram would think anything to gain outside the parameters of our Constitution. This is also a national gain because, as it is very clear to all of us, behind the Mizo insurgency, there were several imperialist forces abroad and oversea. This Accord defeats one of the major planks of the Western imperialists, who wanted to disturb the security and sovereignty of India.

The Central Government having satisfied about the fulfilment of the pre-conditions that the MNF will abjure violence and Mizo people including MNF people will work for their own development within the fold of our Constitution have come to the House with these Bills. An important thing is, MNF has also taken steps to amend its own constitution, its articles of association so as to remove the reference—implied or expressed—to all activities which can be considered as secessionist. Now, it will work within the Indian Constitution. Sir, ultimately this is recognition of the fact that unless the aspiration of all people, ethnic people are met, people having common language, common mental set up and common culture are not allowed to administer in a way so as to suit their genius, within our Constitutional framework, it is not possible to ensure even development. What is more important is that the Mizo people have been brought into

the mainstream of nation. There is nothing wrong in allowing them to practise their own customary laws as far as their personal matters are concerned.

There is one apprehension expressed in this regard. I am trying to explain how I see clause 2 of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. It says :

"371G. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution :—

- (a) no Act of Parliament in respect of—
- (i) religious or social practices of the Mizos,
  - (ii) Mizo customary law and procedure,
  - (iii) administration of Civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary law,
  - (iv) ownership and transfer of land, shall apply to the State of Mizoram unless the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram by a resolution so decides :

But there is also a proviso. It says :

"Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any Central Act in force in the Union Territory of Mizoram immediately before the commence of the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Act, 1986;

That means, this main provision regarding the requirement of the State Legislative Assembly to adopt any law is only applicable to the future laws. So far as the existing laws are concerned, all Central Acts which are applicable to Mizoram as of today, will be applicable to Mizoram, even after the passing of this Bill. This is very clear from the bare reading of this clause. Therefore, there need not be any apprehension about this. I only want to conclude by appealing to the patriotic sense of the Mizoram and of the rest of the people of India by quoting Edmund Burke who said :

"Next to the love of parents for their children, the strongest instinct, both natural and moral that exists in men, is the love of his country."

I submit that this instinct must be fed and nourished so that it glows into a passion captured in the expression that the natal soil has a sweetness in it, beyond the harmony of verse.

I submit that the Mizo people also will contribute to strengthening the patriotic urge of the people of India and all of us will dedicate to the all-round development of Mizoram. Ultimately, the patriotism also will be returned, in the shape of equal share of development. Even development of all regions is the best guarantee for national unity of India.

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM  
*in the chair*]

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : Assamese people are not parochial because we have in Assam, people from other States who have their schools in Assam and learning their own language.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You reserve it for yourself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : In Ahmedabad also, some people misbehaved.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No people can be condemned in complete terms. Any section of people cannot be called parochial. A particular party could be referred to but not the whole people. It is not in the tradition.

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN : We have maximum number of people from outside the State.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : I referred to the parochial instigate and not to the people.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : The State of Mizoram has been the centre of violent insurgent activities for the last two decades. Under the circumstances, an accord was signed and as one who has always wanted the restoration of peace and harmony in whichever part of the country it may be, I rise to support both the Constitution Amendment Bill as also the Mizoram State Bill. But I must hasten to add that I must caution this Government regarding certain apprehensions that are weighing heavily on my mind.

This House will recall that some years ago when the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister, negotiations with Mr. Laldenga were held by the Central Government at that time.

At that particular time, Mrs. Gandhi did not come into agreement with Lal Denga on this issue only because Laldenga insisted on the pre-condition that he should be made Chief Minister prior to the signing of the accord. Again when the Janata Government was in power and when Shri Morarji Desai was Prime Minister and when Shri Charan Singh was the Home Minister, I may recall that it was on this very ground that they did not sign the agreement with Mr. Laldenga because he always insisted that he must be made the Chief Minister. It may not be mentioned in this Accord but it is implied. I do not want to go into technicalities or constitutional legalities like my friend Dr. Das Munsai said... (*Interruptions*) that according to the constitution, it does not require one to be elected first as a Chief Minister. But certainly this is one instance where this particular Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has departed from what his predecessor has done. May be he is wiser than his predecessor. Time will only tell us how wise he was in letting Mr. Laldenga become Chief Minister even before elections could be held. Statehood is granted to Mizoram. In any case, elections are going to be held. Now it is going to be held under the supervision of Mr. Laldenga. He could have been elected as Chief Minister by the elected representatives of that Assembly once the Statehood was granted. But somehow this has been bypassed and only time will answer this question.

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

Clause 3.1 of the accord says that the MNF party will take immediate steps to amend the Articles of Association so as to make them conform to the provisions of law.

Earlier, talks were held with Shri Laldenga on this particular issue. He wanted one or two months time. He said he had to consult his people who were hiding in the Arakan hills. He said that MNF at Headquarters will have to be consulted and meetings will have to be held and only then can he confirm this. But this time Mr. Laldenga took only two days to say that his party has agreed to amend this Article of Association. I would like to know whether this has the approval of other members of his party. Others can always turn round and say that Laldenga has done this only to become Chief Minister especially when he said last time that he needs at least four weeks time or six weeks to get assent from his MNF colleagues. But it is the same man who said that he needs a minimum of 4 weeks or 6 weeks. The same man now took only 2 days. I do not know whether he had any wireless connection with his colleagues connecting his headquarters with his units in the field. But obviously it was done. So at least I hope the Central Government and the Home Minister were convinced that this was done before the accord was actually signed.

Coming to para 4.3. I would also again refer to 371 (3) which says regarding the administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to the Mizo customary law. This is a provision which was granted only to Nagaland earlier under Art 371A of the Constitution. Now Art 371B, 371C, 371D, 371E, 371F etc. guaranteed other things to other States but not this provision. This was guaranteed to Nagaland under Art 371A of the Constitution in that particular situation. I remember there was a lot of criticism at the Government conceding this in a sensitive area like this and when you have trouble in many the States and in various parts of the country I really wonder how wise it was to grant this similar kind of amnesty to the State of Mizoram. When you talk of customary law, it is not only the Mizos who have customary laws. Tribals in other parts of

the country also have the their own customary laws. Are you prepared to accept their demand to codify the customary laws of tribals in all other parts of the country or not or is this going to be given only to the Mizos ?

We just heard Hon. Members Shri Thungen speaking. Earlier he was Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh. What did he say ? He said that let this feeling also not creep into the minds of the people that unless you take to arms or insurgency and create trouble, the Central Government is not going to care for you. This is not a good trend I am afraid to-day a feeling is gaining ground among various sections of the people that if they want to get some-things from this Government in the Centre they have to take to arms or violent means or methods. This is a very undesirable and unfortunate situation and I hope that the Central Government, while going into these various accords, have kept this aspect in mind.

As others in this House have mentioned, the basic problem out of which the entire problem in Mizoram arose was the bad and poor economic condition prevailing in the State. I think it is absolutely imperative and necessary for the Government to chalk out a programme not only for Mizoram but for all these other States to see that the economic conditions of the people over there improve. As my senior colleague, Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, you sign the accord but tomorrow if the youth have no means to a livelihood and if they cannot earn a living, this again will recur in some form or the other. Basically the economic conditions and the poor conditions of employment for the youth will have to be improved. The economic conditions will have to be improved and unless this is taken on a war footing, we will expose ourselves to the danger of having this kind of a movement recurring in these parts of the country.

I do not want to take more time of the House. While I support both these Bills, I would again like to caution the Hon. Minister that he should keep in mind these various aspects I have mentioned, not only now but also in future, and have a careful watch on

the activities of the people of the Mizo National Front, who have promised to surrender the arms and come overground, because no sooner had the accord been signed, than Mr. Lai Denga lost no time in making a call for greater Mizoram. However he said 'subject to the agreement of other Chief Ministers.' Nevertheless he did make the call. Hence my appeal to you is that you should keep a watchful eye and take care see that necessary steps and measures are taken so that the root of the problem is struck and that such things do not recur.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Minister will reply at 5.15 pm. I request the Hon. Members not to take more than 6 to 7 minutes.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : I rise to join the stream of speakers who have welcomed the Accord I also lend my support to both the Bills under discussion. I represent a State sandwiched by Nagaland on the north and Mizoram on the south. When I say that I support this Bill and I am happy that Mizoram is getting Statehood, it is not a mere formality. I am speaking with the background of my 40 years of public life as a Congressman having made some humble contributions for the integration of the north eastern areas comprising so many tribes and communities having different traditions into the vast national mainstream. This Bill should be considered a great milestone in the strenuous process of the consolidation and integration of the north-eastern areas within the national mainstream. 15 years ago, during the Fifth Lok Sabha, on 16th December, 1971, when the North-Eastern Areas Bill was discussed, and the Bill conferred Statehood on my land, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya and the status of Union Territory on Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, I said—if my memory serves me correctly; I hope I am correct—that the day was not far off when Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh would also be upgraded to the full status of Statehood. And today we see Mizoram coming up as a State. We welcome the Accord and we also appreciate the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who has been following in the footsteps of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the maker of modern India and also the statesman who contribu-

ted to the maximum for the consolidation of the north-eastern parts of the country.

Mizoram has its own importance. It has tremendously rich human potential and it could be developed with the necessary support and attention given by the Centre through the North-Eastern Council. Mizoram can be developed and made a viable State in due course. Small States like Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura continue to be supported from the Central exchequer. But for how long will this support from the Central exchequer continue? The only remedy is that the small States should be developed so that they are able to stand on their own legs. At the moment they get funds for administrative expenditure and also funds for other development purposes. We do not know for how long this state of non-viability will continue. I would like to suggest that, through the North-Eastern Council, measures should be taken so that the small States with their own potential and resources can stand on their own legs.

About 'Greater Mizoram', much has been said. Every speaker has approved it 'Greater Mizoram', I think, is the greatest folly that Mr. Laldenga or any of his supporters will commit. Therefore, wisdom demands that Mr. Laldenga and those who support him stop talking about it ..

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Is it fully on the part of the Government of India or on the part of Mr. Laldenga ?

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : So far as the Accord is concerned, the Government of India says that it has no commitment. But that is not enough. I would request the Hon Home Minister that he should make a firm commitment that there will be no consideration of this demand for 'Greater Mizoram', because if Mizoram can claim Greater Mizoram, Manipur also can claim Greater Manipur and Assam also can make a similar claim. I would like to submit, since I represent the neighbouring State, I am supposed to know a little more about the problem. We do not have any area which is known as Mizo area in Manipur. Only a few groups of people are just there as mobile community. They we are going

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

from village to village and from hill peak to hill peak. Whenever some ambitious people want to become Chiefs they move to hill tops with their families, they move with a few people and cover all the area and establish their Chief shop. Over the last three decades some Mizo families moved to Manipur areas and in similar manner they moved to Meghalaya and covered even some parts of Shillong. I think they may be claiming Shillong also as their part because there are some Mizos there.

This is very unfortunate for a person like Mr. Laldenga to talk like a modern Napoleon. He is bound to be defeated, he is bound to meet his waterloo in this regard before he starts. He should be satisfied that he has brought to his land peace. But by bringing peace to his land, he should not spill violence to other neighbouring States.

In Nagaland the Naga revolutionaries also talked of Greater Nagaland. They have stopped talking it because they have realised that if they know how to fight, others also know how to fight. They should realise it. They are not in an island. They are living with neighbours who also know how to protect themselves against onslaughts.

The reorganisation of these north eastern areas has not come just by accident. It has come because we have struggled for it inch by inch. The State of Manipur started with the integration with the mainstream of India in 1949. Although the king did not sign the instrument of accession we, the people under the banner of Congress led by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, moved against the king who subsequently signed the instrument. So, we started from that.

When Nagaland was given statehood in 1963 we were very happy. But we felt that a unit Manipur which has never been a part of any province of India was denied that. Naturally we talked to Punditji and afterwards to Indiraji. This family has a distinction of having a thorough knowledge and the capacity to appreciate the backwardness

and unique, rich cultural tradition of the north eastern region, their culture and traditions. We are grateful to the Nehru family and that way to the Congress leadership which has been instrumental in the historic reorganisation. It was belated but in 1972, Manipur became a full state along with Meghalaya and Tripura.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : I would like to take three minutes more because I am speaking not merely from academic interest, but I am expressing the sentiment and emotion of the people of this region.

Mizoram and the rest of the states like Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland should be considered together for a package development programme. I do not like to agree with those who say that these are seven sisters. Somehow some people who wanted the whole area as one unit and got frustrated by the separation for a consolation, say that these are seven sisters. If at all they are sisters, they are only quarrelsome sisters ! They had fallen out with each other and they had agreed not to stay with each other. In the best interest of them, the solution should be that they should be given whatever is due to them and allow them to live with self-respect as good neighbours.

If any attempt would be made through the backdoor or the front-door or through the window or to impose another kind of merger to make it one unit, it will be very unfortunate and will meet with serious opposition.

I would say once again that Mizoram should prosper as a full state. Similarly Arunachal Pradesh and other union territories should also receive this status as early as possible. It should not appear to them that they would have to rise in violent revolution for statehood. In the early sixties when we were told even by our leaders, some of our leaders, I do not say everybody because Panditji and others were for a special treatment for the North-eastern areas but even among our leaders and particularly the brand led by Morarjibhai, who later on became the Prime Minister of Janata regime, they said

no small units as full States. This feeling was there. We were told in the 1960s that Nagas are killing and are being killed. Naturally they should receive special status. We said it was unfortunate. You are paying premium on violence. If we want to convince the people of Union Territories like Goa, Andamans, Atunachal Pradesh, etc. about one basic policy in this regard, then we have to take steps before their demand comes up with violence and destructive agitations. We have to go ahead of their anticipation. Only then we will prove that ours is a welfare State and ours is a State which lives for the backward and difficult areas.

With these few words I lend my full support to the two Bills and wish the new State—twenty-third—the best

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the two Bills introduced by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs in the House. If there are disturbances in an area for 23 years out of the 36 years of independence of the country, then one can imagine as to what extent the development of that area would be hampered. For the last 20 to 23 years, there has been emergency in Mizoram and on 30th June this atmosphere of disturbances ended. The Mizo Accord took place between the Central Government and Lal Denga.

Some of the Hon. Members raised this point that Laldenga had been playing the role of a villain for the last twenty years and now the Government is making him a hero. I would like to say that for the last 20 years, efforts were being made to make an agreement but Laldenga always put forth his conditions. He used to talk of independent Mizoram, did not have any faith in the Indian Constitution and did not accept the Indian sovereignty. But, I feel happy that the Indian Government made him accept these three conditions. Only after accepting these three conditions did Laldenga sign the Accord. The whole of the country knows about the integrity of Mr. Laldenga but the coming future will be the acid test of his loyalty and integrity. Time will only tell to which direction he takes Mizoram. If he takes it to

right direction, he will get the support of the people of Mizoram, which he enjoys presently but if he takes it to wrong direction, then to my mind, the people of Mizoram would not fail to teach him a lesson. There is a special provision in Constitution Amendment Bill about customs duty and religion. To my mind, these provisions are also applicable in case of Nagaland and Meghalaya. There are number of provisions in the Fifth and the Sixth Schedules of the Constitution for tribal areas and tribal community. One of them is codification of customary-law, which is very good. I do not talk of Mizoram alone. There should be codification in case of the areas of the whole country mentioned in the Fifth Schedule. This will at least reduce litigation in the courts. For safeguarding the interests of these areas also a special provision is needed. Some of you may ask, the Hon. Members asked protection is essential? This is essential as the people from other areas go to tribal areas and by enticing them they purchase their lands. This law has been implemented by many State Governments. To my mind, the Central Government has made a special provision which is commendable and there is no confusion whatsoever about it. Mizoram or North Eastern area is cut off from our main land. Off and on, it is said that it should be linked with the main stream. But how is it going to be done? For the last twenty years, there has been disturbances in Mizoram and no development work could be taken up there. What is their feelings towards the rest of the country, I want to mention the Chief Minister's interview published in the Indian Express of 6th, in this regard :

[*English*]

“*Question* : How do Mizos look upon the rest of India and their future as a part of this country ?

*Chief Minister* : Unless the general people of this country accept that India is populated by three major races, Aryan, Dravidian and Mongolian, besides some original tribes, the feeling of alienation amongst the groups like Mizos will remain. Very few people care to know where Mizoram is including Indian journalists. The latter are only interested in highlighting the disturbed condi-

[Shri Arvind Netam]

tions, not the traditions and customs of our people. The problems of telephoning or sending a telegram to Aizwal are very annoying, for most operators said : Where is Mizoram ? When I seek hotel accommodation in Bombay or Delhi, I had a tough time trying to convince people that I am an Indian. The forces of alienation are very much there”.

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

This is the feeling of the Chief Minister of Mizoram. Efforts should be made to remove the differences with the new Government. By sending a delegation under the leadership of Shri Tiwari there, the Hon. Prime Minister has done a commendable work. I will conclude, after suggesting two things in this regard. Firstly, exchange of cultural programmes between North Eastern areas and other parts of the country should conti-

17.00 hrs.

nue. Secondly, a team of the Members of the Parliament should visit Mizoram and North Eastern States every year, so that they may get a chance to tour, those areas and know those people. These visits should be arranged by the Central Government.

With these two suggestions, I conclude.

17.01 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOU-DHURY (Kocrajhar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am taking my stand to support this Bill. The Mizo Accord is another shining example of appreciation of the peculiar circumstances of the North Eastern Region by the Central Government. North East is, in many ways, very different from the rest of the country. It is different not only geogra-

phically, but it is different historically too. So, to appreciate the problems of the North Eastern Region, one must know the geography of that region and also study the history of that region deeply.

I, on behalf of the plains tribals of Assam and on behalf of my party, Plains Tribal Council of Assam, congratulate the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the people of Mizoram for their historic achievement.

While appreciating the pragmatic approach of the Central Government, I would like to point out that the Central Government have failed to evolve a general policy to solve the problems of the Scheduled Tribes of India. A study of the policy of the Government of India regarding the Scheduled Tribes reveals that its approach towards tribal problems may be what is called a fire-brigade approach. The Government rushes to solve the problem only when fire breaks out. This is neither healthy nor creditable to the people who are at the helm of affairs.

The tribal problem is essentially a problem of ethnic identity. The tribals want to maintain their language, culture, traditions and the land vis-a-vis the territorial area to which they belong traditionally through ages. The tribals' quest for ethnic identity, the tribal insistence for preservation of their territorial integrity must be properly understood by the national leaders of all shades of opinion.

The problems of the plains tribals of Assam, the problems of the tribals belonging to the Chhota Nagpur area and the problems of the Baster tribals are yet to get proper cognisance of the Central Government. The Hill tribals of Assam and also the Tripura tribals have some problems. There is no denying the fact that there are conflicts between tribals and vested anti-tribal interests in those areas. If the Central Government do not come forward with a pragmatic approach to solve these problems, I am afraid that the conflict will lead to conflagration which will disturb the peace and tranquillity in those areas. I do not want to

prolong my speech; but many Hon. Members have spoken about insurgency in the north-eastern region. A few months back, a report appeared in a daily, a language paper in Bengali by name *Aajkaal*. There, it was mentioned that there was a conspiracy to convert the eastern region into an area of insurgency. The headline of the news item was 'Operation Seven Sisters.' Keeping this prospect as also the insurgency prevailing in the eastern region in mind, I implore the Central Government to come forward to solve the other tribal problems in the north-east, so that before it is too late, or before it assumes greater dimensions, the problem can be tackled and solved.

With these words, I support the Bill.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, First of all, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Home Minister for bringing this Bill. A number of Members in this House have expressed some apprehensions about the Mizo Accord. I would like to mention some of the points which will indicate that in the Mizo Accord, nothing extraordinary has been given out, or accepted by Central Government.

The point is that this Accord has benefited Mr. Laldenga in two ways : first, he will be getting Statehood for Mizoram, which is presently a Union Territory, having a legislature. Secondly, without contesting elections, he is going to become the Chief Minister of Mizoram.

If we analyze these two points, we find that the first point relates to Statehood. Mizoram is already a Union Territory with a legislature. There are about eight Union Territories of different categories : some have legislatures, and others not. But the point is that even if there is no Accord with Laldenga, and no insurgency or any other activity, the people of Mizoram still have the right to become a State. When we believe in democratic norms and principles, the people of every Union Territory, be it Arunachal Pradesh, Goa-Daman-Diu, Andaman-Nicobars, Pondicherry or any other Union Territory, people have got aspirations

and hopes, and expect that they will be fulfilled by the Central Government.

There is another point : It is the Congress party which has got the majority in Mizoram; and we have an elected Chief Minister in that State. And for the sake of unity and integrity of the country, and in the best interests of the country, the Congress party is laying down office in favour of Laldenga and is making him the Chief Minister. (Interruptions) The point is that it is the Indian National Congress which has got the heritage, which has got that much of wisdom. That party stood with the people of this country and for the betterment of the people and their development.

Now, I will put forward a few suggestions to the Hon. Home Minister for his consideration. While replying, he should specifically spell out what is the policy of the Central Government for the Union Territories, whether they want to discriminate one against the other or whether they are going to frame a uniform policy for the Union Territories for their development. The members of this august House who are living in the Union Territories know the bureaucratic rules and the way in which they run in those parts of the country. How developments are hampered and how the public is being harassed by them ? I had been to Mizoram and I visited very remote areas of Demagiri and Chungle sub-divisions. For a long time, there was no road, nothing of the sort in those areas. There are Chakmas who are living there. They are suffering like anything. They are poor people. There even half of the year they are not getting food. May I request the Hon. Home Minister to ensure and tell us that these Chakmas will be fully protected.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK** (Panaji) : I rise to welcome this Bill. My colleague, Mr. Bhakta, has pointed out that the status of Union Territories which has been given under the Constitution is, of course, not a permanent status. I understand that the nine Union Territories which are there in the First Schedule of the Constitution and 22 States, these nine Union Territories are a sort of waiting list in the Indian Airlines and

[Shri Santaram Naik]

the Railway Booking Office. Their status must be considered one by one and each Union Territory must get its proper status.

It is a welcome sign that our Prime Minister had an Accord with the Mizo people and Mr. Laldenga, after 20 years, has acceded to the sovereignty of this country; the Constitution of India and has also undertaken this task to maintain peace and tranquillity in the State. I think this is a feather in the cap of our beloved Prime Minister that the thing which could not be done in the last 20 years, the Prime Minister has done it.

I tell you that, Mr. Laldenga or no Laldenga, the welcome the people of Mizoram have given to our Prime Minister, shows that people of Mizoram will be with the Government of India—Mr. Laldenga or no Laldenga.

Has this Accord got some provisions? Can this Accord at any stage be cancelled or not if certain things happen? For instance, if Mr. Laldenga goes for asking greater Mizoram, will you do something as far as cancellation of this Accord is concerned? Now, for instance, if all the arms do not come up over ground, will there be a provision of taking action to rescind this Accord or not? If violence continues in Mizoram, will this Accord still remain? These are the things which we have to consider; and at this very hour, when we are discussing this in this House, I would like to point out that in my territory of Goa, Daman and Diu which is listed as fourth in the First Schedule of the Constitution, at this very moment, in the Goa Assembly, a Government resolution is being discussed by the government asking for a fullfledged Statehood in Goa, Daman and Diu. If today Mizoram has got a Statehood not for any other consideration but because of certain delicate things, then, as my colleague has pointed out, Union Territories listed in the First Schedule should also get Statehood on the basis of merit; and by merit, I mean economically viable. If the Union Territories have fulfilled all the conditions for getting a

Statehood, if they are standing on their own legs economically, if they are economically viable, then they should get it as a matter of right.

In Goa, our development, projects have been there for the last 15 years, we have made progress in each and every field three- to four times, if we consider it taking into consideration the period of last 20 years. Therefore, on economic ground Goa, Daman and Diu should get a Statehood.

And lastly, I would say that the Home Ministry should chalk out a policy and prepare a programme as far as the Union Territories are concerned. The entire programme should be chalked out and the Union Territories should also feel that such a policy and programme are being chalked out; then the programmes can be implemented easily.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Home Minister.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Members of this House for.. (Interruptions).

AN HON MEMBER : More time may be allotted, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Sir, I have been waiting since morning and I have already given my name.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already the time is exhausted. If I give time to you, you do not conclude within the time given. If I give you two minutes, you will go on talking.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I also want to speak on this important Constitution

Amendment Bill. I should also get a chance. You allow me two or three minutes time to speak.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I can only give you two minutes. Not more. Everybody is taking a lot of time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an important Bill. We wish that you should give a chance to everybody to speak by enhancing the time by half an hour. Everybody should get some time to speak. (*Interruptions*) Why should you do like this... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I cannot do it. I cannot finish in two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already the time is completely exhausted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I have already given my name and if you do not allot me time to speak, then I shall walk out in protest.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not go on speaking like that. I cannot allow. Anyway, please finish in three minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while discussing this Bill, I recall a story of Akbar and Birbal. Whatever Akbar said, Birbal used to support that. Once a discussion took place on Brinjal, Akbar said that one got iron by consuming Brinjal and Birbal supported it. Next, Akbar said that one got sick by consuming Brinjal. Birbal supported this also and said that was correct. The

same is the situation in this House. The way Shri Rajiv Gandhi speaks in the Parliament, everybody supports that and are in tune with him. You concluded Assam Accord but today they have given you another notice. You concluded Punjab Accord and the situation there is known to everybody. On the same lines, now you are making an agreement with Laldenga which will prove fatal for the unity of the country. Don't you know that for the last twenty years they have been fighting with us after getting arms from our enemies. They have killed a number of our people. Why is the Government bowing down before him? It clearly shows that Government only bows down to those who forces it to bow down with the help of our enemies. What does the Government actually want to do by accepting the demands of those who have got tired after fighting for 20 years. They, themselves were going to surrender to you. They thought that whatever demands the Government accepted were better and they could make further demands in future. You know the Kashmir situation. We have already made a blunder by accepting Article 370. What has been happening there during the last forty years. This accord is even worse than that. They are demanding a separate University whereas there is already a University for North Eastern Zone. They are also demanding a separate High Court. As you know that one has to obtain a permit for going to Mizoram. You claim that that is a State of India but if one is required to take the Government's permission for visiting that State and for entering Government service then how can you call it a part of the country. By considering it a State of this country and by considering yourself superior, you have been concluding more and more accords and accepting their wrong demands. Mrs. Indira Gandhi did not enter such accord in her time. She did not accept even a single demand during the last twenty years. Is this the way in which you want to integrate the country? The Rajiv Government is trying to disintegrate the country. In order to save himself Shri Rajiv Gandhi...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Three minutes are over. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : One minute more please..... Therefore, I want that the Government should think over it cool mindedly.\*\*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduara) : I support the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill and the State of Mizoram Bill. At least, after so many years, wisdom has dawned on the Government to treat the tribals as citizens. Perhaps, the tribals are the first inhabitants of India. Those who want to develop themselves in their own customs, customary law, way of life and want to develop their own language and culture, they should be allowed to do so. This piecemeal treatment, perhaps, is not good. There are many tribal areas in India like Chhotanagpur, Santhal Parganas. In Madhya Pradesh and in Orissa also similar scheduled areas are demarcated. And the Indian Governments specially the President of India is looking after their interest. To have their own way of life, to develop their own customs and customary law, a good start has been made in Mizoram. This should be given to other tribal belts, because right from the independence, there is the Jharkhand Movement in which 40 million tribal and other people have joined. Geographically, this is quite viable to be a state. These people are struggling for it and their demand should be considered. Right from independence, crores of rupees have been spent for the development of tribal people, to bring them into the mainstream of Indian population. I am happy that a good sense has dawned on the Government that the tribals can develop their own customs and other things if they are given political power. I very much welcome this step of the Government and I think the entire tribal belt will be happy on this. But when the other tribals ask for a State of their own, then you must be very considerate in fulfilling their demand. You should not wait for insurgency. We believe in peace. If a peaceful movement is going on somewhere for statehood, and if it

is the right way, then you try to meet their demand.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : I am grateful to the Hon. Members for having given their full support—I should say, full-throated support—to this very progressive and unifying action which the Government of India has taken in the interest of the people of Mizoram. As a matter of fact, I was myself wondering as to how to conclude the debate because all the participants in this debate today have spoken with one voice that it is a welcome step. I must congratulate not only the Hon. Members who participated in this debate but the people of Mizoram also, who are looking towards this Parliament House today to hear that this Parliament has acceded to their legitimate aspirations by granting the statehood to the State of Mizoram through this accord.

Only a limited task is left for me and that is to offer certain clarifications on the points made by the Hon. Members from both sides of the House. Much has been said. I thought I was going to miss something if Mr. Janga Reddy had not spoken. But as usual, after saying a few very unkind and unrelated words, totally irrelevant to the debate of the House, he immediately left the House. Perhaps he found out that he has been miserably singled out in the whole scheme of debate today, he has been miserably isolated because he has not been able to realise what this august House has been saying this afternoon about the development of Mizoram, about the people of Mizoram, about the unification of our country, about the assimilation of those people who have been left behind for past decades in the development process and unifying process of this country.

I should say that this accord is unique in more than one way. It is unique because this is a victory of the ideology given to the nation by the Father Bapu Gandhi. It was he who said that it is not through violence that you can achieve anything. For the past two decades the people led by Mr. Laldenga had been trying to achieve their objective by using bullets, by using violent methods. After completely realising that they are not able to

\*\*Not recorded.

got it, they chose the path of negotiation, they chose the path of non-violence, they chose the path of being one under the Constitution of India, and after that realisation they have been able to achieve what they could not achieve through violence and the use of guns.

Shri Indrajit Gupta and many other colleagues—Shri Bipin Pal Das, Syed Shahabuddin, Shri Dinesh Goswami—asked about the Greater Mizoram which has been led out of context in some of the interviews given by Mr. Laldenga. Let me tell you one thing that this accord is a sum total of the talks that have been going on since 1975 and it has been very clearly mentioned and also very clearly understood by Mr. Laldenga and the Government of India that not a word beyond this accord which has been signed by Mr. Laldenga and the Home Secretary of the Government of India can be changed. There is nothing more or less, nothing can be added, nothing can be subtracted. This accord is a one-piece document which will have to be implemented in the spirit in which it has been drafted, it has been signed. About the Greater Mizoram, there could not be a better and more appropriate authority than the Prime Minister of the country. When he spoke during his last visit to Aizwal, he said, and I am quoting—"I rule out the demand for Greater Mizoram in view of the objections raised by the States. The Chief Ministers held a meeting in Aizwal in which the Chief Ministers of Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura also conveyed their consent that there is no question of expanding the territories. And, Sir, that has been very clearly spelt out in the Memorandum, in the Bill itself that "It has been made clear that the territory of Mizoram shall consist of the territory comprised in the existing Union Territory of Mizoram". Beyond this no commitment, beyond this no doubt should be left in the mind of anybody, either in this House or outside this House. It has been clearly mentioned in the Memorandum, it has been clearly provided in the Act that the present Union Territory of Mizoram is the territory of the State of Mizoram which will be carved out. Therefore, there is no question of having any Greater Mizoram. My friend Shri Tombi Singh also mentioned this and Prof. Swell also mentioned this. It is under-

stood and Mr. Laldenga knows that there is no question of any Greater Mizoram other than the one which has been provided in the Act itself.

Now, Sir, about the border trade. Shri Indrajit Gupta again mentioned about the border trade. I should say that this criticism also is ill-informed. The provision has a very limited scope. The border trade is confined to locally produced or locally grown agricultural commodities. Further, the scheme in this regard has to be formulated by the Government of India. This also is subjected to the international arrangement with the neighbouring countries. Therefore, it is not correct to say that it will be an independent trade with the neighbouring countries. It has never been so and that has been specifically provided in the Memorandum. It has been mentioned in very clear terms that this will be under the overall commerce policy and the international trade schemes which the Government of India will provide and will monitor. Such arrangements in the past have also been made with Bangla Desh, West Bengal or Tripura Government. We have been having such arrangements. There is nothing new that is going to be introduced in this Bill. *(Interruptions)*

You do not know anything about what is being discussed in this House.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am a big farmer. I know it.

S. BUTA SINGH : Hon Shri Indrajit Gupta and many other Members wanted to know that are the details of the scheme for rehabilitation of those personnel of the MNF who will come over from underground. We have worked out that. With your permission I am going to read the details which are not very long.

The initial cash grant will be Rs. 2000 per head of the family.

The maintenance grant per head of the family will also be Rs. 2000/-. The Rehabilitation Scheme will amount to Rs. 20,000 per head of the family. The financial assistance for housing will be Rs. 5000/-.

[S. Buta Singh]

According to the Rural Development Scheme of the Government of India under the Ministry of Agriculture we have schemes for rural development in which agriculture, land reclamation and the land development is on two hectares of plot for growing paddy and maize.

Horticulture—fruit growing on one hectare of land will enable their people to grow local fruit like banana, pine apple, oranges, etc.

Dairy Units—One unit of two cross breed cows will be provided.

Grocery shop, cost of building material, furniture, cash for purchase of material, etc. will be provided.

Bakery Units—the brick even, the tools, equipment for baking, furniture, etc., raw material will be provided.

Weaving Industry—Complete sets of light shuttle loom, cotton yarn will be provided.

So, this is broadly the scheme which is otherwise also applicable in parts of Mizoram for rural development. These people will be provided for rehabilitation scheme.

I may mention about the rights and privileges of the minority communities. Most of the Hon Members wanted to know what specific provisions have been made.

MNF demand was that the special provision made in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution for these minorities should not be applicable to the State of Mizoram. It was not agreed to. We rejected the demand and also minority tribes like Lakhers, Pawis Palies and Chakmas, have been given a measure of autonomy and self-governance in their day-to-day affairs under the VIth Schedule to the Constitution. As I said this was a demand from the MNF that this Schedule should not be applied to these people in Mizoram. It has not been acceded to. The minorities were apprehensive of

non-protection of their interest knowing the stand of MNF on this issue. They had represented to the Government that their rights should be protected. In order to allay the fears of the minority tribes, not only the Government did not accept the demand of the MNF but included a specific provision in the Settlement that rights and privileges of the minority tribes as envisaged in the Constitution would be preserved and protected and their economic and social advancement would be ensured. The minorities in Mizoram have welcomed this step.

Without knowing much about the Inner Line Permit System Shri Janga Reddy mentioned about it. At least I should answer one of his points.

This is not a new system. The regulations are there already in force. It is not only in Mizoram, it is there in Arunachal Pradesh. It is there in Nagaland. Under these regulations a permit is required even for an Indian citizen to enter these areas. The restriction ensures that all the Hill tribes are free to enjoy all their right and will not be exploited by the outsiders. It is felt that there is need to exercise a measure of restraint and caution in throwing open these areas to outsiders and plunging the hill tribes into a whirlpool of culture different from their own. This was the background in which this provision is there for a couple of States in some parts of this North Eastern region and it has been kept there and there is nothing new that has been introduced. It is done to preserve the culture, to preserve the life-style of the people in that area. As is well-known, in the development of tourism, the Government of India is in touch with the North Eastern region States; there is a package for the development of tourism especially in the North Eastern region and the Government of India is seriously thinking of evolving certain schemes which will open up the North Eastern region in a systematic manner so as not to disturb the life-style of the people living in the North Eastern region. But at the same time we are providing more and more opportunities to allow them to assimilate with the rest of the country and coming to the mainstream of our national life...

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur);  
Keeping the security in view...

S. BUTA SINGH : Keeping the security in view. I agree with Shri Rangaji. Security is our topmost concern. Security is very, very essential. So, these were some of the important points.

Then, Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted to know about the High Court. Sir, at the moment, as is mentioned in the Bill itself, it has been laid down that there should be a common High Court for all the States which have been mentioned in the Bill. But there is a provision that in case the Assembly there, the people there, the Government there, want to have a separate High Court, this option is available to all the States and there is nothing new that we are doing. He asked about parallel legal system. There is nothing about it. It has been provided in the Act that the Assembly there, the Mizoram Assembly, will codify their own laws, which are not, at the moment, codified. But they have been in force for centuries at the village level, at the panchayat level and so on and decision is taken by the Panchayat itself or the elderman of the village. After that, if an aggrieved party wants to avail of the system in the country, he can go in appeal to the magistrate and the district magistrate or to the high court and so on and the doors are open according to the IPC. So there is nothing new about what Shri Indrajit Gupta has mentioned. Till that codification is done by the State Assembly, this system is in force and nothing new is introduced. It is being maintained. And we have an assurance from the Government of Mizoram that they will try to codify the local law and send it to Parliament for inclusion. These were some of the points by Hon. Members.

Then some Members wanted to know details of the overground MNF personnel. If Shri Indrajit Gupta and my friend Shri Swell are interested I will give the details. By and large I would say that it has come to our expectations. Our assessment of the number of MNF personnel was around 575. In his commitment, Laldenga mentioned it in the range of 650 to 700. The actual surrender is 688—534 MNF Members and 154 family members. Therefore, there is hardly any discrepancy. Rather, it is a little on the high side. We can understand the families coming overground...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why do you call it 'surrender' ? They don't like it.

S. BUTA SINGH : If I don't say 'surrender' my Hon. friends object to it. I would say, they came overground voluntarily, but under the Accord. About the arms also, there is not much discrepancy. Between what is disclosed and what information we had, there is a slight difference, but not very significant...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
 Better call it self-deposit scheme...

S. BUTA SINGH : Fixed deposit. Sir, the type of weapons that have come overground is something about which I would like to share my information with the Hon. Members of the House. They include very very sophisticated arms and they have been taken over by the Government. Some Members wanted to know whether they will be kept by the Government or for good they will be with the Government, and, Sir, some of the Hon. Members expressed their apprehension about the implementation of the accord. Sir, this is fortunately an accord which goes hand in hand. There have to be one step from that side and one step from this side. The whole accord is like that, and so far it is going as per the stipulated time schedule given in the Memorandum itself. They fulfilled their conditions, they amended their Constitution, they brought the people overground, they deposited the arms and this was the logical step that as soon as this is done, we will move a Bill in this Parliament. We are before you, the Bill is about to be passed by this august House and after that there will be arrangements which are political. Sir, much has been said about political arrangements. I must say hats off to Shri Lalthenwalla who really sacrificed. He with his colleagues, the Congress Party in Mizoram—people say it is a weakness. No I should not say this because for the past two decades the Congress Party has been serving the people of Mizoram and we have been serving them with a distinction; we have been instrumental in bringing the development in the most difficult areas, in the rural areas, and it was through the development that these people who had crossed the border, who were living underground, felt jealous

[S. Buta Singh]

that people in Mizoram are enjoying life, they are given all kinds of facilities, they are enjoying full patronage of the Government of India and they are developing themselves in a wonderful way. Therefore, there was a pressure on Laldenga saying, 'Why are you keeping us away from the mainstream of India? Why don't you allow? And I should say that it is the pressure from the people that has brought this situation. If the credit has to go to anybody, it should go to the people of Mizoram who forced that there should be peace, there should be tranquillity and there should be development and Mizoram should not be left behind in the developmental aspect of our national life. Therefore, the people of Mizoram are so jubilant, they are so happy about it, they are so overwhelmed by the success of this,

Everywhere there is a mention about Laldenga's personality. I do not want to say anything on what Mr. Laldenga looks like, most of them will know when they know his past. But there is something called mutual trust, and we have tried to take a step forward and trust Mr. Laldenga and his party and it is that trust which will really open up the future of the people of Mizoram. Whoever fails, he will be judged by the people of Mizoram. If Laldenga fails, he goes down; if we fail in implementing the accord, we will go down. Therefore, Sir, the concern of the people of Mizoram is that they should lead a peaceful life, their families should join. Those who sacrificed their lives to maintain peace, whether they are people in the Army, or BSF or CRP, those who died in protecting the life and property of the people of Mizoram really deserve our appreciation, and we place on record our appreciation to those bold jawans who went all the way from the Central parts of the country to protect the life and property of the people of Mizoram. Actually day to day we must remember them, who laid down their lives while discharging their duties towards the motherland.

As I said, this accord is a test of mutual confidence, trust between the people of Mizoram, the leadership that Laldenga is going to provide. Sir, this was an arrange-

ment through the local people, the Congress organisations, local leaders that they worked out this arrangement that Shri Laldenga should come in because this is opening a new era, opening a new chapter in the history of Mizoram. Sir, they wanted to give this opportunity to Mr. Laldenga and they worked with him, and they have decided to work as a team. Let there be no idea of winning over or getting somebody defeated or taking over or winning some points. It is a commitment for the development of the people of Mizoram, commitment to the service of the people of Mizoram that the Congress Party has taken this bold step. And I must say that we must congratulate Shri Lalthanwalla and his colleagues, who have accepted this proposition in the overall national interest, for the unity and integrity of the country. We hope to see that the people of Mizoram can also become proud Indian citizens in the race of development of our country.

With these words, I commend to this august House to pass this Bill without further recrimination. It will be taken in right earnest. The spirit that the whole Parliament is united behind this Bill itself shows that the whole country has welcomed this bold step taken by the Hon. Prime Minister.

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*

[17.53 hrs.                      AYES                      Division No. 1]

Abbasi, Shri K. J.  
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
 Ahmed, Shrimati Abida  
 Anand Singh, Shri  
 Anjiah, Shri T.  
 Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan  
 Ansari, Shri Z. R.  
 Arunachalam, Shri M.  
 Ata-ur-Rahman, Shri  
 Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi  
 Awasthi, Shri Jagdish  
 Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh  
 Bairagi, Shri Balkavi  
 Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal  
 Baitha, Shri D. L.  
 Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
 Banatwalla, Shri G.M.  
 Banerjee, Kumari Mamata  
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.  
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
 Bharat Singh, Shri  
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
 Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.  
 Bhoje, Shri R. M.  
 Bhoje, Shri S. S.  
 Birendra Singh, Rao  
 Birinder Singh, Shri  
 Budania, Shri Narendra  
 Buta Singh, S.  
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal  
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.  
 Chandrashekarappa, Shri T. V.  
 Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati  
 Charles, Shri A.  
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati  
 Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh  
 Chaudhry, Shri Kamal  
 Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai  
 Chidambaram, Shri P.  
 Choubey, Shri Narayan  
 Choudhary, Shri Jagannath  
 Choudhary, Shri Nandlal

Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma  
 Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin  
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Dalbir Singh Ch.  
 Dalwai, Shri Hussain  
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Das, Shri Bipin Pal  
 Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
 Datta, Shri Amal  
 Deb, Shri Sarat  
 Dennis, Shri N.  
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.  
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
 Dhariwal, Shri Shanti  
 Dhillon, Dr. G. S.  
 Digal, Shri Radhakanta  
 Dighe, Shri Sharad  
 Digvijay Singh, Shri  
 Dinesh Singh, Shri  
 Dogra, Shri G. L.  
 Engti, Shri Biren Singh  
 Gadgil, Shri V. N.  
 Gadhvi, Shri B. K.  
 Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh  
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya  
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok  
 Ghosal, Shri Debi  
 Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti  
 Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti  
 Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha  
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh  
 Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje  
 Guha, Dr. Phulrenu  
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
 Gupta, Shri Janak Raj  
 Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati  
 Guraddi, Shri S. M.  
 Hembrom, Shri Seth  
 Iyer, Shri V. S. Krishna  
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.  
 Jain, Shri Dal Chander

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh  
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander  
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram  
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal  
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.  
Jena, Shri Chintamani  
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.  
Jhikram, Shri M. L.  
Jitendra Prasada, Shri  
Jujhar Singh, Shri  
Kamat, Shri Gurudas  
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram  
Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath  
Ken, Shri Lala Ram  
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad  
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher  
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali  
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali  
Kbattri, Shri Nirmal  
Khirbar, Shri R. S.  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
Kinder Lal, Shri  
Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand  
Krishna Singh, Shri  
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai  
Kunwar Ram, Shri  
Kurup, Shri Suresh  
Law, Shri Asutosh  
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati  
Mahabir Prasad, Shri  
Mahata, Shri Chitta  
Mahendra Singh, Shri  
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh  
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra  
Manvendra Singh, Shri  
Martand Singh, Shri  
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed  
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai  
Meira Kumar, Shrimati  
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Mishra, Shri G. S.  
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar  
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
Mishra, Shri Shripati  
Mishra, Shri Umakant  
Misra, Shri Nityananda  
Misra, Shri Satyagopal  
Modi, Shri Vishnu  
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan  
Motilal Singh, Shri  
Murthy, Shri M. V Chandrashekara  
Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama  
Naik, Shri Shantaram  
Naikar, Shri D. K.  
Narayanan, Shri K. R.  
Natwar Singh, Shri K.  
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati  
Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar  
Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh  
Netam, Shri Arvind  
Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar  
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati  
Pande, Shri Raj Mangal  
Pandey, Shri Damodar  
Pandey, Shri Madan  
Pandey, Shri Manoj  
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare  
Panja, Shri A. K.  
Pant, Shri K. C.  
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand  
Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao  
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat  
Patel, Shri C. D.  
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai  
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan  
Patel, Shri U. H.  
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore  
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
Patil, Shri H. B.  
Patil, Shri Prakash V.  
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
Patil, Shri Uttam Rao

Patil, Shri Veerendra  
 Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti  
 Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath  
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
 Pradhan, Shri K. N.  
 Prakash Chandra, Shri  
 Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal  
 Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom  
 Pushpa Devi, Kumari  
 Qurcshi, Shri Aziz  
 Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary  
 Rai, Shri I. Rama  
 Rai, Shri Raj Kumar  
 Raj Karan Singh, Shri  
 Rajhans, Dr. G. S.  
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop  
 Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Prakash, Ch.  
 Ram Samujhawan, Shri  
 Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally  
 Ramaiah, Shri B. B.  
 Ramulu, Shri H. G.  
 Rana Vir Singh, Shri  
 Ranganath, Shri K. H.  
 Rao, Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara  
 Rao, Shri J. Chokka  
 Rao, Shri K. S.  
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
 Rao, Shri Srihari  
 Rao, Shri V. Krishna  
 Rath, Shri Somnath  
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh  
 Rathod, Shri Uttam  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Reddy Shri Bezawada Papi  
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra  
 Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Roy, Dr. Sudhir  
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
 Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman  
 Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan  
 Salahuddin, Shri  
 Sangma, Shri P. A.  
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
 Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri  
 Sathe, Shri Vasant  
 Sen, Shri A. K.  
 Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad  
 Sethi, Shri P. C.  
 Shah, Shri Anoopchand  
 Shahabuddin, Syed  
 Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar  
 Shailesh, Dr. B. L.  
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Shanmugam, Shri P.  
 Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal  
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore  
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu  
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna  
 Shingda, Shri D. B.  
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.  
 Singh, Shri K. N.  
 Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad  
 Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap  
 Singh, Shri N. Tombi  
 Singh, Shri S. D.  
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
 Sodi, Shri Mankuram  
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.  
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.  
 Sukh Ram, Shri  
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati  
 Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.  
 Suman, Shri R. P.  
 Sunder Lal, Shri  
 Sunder Singh, Ch.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing  
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri  
Swell, Shri G. G.  
Tapeshwar Singh, Shri  
Tewary, Prof. K. K.  
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha  
Thomas, Shri Thampan  
Thungon, Shri P. K.  
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri  
Tiraky, Shri Piyus  
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani  
Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar  
Tytler, Shri Jagdish  
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 Girdhari Lal  
Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta  
Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
Yadav, Shri Kailash  
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh  
Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal  
Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh  
Yashpal Singh, Shri  
Yazdani, Dr. Golam  
Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad  
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Reddy, Shri C. Janga.

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

Ayes—296, Noes—1.

*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 shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Insertion of new article 371G. Special provision with respect to the State of Mizoram)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. D. B. Patil, are you moving.

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba) : I am moving my amendment. I beg to move :

Page 1, line 11—

add at the end—

“which is not repugnant to natural and social justice” (1)

Page 1, line 12—

add at the end—

\*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Shrimati Sheila Dikshit, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, Shrimati Krishna Sahi, Shri Ram Ratan Ram, Shri Subhash Yadav, Shri S. G. Gholap, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Hardwari Lal, Shri Wangpha Lowang, Dr. P. Vallal Peruman. Shri Aja<sup>y</sup> Mushran, Shri Simon Tigga, Shri G. S. Basavaraju, Dr. K.G. Adiyodi, Shri P. M. Sayeed, Shri K. R. Natarajan, Shri Ganga Ram, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, Dr. T. Kalpana Devi. Shri Vijay Kumar Mishra, Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh and Kumari D. K. Thara Devi;

NCFS : Dr. A. K. Patel.

"which is not repugnant to natural and social justice." (2)

Page 1, line 13—

Omit "and criminal". (3)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Syed Shahabuddin, are you moving your amendment.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

Omit lines 13 and 14. (4)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mool Chand Daga, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am not moving.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : The Amendment Bill provides that no Act of Parliament in respect of (i) religious or social practices of the Mizos; (ii) Mizo customary law and procedure etc., Certain customary and religious laws are being given the effect of law by these provisions. I would like to submit that all religious or social practices are not in the interest of natural and social justice. Some might be against natural and social justice.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether all the religious and social practices in Mizoram have been scrutinised. If they have not been scrutinised, how is it that the Government has come to the conclusion that all the social and customary practices should be adopted and should be given effect of law ? I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether all the laws have been scrutinised or not. I submitted an amendment that customs and religious laws which are not repugnant to social justice should be recognised.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I had referred to the proposed Article 371G, Section (a), sub-section (iii) and confessed my inability to comprehend it. I am sorry to note that the Hon'ble Minister did not

clarify what exactly was meant or covered by that clause while the first and the second sub-clauses are there. I would like to re-state the point. The 6th Schedule is going to be applied to the State of Mizoram. 6th Schedule also protects the customary law and says that no Act of Parliament shall be ipso facto applicable or it may not be applicable, if the President so directs. In that case, I do not understand even now as to why sub-clause (iii) has been put in. The two explanations offered on the floor of the House about conflict of interest between Mizos and non-Mizos or the codification of Mizo laws in sub-clause (iii) It seems to me that if the clause carries no particular significance, why burden the Act with something redundant ? May be the Minister is doing so by way of abundant caution. But I would like him to clarify this because the same sub-clause also exists with regard to Nagaland but to the best of my knowledge so far this sub-clause has never been invoked in any legislation by Parliament. When that has been our experience, why should we again push in this redundant sub-clause in the article relating to Mizoram ?

S. BUTA SINGH : The learned Mr. Shahabuddin himself answered this question. It has been there in Nagaland but it has never been used. It means only it is there to allay the fears of the tribals that we are not going to disturb their cultural and social customs. It is for that very purpose. Therefore, not only by way of abundant caution but it is an assurance to the people of both Mizoram and Nagaland and other tribal people that the Government of India has no intention to disturb their cultural and social customs. It is for that purpose that we have kept this and there is no other object in this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I put all the amendments to clause 2 together.

*Amendments Nos. 1 to 4 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before I put clause 2 to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution amendment, the voting shall be by division. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Now, the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

[18.03 hrs.            AYES            Division No. 2]

Abbasi, Shri K. J.  
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri  
Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
Adiyodi, Dr. K. G.  
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida  
Anand Singh, Shri  
Anjiah, Shri T.  
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan  
Ansari, Shri Z. R.  
Arunachalam, Shri M.  
Ata-ur-Rahman, Shri  
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi  
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish  
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh  
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi  
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal  
Baitha, Shri D. L.  
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata  
Basavaraju, Shri G. S.  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.  
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
Bharat Singh, Shri  
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.  
Bhoye, Shri R. M.  
Bhoye, Shri S. S.  
Birendra Singh, Rao  
Birinder Singh, Shri  
Budania, Shri Narendra  
Buta Singh, S.  
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal  
Chandrashekarappa, Shri T. V.

Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati  
Charles, Shri A.  
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati  
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh  
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal  
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai  
Chidambaram, Shri P.  
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath  
Choudhary, Shri Nandlal  
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin  
Daga, Shri Mool Chand  
Dalbir Singh, Shri  
Dalbir Singh, Ch.  
Dalwai, Shri Hussain  
Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Das, Shri Bipin Pal  
Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
Datta, Shri Amal  
Dennis, Shri N.  
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.  
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti  
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.  
Digal, Shri Radhakanta  
Dighe, Shri Sharad  
Digvijay Sinh, Shri  
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila  
Dinesh Singh, Shri  
Dogra, Shri G. L.  
Engti, Shri Biren Singh  
Gadgil, Shri V. N.  
Gadhvi, Shri B. K.  
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh  
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  
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha  
Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Goswami, Shri Dinesh  
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje  
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj  
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati  
Guraddi, Shri S. M.  
Hardwari Lal, Shri  
Hembrom, Shri Seth  
Jadeja, Shri D. P.  
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh  
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander  
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram  
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal  
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.  
Jena, Shri Chintamani  
Jhaosi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.  
Jhikram, Shri M. L.  
Jitendra Prasada, Shri  
Jujhar Singh, Shri  
Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.  
Kamat, Shri Gurudas  
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram  
Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath  
Ken, Shri Lala Ram  
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad  
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher  
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali  
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali  
Khattari, Shri Nirmal  
Khirhar, Shri R. S.  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
Kinder Lal, Shri  
Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand  
Krishna Singh, Shri  
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai  
Kunwar Ram, Shri  
Law, Shri Asutosh  
Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati  
Mahabir Prasad, Shri  
Mahata, Shri Chitta  
Mahendra Singh, Shri  
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh  
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra  
Manvendra Singh, Shri  
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed  
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai  
Meira Kumar, Shrimati  
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas  
Mishra, Shri G. S.  
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumur  
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
Mishra, Shri Shripati  
Mishra, Shri Umakant  
Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar  
Misra, Shri Nityananda  
Misra, Shri Satyagopal  
Modi, Shri Vishnu  
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan  
Motilal Singh, Shri  
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekar  
Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama  
Mushran, Shri Ajay  
Naik, Shri Shantaram  
Naikar, Shri D. K.  
Natarajan, Shri K. R.  
Natwar Singh, Shri K.  
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati  
Neekhra, Shri Ramesbwar  
Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh  
Netam, Shri Arvind  
Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar  
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati  
Pande, Shri Raj Mangal  
Pandey, Shri Damodar  
Pandey, Shri Madan  
Pandey, Shri Manoj  
Panigrabi, Shri Chintamani  
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare  
Panja, Shri A. K.  
Pant, Shri K. C.

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand  
Pardbi, Shri Keshaorao  
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat  
Patel, Shri C. D.  
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai  
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan  
Patel, Shri U. H.  
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore  
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
Patil, Shri H. B.  
Patil, Shri Prakash V.  
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
Patil, Shri Veerendra  
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti  
Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath  
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal  
Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
Pradhan, Shri K. N.  
Prakash Chandra, Shri  
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal  
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom  
Pushpa Devi, Kumari  
Qureshi, Shri Aziz  
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary  
Rai, Shri Raj Kumar  
Raj Karan Singh, Shri  
Rajbans, Dr. G. S.  
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan  
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop  
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri  
Ram Dhan, Shri  
Ram Prakash, Ch.  
Ram Samujhawan, Shri  
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally  
Ramaiah, Shri B. B.  
Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri  
Ramulu, Shri H. G.  
Rana Vir Singh, Shri  
Ranga, Prof. N. G.  
Ranganath, Shri K. H.

Rao, Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara  
Rao, Shri J. Chokka  
Rao, Shri K. S.  
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
Rao, Shri Srihari  
Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara  
Rath, Shri Somnath  
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinb  
Rathod, Shri Uttam  
Raut, Shri Bhola  
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal  
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi  
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma  
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
Roy, Dr. Sudhir  
Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna  
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad  
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman  
Sakargayam, Shri Kalicharan  
Salahuddin, Shri  
Sangma, Shri P. A.  
Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri  
Sathe, Shri Vasant  
Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
Sen, Shri A. K.  
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad  
Sethi, Shri P. C.  
Shah, Shri Anoopchand  
Shahabuddin, Syed  
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar  
Shailesh, Dr. B. L.  
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari  
Shankaranand, Shri B.  
Shanmugam, Shri P.  
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal  
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore  
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu  
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna  
Shingda, Shri D. B.  
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.  
 Singh, Shri K. N.  
 Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad  
 Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap  
 Singh, Shri N. Tombi  
 Singh, Shri S. D.  
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori  
 Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
 Sodi, Shri Mankuram  
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.  
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.  
 Sukh Ram, Shri  
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati  
 Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.  
 Suman, Shri R. P.  
 Sunder Lal, Shri  
 Sunder Singh, Ch.  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing  
 Swami Prasad Singh, Shri  
 Swell, Shri G. G.  
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.  
 Thakkar, Shrimati Usha  
 Thara Devi, Kumari D. K.  
 Thungon, Shri P. K.  
 Tigga, Shri Simon  
 Tilakdhari Singh, Shri  
 Tiraky, Shri Piyus  
 Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani  
 Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar  
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish  
 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 Girdhari Lal

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta  
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
 Yadav, Shri Kailash  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal  
 Yadav, Shri Subhash  
 Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh  
 Yashpal Singh, Shri  
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam  
 Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad  
 Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

\*Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.  
 Patel, Dr. A. K.  
 Reddy, Shri Janga

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

Ayes—305; Noes—3.

*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.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Clause 1. The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is :

“That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.”

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

\*Wrongly voted for NOES

\*\*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Shri K. R. Narayanan, Shri I. Rama Rao, Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar, Shri Martand Singh, Shri Tapeshwar Singh, Shri V. Krishna Rao, Shri Dal Chander Jain, and Shri Murlidhar Mane.

[18,07 hos. AYES Division No. 3]

Abbasi, Shri K. J.  
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri  
Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
Adiyodi, Dr. K. G.  
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida  
Anand Singh, Shri  
Anjiab, Shri T.  
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan  
Ansari, Shri Z. R.  
Arunachalam, Shri M.  
Ata-ur-Rahman, Shri  
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi  
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish  
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh  
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi  
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal  
Baitba, Shri D. L.  
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata  
Basavaraju Shri G. S.  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.  
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
Bharat Singh, Shri  
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.  
Bhoje, Shri R. M.  
Bhope, Shri S. S.  
Birendra Singh, Rao  
Birinder Singh, Shri  
Budania, Shri Narendra  
Buta Singh, S.  
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.  
Chandrashekarappa, Shri T. V.  
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati  
Charles, Shri A.  
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati  
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Chaudhry, Shri Kamal  
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai  
Chidambaram, Shri P.  
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath  
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin  
Daga, Shri Mool Chand  
Dalbir Singh, Shri  
Dalbir Singh, Ch.  
Dalwai, Shri Hussain  
Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Das, Shri Bipin Pal  
Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
Datta, Shri Amal  
Dennis, Shri N.  
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.  
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti  
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.  
Digal, Shri Radhakanta  
Dighe, Shri Sharad  
Digvijay Singh, Shri  
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila  
Dinesh Singh, Shri  
Dogra, Shri G. L.  
Engti, Shri Biren Singh  
Gadgil, Shri V. N.  
Gadhvi, Shri B. K.  
Geakwad, Shri Ranjit Singh  
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  
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha  
Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
Goswami, Shri Dinesh  
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje  
Guba, Dr. Phulrenu  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj

Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati  
 Guraddi, Shri S. M.  
 Hardwari Lal, Shri  
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.  
 Jain, Shri Nihal Singh  
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander  
 Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram  
 Jatav, Shri Kammodilal  
 Jeevarathinam, Shri R.  
 Jena, Shri Chintamani  
 Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.  
 Jhikram, Shri M. L.  
 Jitendra Prasada, Shri  
 Jujhar Singh, Shri  
 Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.  
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas  
 Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram  
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
 Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath  
 Ken, Shri Lala Ram  
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad  
 Khan, Shri Aslam Sher  
 Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam  
 Khan, Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali  
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali  
 Khattri, Shri Nirmal  
 Khirhar, Shri R. S.  
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mobsina  
 Kinder Lal, Shri  
 Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand  
 Krishna Singh, Shri  
 Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai  
 Kunwar Ram, Shri  
 Law, Shri Asutosh  
 Lowang, Shri Wangpha  
 Madhuree Singh, Shrimati  
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri  
 Mahata, Shri Chitra  
 Manendra Singh, Shri  
 Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh  
 Malik, Shri Purna Chandra  
 Manvendra Singh, Shri

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed  
 Mehta, Shri Haroobhai  
 Meira Kumar, Shrimati  
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 Mishra, Shri Shripati  
 Mishra, Shri Umakant  
 Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Misra, Shri Nityananda  
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal  
 Modi, Shri Vishnu  
 Mohanty, Shri Brajmohan  
 Motilal Singh, Shri  
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara  
 Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama  
 Mushran, Shri Ajay  
 Naik, Shri Shantaram  
 Naikar, Shri D. K.  
 Narayanan, Shri K. R.  
 Natrajan, Shri K. R.  
 Natwar Singh, Shri K.  
 Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati  
 Neckhra, Shri Rameshwar  
 Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh  
 Netam, Shri Arvind  
 Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar  
 Oraon, Shrimati Sumati  
 Pande, Shri Raj Mangal  
 Pandey, Shri Damodar  
 Pandey, Shri Madan  
 Pandey, Shri Manoj  
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare  
 Panja, Shri A. K.  
 Pant, Shri K. C.  
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand  
 Pardhi, Shri Keshaoarao  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat  
 Patel, Shri C. D.  
 Patel, Shri Mohanbhai  
 Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Patel, Shri U. H.  
Pathak Shri Chandra Kishore  
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
\*Patil, Shri D. B.  
Patil, Shri H. B.  
Patil, Shri Prakash V.  
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
Patil, Shri Veerendra  
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti  
Patnaik, Shri Jagannath  
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal  
Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
Pradhan, Shri K. N.  
Prakash Chandra, Shri  
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal  
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom  
Pushpa Devi, Kumari  
Qureshi, Shri Aziz  
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary  
Rai, Shri I. Rama  
Rai, Shri Raj Kumar  
Raj Karan Singh, Shri  
Rajhans, Dr. G. S.  
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan  
Ram Shri Ramswaroop  
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri  
Ram Dhan, Shri  
Ram Prakash, Ch.  
Ram Samujhawan, Shri  
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally  
Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri  
Ramulu, Shri H. G.  
Rana Vir Singh, Shri  
Ranga, Prof. N. G.  
Ranganath, Shri K. H.  
Rao, Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara  
Rao, Shri K. S.  
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
Rao, Shri Srihari

Rao, Shri V. Krishna  
Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara  
Rath, Shri Somnath  
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh  
Rathod, Shri Uttam  
Raut, Shri Bhola  
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal  
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi  
Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra  
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma  
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
Roy, Dr. Sudhir  
Saba, Shri Gadadhar  
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna  
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad  
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman  
Sakarqaym, Shri Kalicharan  
Salahuddin, Shri  
Sangma, Shri P. A.  
Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri  
Sathe, Shri Vasant  
Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
Sen, Shri A. K.  
Sethi, Shri P. C.  
Shah, Shri Anoopchand  
Shahabuddin, Syed  
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar  
Shailesh, Dr. B. L.  
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari  
Shaminder Singh, Shri  
Shankaranand, Shri B.  
Shanmugam, Shri P.  
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal  
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore  
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu  
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna  
Shingda, Shri D. B.  
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri  
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
Singaravadevel, Shri S.  
Singh, Shri K. N.

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad  
 Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap  
 Singh, Shri N. Tombi  
 Singh, Shri S. D.  
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori  
 Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
 Sodi, Shri Mankuram  
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.  
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.  
 Sukh Ram, Shri  
 Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.  
 Suman, Shri R. P.  
 Sunder Lal, Shri  
 Sunder Singh, Ch.  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing  
 Swell, Shri G. G.  
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri  
 Tewary Prof. K. K.  
 Thakkar, Shrimati Usha  
 Thara Devi, Kumari D. K.  
 Thungon, Shri P. K.  
 Tigga, Shri Simon  
 Tilakdhari Singh, Shri  
 Tiraky, Shri Piyus  
 Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani  
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish  
 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 Girdhari Lal  
 Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal  
 Yadav, Shri Subhash  
 Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Yashpal Singh, Shri  
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam  
 Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad  
 Zainul Basher, Shri

**NOES**

Patel, Dr. A. K.  
 Reddy, Shri C. Janga

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

Ayes—303; 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.*

Clause 1 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill”

*The Motion was adopted*

The Enacting Formula was added to the Bill

The Title was added to the Bill

S. BUTA SINGH : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

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

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

Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur, Shri J. Chokka Rao, Shri Swami Prasad Singh and Shri Ananta Prasad Sethi.

*Abstained* : Shri D. B. Patil.

The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

[18.09 hrs.            A YES            Division No. 4]

Abbasi, Shri K. J.  
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri  
Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
Adiyodi, Dr. K. G.  
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida  
Anand Singh, Shri  
Anjiah, Shri T.  
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan  
Ansari, Shri Z. R.  
Arunachalam, Shri M.  
Ata-ur-Rahman, Shri  
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi  
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish  
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh  
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi  
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal  
Baitha, Shri D. L.  
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.  
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
Bharat Singh, Shri  
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.  
Bhoye, Shri R. M.  
Bhoye, Shri S. S.  
Birendra Singh, Rao  
Birinder Singh, Shri  
Budania, Shri Narendra  
Buta Singh, S.  
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.  
Chandrashekharaappa, Shri T. V.  
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati  
Charles, Shri A.

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati  
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh  
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal  
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai  
Chidambaram, Shri P.  
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath  
Choudhary, Shri Nandlal  
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin  
Daga, Shri Mool Chand  
Dalbir Singh, Shri  
Dalbir Singh, Ch.  
Dalwai, Shri Hussain  
Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Das, Shri Bipin Pal  
Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
Datta, Shri Amal  
Dennis, Shri N.  
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.  
Dev, Shri Sontosh Monan  
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti  
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.  
Digal, Shri Radhakanta  
Dighe, Shri Sharad  
Digvijay Singh, Shri  
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila  
Dinesh Singh, Shri  
Dogra, Shri G. L.  
Engti, Shri Biren Singh  
Gadgil, Shri V. N.  
Gadhvi, Shri B. K.  
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh  
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  
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha  
Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
Goswami, Shri Dinesh  
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje  
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu

Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
 Gupta, Shri Janak Raj  
 Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati  
 Guraddi, Shri S. M.  
 Hardwari Lai, Shri  
 Hembrom, Shri Seth  
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.  
 Jain, Shri Nihal Singh  
 Jain, Shri Viridhi Chander  
 Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram  
 Jatav, Shri Kammodilal  
 Jeevarathinam, Shri R.  
 Jena, Shri Chintamani  
 Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.  
 Jhikram, Shri M. L.  
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri  
 Jujhar Singh, Shri  
 Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.  
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas  
 Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram  
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari  
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
 Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath  
 Ken, Shri Lala Ram  
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad  
 Khan, Shri Aslam Sher  
 Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam  
 Khan, Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali  
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali  
 Khattri, Shri Nirmal  
 Khirhar, Shri R. S.  
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
 Kinder Lai, Shri  
 Kishu, Shri Prithvi Chand  
 Krishna Singh Shri  
 Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai  
 Kunwar Ram, Shri  
 Law, Shri Asutosh  
 Lowang, Shri Wangpha  
 Madhuree Singh, Shrimati  
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri  
 Mahata, Shri Chitta  
 Mahendra Singh, Shri

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh  
 Malik, Shri Purna Chandra  
 Manvendra Singh, Shri  
 Martand Singh, Shri  
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed  
 Mehta, Shri Haroobhai  
 Meira Kumar, Shrimati  
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar  
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina  
 Mishra, Shri Shripati  
 Mishra, Shri Umakant  
 Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Misra, Shri Nityananda  
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal  
 Modi, Shri Vishnu  
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan  
 Motilal Singh, Shri  
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara  
 Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama  
 Mushran, Shri Ajay  
 Naik, Shri Shantaram  
 Naikar, Shri D. K.  
 Narayanan, Shri K. R.  
 Natarajan, Shri K. R.  
 Nawal Prabhakar Shrimati Sunderwati  
 Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar  
 Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh  
 Netam, Shri Arvind  
 Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar  
 Oraon, Shrimati Sumati  
 Pande, Shri Raj Mangal  
 Pandey, Shri Damodar  
 Pandey, Shri Madan  
 Pandey, Shri Manoj  
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare  
 Panja, Shri A. K.  
 Pant, Shri K. C.  
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand  
 Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat  
 Patel, Shri C. D.

Patel, Shri Mohanbhai  
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan  
Patel, Shri U. H.  
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore  
Patil, Shri Balasabeb Vikhe  
Patil, Shri H. B.  
Patil, Shri Prakash V.  
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
Patil, Shri Veerendra  
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti  
Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath  
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal  
Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
Pradhan, Shri K. N.  
Prakash Chandra, Shri  
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal  
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom  
Pushpa Devi, Kumari  
Qureshi, Shri Aziz  
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary  
Rai, Shri I. Rama  
Rai, Shri Raj Kumar  
Raj Karan Singh, Shri  
Rajhans, Dr. G. S.  
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan  
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop  
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri  
Ram Dhan, Shri  
Ram Prakash, Ch.  
Ram Samujhawan, Shri  
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally  
Ramaiah, Shri B. B.  
Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri  
Ramulu, Shri H. G.  
Rana Vir Singh, Shri  
Ranga, Prof. N. G.  
Ranganath, Shri K. H.  
Rao, Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara  
Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Rao, Shri K. S.  
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha  
Rao, Shri Srihari  
Rao, Shri V. Krishna  
Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara  
Rath, Shri Somnath  
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh  
Rathod, Shri Uttam  
Raut, Shri Bhola  
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal  
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi  
Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra  
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma  
Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban  
Roy, Dr. Sudhir  
Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna  
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad  
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman  
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan  
Salahuddin, Shri  
Sangma, Shri P. A.  
Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri  
Sathe, Shri Vasant  
Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
Sen, Shri A. K.  
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad  
Sethi, Shri P. C.  
Shah, Shri Anoopchand  
Shahabuddin, Syed  
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar  
Shailesh, Dr. B. L.  
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari  
Shaminder Singh, Shri  
Shankaranand, Shri B.  
Shanmugam, Shri P.  
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal  
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore  
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu  
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna  
Shingda, Shri D. B.  
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.  
 Singh, Shri K. N.  
 Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad  
 Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap  
 Singh, Shri N. Tombi  
 Singh, Shri S. D.  
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori  
 Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
 Sodi, Shri Mankuram  
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.  
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.  
 Sukh Ram, Shri  
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati  
 Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.  
 Suman, Shri R. P.  
 Sunder Lal, Shri  
 Sunder Singh, Ch.  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing  
 Swell, Shri G. G.  
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri  
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.  
 Thakkar, Shrimati Usha  
 Thara Devi, Kumari D. K.  
 Thungon, Shri P. K.  
 Tigga, Shri Simon  
 Tilakdhari Singh, Shri  
 Tiraky, Shri Piyus  
 Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani  
 Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar  
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish  
 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 Girdhari Lal  
 Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta

Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
 Yadav, Shri Kailash  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lai  
 Yadav, Shri Subhash  
 Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh  
 Yashpal Singh, Shri  
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam  
 Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad  
 Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Patel, Dr. A. K.  
 Reddy, Shri C. Janga

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

Ayes—308; 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 Bill is passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Mizoram and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration”—

*The motion was adopted*

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

Shri K. Natwar Singh, Shri Madhusudan Vairale, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh, Shri Manphool Singh Choudhary, Shri G. S. Basavaraju and Shri Dal Chander Jain.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 2 to 10 were added to the Bill

Clause 11—(Delimitation of constituencies)

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba) : I beg to move :

"Page 4, line 12,—

*omit* 'who desires publication thereof' (1)

Page 4, line 17,—

*after* 'suggestions' *insert*—

'after giving proper hearing' (2)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I put the amendments moved by Shri D. B. Patil to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 11 was added to the Bill

Clauses 12 to 33 were added to the Bill

Clause 34—(other provisions as to services)

SHRI D. B. PATIL : I beg to move :

Page 10, lines 22 and 23,—

*omit* "except with the previous approval of the Central Government." (3)

Sir, Clause 34 says : "Provided that the conditions of service applicable immediately before the appointed day in the case of any person referred to in section 33 shall not be varied to his disadvantage except with the previous approval of the Central Government."

I have proposed that the words "except with the previous approval of the Central Government" should be deleted because no service conditions applicable to such cases should be altered to the disadvantage of the employees even with the previous approval of the Central Government.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, we are not in a position to accept the amendment because it is going against the spirit of the States Reorganisation Act. It will be detrimental to the people who are already serving there. So, it is not possible for the Government of India to accept this amendment and I request the Hon. Member to withdraw the amendment because it is not in the interest of the employees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I now put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri D. B. Patil to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 34 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 34 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 35 to 48 were added to the Bill.

First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

Third Schedule was added to the Bill.

413 *Const. (53rd Amdt.)* ŚRAVANA 14, 1908 (SAKA) *Const. (53rd Amdt.)* 414  
*Bill and State of Mizoram Bill* *Bill and State of Mizoram Bill*

Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

"That the Bill be passed."

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the

*The motion was adopted*

Title were added to the Bill.

S. BUTA SINGH : I beg to move :

18.13 hrs.

"That the Bill be passed."

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday  
August 6, 1986/Sravana 15, 1908  
(Saka).*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The  
question is :

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