

[Shri Abdul Ghani Goni]

some other hon. Members also. They said that some extraordinary amounts have been spent in Kashmir. I understand that in India as a whole there has been an over-all development. India has been progressing through the first Plan, the second Plan and the third Plan. In respect of Kashmir also there is the Plan. Somebody said yesterday that crores of rupees have been spent without any audit; it was, I think, the hon. Member, Shri Kamath who happens to be—I cannot say distinguished, but one of the most vocal Parliamentarians here. I am sorry that he did not know even this much that for the last four or five years, Kashmir has entered into a financial agreement with the Central Government under which the Auditor-General has got jurisdiction over the State's accounts. I have got reports of the Public Accounts Committee for Jammu and Kashmir, as for other States. I may say that Kashmir has got its own position. We are also entitled, not as a charity from the Central Government, but as a matter of right. Just as every Indian citizen can demand his rights, Kashmir, being an integral part of India, has got some rights as others.

Mr. Kamath said that crores of rupees are being spent on Kashmir. I am sorry he does not know what the Finance Commission have said in their report. I am surprised and very grieved that the Finance Commission has not behaved properly with Jammu and Kashmir. This is the Finance Commission's third report. In spite of its geographical position, topographical position and the neglect by autocratic rule there for ages, absence of railways and the heavy transport costs, Kashmir has been neglected by the Finance Commission. From Rs. 4 crores, Andhra now gets Rs. 9 crores; from Rs. 4.5 crores, Assam now gets Rs. 5.25 crores and so on. The allocations of all the States have increased, but the allocation for Jammu and Kashmir has decreased. Under the

second Finance Commission's proposals, we got Rs. 3 crores. Now we have got Rs. 1.75 crores. This is the greatest neglect. It is a backward area and it is the most neglected area, as a result of autocratic rule for hundreds of years. Those gentlemen who know Jammu and Kashmir will realise that whereas a mile of road constructed anywhere else in India will not cost more than Rs. 10 lakhs, a part of a mile of road in Kashmir will cost lakhs of rupees, because of high mountains and rocks to be cut. So, I would humbly submit that this allocation should be revised.

Lastly, I do not say that Kashmir is a great asset to India. But Kashmir is a part of India. It is the park and beauty of India. So, the Centre has to maintain it.

16.32 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up Private Members' Resolutions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Sir, Resolution No. 1 is also very important as it deals with regional disparities. But if Resolution No. 2 is to be taken up, the first resolution may be taken on the next day, because we will go up to 6.30 on Resolution No. 2 alone. The third resolution can be moved. If you take the second resolution, it will take us up to 6.30. Then, the third resolution can be moved and we may discuss the first resolution next time.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection, if the House agrees that we can take it up. Then perhaps we can only allow the next resolution to be moved for a minute and we can spend that half an hour on the demands of the Home Ministry. Would the House like that?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): The resolution on regional disparities

is very important and it must be discussed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have asked for more time for that resolution.

Mr. Speaker: There is a motion to be adopted first.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th March, 1963."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th March, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I think the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs wanted to say something. Is it the sense of the House that we sit up to 6.30 today?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): That half-an-hour which is left will be spent on the Demands relating to the Home Ministry. We will sit up to 6.00.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: There is so much pressure. If we can accommodate another three hon. Members, it would be good. So we can spend that half-an-hour on the Home Ministry's Demands.

16.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY IN NEFA

Shri Hem Barua: Sir I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that the administrative policy so far pursued in NEFA calls for radical change in the context of facts and forces spotlighted by the recent Chinese aggression on that part of our territory."

NEFA is an international spotlight today because of Chinese armed penetration and our reverses there. This tragic fact, Sir, has not only highlighted certain issues but also have spotlighted certain things in our basic philosophy of NEFA which calls for a reappraisal in the light of these forces and facts. On the eve of our freedom, Professor Coupland, the British Constitutional expert, suggested a crown colony of Assam and the Burma Hills under the aegis of the British. It also included the NEFA Hills. But this suggestion of Prof. Coupland proved *effete*, and when freedom came it came for the whole of our country irrespective of hills or plains.

Sir, the Inner Line Regulation of 1873 as also the Frontier Tracts Regulation of 1880 imposed by the British together with Section 60 of the Government of India Act of 1919, succeeded in widening further the gulf between the NEFA hills and the rest of India. These obnoxious regulations—the Inner Line Regulation and the Frontier Tracts Regulation—are, in fact, the policy of segregation in practice, and we in the context of freedom are implementing this policy with meticulous zeal, possibly with greater *elan*.

Despite the long column of British rule, embracing 70 years, for the hills, and the Christian missionary work filtering through them—not, of course, in NEFA—there has been little or no tangible development in the socio-economic or political life of the people. This is because of the fact