

MR. SPEAKER: You will also inform the Health Minister about family planning.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That: Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.36 hrs.

MIZORAM BUDGET, 1978-79 DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (MIZORAM), 1978-79, AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (MIZORAM), 1977-78

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up General Discussion on the Mizoram Budget, Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants on Account, Mizoram for 1978-79 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Mizoram) for 1977-78.

Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Mizoram, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 1 to 41."

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Mizoram to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4, 5, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19 to 26, 31, 32, 34 to 37, 40, 42 to 44, 46, 47, 51 and 52."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demands for grants on account (Union Territory of Mizoram for 1978-79 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	Legislative Assembly	5,02,000	..
2	Administrator	35,000	..
3	Council of Ministers	2,12,000	..
4	Administration of Justice	4,00,000	..
5	Elections	3,19,000	..
6	Revenue	14,37,000	..
7	Taxes on Vehicles	62,000	..
8	Secretariat	26,85,000	..
9	District Administration	35,46,000	..
10	Treasury and Accounts Administration	5,06,000	..
11	Police	1,10,42,000	..
12	Jails	8,72,000	..
13	Supplies and Disposals	15,13,000	..
14	Stationery & Printing	2,46,000	..
15	Public Works	72,77,000	30,69,000
16	Fire Protection & Control	4,39,000	..
17	Other Administrative Services	33,98,000	..
18	Retirement Benefits	1,48,000	..
19	Education	2,61,43,000	..
20	Medical	62,35,000	..
21	Public Health	55,37,000	31,47,000
22	Housing	17,29,000	33,33,000
23	Urban Development	4,17,000	..
24	Information & Publicity	7,71,000	..
25	Labour & Employment	4,22,000	..
26	Social Security & Welfare	47,47,000	8,12,000
27	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	56,08,000	..

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs. Capital Rs.
28	Cooperation	8,95,000 26,27,000
29	Special and Backward Areas	67,17,000 7,46,000
30	Miscellaneous Economic Services	5,25,000 ..
31	Agriculture	1,66,86,000 12,58,000
32	Food & Nutrition	15,82,000 2,66,62,000
33	Animal Husbandry	37,88,000 2,08,000
34	Fisheries	1,80,000 .
35	Forests	33,42,000 .
36	Community Development	41,03,000 ..
37	Industries	37,85,000 9,17,000
38	Electricity	31,35,000 62,50,000
39	Roads and Bridges	3,34,86,000 1,37,21,000
40	Road and Water Transport	22,43,000 6,25,000
41	Loans to Government Servants	18,16,000

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Mizoram) for 1977-78 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Revenue Rs. Capital Rs.
4	Administration of Justice	3,99,000 ..
5	Elections	1,72,000 ..
8	Stamps & Registration	4,000 ..
11	Taxes on Vehicles	30,000 ..
13	Secretariat General Services, Secretariat Social & Community Services, Secretariat Economic Services	6,00,000 ..

1	2	3
14	District Administration	11,50,000 ..
16	Police]	12,00,000 --
17	Jails	5,42,000 ..
19	Stationery & Printing	30,000 --
20	Public Works	2,00,000 4,00,000
21	Fire Protection & Control	65,000 ..
22	Other Administrative Services	16,76,000 ..
23	Pension & Other retirement benefit	2,44,000 ..
24	Education, Arts & Culture	86,10,000 ..
25	Medical & Family Planning	58,000 ..
26	Public Health & Water Supply	26,27,000 ..
31	Social Security & Welfare	45,000 ..
32	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	68,04,000 ..
34	Cooperation 34,50,000
35	Special & Backward Areas	1,14,000 13,37,000
36	Other Economic Services	1,00,000 ..
37	Agriculture & Minor Irrigation	76,22,000 25,00,000
40	Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Milk Supply	5,00,000 ..
42	Forests	2,00,000 ..
43	Community Development	43,88,000 ..
44	Industries including Village & Small Industries	34,40,000 6,00,000
46	Power Projects	35,00,000 ..
47	Roads & Bridges	63,68,000 5,00,000
51	Loans to Government Servants 5,06,000
52	Aid Materials & Equipments	4,64,000 ..

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few observations on the Mizoram budget. This budget has come before this House for discussion in the wake of a very important and critical situation created recently. It is stated that there was a dialogue between Mr. Laldenga, leader of the underground insurgents and the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. Only yesterday we heard from the hon. Home Minister that the dialogue had failed and there is no use of going in for further talk. In this critical situation, the Mizoram budget has come up. Therefore, the budget assumes two important aspects—economic development and the political background. Normally, the elections to the Mizoram Assembly would have taken place but for the dialogue between the Centre and Mr. Laldenga and this budget would not have come before this House for discussion. But as the Finance Minister himself has said in his statement, the extension of the President's rule in Mizoram was necessitated because of the talks which were in progress with the Mizo National Front Representatives. During the last few years, the developments in the Mizo sector of the North East were against our expectation. We have heard the hon. Home Minister's version of the talk but we have yet to hear from the other side, that is, whether Mr. Laldenga has anything to say, either to confirm or deny what the hon. Home Minister had said yesterday. In any case, we are no supporters of any insurgent movement in any part of the country

As you know, Sir, the North-Eastern part comprises of so many small sensitive States and Union Territories. These are infested with insurgents. Mizoram is only one of the sensitive and disturbed units. My State, Manipur, is sandwiched by Mizoram and Nagaland. We have our own share of bitter experience of insurgent activities. From time to time, efforts have been made towards normalisation in the area. In spite of repeated and sincere efforts by the previous regime no permanent solution has been possible, particularly in the land of Mizoram. The Mizo front which indicated its willingness to come into the mainstream and to have talks for a peaceful solution ultimately did not co-operate and according to the report of the Home Ministry they did not keep their own promise which is most unfortunate, without waiting for the culmination of these efforts, I want to suggest to the Home Ministry and also to the hon. Finance Minister that the problems pertaining to small states and union territories in the north-eastern areas have to be given a fresh look; they have to be solved, not on a casual basis. There are complicated political problems whose solution demands careful handling and deep understanding. This has been our experience during the last so many years. When my party was the ruling party, it tried its best to bring out the solution to the problems with magnificent success. It tried earnestly to understand and identify the difficulties. The result was the emergence of small states and union territories in spite of vehement opposition of some

leaders now in Janata party. Even now we are not free from apprehensions about the views of the hon. Prime Minister on small states and union territories: Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. Somewhere he will go and say: had I been the Prime Minister then I would not have agreed to small states; now things have been done; there is no going back. His statement on Sikkim was unfortunate whatever might have been his justification for his statement. How could a Prime Minister express such personal views on such important issues. Those who belong to small states are still suffering from the apprehension that some day the present Janata leadership would dismantle the small states. The Janata leadership is not clear about certain issues and policies concerning the north-eastern areas. They have not been able to understand and identify the real issues. I doubt whether the recent break down of the talks has been due to the failure of the Janata leadership to see things in their proper perspective, whether Mr. Laldenga had been understood properly, whether all that was possible was done so that some amicable solution could be brought about. The Government owe clarification to the nation.

When we look to the economic problems, they become political and so also political problems are rooted in economic problems. There are discontentment and disparities among the people there. They are at the root of the insurgents demand for sovereignty and separation from the mainstream. Of course we are against such demands. But as neighbours we want to bring about a quick solution of the Mizoram problem which will come through a sympathetic understanding and persuasion rather than by coercion, force and military operations. They should be made to understand

that it is not in their interest to go outside the mainstream. So far the efforts made by the Home Ministry are not upto the extent desirable. Coming to the economic development of Mizoram, I should say that it had been neglected for a long time. This has been a hill district of the former Assam province. Because of her own problems, Assam could not pay due attention to all the areas, particularly the hill areas. So the people in the hill areas demanded separation from Assam and the Government of India during the days of the Congress regime thought it a wise and correct step to separate Mizoram from Assam; and it became a union territory. After it became Union Territory, some development programmes have been taken up and we have to commend the programmes so far taken up by the previous regime and the programmes that were followed up by the present regime. I would like to emphasise only two things. Since this is a 100 per cent hill state, there is the problem of water, communications and also the usual problem of agriculture. These are very special problems and they do not stand on par with those of the other parts of the country.

So far as agriculture in Mizoram is concerned, we can talk more of horticulture and less of agriculture in Mizoram because sesame and various other citrus fruits are suitable to the soil of Mozoram. But in order to encourage horticulture and agriculture, we have to take up, through the Agriculture Ministry and the Forest Ministry, a well chalked out programme of discouraging the shifting of cultivation. Now the shifting of cultivation has ruined the entire forest area of Mizoram, Manipur Nagaland and also other adjoining forest areas. What the people do there is they shift from place to place due to their pro-

longed habit of shifting from place to place according to their convenience and as they shift, they destroy a new portion of a forest and use it for a few years for cultivation. That way, this shifting of cultivation is going to ruin the forest wealth of the entire region. I would like to appeal to the Central Government that a very special programme for the protection of the forests not only in Mizoram but in the neighbouring areas of Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya, can be taken up through a unit of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research. Through this programme, Mizoram can become a very productive State and a rich State also by producing fruits of various kinds and also other crops which will be suitable to that part.

Communication and water supply should also receive the utmost and prior attention in Mizoram. I have to mention that we have the problem of educated unemployment in Mizoram. The educated unemployed, they resort to politics because they have nothing else to do. So, we have to see a means by which we have to bring them—not in the employment of the State alone, the State may not be able to employ all of them—for Railways and other services, even in excess of the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes because 100 per cent of the population is Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Naturally, they can be brought to the other services of the nation. Then, I think, a good percentage of the educated unemployed will be well utilised and kept busy in constructive activities and they would not resort to insurgent politics.

Apart from the facilities provided to the educational institutions, hostels, we can resort to certain very constructive means of providing certain forums and centres where the local people mix with the main stream. You will be surprised to know that many of the young people, innocent people think that they are not Indians. It is not much of politics. But it is very easy

for any interested politician to exploit this sentiment. This happens not only in Mizoram but in other hill areas of the North East also. When they go to a part of Assam, or Manipur valley, they say, we are going to India. Some of them do it with much innocence, as if it has not much significance, while the insurgent leaders encourage them. So here the normal programme of development like construction of roads and schools is perhaps not going to solve the problem. The people of Mizoram are to be brought into the national mainstream emotionally. It is not easy to elaborate this point. If it means the mainstream of Indian music or Indian religion, perhaps I do not mean only that. But this may to some extent be implied.

MR SPEAKER: Indian culture.

SIIRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Yes. Indian culture. But so far no adequate attempts are made in this direction. The impact of foreign Christian missionaries who were active in the hill areas of these States. Along in the hill areas of these States. Along with religion they learnt something else. So, we have to remove a major confusion from the mind and emotion of the people. It will naturally be a difficult task.

When the hon Finance Minister gives a reply to this debate, I would like to get a categorical assurance on what is going to be the strategy of the Janata Government in this region. Last time also in some other context I tried to get the assurance from the hon. Finance Minister which he could not give because it involves the Prime Minister and other senior members of the Cabinet and his party. The point is about the future of the small States and the Union Territories. I want to know whether they will continue to be developed towards abiding political and economic existence. It should not be as if they exist for some time and get wound up after some time according to the whims of somebody. The small States and the Union Territories are

having the apprehension that they are not looked after well and it is only a stop gap arrangement that they are having now because the present Janata leadership do not like to pursue what the previous regime did, I mean, even the good things. They do not like to adhere to sound principles propounded and implemented by the previous regime. So, on this issue the hon. Finance Minister may kindly spell out the Government's policy.

Before I conclude, I would like to demand that Mizoram should have elections as quickly as possible now that the dialogue between the Central Government and Mr. Laldenga has failed. Mizoram should have a popular regime as quickly as possible so that their next Budget will not come to the Parliament again like this.

DR. R. ROTHUAMA (Mizoram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I raise to support the Demands for Grants of the Government of Mizoram for 1978-79. I am deeply grateful to the hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Patel, for providing substantial increase in the current financial Budget of Mizoram compared to the preceding 1977-78 Budget.

Sir, having gone through carefully various allocations made under the Schedule of Demands and Appropriation for the year 1978-79 I wholeheartedly subscribe to the Budget policy of the Janata Government in giving greater allocation to items like Rural electrification, rural piped water supply rural housing and development, rehabilitation and small-scale industries. In my maiden speech on the floor of the House here last year, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might recall my statement wherein I stated that during the last 30 years of the Congress rule at the Centre so far only six villages out of a total of about 1000 villages in Mizoram had been poorly electrified with a lighting period of just 6 hours during 24 hours. With regard to supply of drinking water,

even the capital of Mizoram, Aizawl, has not been provided not to speak of the interior villages where people draw their drinking water from long distances on foot. Even now with the onset of summer time we find the problems of drinking water became more and more acute everywhere in Mizoram, people are rushing to the water point to collect water with great difficulty. Women folk practically spend the whole day and night waiting to draw drinking water from the nearby streams and wells. The problem of drinking water has now become the highlight of all local daily newspapers in Aizawl and other towns. I personally appeal to the Central leaders, through you Mr. Speaker, Sir, to kindly understand the severity of the problems of both drinking water and rural electrification in Mizoram and take effective Steps to Solve these twin Crippling problems which have become practically non-existent in most of the States in India. Though we, the Mizo people, may be far lagging behind in these fields, yet we shall never lose our heart to take up new initiatives in order to catch up with other States of the country. I do hope the Central Janata Government which now stands for the upliftment of the poor conditions of down-trodden people throughout the country will definitely come out in a big way in helping the State to solve these problems effectively. Utilising several river waters in Mizoram, both the problems of drinking water and rural electrification can be satisfactorily solved in course of time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since nothing has been done in most of the economic fields during the last 30 years, we have got to start every development scheme from the scratch. But we believe and are confident that with the solid support from the Central Janata Government, we will be able to make a definite headway in several fields of economic development in Mizoram.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the communication problem is the number-one factor which hinders all economic

developments in Mizoram even till now. Mizo people are extremely grateful to BRTF people for constructing a number of all-weather pucca roads in Mizoram which has greatly increased the economic activities of the local people in those areas. I strongly appeal, through you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to the Central Government to consider seriously 50-50 allocation of works between the State PWD and the BRTF for the proposed Aizawl-Lunglei via Sialsuk road construction currently taken up under the state PWD schemes, and also to declare the Silchar—Aizawl road as a national highway since there is not a single national highway in Mizoram.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to education in Mizoram, especially at the post-graduate level, there is at present no post-graduate study centre in Mizoram in spite of the high literacy of Mizos in education. Hence the need for starting post-graduate level study courses in Mizoram is really urgent. In this direction, I have taken initiatives in the matter with the Minister of Education, UGC Chairman, the Vice-Chancellor of the North-Eastern Hill University and the State Education Department officials. A beginning has been made in this regard. I hope that a post-graduate study centre like those in our neighbouring States, viz. Meghalaya, Nagaland etc. will soon be set up in Mizoram also.

I congratulate the Minister for increased allocation in the agricultural sector. As you know, Mizoram produces a large quantity of ginger. This year about 6 lakh quintals of ginger are expected to be produced. But there is an acute problem with the ginger growers with regard to markets. If this is solved, a big change will come in Mizoram bringing about green revolution in the agricultural field thereby bringing about an all-round improvement in the economic conditions of the Mizo people. I fervently appeal to the Central leaders, parti-

initiate steps to solve the marketing problems by setting up a series of processing units for different items of ginger production or a ginger dehydration plant in Mizoram. This will tremendously boost up the incentives for the ginger growers to undertake a more intensified ginger cultivation in Mizoram. I appreciate to note that with increased budget allocation under agriculture, Mizoram is going ahead with various intensified cultivation of crops like potatoes, maize, sugar pineapple, sesamom, oranges, bananas etc. There is ample scope for setting up of fruit processing units and various small scale agro-based industries in Mizoram.

16.00 hrs.

Regarding forests, Mizoram possesses a vast abundance of natural wealth in forests. Bamboos of different varieties are in abundance throughout Mizoram. I am grateful that increased allocation is given to new items like geological survey, survey and investigation of hydel projects, handicrafts, cane works, basketry, small scale industries, etc. If the forest wealth is properly exploited, it will yield beneficial results in the economic development of Mizoram. I am sorry to note that the proposed scheme for starting paper mills, plywood factories and saw mills in Mizoram have not been undertaken in the current budget.

I strongly feel that there are good evidences of the presence of mineral deposits like coal of high quality near Champhai town, close to the Burma border, high percentage of natural gas in the water of Kolodene river in southern Mizoram. More exploratory geological surveys should be vigorously undertaken.

Lastly, allow me to mention some of the present pressing problems facing the Mizo people. These are problems of artificial creation inherited from the previous Congress Government in the name of disturbances. Hence,

[Dr. R. Rothuama]

these are the direct legacies of the oppressive Congress rule, both at the Centre and in the States. These are forcible and illegal occupation by the Security Forces of private lands, houses, gardens, public field, churches, hospital compound, public buildings usually in the hearts of the villages all over Mizoram without payment of adequate compensation to the owners. The security posts being located in the hearts of the villages, the relationship between the Security Forces and the civilians are deteriorating, leading to ugly incidents of serious nature between the two, involving the fair sex on many occasions. This has further contributed to bitterness and anti-Indian feelings among the simple village folks. I have high regard for our Security Forces, which never fail to show exemplary acts of courage and discipline in times of national calamities. It is because of the wrong and high-handed policy adopted by the then Congress Government, all these unnecessary artificial problems have cropped up in Mizoram. I suggest in all sincerity to the new Janata Government to reverse this wrong policy by initiating immediate steps to shift all security forces to new locations, outside the proper villages, as was done in Nagaland, and give suitable compensation or rehabilitation grants to all the victims and restore the properties to them. This will bring about tremendous improvement in the existing relationship between the Security Forces and the civilians.

Sufficient rehabilitation grant should also be given to all those villages which were uprooted due to shifting to the Grouped Villages and all those villages which were not grouped, but burnt down during disturbances. All such villages exist even now with mere thatched bamboo houses like cow sheds. At least corrugated iron sheets should be given to such villages with thatched houses.

Due to disturbances about 1,000 villages in Mizoram were grouped into about 300 villages. This poses

immense difficulties with regard to finding lands for cultivation. The then Congress Government declined to recognise those villages which have been resettled. Hence, I appeal through you, Sir, to the new Janata Government to give immediate recognition to all these resettled villages so as to undo the misrule done by the previous Government.

Mizoram being quite advanced in education with a high rate of literacy, unemployment has become really acute now. As per the recent announcement by the hon. Minister of State for Home, Mr. Mandal during his visit to Mizoram, 80 per cent of the posts will be reserved for the local people in all departments. But now in all departments hardly 60 per cent of the posts are filled up by the local people. This has created bitterness and much unrest among the educated local youth. Many of them due to frustration have been compelled to join the undergrounds. Hence, much more reservation of seats in Government services should be made for the local people with immediate effect as per the Home Minister's announcement.

I appeal to the Central Government to be vigilant over the law and order enforcement authorities in Mizoram so that a repetition of lawlessness by them as happened in last June/July is avoided and a peaceful atmosphere is assured.

For India to become strong and stable, it requires a secure border all round. To have that, top priority should be given to the economic development of the border States having strategic importance. Poor men steal, starving men rebel. Such being the case, it becomes more imperative on the part of the leaders of the country, whoever they may be, to take keen interest in the welfare of the border States so as to ensure the long-term interest of national security and the territorial integrity of the country, for which all of us present here have taken a solemn oath under

the Constitution of India to uphold, protect and preserve the territorial integrity of the country and the sovereign independence of India.

With these few words, I once again thank you and I conclude by extending my full support to the Mizoram Budget for 1978-79

MR SPEAKER The remaining speakers will get only five minutes each Dr Ramji Singh.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मीजोराम का बजट जा पहले सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, उस में बताया गया है कि वहां प्राप्ति 1 59 करोड़ रुपये हैं और उसमें सब मिला कर घाटा 37 87 करोड़ रुपये है। इस का मतलब है कि वहां किसी प्रकार की धामदनी नहीं है। मीजोराम का बजट प्रस्तुत करते हुए हमारे विल मंत्री जी ने हम बाबू की धार इलाज किया था कि वहां झण्डर घाउण्ड नेताओं के साथ शान्तिपूर्ण बातों हो रही हैं, लेकिन गृह मंत्री जी ने अभी कल ही जिस प्रकार की बात कही है, उस से जाहिर हुआ कि वह शान्ति वार्ता या समझौता वार्ता विफल हो गई है, इसी लिये हमारे मीजोराम के प्रतिनिधि भाइयों ने ज्यादा सावधान रहने की बात कही है और वह सही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मीजोराम की स्थिति बड़ी विकट है। मीजोराम के सम्बन्ध में केवल उस का नाम छोड़ कर, हम कुछ भी नहीं जानते हैं। वहां की राजधानी ऐज़ल है। वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है। वहां को सबकें बरसान में कट जाती है। पीने के पानी के लिये, हमारे मीजोराम के प्रतिनिधियों ने बतलाया है, दिन ही नहीं, रात में कतारें लगती हैं। यही नहीं बिजली का वहां केवल एक जनरेटर है और वह भी केवल रात में काम देता है, दिन में नहीं। इसी तरह में वहां जो बास की फसल होती है, उस में भी इस साल चूहे का प्रकोप हुआ है,

जिस को "भीतम" कहते हैं। इस तरह के दुर्भाग्य की पुनरावृत्ति 50 साल के बाद हुआ करती है। इन सब बातों को कहने का मेरा तात्पर्य केवल इतना ही है कि उन के विकास का तरफ हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। जब तक इन सब कामों की तरफ ज्यादा जोर नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक वह की व्यवस्था का इन सामान्य नहीं कर सकेगे।

जहां तक कृषि का ताल्लुक है—हमारे वहां के प्रतिनिधियों ने बतलाया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे विल मंत्री जी को भी मालूम होगा—मीजोराम की कृषि व्यवस्था हिन्दुस्तान की सामान्य कृषि व्यवस्था से 50 वर्ष पीछे है। इसलिए यदि हम चाहते हैं कि मीजोराम की शान्तिप्रिय जनता को आगत वर्ष की मुख्य धारा के साथ जोड़ा जाय तो उन के विकास की धार हमें विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

इसी दृष्टि में हम यह भी चाहेंगे कि जहां सामान्य मेवाओं के लिये धाप में 11,700 रुपये की व्यवस्था की है, वहां आर्थिक सेवाओं को भी और ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाय।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ—आज जब कि लालडेगा के साथ वार्ता विफल हो चुकी है, तो हमें इस बात के लिये ज्यादा में ज्यादा प्रचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि भारत की जनतान्त्रिक पद्धति क्या है लालडेगा इस बात को जानते हैं कि वे चुनाव में नहीं आ सकेंगे। वे जैसे-तैसे मुख्य मंत्री बनना चाहते हैं। इसलिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की और भी ज्यादा है कि बजट में हमें उन लोगों के लिए और ज्यादा प्रावधान करना चाहिए और उस पैस को उन की शिक्षा पर और प्रचार पर खर्च करना चाहिए ताकि वे सब बातों का अच्छी तरह में समझ सकें। मुख्य प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि उन को किसी तरह से बचा कर रखा जाए बल्कि मैं तो यह समझता

[डा० म ज सिंह]

हैं कि विकास के कामों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च कर के और प्रचार माध्यमों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च कर के उन को भारतवर्ष की मुख्य धारा में शामिल करना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): I rise to speak on the Demands of the Union Territory of Mizoram. I have to make one or two very serious observations with regard to the Janata Government's policies towards the North-Eastern Region.

The Janata Government composed as it is, of very heterogeneous elements, it seems to me, within one year of its existence, has not been able to form or formulate a cohesive policy on the North-Eastern Region and it seems to me that the understandings of the Central leaders of the Janata Government about the problems of North-Eastern Region are so inadequate that they often mess up in very sensitive border areas of North-Eastern Region. It need not be repeated here that the North-Eastern region is an area where we have a border with Bangladesh, with Burma and with China and as such, it is a very delicate problem and it should be handled carefully. I am sorry to say that the process of integration of the North-Eastern areas which had started during the Congress time has received a very great set back in the first year of the Janata Party's rule in the country and if any place has been a real casualty of the Janata Party's policy in the first one year of its existence, it is mainly the North-Eastern Region. I will illustrate with only one or two examples which will make it quite clear. The Janata Party from the beginning could not make up its mind whether to have its own party units in the different North-Eastern Regions or to support local or regional parties and in the process it ended up by both supporting the local and regional parties, many of which had asked for secession in the past, as also for

trying to have their own units there. In Nagaland, the Janata Party supported the UDF, in Assam it has got alliance with Plains and Tribal Party, in Mizoram it has not yet got any policy. At the same time, the Janata Government is talking about the discussion with the former hostile leader, Laldenga and the country is not aware of the discussion that goes on between the Government and Laldenga. Suddenly, one fine morning, the Home Minister comes here and tells us that in Mizoram the talks with Laldenga have failed and he can do anything he likes. I simply fail to understand the policy or approach of this Government towards this. If it was talking with Laldenga, then it should have informed the House, informed the people of this country on what lines the talks were going on. But we never knew. Shri Morarji Desai went to London and he had a talk with Phizo. Originally, it was not known whether he would talk to Phizo. Later on, an article appeared in the papers, then we found that it had taken a very stern attitude. The Janata Government must formulate its policies clearly with regard to Mizoram. Now, elections have not been held in Mizoram for long due to which this Parliament has to pass the Budget of the Union Territory of Mizoram. It deserves a full-fledged elected Assembly of its own. But within one year of its Central Government, the Janata Party has not been able to form any elected Government there.

What has happened? The year 1978 has been a year of famine. In the land where the bamboo flowers, the terrific famine conditions have been experienced all over Mizoram. Who have to tackle with this problem? It has to be tackled only through the bureaucrats and official machinery. The people's representatives were not there to help in the famine relief work and as a result of which the famine relief work, from whatever report I have got, suffered terribly.

There is a communication gap with the people. Let us clearly understand that the north-eastern region is a place

where the people still have the problem of emotional integration with the rest of the country. One has to proceed very carefully. One has to bring them into the mainstream of our country. The Janata Party, through a lack of policy, is delaying its coming into the mainstream of the country. Sometimes, it is supporting regionalism when it suits them sometimes, it is taking a hard attitude, sometimes it is taking a soft attitude, sometimes it is taking a negotiating attitude. The whole attitude is doing harm to the north-eastern region. I want to state very clearly and I strongly feel that the Janata Party is not performing its duty to the country in its policy towards the north-eastern region.

The hon. Member from Mizoram who represents that area has presented some of the problems. The problems of the hilly area are very well-known. The problems are essentially the problems of communication, the problems of development, the problems of giving alternative means of livelihood to the people there. Naturally you can pour in funds. The money has been spent in the hilly area before. But it is a question of whether the funds go into the pockets of contractors or to actually improve the lot of the people there. Unfortunately, it has been our experience that the money has not been spent properly. I want to say that when you are spending money, you should see that a feeling is permeated in the minds of the Mizoram people that they are being associated with the process of development and that they are being associated with the running of the Government. The Government officials, the security forces and other officials posted there have to see that the Mizoram people feel one with India that they feel that the Government of India is doing something for them and that they do not develop a feeling of alienation which is keeping them apart from the mainstream of our country. So, I want to stress, without going into the merits of the budget, the budgetary allocations, that mere expending of money is not enough.

A concrete policy of the Janata Government on the north-eastern region is needed, not a dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying policy which has been pursued for so long. The problem is not only economic but also a political one, the emotional problem, one of integrating them with the mainstream of India which everybody in the House should pursue together.

श्री बबू भूषण सिन्हा (खल्लाबाद)
अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मिजोरम के सम्बन्ध में जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

अभी हमारे साथियों, खास कर काब्रेस पक्ष के लोगो ने वहाँ के लोगो से बड़ी हमदर्दी दिखायी। मुझे आश्चर्य हाता है जब मैं अपने इन साथियों की उनके प्रति हमदर्दी देखता हूँ। जितनी भी हमारी उत्तर-पूर्व की सीमाएँ हैं वे आज तक कितनी कमजोर और सवेदनशील रही हैं इसका कारण पिछली सरकार की उपेक्षापूर्ण नीति थी।

मान्यवर, इस बात का सब मानत है कि हमारी सीमाओं के क्षेत्रों का मजबूत होना चाहिए था, विकसित होना चाहिए था और उनका सम्बन्ध भारत के अन्य हिस्सा से भी जुड़ना चाहिए था और इस क्षेत्र के लागा बों भारत की मुख्य धारा में बहना चाहिए था जो कि इन पिछले तीस सालों में नहीं हुआ। अंग्रेजी राज्य में ये हिस्से भारत से बिल्कुल अलग रखे गये थे। अभी वहाँ के बार में जो पट आयी है उससे भी पता चलता है कि वहाँ पर विदेशी मिशनरियों का काम बहुत तेजी से चल रहा है और वहाँ ऐसा जाल बिछाया जा रहा है जिससे कि वहाँ पर पृथकतावादी प्रवृत्तियाँ पनपती रहें। उन्हें वहाँ जा रहा है कि उनकी सभ्यता, संस्कृति और तीरतरीके भारत से बिल्कुल अलग है। और भारत के लाग उन पर आसन कर रहे हैं, उनका आशय कर रहे हैं। इन्हीं प्रवृत्तियों का नतीजा है कि वहाँ पर ऐसे इसर-बैटस, इस प्रकार के बिल्कव-कारी या आतंकवादी तत्व पनपे, उनकी

गतिविधियां लगातार तेज होती रहीं । हमारी सरकार की तरफ से प्रयास हुआ है । अभी जो बजट पेश हुआ है उस में जो एलो-केशन है वे इस बात को साबित करते हैं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार वहां की स्थानीय समस्याओं के प्रति कितनी सचेत है । वहां पर सड़कों का निर्माण आवश्यक है, छोटे उद्योग धंधों को पनपाना आवश्यक है, कृषि का विकास आवश्यक है, बन सम्पदा को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए उपाय करना आवश्यक है, दूसरे साधनों को बूढ़ निकालना आवश्यक है और ऐसा हम करेंगे तभी वहां के लोगों की पर कैपिटल इनकम बढ़ सकती है, इसको हम मानते हैं और इसके लिए प्रयास भी कर रहे हैं ।

वृहत् द्वारा जो तबाही लाई जाती है और जो एक प्रकार की महामारी का कारण बनते हैं और भूखमरी की स्थिति तक पैदा इस कारण से हो गई है उसकी और भी हमारा ध्यान है । घाटे के बजट से लगता है कि और भ्रामदनी के साधन वहां नहीं हैं । हम को साधनों को बूढ़ना होगा, यह आवश्यक है हर दृष्टि से । अगर हम सचमुच भारत में एकता हासिल करना चाहते हैं, लोगों में शक्ति फूंकना चाहते हैं, सीमाओं को सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं तो ये सब आवश्यक कार्य हैं जो हमें करने पड़ेंगे । सीमावर्ती इलाकों को हमें खुशहाल बनाना पड़ेगा, वहां के लोगों में आत्म विश्वास की भावना पैदा करनी होगी, वहां की समुची जनता को भारत की एक धारा में प्रवाहित करना पड़ेगा । यह आवश्यक शर्त है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ और विश्वास करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार वहां शीघ्र चुनाव कराएगी । लाल डेंगा के साथ वार्ता जो विकल हुई है उसमें हम हतोत्साहित न हों । वहां जो शान्तिप्रिय या जनवादी शक्तियां हैं उनके साथ हम मन्थक स्थापित करें और उनकी पूरी

मदद करें । जनतांत्रिक मद्रति के आधार पर चुनाव करा कर वहां की शासन व्यवस्था वहां के लोगों को हम सौंपने का काम करें । यही मुझे कहना है । मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री एच० एम० पटवारी (मंगलवाड़) : मैं अपने मित्र लाल डेंगा को जानता हूँ । उनकी भावनाओं से परिचित हूँ । हम एक साथ बहुत दिन तक रहे हैं शिलांग में । मेरे मित्र जनता सरकार को दोष देते हैं । यह सही बात नहीं है । अगर पहले से ही मिजोरम, नागालैंड आदि इलाकों के लोगों के दिलों और दिमागों को समझने का काम आप करते तो यह समस्या पैदा नहीं होती । 1952 से जब सरकार बनी मिजोरम, नागालैंड, खासी हिल्स, अरुणाचल आदि में तब से किसी भी मंत्री ने जितने भी मंत्री बने उन इलाकों का दौरा नहीं किया । शिलांग राजधानी में ही वे रहे । अफसर लोग किसी गांव में बीस-बीस साल में एक एक दिन भी नहीं गए । मैं वहां दा बार विधान सभा का सदस्य बना हूँ । मैं जानता हूँ । इस वास्ते उनका जो इलाजाम है जनता सरकार के खिलाफ कि उसने यह समस्या पैदा की है सही नहीं है ।

मिजोरम की समस्या यद्यपि जटिल है लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि यह मुलज्जा सकती है । लाल डेंगा से वार्ता बिकल हुई है लेकिन फिर हो सकती है । इस समस्या के मूल कारणों को हमको बूढ़ना होगा और उनको जड़ से मिटाना होगा । उन्होंने कहा कि हम रिजनेल पार्टी का समर्थन करते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा करना कांई एंटी नेशनल एक्टिविटी नहीं है । इससे वहां लोगों में विश्वास पैदा होता है । हम उनको मानते हैं, यह भावना उनमें पैदा होती है ।

मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ । वहां जो बीज पैदा होती है उसी की बेसिस पर वहां की

इकोनोमी को धागे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। उसी का बहा ज्यादा विकास होना चाहिये। ऐस. धापने किया तो वह एक बहुत अच्छा इलाका बन जाएगा। वहाँ भदरख है, झालू है, मकई है, टांकरी उद्योग है, बेंत पर आधारित उद्योग है। इनको ही हमें बढ़ाया देना चाहिये। इस इलाके को हमें इनके आधार पर स्वावलम्बी बनाना होगा और धागे बढ़ाना होगा।

कांग्रेसी राज में वहा एक भ्रफसर रखा गया था मि० नटराजन। उसने वहाँ क्या किया? एक लड़की के साथ प्रेम किया। पहले पैसा देकर और फिर कुछ एरेजमेंट किया। आज कहा जाता है कि जनता सरकार खराबिया पैदा करती है। यह बात सही नहीं है। तब भी खराबी इन लोगों ने पैदा की थी। मेरा मुझाव है कि वहा महिला भागेंनाइजंगस की टीम धाप बनाए। महिला भागेंनाइजंग सेविका हों, या महिला सेना हों, दोनों में से कुछ भी नाम धाप दीजिये, बड़ी तादाद में इनको काम करने के लिए बनाइए। अगर जरूरत हों तो मैं बहा माथ जाने के लिय तैयार हू। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो मुझे पक्का विश्वास है कि महिनाये उस क्षेत्र में मिजोरम और नागालैंड में ज्यादा सेवा कर सकती है। इसलिये धाप निरुत्साहित न हूँ, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के लोग बहुत नेशनलिस्ट है, उनके साथ अच्छा बर्ताव होने पर मैं सोचना हू कि यह समस्या हल हो जयेगी।

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention only one point. We are discussing the Mizoram budget in this House because there is a prolonged President's rule in Mizoram. Before the Janata Party came into power, their leaders and in their manifesto, the Party itself, said that they were not in favour of imposing President's rule unless it was absolutely essential in certain cases, the Janata Party was

not at all for prolonged President's rule. In this case, we had President's rule soon after the party came into power and once again it has been extended. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us, when he replies, what exactly is the policy of his party in imposing President's rule and in relation to Mizoram, whether we can expect an early election. What we are demanding is that the elected representatives of Mizoram should discuss the problems of the people there and should find solution to that. A budget introduced in their Assembly would be much more appropriate as also discussing the problems and finding solutions of the people there itself.

I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether he can give us a categorical assurance that elections would be held soon and no more extension of President's rule would be there in Mizoram.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the speeches made by the hon. Members with great interest. I must say that while some of them have criticised the policy of the Janata Government in Mizoram, in so far as the budget allocations are concerned, there is no real dissatisfaction. There could not be, because, we have taken care to increase the allocations to the maximum possible extent, which could be absorbed. In fact, we have increased the Plan allocations; the Plan outlay has gone up from Rs. 11.37 crores last year to Rs. 16.65 crores this year. If you will see the break-up, of the allocations that have been made for the plan expenditure, you will find that these have been precisely on the items which the hon. Members have emphasised. Out of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 16.65 crores, the allocations made are: for Agriculture and Allied Services, Rs. 5.14 crores; for Water and Power Development, Rs. 1.80 crores; for Transport and Communication, on which a great deal of emphasis was laid, Rs. 4.17 crores, and for the Social and Community

Services which was also emphasised Rs. 4.23 crores. Thus, we have really borne in mind the priorities that have been emphasised by the hon. speakers from that area.

There can be no doubt at all that we as Government attach the highest importance to ensuring the most peaceful conditions in that area and allocating whatever maximum is possible. We will give them maximum assistance to ensure rapid development in the areas in which the development is most called for. A reference was made to agriculture. In agriculture we have realised that shifting cultivation is one of the major evils of that area. Therefore, steps are being taken to see that it is stopped. There are only two ways in which we can stop this shifting cultivation. One type is where both home and the cultivation are shifting and the other is where only cultivation is shifted. Here it is the intention of the Mizoram administration that in the course of the next 5-6 years 50 per cent of the Jhumias should be resettled and the reclamation programme also designed to ensure minimising the shifting cultivation by bringing in more areas under permanent cultivation and preserve the natural forest wealth. At the same time I think the Government in Mizoram is fully seized with the importance of this particular matter.

There was a reference made to ginger cultivation. I might say that the NAFED, another co-operative purchasing organization, has been instructed to continue arrangements for purchase of ginger at Rs. 90 per quintal although the market price has fallen to Rs. 70 This, again, is in order to assist the local people.

There was the question of famine conditions which have arisen—it was mentioned. For relief measures, we have sent a high-level team and all the recommendations made by this team have been accepted and important action has already been taken to see that sufficient food stocks have been

ensured for the fair-price shops throughout Mizoram and a sum of Rs. 1.28 crores has been allocated during the current year and Rs. 1 crore for the next year for employment-generating schemes to provide the purchasing power.

A reference was made to rural water supply. The Budget of 1978-79 includes Rs. 83 lakhs for water supply schemes as against Rs. 49 lakhs in 1977-78. At the beginning of the current year about 38,000 people were ensured water supply through these schemes and the number now will go upto 48,000. At least by the end of the current year schemes under implementation, when completed will raise the total to 64,000.

By mentioning this thing I am merely emphasizing the fact that we are taking steps to see that local people's economic interests are fully safeguarded and indeed enhanced.

There was a reference to land reclamation and we have also taken a great deal of care to see that land reclamation and intensive area development are also being taken up on a bigger scale than before. Again, this is also connected with the problem of shifting cultivation....

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): How much money has been provided for educational institutions there? Foreign missionaries are there spreading education and we cannot impart Hindi language there.

MR. SPEAKER: The only way is to get you back to the Chair.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Just now Mr. Basu raised the question of foreign missionaries being allowed to work in Mizoram. Mizoram has been declared a protected area under the Foreigners Act and no foreigner can go to Mizoram without the prior permission of the Government.

So far as education is concerned I think a great many steps are taken to see that education spreads widely and speedily.

I think, so far as the election is concerned, it is not possible for me to say more than what has already been said. The elections, we hope, will be arranged as early as possible

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: By passing this, is the Minister content that because of the new political development, we can spend this money there?

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Chirayinkil): Yes. It has not disturbed the peace. Normal conditions still prevail and I hope all of us will continue to speak in such a manner that they continue to prevail.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We are all for it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The hon. Member from Mizoram has mentioned about some atrocities by the security forces very recently. Would the Minister agree to a parliamentary team to go there to inquire into the atrocities?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not think that a parliamentary team should be sent there in order to create more trouble.

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Mizoram, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 41."

The motion was adopted.

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital

Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Mizoram to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4 5 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19 to 26, 31 32, 34 to 37, 40, 42 to 44 46, 47 51 and 52.

The motion was adopted.

16.36 hrs.

MIZORAM APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1978

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of a part of the financial year 1978-79.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of a part of the financial year 1978-79."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of a part of the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-3-78.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.