

I beg to move††:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

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 the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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

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 H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we have very short time available for both the Nagaland and the Pondicherry Budgets. If you want again all parties to speak I am helpless.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): As far as Pondicherry Budget is concerned, I rise on a point of order

MR. SPEAKER: You can make a submission or say something. A point of order is something which I cannot understand. There is nothing before the House now.

16.54 hrs.

NAGALAND BUDGET, 1977-78—
GENERAL DISCUSSION AND
DEMANDS†† FOR GRANTS ON
ACCOUNT, 1977-78

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the Nagaland Budget.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount 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 State of Nagaland, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1, 3 to 9 and 12 to 54."

††Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as president.

[List of Demands for Grants on Account (Nagaland) for 1977-78 submitted
to the vote of Lok Sabha]

No. of Demand	Name of Demands	Amount of Demand for Grant on account	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
1.	State Legislature	17,08,000	
3.	Council of Ministers	3,57,000	
4.	Administration of Justice	5,43,000	..
5.	Election	9,90,000	
6.	Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration	6,88,000	
7.	State Excise	3,33,000	
8.	Sales Tax	3,96,000	
9.	Taxes on Vehicles	2,10,000	
12.	Civil Secretariat	49,29,000	
13.	District Administration Special welfare scheme and Tribal Council	81,67,000	
14.	Treasury and Accounts Administration	4,50,000	
15.	Special expenditure on maintenance of law and order including contribution for pensions and gratuities	4,17,000	
16.	Village Guards	20,00,000	..
17.	Civil Police and Fire Service Unit	2,97,48,000	4,17,000
18.	Jails	20,00,000	
19.	Stationery and Printing	14,58,000	..
20.	Vigilance Commission	3,33,000	
21.	Workshop Organisation	4,55,000	..
22.	Nagaland Houses	2,29,000	
23.	Administrative Training Institute	1,54,000	..
24.	State Lotteries	7,48,000	
25.	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	7,08,000	
26.	Education	2,91,03,000	
27.	Art and Culture and Gazetteers Units	4,98,000	
28.	Medical, Public Health and family Planning	1,60,15,000	..
29.	Urban Development	6,31,000	
30.	Information, publicity and Tourism	14,88,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.
31.	Employment Exchange	1,08,000	..
32.	Labour	63,000	
33.	Community Development	35,42,000	
34.	Social Welfare	21,48,000	..
35.	Soldiers, Sailors and Airmens, Board	50,000	..
36.	Social Security Welfare and community Services	7,50,000	
37.	Evaluation Unit	67,000	..
38.	Co-operation	13,88,000	15,79,000
39.	Statistics	6,08,000	
40.	Weights and Measures	1,92,000	
41.	Supply Office at Calcutta	71,000	
42.	Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Fisheries, etc.	97,35,000	
43.	Soil Conservation	33,24,000	..
44.	Grain Supply Scheme	20,71,000	1,16,40,000
45.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	60,70,000	83,000
46.	Forest	1,18,29,000	
47.	Industries	58,98,000	13,54,000
48.	Mineral Development	12,90,000	
49.	Power Projects	1,61,12,000	79,58,000
50.	Road Transport	32,08,000	12,91,000
51.	Housing Loans and Loans to Government Servants ;		5,83,000
52.	Public Works, Housing, Roads and Bridges	6,60,11,000	2,60,56,000
53.	Functional Buildings and other Developmental Schemes		81,59,000
54.	Water Supply Schemes	75,00,000	55,83,000

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not have normally taken the valuable time of the House for speaking on the Nagaland Budget. But as all the hon. Members know, Nagaland is a far away area from the capital. It is a border area. It is a very susceptible area from a number of points of view and, therefore, it

requires support, appreciation and sympathy of all the sides of the House. It is not Nagaland alone but the whole of north-eastern region which has been known as the problem area in our country. I think, when we discuss these problems, they have to be taken out of the party purview and we have to evolve a

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

certain concensus in regard to the development of these areas.

Now, as far as the Nagaland Budget is concerned, I can concede the point that the hon. Finance Minister has not got adequate time to apply his mind to the details. But when he brings forward the Budget for the year as a whole, perhaps, he may be in a position to take into consideration some of the suggestions which I propose to make in my brief speech. If you take Nagaland and the north-eastern region consisting of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, etc., they are larger than Punjab and Haryana put together. Fortunately, these areas also happen to be very fertile. They are one of the best fertile soils available in the north-eastern region and, particularly, Nagaland.

16.56 hrs.

[KUMARI ABHA MAITI in the Chair]

Then, another important aspect of Nagaland is that, just as land erosion has taken place to a considerable extent in other parts of the country, it has taken place here also but, fortunately, the Nagaland soil cover still continues to be very good and if it is protected, it could be a rich source for the development of agriculture and other production. If we look into the economy of Nagaland today, 90 per cent of the people of Nagaland depend on agriculture but the productivity is the lowest in the country. It is hardly 550 kilograms per hectare and is much lower than the adjoining areas of Meghalaya and others. We have to find out the reasons for this lowest productivity of Nagaland. (*Interruption*).

As I submitted in the beginning, let us try to take this problem out of the Party purview. This is a susceptible area and we have to evolve a general concensus. I am not discussing this from a Party angle. Hon. Members will be kind enough to

listen to me and even if you don't agree with me, you should not at least interrupt me.

Now, in the Nagaland area there was a law and order problem for quite a period. Fortunately, this law and order problem is settling down now, though it has not settled down fully. We all should make endeavours to see that settled conditions come about and we are in a position to concentrate on developmental activities in Nagaland.

In Nagaland, for instance, the average annual rainfall is 60 to 100" or even more. That means that from the point of view of rainfall it is a good area but the efforts made so far have been inadequate. As the Acting President has mentioned in his speech, perhaps we now propose to pay more attention to this. I hope concentrated attention will be given first to mobilising water resources in Nagaland. From the Budget I find that the allocation made for the development of water resources is not adequate. Perhaps the Finance Minister may be in a position, when he attends to these matters later on, to make an additional allocation for the development of water resources because, only if we develop the water resources can the basic problem of shifting cultivation be tackled. Settled cultivation has not been possible in this area because the efforts made during the last 25 years more or less remained on paper as they were not related to development of water resources in the area. So, the highest priority has to be given to this aspect. While there has to be an all-India approach there may be a different approach for different States also depending upon local situations. In so far as Nagaland is concerned we should be clear that the first priority will be given to agriculture and, even in regard to agriculture, we should be clear that the highest priority will be given to the development of water resources.

Secondly, in the Nagaland area, there are some plains which, if irrigation facilities are made available, would be suitable for the cultivation of rice. We should therefore, concentrate on rice. The requirement of Nagaland is modest, just about a lakh tons, and it should not be difficult to make Nagaland self-sufficient.

17 hrs.

Now, the main problem is how to develop the resources of the area. First of all, let us take the case of forests. Nagaland has hardly 15 per cent reserved forests. According to the national forest policy resolution, the hilly areas must have 60 per cent of forest area. But even in Nagaland forests are being indiscriminately destroyed. But as I said earlier, the soil cover is still very fine—it is the best in the country—and even now it would be possible for us to preserve the ecological conditions and good environmental conditions by creating forests. Some allocation has been made in the budget for forests, but my general experience has been that there is a lot of waste involved. Even if we plant trees, there is no attention given to their survival. Trees are planted and reports are made thereon but no attention is paid to how the trees survive. I think we have to evolve a different set-up in this area. Fortunately, in this area, the people have a much better community awareness as far as social problems are concerned. We should take advantage of that and see how the community awareness of Nagas can be used to protect the forest areas and to have additional plantation areas. But the provisions which have been made are not adequate to meet what I am suggesting. We are racing against time, and the provisions which have been made in the Budget are low compared to the other sectors. Forests have received more amount, but taking into consideration the total requirement or the needs of the situation in Nagaland, the amount is totally inadequate.

Fortunately, some technical surveys have been made in these areas and it has been found that these areas are very suitable for development of coffee and tea plantations. Therefore, these areas can be profitably used for earning foreign exchange for the country as well as for improving the standard of living of the Naga people. The Tea Board and the Coffee Board may be asked to take up some experimental planting, and if that succeeds, plantation on a larger scale can be taken up. The land ownership pattern need not be disturbed. My own feeling is that, without disturbing the prevailing system of land ownership, this can be brought about.

The Nagaland areas are extremely suitable for horticulture, but the main difficulty is that we shall have to set up a technical department there. We are trying to copy the all India agricultural administrative pattern there. But the social conditions here are different; the historical and cultural conditions are different. Therefore, the type of department that we have to set up there will have to be different. More attention can be given to this; when there is an opportunity to discuss the details, we will be in a position to give some suggestions. Of course, it is for you to consider the suggestions and come to certain conclusions.

Then I come to survey and settlement. Though there is a provision in the Budget for this, for four months no expenditure is contemplated to be made on this account. My whole understanding and honest assessment is that no planning of agriculture in these areas is possible without survey and settlement. Why do you want to keep in abeyance the survey and settlement for four months? In fact, more amount needs to be made available for survey and settlement in this area. The survey and settlement have to be brought about in a year or two. Otherwise, the whole exercise is going to be a futile exercise. You have only made some provision

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

for land records. That is not adequate. In the whole of north-eastern region, what is required for agricultural planning is to bring about survey and settlement as early as possible, so that we are in a position to have a thorough planning for agriculture in this area.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL (Erandol): Why did you not do it in the last 30 years?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: Because there were unsettled conditions. The hon. Member knows that, even in Bihar and Orissa, these are the pending problems. I do not want to raise any controversial issue. I am not blaming anybody for this. When the hon. Member makes his submissions, he may raise this issue.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: This is a legacy from you.

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: Maybe. You were with us for many years.

There is a provision made for education. Of course, I am not opposed to general education. But here, for the education relevant to the needs of the Nagas, there is absolutely no provision. Infrastructure is also being raised from that angle. This needs to be attended to.

As far as community development projects are concerned, this House is well aware that, in these areas, they amount to a waste. Our national experience has shown this. I am not suggesting that any provision for community development which relates to agriculture or other things should be cut down. It can be augmented. But the point is that it should be brought under normal programmes for agricultural development and irrigation development and not under community development because the resources then get thinly spread out; apart from that, there is also the wastage involved which we cannot avoid.

We have to encourage agricultural production. Similarly, marketing also needs our attention. The weakest link in this area is marketing. The pattern of marketing in this area will have to be different from the all India pattern. The Naga community or, as a matter of fact, the whole North Eastern community, have the traditional cooperative spirit. In Nagaland, if somebody's house is to be constructed, the entire village community goes and helps him in constructing the house. There is a natural cooperative spirit in them. I think, this is the best area in the country, as far as I know, for the development of cooperatives and very healthy cooperative movement; therefore, much more help is necessary. For that, the National Cooperative Development Corporation, which is known as NCDC, will be a very powerful instrument. But I find that though last year there was some provision for helping Nagaland for development of cooperatives, this year there is no provision in so far as NCDC is concerned for helping the cooperative movement. The marketing has to be strengthened even by going out of the way and I would request the Finance Minister to look into this. A substantial grant should be made available to NCDC, which is an instrument of the Government of India itself, and they should be entrusted with the responsibility for development of cooperatives. As far as fat-lung areas are concerned, the amounts should be made available to them for development of cooperative movement particularly marketing and processing of agricultural produce in these areas.

These are the few suggestions that I want to make. I would submit again that my observations may not be taken from partisan attitude; I am only trying to make suggestions for the development of these areas and perhaps hon. Members may give some thought to it.

SHRIMATI RANO M. SHAIZA (Nagaland): Madam Chairman, while supporting the Nagaland budget, I would

like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the undemocratic manner in which the State is being run today. I shall be brief in what I have to say about the state of affairs in Nagaland. Whether one belongs to the ruling party or the Opposition, all are subject to the hurts and heals of the same treatment. This is not a complaint for revenge but an appeal to the hon. Members to right the wrong where injustice has been so blatantly committed by officials during the emergency.

My people in Nagaland have not known peace for the past twenty years. It is understandable when Government puts down lawlessness with a firm hand, but when there is peace in Nagaland since November, 1975, we do not see any reason why a party like the Congress wedded to the efficacy of non-violence should become an instrument of ruthless repression of their fellow countrymen. Many public leaders of integrity and high esteem in Nagaland were harassed and put in jail at the whims of one or two top officials in collaboration with the Congress party just because they do not agree with the Congress. I want to tell you of a specific case in Tuensong district where on Thrinimong, an intending UDF candidate for the Assembly was arrested just a day before the poll. His only fault was that he, as an educated person had drafted an application for a man who could not write. The administrator was displeased and had him arrested on the 15th. On the intervention of our Rajya Sabha member, Thrinimong was released on 16th on PR Bond. On 17th, however, after the departure of the M.P. he was re-arrested, summarily tried and convicted on 18th March to three months imprisonment. All this are done with a view to intimidate non-Congressmen to join the Party and to show to innocent Nagas that Congress alone in the country wields power. The Congress Party which stands for secularism and democracy fully indulged itself in spreading propaganda that UDF is an ally of the Janata Party. Janata Party is

Hindu religion and, therefore, if they come to power they would abolish Christianity and English language. Therefore, you should vote for the Congress. During the election campaign they revived the slogan of communalism and sow the seed of hatred among the people belonging to different communities. During the Emergency, the heavy hand of repression fell upon the UDF Party. The Chief Agent of the Congress is one retired Officer who was re-employed in Nagaland as Adviser to the Governor of Nagaland. This gentleman has been given extension 4 times and it is learnt that another extension is being recommended for after March 31. During the election this officer travelled in helicopter and Government vehicles campaigning for the Congress Party. A copy of taped recorded speech taken by our party workers at Rukhroma village on February 15 where he addressed a public meeting, has already been given to the Government of Nagaland and also the SIB. Besides this offence, there are serious other allegations of misusing rehabilitation Fund allocated for the underground who come overground. After promulgation of President's rule, this Officer has moved into the Office Chamber of the State Chief Minister's and goes about in imported car in a grand style. This gentleman also interferes in every department from Secretary down to the Chaprasi. Will the honourable Members of this august house permit this arrogance and abuse of State Power? Our new Parliament and the Government must create a new image. I would like an Enquiry Committee headed by a Member of Parliament to go to Nagaland to enquire into the charges of corruption and also excesses committed during the emergency. This much we owe to the people of Nagaland. I would also like you to know that the State of Nagaland is the largest parliamentary constituency in the country having 60 Assembly constituencies. It is difficult for a member alone to look after such a vast area. I would like the honourable members to give a serious

[Shrimati Rano M. Shaiza]
thought over this question and lend their support at the appropriate time.

Now that the situation is peaceful, early restoration of a popular Government is a must to end the bureaucratic rule which has so much retarded development programmes. I hope that the new Government will announce for the Assembly election before the monsoon—before the end of May (within May 1977).

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Madam Chairman. While supporting the Nagaland Budget I want to say a few words. I would like to associate myself with the views of my hon. friend Shri A. P. Shinde who said that Nagaland belongs to the North Eastern Area which is a sensitive area in the country and the problems associated with this area have to be taken not from party angles but from the general national angle. Madam, Nagaland has been unfortunately in the wind of instability for the last several months. The north eastern areas which comprise five small States and two Union territories have been working under special circumstances. Of all these small States Nagaland happened to be one of the most stable States politically in the beginning. Representing as I do a neighbouring State—the State of Manipur—I have been closely watching the progress in Nagaland and taking interest in the development works there. Unfortunately, after a period of stability the wind of instability has gone into the Naga politics and Nagaland had to accept President's rule which exists there today. It has been rightly pointed out by Mrs. Shaiza that during the President's rule the role of the bureaucratic elements is to be closely seen. Madam, I had the opportunity of serving as a member of the Nagaland consultative committee during the Fifth Lok Sabha. Quite a number of irregularities and excesses were pointed out during the sittings of that committee and it was brought to the notice of the Government of India that the

officers must be made to behave, otherwise in such sensitive areas where people are yet to come into the mainstream of our politics and social life whatever wrong is done—may be one or two—this will go a long way in vitiating the condition of this sensitive zone.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to one or two things that come to our notice immediately. Firstly, those of us in the north eastern zone have our own apprehensions about the policy of the new government concerning small States because when we were struggling for our political identities and assertion of individualities in the name of State-hood and union territories etc. the present Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, was not favourably inclined towards the formation of small States although it was quite clear that the north eastern areas deserve special consideration. If you go by the normal yardstick how could States like Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, etc. could become States? They are much smaller than even your normal districts in U.P. population-wise, size-wise and resources-wise. But then there were special circumstances. I remember when we sent delegations from all these States for formation of union territories and States, Shri Morarji, who was a leader of the undivided Congress, was not in favour of small States.

So far as details of the Nagaland budget are concerned it was made clear by the Finance Minister himself that he was not able to devote much time. Now, I, as a representative of the small States, as one who feels about the small States in the North-Eastern areas, would like the hon. Finance Minister to spell out clearly in his reply what is the policy of the new government towards the small States and we cannot take it for granted unless a clear statement is given on the floor of this House that the small States which are now economically backward will confine to receive special

consideration, Although they are poor now, agriculturally they are very fertile, but then as it is the resources and fertility of the North-Eastern Areas, the small States have not been taken advantage of. Naturally, they are not viable. We have to run the administration and other development plans from the Central resources. So, on this occasion I would request the Finance Minister to spell out the policy of his Government towards the North-Eastern areas and the small States. Why I have to do this is the earlier bitter experience of the attitude of some leaders who are now heading the Janata Government towards the small States. They were not at all favourable, but we have to say also with similar vehemence and sincerity that we are grateful to the Congress leadership because they have been able to show sympathetic interest and they tried to understand the problems of the North-Eastern areas, small States, and they helped the small States in all possible ways and hence the small States were possible. I hope we will continue to receive similar sympathy from the new Government—I am not speaking as a member of the Congress Party now when I speak on the subject. (*An hon. Member*: You come this side.) That will not happen. Things are yet to be seen and we are very much acclimatised and we shall see what happens, but then as I am speaking on a subject very delicate and sensitive, I am, not speaking as I told you, Madam, as a partyman; I am speaking as a citizen of the country who feels for the backward areas, particularly the North-Eastern areas, the small States which require special attention. Politically, economically and socially, the Government of India have to sympathise and patronise the small States by ignoring the normal yardsticks. You have to apply special yardsticks as the Congress government has been doing. The Congress government, the Congress leadership, enjoyed our full trust and appreciation for the attention they have given so far to the small States.

Coming to the Nagaland Budget, Mr. Shinde was right when he pointed out that the land of the Nagaland is fertile, there are many prospects for development agriculturally and in other respects. One thing I would like to mention here is the development of handlooms in Nagaland. Handloom in Nagaland and the adjoining areas of Manipur survive more for sentimental values than as a business proposition because the role played by handloom in the tribal life of the hill areas is such that a tribe is symbolised by its cloth. Every tribe has its own cloth, design, pattern, colour etc. So, when you see a tribal, he or she is known by the cloth. That means handloom and waist-loom clothes are existing for sentimental values and I think this question was taken up in the Consultative Committees also. The attention of the then government was drawn to the fact that a special Handloom Directorate should be established in Nagaland as in other adjoining States so that handloom will prosper not only as sentimental value but as business proposition because Naga cloth is very popular and it will have a world market. So, in this respect we would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that he should direct the officials now in charge of the Nagaland Administration to pay special attention to handloom industry.

One thing which Mr. Shinde also said is about shifting cultivation in the hill areas. There we are concerned with two things. One is the preservation of forests and the other is the increasing of production in agriculture. In agriculture, the fertility of the land does not help much when there is scarcity of water and we have to do all the cultivation on the steep slopes of the hills. Therefore, the Agricultural Research Council has to apply its mind for two things. One is the preservation of forests and the other is the development of agriculture and provision of sufficient irrigation and other facilities so that the people, with their usual working habit, will be able constantly to use the hill slopes, at least

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]
for 10 or 20 years. They can also avoid shifting from one place to another for temporary agricultural purposes. Otherwise they would destroy the forests wantonly. I do not want to take the precious time of the House any more. In conclusion, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that he should spell out the new Government's policy towards the North-Eastern region and the small States about which we have our own apprehension. This apprehension is not the apprehension of the Congress party alone but it is the apprehension of the people in the North-Eastern region and the small States.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Madam Chairman, I have listened to the various speeches made with great enthusiasm. I sympathise with the various points that have been made, particularly by Mr. Shinde and the speaker who spoke last. When he wanted the preservation of forest, we should take special interest and see that it is balanced with the development of agriculture. I think both these are very desirable objectives and they must be pursued and the Government will see to it that attention is given to both these matters. These are highly desirable objectives. As to the provision of funds, if they are not adequate, we should certainly go into it. But I wish to tell you that all these budgets have been prepared under the regime that existed before this Government came into power. I do not wish to enter into any controversy.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would like you to make it clear whether you will make any positive departure.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I consider this is so desirable an objective that I will see that these are given the highest possible attention because it is consistent with our policy of giving primacy

to agriculture, and when you say that the majority of the population is dependent upon agriculture, it clearly becomes our duty to see that whatever can be done should be done in order that agriculture is developed and becomes prosperous. So, I think on all those points, there is really no difference of opinion and it is in line with the general policy of our party. We shall certainly see that it is given full attention. In regard to particular point that was made, that is, about certain excesses and atrocities that were committed during the Emergency in Nagaland, I can only assure you that we will go into these. Where specific instances are mentioned, they will be examined and appropriate action will be taken. A reference was made to an instance. We will go into that. Then I think there is really nothing more that I am called upon to say at this stage about the general policy of this Government in regard to small States. I do not think that the question arises at all. Unless there is any contrary policy statement, what do you expect me to say? There is a certain situation that exists today. I do not think we are called upon at this stage to make any pronouncement on this subject. If you wish to rely upon rumours and gossip, there is nothing to say about it. I hope with these words the House will pass the Demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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 State of Nagaland, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1, 3 to 9 and 12 to 54."

The motion was adopted.