

16.01 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PRO-
CLAMATION IN RESPECT OF
NAGALAND

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up item No. 16 which stands in the name of Shri Brahmananda Reddy.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 22nd March, 1975, in respect of Nagaland, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th March, 1976."

Hon. Members will recall that a resolution was moved by me in this House for continuation of President's rule on 26th July, 1975 and this House was good enough to accord its approval to that which ends on 26th March, 1976.

Sir, the undergrounds in Nagaland were active in 1974 and the early part of 1975, that is, before the President's Rule came in. After the President's Rule the Governor took many steps to activate the civil administration right down to the village functionary level to help encounter these insurgency measures. It has led to a considerable improvement in the overall situation. There were only eight violent incidents after the imposition of President's Rule upto November, 1975 as against 83 in 1974. The undergrounds were able to recruit 598 men to their ranks in 1974 and the House will be glad to know that there has been no recruitment by them since July, 1975. 946 undergrounds came over-ground after the imposition of President's rule as against 186 during 1974. Similarly, 711 undergrounds were arrested during 1975 as against only 494 in 1974. I just gave these figures to give you an

idea as to how the situation has appreciably improved.

I have always been maintaining that so far as the general masses in Nagaland are concerned there is an all-round urge for peace amongst them. The law-abiding citizens of Nagaland are really anxious for peace and progress in that part of our country.

In addition to this desire on the part of the people, there was also the pressure maintained by the security forces against these insurgent elements. This led to the starting of a dialogue—I need not go into details—which ultimately culminated in the Accord of 11 November, 1975 at Shillong between the representatives of the Naga Underground and the Government of Nagaland on behalf of the Government of India.

As regards the main provisions of the Accord, there were three items of agreement (1) They accept voluntarily and freely the Constitution of India; (2) They agree to deposit the arms in their possession; and (3) They will in due course formulate some requests. Subsequently, when the modalities etc. of the deposit of the underground arms were discussed further, a supplementary agreement was reached on 5 January, 1976. As a result, 168 weapons of different types and 4,783 rounds of ammunition have been brought up to the end of February, 1976. As I have said just now, fortunately there has been no violent incident after the signing of the Accord of 11 November, 1975.

In the development field also, Nagaland has been making steady progress. I suppose the amount of the Rs. 15.4 crore Plan for Nagaland would have been spent; probably by the end of this month, the entire plan expenditure would have been incurred. For the next year 1976-77, a Rs. 17.7 crore-Plan has been approved as the Annual Plan of Nagaland.

In the field of administration also, during President's Rule various sche-

[Shri Brahmananda Reddy]

mes have been initiated to provide the State with an efficient administration. As I said, the development machinery has been activated and high priority has been given to rural development to meet the needs of the people at the grassroots level at the village level.

The improved law and order situation, the prevailing peace and tranquility in the State, the stepped-up tempo of development in the State and the efficient way in which the administration is being run—all this should not be halted or reversed by again creating some activity in the public for Assembly elections. We feel that Assembly elections could be held after the restoration of peace in that area. More important, the implementation of the Accord reached at Shillong between the parties has reached a crucial and delicate stage. Holding elections just now will create new complications which may hamper the progress towards normalcy.

In fact, if I may venture to say so, two important political organisations in Nagaland, NNO and UTF, are not keen or anxious for elections in Nagaland now. All of them are anxious for the final outcome of this Accord, for peace and tranquility to continue to prevail while there are further talks about the depositing of arms, etc. and about small differences regarding the number of arms, etc. that have got to be deposited. They are being sorted out.

SHRI B N REDDY (Niryalguda)
Will the hon. Minister quote what the important political parties say with regard to elections? Will he use the same yardstick with regard to holding of elections in other places?

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY
I am talking about Nagaland now. So far as I could see, they are most anxious that the atmosphere of peace that is there should remain there and that the Accord that has been entered into should lead to a final settlement, that there should be no hindrance to

progress which is going on there. Therefore, they are naturally interested in their life, they are not interested just now in elections. As I said, things are in a delicate stage and it should not be our effort to say or do things which will complicate matters. It should be our effort to have a historic accord, to see that the situation which has been there for the last twenty or so years comes to a happy end with the goodwill of the people of Nagaland and the goodwill of the Government of India. Whatever we say or do should be to promote that kind of thing and not merely vitiate the atmosphere by early elections, etc.

I should like the hon. Members to take into consideration the spirit with which I approach this problem, the spirit with which they have also been approaching this problem whenever this problem has come up either here or in the other House. Hon. Members of all sides have not only been in full sympathy with the attitude taken by the Government of India but have also been trying to help and assist in seeing that the Nagaland problem is settled once for all. Therefore, I request the hon. Members to give their approval to this extension. I am hoping that with the Accord which has been entered into and the modalities of the agreement that are being gone into, there is very good prospect of the situation being settled once for all. We should not do anything at this end to unsettle or vitiate that process.

As you all know, there are some persons who had gone outside to China and other places and who are trying to re-enter, and the security forces are trying their best to intercept them and apprehend them. All these steps are being taken. I only request the House to consider this Resolution with understanding and sympathy.

MR CHAIRMAN Resolution moved.

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 22nd March, 1975, in respect of Nagaland, issued under

article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months, with effect from the 26th March, 1976."

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) Mr Chairman, Sir, first of all I oppose this resolution for extension of President's rule in Nagaland. We have seen that the provisions under Article 356 of the Constitution are abused by the ruling party. The provisions are there just to keep the ruling party at the Centre in power very conveniently. Otherwise in a normal way they would not be in power. We know how the President's rule was imposed in Nagaland. I have mentioned about this in my speech last time when the Proclamation issue was discussed in this House. Every one of us, in this House, knows how the Ministry led by Mr Vizol was toppled. At that time five MLAs of his party were kidnapped by the army men and therefore, he lost the majority in the Assembly. After that Jasokie Ministry which was supposed to be loyal to the ruling party in the Centre, was installed but only lasted for 11 days and then the President's rule was imposed. I do not want to go into details of these cases because everyone of us knows about this. Now the Home Minister has given some justification for the President's rule. He has said that after the imposition of President's rule Naga Peace Accord was signed and some sort of peace has been restored there. For this I do not want to give credit to the President's rule because that Peace Accord could have been signed much earlier also and practically the civilian Government was trying to come to some understanding with the underground Naga people. It is good that this Peace Accord has been signed and it is good that the missionary people are also co-operating with the Government. Earlier they were with the underground Nagas and now these missionary people are trying to bring these underground Nagas to certain terms with the Indian Government. If that is correct, then it is well and good. We

welcome the people who work for bringing peace to Nagaland. We are for that. But I do not find any logic in this. Instead of imposing President's rule, if the election is held and a democratic institution is installed there, then this Peace Accord will have a meaning and would be carried with much more vigour with the participation of the popular Government. Now, these Naga people have accepted our Constitution and they would form part of the Indian Union. That is a good improvement. But if you still linger on the President's rule there—the bureaucratic regime where people have got no part to play—then I think the atmosphere that has been created now will be vitiated more.

Again the Naga people may start misunderstanding us. That is why such a sensitive area should not be left completely in the hands of the bureaucrats. During the discussion on the Nagaland budget, I referred to an incident which I would repeat for the benefit of the Home Minister. The development work is being done there through contractors and agents, not through the participation of the people. I was told that contracts are given to certain persons who do not know anything about it and those persons sell the licence for a fee to some people outside the State who get the works done and make huge sums of money. If the development work of the people is carried out in this way, it is not fair and it will not create good impression among the people there. They are bound to resent this arrangement.

The Minister said that after signing of the peace accord, quite a number of arms were surrendered. That is good, but I think this is exaggerated. There should not be any complacency on our part because much more arms might still be in their possession. The bulk of the arms are yet to be returned. Instead of convincing them and creating a proper atmosphere, you are offering a good price—Rs 5000 or 4000 for each item—for the arms surrendered.

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

ed. You have printed a booklet and air-dropped copies there. If a few guns are surrendered, he can make about a lakh of rupees. So, you are giving an opportunity to them to mint money. In that way you cannot bring them over to your side by these temptations. This cannot bring any solution. Something more must be done and we must do it.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
What is it?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: You have to establish civil administration there. You know there were three authorities earlier operating in Nagaland. The *de facto* authority is the army. The *de jure* authority is the civil administration, but it has practically no power. The third is the underground Nagas. The Naga people have to be submit to these three authorities. If some rebel Naga comes and says, "Pay this tax", they cannot afford to refuse because otherwise they will be beheaded. If an army man demands something, they cannot refuse. If an army man goes to a village and says, "Give me a beautiful girl to enjoy", the poor villager has to offer a girl.

A number of complaints have been made. It has been recorded in the House itself, last time. Is it the way to win over the Naga people? It is not the way. If you can establish one civil authority i.e. the popular government, you can win over the hearts of the entire Naga people. Otherwise not. Whatever you are now getting is for the sake of formality. I don't like to say much more because I don't like to create misunderstanding between the Naga people and ourselves. I know that some more things are taking place there and some forces are still working against the peace accord also. Are you aware that the younger generation are not in Nagaland? They have gone somewhere else. Things are go-

ing on elsewhere. Therefore, along with these peace activities, the earliest opportunity must be taken by the Central Government to instal a popular government there. If you continue the President's rule and if you think that through it you can win over the will of the Naga people and bring final peace or a final solution to the Naga problem, I think you will be living in a fool's paradise. It cannot happen. In that case, you should not claim that you are giving a popular government, but say that you want to rule Naga people through the Army. You can do it because they are a small population. But this is not the way to deal with the Naga problem. That is why I oppose the continuation of the President's rule and I demand in this House that elections must be held immediately and a popular government established there; and through that popular government, you should carry on these peace activities. I think it will give good results. That is my request to Mr. Brahmananda Reddy. He should think over this matter, because myself being a tribal, I know the sentiments of the tribal people. And if you want to suppress them by force, yes, they may be suppressed but the youth would not be loyal. Because they don't have power, they have to be under somebody's foot. But that is not the way in which we should treat them. Secondly, don't purchase or corrupt the handful among the leaders of the Naga people. In every community, there are certain opportunists. They may be corrupted and bribed; and they may show that they are loyal to the party in power; but in fact, you have to measure the weight of all these people and see what an amount of confidence these people enjoy among the masses proper. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy has got a very sad experience. He installed the Jaskie Ministry by manoeuvring; but it lasted only for 11 days. But that way you cannot establish peace. Therefore I give him a warning and ask him to hold the elections. Let the popular leaders come through the elections; and in this manner, he can solve the

Naga problem through elections. This is my request.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao) Mr. Chairman, we are faced today with another example as to how democracy is being progressively butchered, I am sorry to say, by this Government in this long-suffering country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) You should think that because of this you are getting opportunity to speak thrice a day. Yet you say this is not democracy.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA If my personal convenience were the only criteria, which it is not, and I wish it would not be for you, Mr. Sathe, perhaps you would be talking my language.

SHRI VASANT SATHE We look to everybody's convenience, including you.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA This process of erosion began in June when an emergency was declared, when none was warranted, and hundreds of thousands of people have since been held in jail without trial and without charge. I am happy that recently there has been at least one major release, the release of the President of my party, Chaudhari Charan Singh But, while that was a good thing it is certainly not good enough because just like his arrest, so was the arrest of every political leader of every other political party. So, I would begin by demanding that they should all be released immediately.

Then, we had the extension of Parliament. When we are at the end of a term, you come forward and say that elections cannot be held. We are told "we can win the elections, but we are not holding them now." I have heard of many people who were convinced that they were going to win the elections but who lost when they went to. I am not surprised because everyone knows that, since it was born, the

new Congress has failed to perform, and as soon as it meets the people in a poll, it will meet the fate of all governments that do not reform.

It was extraordinary the other day to hear the Prime Minister say that the opposition must realise that it does not represent anyone. May I ask them: from the 18th of March whom will they represent? Even if you go by 1971 figures, we represent more people than they ever did. Now, of course, the process has changed and, I am sure, they will soon find themselves in the opposition. It is a pity that from the 18th of March, because of this unwarranted extension, this Parliament will become worse than a lame duck because a lame duck is at least within its own term, we shall be a duck without feathers, without legitimacy.

Yesterday and day before, we were discussing President's Rule in your State of Tamil Nadu, Sir, and I heard the hon. Minister of Home Affairs expound an extraordinary theory that President's Rule was put forth in that State because the Government there had misruled for nine years! Now, he takes over to himself the right to decide that the Government had misruled before an election, in which it was re-elected. He used it as one of his grounds of justification for imposing President's Rule. This goes beyond the wildest imagination.

But he did not stop there. Because, when this motion came before the House, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs came forward with the theory that an election in Nagaland would result in halting the development, would reverse the activities that are today going on to improve Nagaland. Is this not a confession that the Congress does not believe in democracy? Then he tells us that his assessment is that neither the NNO, nor the UDF, is anxious to hold an election now. This is his feeling. Mr. Reddy will forgive me, I am sure, if I accept that feeling, not with a pinch but with a whole packet of salt.

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

We all know that Nagaland is a sensitive area. We all know that recently an accord was signed with the underground Nagas, which I think is a significant step forward. I would like to congratulate the Governor for the success he has achieved. Shri Deb has come forward with a case where the army has misbehaved.

I would like to submit to him that there are black sheep in every army, and I hope that Mr. Brahmananda Reddy sees that these black sheep are beheaded. But one must praise the army also for the tremendous job they have done in winning the Nagas over. I think this is a credit to the Indian army. Let it go on the record of this House even from a critic of this Government.

I cannot believe that any Minister can come to this House and say in effect that they wish to bring the Nagas into the national mainstream by denying them the right of local self-government, and this is precisely what Mr. Reddy has done today. He must now think in what position he has placed himself by saying virtually this to us ten minutes ago.

It was on March 22 that Nagaland was brought under President's rule. While the Minister appeals to us that he should do nothing which would upset the sensitive situation in Nagaland, I would like to submit that it was this Government that was playing ducks and drakes with Nagaland even at the time of President's rule because, while Nagaland was brought under President's rule on 22nd March, it was only on 20th May, when the manipulations that this Government was trying did not succeed, that the Assembly was dissolved.

When President's rule was extended on 28th July, the hon. Minister came to the House and said that it was not possible to hold elections in Septem-

ber/October and therefore he was asking for extension and that things were looking up. But now he comes and tells us that they are not really looking up, they are looking down again, and that they cannot hold elections.

I agree that there is in Nagaland an urge for peace and that proof of it is what the Minister has said that since the accord there has not been a single violent incident. But in the assessment of the opposition, it is the Government which is going to make it difficult for the Nagas to come closer than they have come up till now because if you want Nagaland in the mainstream of this country, you must begin by giving to the Nagas full trust and there is no better way of doing this than by enabling the Naga people to elect immediately their own Government and enable that Government with full aid from the national Government to deal with those Nagas who are still outside the fold and who, I am sure the Home Minister will agree, can far better be brought into the fold by their own people.

So, instead of using this so-called, alleged emergency, which is nothing but a figment of the imagination of this Government from the very beginning, to try and justify the butchering of Indian democracy, let them begin with immediate elections in Nagaland with the release of every political leader in this country, and, instead of trying to sit in an ivory tower and say that the opposition does not have the backing of the people, go to the people in a national election as soon as possible and then let the people decide who is to run this country for the next five years.

I would warn the Government, and I think it is about time that somebody said so very clearly in this House, that when people feel that they are left outside the fold, that they are left in a position where they are not being consulted about their own country, then what happened in Nagaland, the kind of extra-constitutional, extra-legal forces

that grew in Nagaland may begin to grow in the whole of this country. It is no secret to any of us as to what is happening now, that forces are growing in this country which are not in the control of anybody and they are growing because they are faced with a shut door, because they have no access to Government, because there is no redress because there is no representation because there is no manner in which the public can defend itself against the excesses of Government. If this situation is allowed to continue

SHRI VASANT SATHE What did they do when they had an access? They asked for the resignation of the elected representatives by gharaos. Is that your concept of democracy?

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Sathe let him finish

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA Since he has put this question, I would like to answer it. Mr Sathe probably forgets the first case of an elected Government which was removed by an agitation in the case of the Government of Kerala. The person who conceived and led that agitation is presently the Prime Minister of India. So let us not go into ancient history and please do not take what I say so lightly. I think you are one of the few people who know what I am talking about. Please do not protest unduly. Let us be very very clear. I have said this before the House and I am going to say that again. If the doors of your house are shut from inside and there is no other way to get out the only way is to break those doors. None of us wants that to happen. Before it happens, please climb down from your ivory tower please step out of these isolation courses forget convenience, go back to a little conviction about democracy go to the people and seek a fresh mandate.

DR RANEN SEN (Barasat) I stand to support the resolution moved by Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy. Sir, we are here not discussing the President's

Rule in general, but the extension of President's Rule for another period of six months in Nagaland. Nagaland has got a history, particularly of its last 26-27 years. Nagaland created a history, at least section of the people was able to create a history by declaring themselves out of the Union of India. While we discuss this resolution, this is the background which we should all remember. I remember that several attempts in the earlier days were made by several agencies to bring the two conflicting ideas of the Indian Union and Nagaland separation together to unite into a single line for the development of Nagaland inside Indian Union. But it is realised by everybody that all such attempts have failed and behind a failure of such attempts, though there have been many mistakes many wrongs committed by the Government of India in their treatment of the Naga people, definitely there have been many mistakes wrong things done by the Government officials by the military, by the security forces who are there in Nagaland. But it should never be forgotten that there were hands of foreign Government foreign elements behind this Naga hostility. At a certain point of time one gentleman Mr Michael Scott tried to play his hands to bring a rapprochement between the Government and the Naga hostiles. But it was found out I remember it was discussed in this House either in the year 1962 or 1963—that that gentleman was thrown out of India and that he was hand in glove with foreign imperialist agents who wanted to create difficulties in Indian Union by making a section of the Naga people hostile to the idea of Indian Union.

Sir there was Mr Phizo. He is still there in London but he is no longer an Indian citizen? He still remains there and there are people still in Nagaland—nobody can deny that—who owe allegiance to Mr Phizo. Their number may be very small it may not be a very substantial number, but such elements are there.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Thirdly, who can deny the role the Chinese Government played in creating difficulties in Nagaland and fostering disturbances in Nagaland, and not only in Nagaland but in all the areas bordering Burma and bordering China? This background should be remembered while asking for immediate Assembly elections to set up a representative Government. I don't understand how this broad background is forgotten and it is simply said that because two Ministries came up and one toppled the other, the Government of India had an opportunity to set up President's Rule or establish President's Rule. If that is the way the thing is going to be discussed and judged, it is better that we don't discuss about Nagaland at all. On behalf of our Party, Mr. Kalyanasundaram, while discussing the budget of Pondicherry, made a demand that elections should take place there. Therefore, from our party's point of view, it is not that we prefer President's Rule under different conditions. Everybody says that it is a very sensitive area, and immediately says 'let us have an election'.

I fully agree with the resolution but I would like to sound a few words of caution to Mr. Brahmananda Reddy. In this House, several Members had on several occasions placed several instances of misdeeds of the Security Forces. Even if 10 per cent of those stories are correct, I would say that the Government of India should take special precautions in controlling and in arranging the functions of the Security Forces. It is a well-known fact that in the tribal areas there are certain types of social set-ups and if the military and security forces take advantage of that, they will offset all that has been done by the Government of India to bring accord between the Naga hostiles and the Government of India. It is therefore my warning that this is one of the facts which the Government of India and Mr. Brahmananda Reddy should keep in mind.

Secondly, when I was discussing the budget, I had pointed out one thing—that too much money is being spent on administration—that is, no keeping the officials, the police etc. Military functioning—and its expenditure is not included in the Nagaland budget. I would say that the Government of India should take proper precaution to see that more and more money is spent on the welfare of the Naga people and not for maintaining the police of the proliferation of administration in Nagaland.

The other point I want to stress is that in Nagaland it should be our attempt and the attempt of the Government of India to see that the elements who are still trying to operate in close collaboration with China—because China has not stopped its intervention and it has always tried to create trouble in both parts of the country—are properly tackled. Proper arrangements should be made and political set-ups should be created so that the Chinese propaganda—both military and political—and the propaganda of the pro-Chinese elements—both military and political—can be tackled.

Therefore, a certain amount of political backing should be given to certain elements who are politically prepared to fight these hostiles who are still trying to keep contact with China. It cannot be forgotten how, in the Mizoram and other areas, the Chinese elements were trying to create difficulties and how in our neighbouring countries like Bangladesh they are trying to create difficulties—not only for the people of Bangladesh but for the people of India also.

I support this Resolution because if we try to go in for elections immediately, we can have the luxury of a formal form of democracy, but that will not serve the purpose, that will not create conditions in which the democratic forces in Nagaland can thrive and that will not help Nagaland to much into the mainstream of our national life.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I would like to seek clarification on one or two points.

The Home Minister referred to Rs. 17.50 crores or something like that for development expenditure in the coming year....

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Plan expenditure.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: ..and something like Rs. 15 crores he expected to have been spent before the end of this year. I would like him to indicate precisely on what these Rs. 15 crores are going to be spent and which are the main items included in the Rs. 17.50 crores Plan expenditure. I put this question purely from the point of view to which he referred, namely, whether the money was going to be spent with a view to ensuring such development as would satisfy the people of Nagaland of the good faith of the Government of India—that they have the interest of the people at heart. I would like him to explain these two points.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I would like to express my grateful thanks to hon. Dr. Ranen Sen for the understanding and constructive approach he has shown to the problem. It is not elections alone that make for democracy. If an Opposition Member or Members always go on asking for elections day in and day out, it does not automatically follow that they are more democratic than the others. After all, elections are a means to an end, and if higher objectives can be achieved by a little postponement of elections, certainly that is the democracy that you and I would want..

SHRI B. N. REDDY: What are those higher objectives?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The higher objectives are that, after the Emergency has been proclaimed, a lot of discipline has come

in the society, the economy is improving, the masses are feeling better. Therefore, the gains of the Emergency should be consolidated. Looking at it, broadly, of course, as Prime Minister has said, we can win the elections tomorrow hands down; there is no difficulty.

SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA: Your saying does not prove that.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: When you come for the trial of strength, then we will show. I am not challenging as you are inclined to challenge. The point I am making is that, after all, we have to keep, at any particular stage of development, the interests of the masses at large and a particular situation. If elections are postponed by a few months, it does not mean that we have given up the norms of democracy.

I must again thank Mr. Sequeira for the compliments he has paid to the Indian army and the role they have been playing in Nagaland. But instead of trying to repeat the same old arguments, which he is used to making, he must see that the security forces in Nagaland have been doing and are doing a very difficult and delicate job. You must have a word of praise, a word of appreciation, for them and I may honestly tell you that there are not many complaints either and even if some complaints are made, they are looked into and in cases where they deserve punishment, certainly it is meted out. I would like to thank Mr. Sequeira, and at the same time inform him that he must get out of the rut of complaint against the security forces time and again, whatever the nature of the occasion.

It is wrong to say that this Government manoeuvred for a position where the President's rule became inevitable. It was wrong of you to say that. I have refuted that argument even before while moving the resolution. Out of 60 members, 38 were defectors. Eight M.L.As defected once, eight

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

M.L.As defected twice, there were some others who defected thrice, and there were still some others who defected for four times.

SHRI ERASMO de QUEIRA: Even then the Assembly was not dissolved; it was done several months later.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It was dissolved after a couple of months. We felt that they should be given a chance for forming the Government. When we found that it was not possible and when the Governor reported like that, naturally we had to dissolve the Assembly.

Mr. Deb said that people were being tempted with money and that it was a wrong thing. This is not a new thing. Cash awards were being given to people long ago for surrendering weapons. These were offered not now. It is nothing new, we are not tempting anybody with money. As you know, there is a promise by the Government of India to the people who have surrendered arms that they will be rehabilitated and naturally several lakhs of rupees are being spent for proper rehabilitation of those people, who have surrendered, and to enable them to lead a better and decent life and not to go underground.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: You rehabilitate them properly, spend as much money as you want, but do not tempt them by purchasing their arms.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: We are not purchasing their arms, we are not anxious to purchase their arms, we want them to surrender their arms. Like this scheme of cash awards, there are so many schemes of cash awards. But if you feel that we are trying to tempt people with money, that is not so.

Now, one other thing I might submit. It is true that there are some outside elements or even inside elements that may be working against the accord. It is true, therefore, that we have to be careful and see what best can be done to enable all these underground Nagas to come out and come into the mainstream of the national life and contribute to the development of Nagaland so that they can enjoy the fruits thereof. So far as the involvement of the people, which you have mentioned, is concerned, of course, we have a Consultative Committee on Nagaland where all Parties are represented and in fact we have met once before and discussed several matters relating to the development of Nagaland and other situations and, therefore, there is the association of the representatives of the public and particularly, Members of Parliament of all Parties are associated with this.

Now I may inform the hon Members that we are in a very delicate stage of discussions and understanding. As you are aware, what has been done has been publicised. There was an accord and other modalities are being gone into regarding the deposit of arms, etc. Therefore, I would like to request the House to consider the matter in that light. After all, elections will have to be gone into sometime or the other and naturally, a popular government will come into being sooner than later. Therefore, in view of the situation now and in view of several other factors that have to be taken into consideration and the accord reached there, I would request the hon Members again to view the matter in that light and give their approval.

Now, Mr. Patel has asked me as to what is the component of this plan expenditure. I may inform him that Agriculture and Allied services take Rs. 6.14 crores. Co-operatives—Rs. 27 lakhs. Water and Power development Rs. 52 lakhs. Industry and Mining—

Rs 14 crores Transport & Communications—Rs 471 crores Social and Community Services—Rs 458 crores Economic Services—Rs 8 lakhs The total is Rs 177 crores This as I submitted, relates to plan expenditure That is practically development expenditure There has been a step up from Rs 154 crores to Rs 177 crores Therefore, my submission to the House is you may kindly appreciate the situation and give your approval for the continuance of the President's rule

SHRI H M PATEL May I put one more question?

It has struck me as somewhat odd that the hon Home Minister always starts by thanking only speakers like Dr Sen because whatever they have said is in entire agreement with his views

SHRI VASANT SATHE He thanked Mr Sequeira also

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY thanked Mr Sequeira also
(Interruptions)

SHRI H M PATEL My request to you (Interruptions) I speak through the Chair that surely in parliament it is the proper thing also to expect criticism and, therefore one should in replying to the debate thank everybody, the mover so as it gives the mover an opportunity to give fuller information on several points raised by the critics such as, Mr Deb as well as Mr Sequeira Therefore, I suggest the hon Home Minister should have really begun by saying, 'I appreciate and thank all the speakers who have participated in the debate, those who have come forward with criticism as well as with agreement'

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) You should have thanked all You should give more thanks to those who have criticised you

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY I do not want to make any general observation just now But I do want to thank all the three or four friends who have participated in this debate

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 22nd March 1975, in respect of Nagaland, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th March 1976

The motion was adopted

17 05 hrs

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1975 76

MR CHAIRMAN The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1975-76

Motion moved

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 to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1976 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos 2 to 4, 6, 12, 13, 15
17 to 19, 21, 25, 27 to 31, 33 to 41,
43 to 54 56 to 60, 62, 64, 66 69 to
71, 75 to 77, 79, 81, 83, 84, 86 to
90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 101, 105 and 107

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.