

श्री मधु लिमये : इस बैंक में 110 करोड़ रुपये के डिपॉजिटस जमा हैं। अगर इनमें से एक भी क्राइम सही है—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamand Harbour): Can enquire into it.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मामला पहले भी उठाया गया था सरकार उत्तरीत्तर इर्रेसपासिबल होती जा रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have gone on record.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You give direction to the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has heard you. I am sure he has taken note of it.

श्री मधु लिमये : इनके बेरा कोई स्पष्टिगन मामला नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He can enquire into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have gone out of the way to allow you. you have gone on record. It is not in the order paper. Even so, I have allowed you.

श्री मधु लिमये : ब्राउट ग्राफ दि वे नहीं, इनको बिनकुल नोटिस के मुताबिक लिया गया है।

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister himself is here. He has heard you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the President of the Gurdwara Parbhandhak Committee is taking out procession on 10th May to ventilate the grievance that the Government is interfering with the Sikh community religious sites. The charges are very serious and the Central Government is responsible. It is necessary that Government should make a statement.

15.01 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (NAGALAND), 1975-76

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Nagaland for 1975-76.

DEMAND No. 1—STATE LEGISLATURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,25,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of ‘State Legislature’.

DEMAND No. 3—COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of ‘Council of Ministers’.

DEMAND No. 4—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,12,500 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 5—ELECTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,66,300 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND NO. 6—LAND REVENUE
STAMPS AND REGISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,80,500 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Land Revenue Stamps and Registration'."

DEMAND NO. 7—STATE EXCISE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,62,500 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'State Excise'."

DEMAND NO. 8—SALES TAX

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 9—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,45,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 12—CIVIL SECRETARIAT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,25,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Civil Secretariat'."

DEMAND NO. 13—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
SPECIAL WELFARE SCHEME
AND TRIBAL COUNCIL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,00,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'District Administration Special Welfare Schemes and Tribal Council'."

DEMAND No. 14—TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,82,500 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Treasury and Accounts Administration'."

DEMAND No. 15—SPECIAL EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER INCLUDING CONTRIBUTION FOR PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Special expenditure on maintenance of law and order including contribution for pensions and gratuities'."

DEMAND No. 16—VILLAGE GUARDS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,12,500 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Village Guards'."

DEMAND No. 17—CIVIL POLICE AND FIRE SERVICE UNIT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,92,25,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Civil Police and Fire Service Unit'."

DEMAND No. 18—JAILS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,65,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. 19—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,87,500 on Revenue Account

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER]

be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of Stationery and Printing."

DEMAND No. 20—VIGILANCE
COMMISSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Vigilance Commission'."

DEMAND No 21—WORKSHOP ORGANISATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,37,500 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Workshop Organisation'."

DEMAND No. 22—NAGALAND HOUSES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,65,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Nagaland Houses'."

DEMAND No. 23—ADMINISTRATIVE
TRAINING INSTITUTE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,12,500 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Administrative Training Institute'."

DEMAND No. 24—STATE LOTTERIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,78,800 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'State Lotteries'."

DEMAND No. 25—PENSIONS AND OTHER
RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,23,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND No. 26—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,98,33,500 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 27—ART AND CULTURE AND GAZETTEERS UNIT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,13,700 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Art and Culture and Gazetteers Unit'."

DEMAND No. 28—MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,13,100 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Medical, Public Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. 29—URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,87,500 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Urban Development'."

DEMAND No. 30—INFORMATION, PUBLICITY AND TOURISM

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Information, Publicity and Tourism'."

DEMAND No. 31—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,300 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Employment Exchange'."

DEMAND No. 32—LABOUR

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,300 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Labour'."

DEMAND No. 33—TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS COMMUNITY PROJECTS ETC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,85,000 on Revenue Account

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Tribal Development Blocks, Community Projects etc.'

DEMAND No. 34—SOCIAL WELFARE..

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,43,800 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Social Welfare' "

DEMAND No. 35—SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMENS BOARD

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 48,800 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Soldiers, Sailors and Airmens Board'."

DEMAND No. 36—SOCIAL SECURITY, WELFARE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,27,300 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Social Security, Welfare and Community Services'."

DEMAND No. 37—EVALUATION UNIT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Evaluation Unit' "

DEMAND No 38—COOPERATION

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 18,60,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 9,52,500 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending of the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Cooperation' "

DEMAND No. 39—STATISTICS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,87,500 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Statistic' "

DEMAND No. 40—WEIGHTS & MEASURES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,76,300 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Weights and Measures'."

DEMAND No 41—SUPPLY OFFICE AT CALCUTTA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,32,800 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Supply Office at Calcutta'."

DEMAND No. 42—AGRICULTURE, MINOR IRRIGATION, FISHERIES, ETC.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,68,26,400 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Fisheries, etc.'"

DEMAND No. 43—SOIL CONSERVATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,37,500 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Soil Conservation'."

DEMAND No. 44—GRAIN SUPPLY SCHEME

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,12,500 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,25, 00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Grain Supply Scheme'."

DEMAND No 45—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,49,800 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,85,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development'."

DEMAND No. 46—FOREST

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,92,500 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 47—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,02,500 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,86,87,500 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 48—MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,93,800 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Mineral Development'."

DEMAND No. 49—POWER PROJECTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,13,23,300 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,19,44,900 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come

in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Power Projects'."

DEMAND No. 50—ROAD TRANSPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,25,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 26,26,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Road Transport'."

DEMAND No. 51—FINANCIAL CORPORATION CELL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,75,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Financial Corporation Cell'."

DEMAND No. 52—HOUSING LOANS AND LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Housing Loans and Loans to Government Servants'."

**DEMAND No. 53—PUBLIC WORKS,
HOUSING, ROAD AND BRIDGE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,53,88,500 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,31,98,800 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Public Works, Housing, Road and Bridge'."

DEMAND No. 54—FUNCTIONAL BUILDINGS AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,25,100 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Functional Buildings and other Development Schemes'."

DEMAND No 55—WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,98,900 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 78,75,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Water Supply Schemes'."

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Sir, this budget for Nagaland would have been passed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly had President's rule been not imposed there. How this budget came in this House! The Nagaland Assembly had been

topped with the help of the security forces. Mr. Vizol himself complained that six of his MLAs had been kidnapped by security forces and thereby the majority has been reduced. This allegation was neither contradicted by the Army chief there nor by the Central Government. There is a feeling that Centre the Army would not have dared to kidnap the six MLAs belonging to the United Democratic Front Government. The Chief Minister, Mr. Vizol, was himself helpless in this matter because behind this incidence there was a strong hand from the Centre and the Army. We have to realise that the actual power lies in the hands of the Central Government and not in the hands of the elected Government there.

I have already spoken on other occasions in this House as to how this Vizol Government was toppled. Now, after the fall of this Ministry the NNO Government was installed and everybody knew that it was at the instance of the Centre. Sir, there was a meeting at Shillong between the leaders of Congress and NNO. That meeting they would have hatched the conspiracy to bring down this Vizol Ministry and only after a few days this kidnapping took place and the Ministry had fallen. Everybody knew that the NNO Ministry was weak and it has no grass-roots in Nagaland. The NNO Ministry had fallen within ten days after assuming power. Now, immediately after the NNO Ministry had fallen the leader of UDF, Mr. Vizol, claimed that he has regained the majority in the Assembly but the Central Government did not wait to test the majority in the Assembly and did not give any chance to Mr. Vizol to form a Ministry. Very hastily the President's rule was imposed because this President's Rule may give dividends to the party in power at the Centre. This is how things are developing in Nagaland. Sir, the thing is, the Assembly was not dissolved. It is being kept alive. If the Assembly is dissolved, elections may take place. I am afraid that

[Mr Dasaratha Deb]

Government might have a feeling that if fresh elections take place, the result may not be convenient to the party in power in the Centre. That is why they want to keep the Assembly alive without having any Ministry.

Sir, on the previous occasion also, I said that the UDF Government was pressing the Government of India for having negotiations, for having a dialogue, with this Naga Peace Council which according to the Government of India came in the way of its own strong arm dealings with the Naga underground. But, the misery was that Government could hardly touch the hair of the so-called underground Nagas. But, in the name of fighting against the underground Nagas, the law-abiding Nagas, who did not go underground, are subjected to terrorism, torture, atrocities and what not. The other day, the Member from Nagaland raised this question under Bule 377 and he has complained that atrocities are being committed by the Security Forces there. Here, Sir, I would like to quote from the Economic and Political Weekly, April 26, 1975.

"Murder in Rangapahar

The overthrow of the Vizol Ministry seems to have provided a wonderful opportunity for the army and bureaucratic establishments in Kohima to renew their war on the Naga people with increased vigour and ruthlessness. As long as the UDF was nominally in power, the army terror was at least not quite so blatant. But direct Central rule has been inaugurated as it were, with a case of most brutal torture and murder that has shocked and angered all the Naga people. The story, as reported in the Kohima paper, Ura Mail (April 9, 1975).

"Mr Dozhu Angami of Chedema village, who was appointed by the Nagaland Peace Council a few months ago as their liaison man with the underground to initiate peace talks, was

tortured to death by Security Forces.

"He was arrested from his house at 1.00 A.M. on April 4. The Security Forces started beating and kicking him on the spot. Later, his hands were bound with ropes and he was rolled down the rugged steps in the village. He was then taken to the jungle nearby and beaten with clubs and rifle butts and later on taken to the BSF camp below the village. He was taken to the camp school for the night. On the way, people saw him crawling the 6 inch-high steps to reach the school building. He was held incommunicado and was later on taken to Rangapahar army camp. There he was tortured again and electric shock treatment was applied. On Monday, his death was announced and a post-mortem was conducted at dimapur Civil Hospital. The post-mortem reports is awaited but there were signs of torture and electric shocks all over the body including his ears and private parts. There was blood in his ears and nostrils and bayonet marks on his buttocks. The pupil in the right eye was either taken out or punctured. There was also a big black mark on the right side of the belly."

This is not an isolated case. Day in and day out, we read in the papers that all sorts of atrocities are being committed by the Army personnel. Women were raped, tortured and murdered. All these things are taking place. Very recently, we had a report that even hot things are being injected into the private parts of women. These things are taking place.

Here this Government is now mitigating these activities of the Naga rebels so as to keep the emergency

live and to continue their torture in that part of the country. This behaviour cannot be tolerate by any sensible man or any freedom-loving people. This Government must realise what has been taking place in Nagaland. In the last 28 years, there has practically been no civil administration there. The actual power is in the hands of the army. They are the *de facto* rulers of that part of the country. The Government must realise that people cannot be ruled by the army; they must be ruled in a democratic way. But the Naga people are being denied this civil rule.

We must know that the Naga people have got their strong sentiments. They have got their strong sentiment of independence. You may or may not agree, but it is there. We have to respect their sentiments and see how best that right is to be given to the Naga people, because we have seen that by bullets, by military means, you cannot suppress a people. Vietnam has shown the path. Even the strong American armed forces could not rule South East Asia for ever. They had to vacate. At the same time, we make an appeal to the Naga people. We do not subscribe to the theory of secession from India. It is very clearly set out in our line. At the same time, we do not support the Government of India's activities in suppressing these people through military force, torturing their women, murdering the people, looting villages and raping women. That sort of thing cannot be supported by any civilised people.

Almost all the time we are being told that there are some foreign hands behind this Naga trouble. If so, the Government of India should deal with those foreign people whom they suspect are behind this Naga trouble. Sometimes we are told that Chinese hand is there. The Chinese might have some independent views regarding the Naga problem. We do not accept that. We do not say ditto to that. But if you know that Chinese hands are there, you have to deal

with the Chinese people and not with the law-abiding Naga people. If there is some other foreign hand, you have to deal with those people. But in the name of curbing foreign hands and foreign activities there, you cannot suppress the Naga people who are law-abiding anyway. That is why I appeal to the Government of India that they should reconsider their attitude and activities regarding the Naga people and they must respect the people there.

Regarding the trouble which has been created in Nagaland is not of foreign origin. It was created by the Government of India first. As early as 1949, there was no demand for secession. When Sir Akbar Hydari was the Governor, the Naga people went to him and some sort of discussion was there. At that time, one of their demands was that the Naga people agree to remain in the Indian Union for ten years. At that time, they demanded only statehood, a separate Nagaland, and if they were satisfied with that, they would remain for ever; if they were not satisfied, they might be given the right to reopen the question of the right of secession. That was their demand in 1949. It was the Government of India which refused to talk with the representatives who came to Delhi at the time and it was the behaviour of the Government which forced the Naga people to take a wrong course and the Central Government is partially responsible for it. Whatever may be the past, it is time that peace was restored in Nagaland. The funniest part is this. The vizal Ministry is trying to have some sort of negotiations and dialogue with the underground Nagas but that had been rejected by the Government of India. If this attitude continues I think we will not be helping in the solution of the problem in that part of the country, because by mere military power you cannot solve a national problem. It is a part of the national problem. They have got a distinct history, language and culture. They have got their strong national sentiment. You

[Mr. Dasaratha Deb]

have created Nagaland after much killing and bloodshed; you did so when you realised that some sort of a right has to be given to the Nagas. It is good. But at the same time, why not the entire civil responsibility be given to the Council of Ministers. Why are you keeping the military authorities over the head of the elected Government there? Secondly, so many complaints of atrocities by the army are there. Have you ever enquired into them? The hon Member from there complained in this House but the Minister did not consider ever to make a statement in this House clarifying the position.

A major part of this Budget is meant for civil and military administration, police and other things. There is left much less money for the development of that area. The expenditure on maintenance of law and order is Rs 51 lakhs, village guards Rs. 28,12,500; civil police Rs. 3,92,25,000 and it goes on like that. The total comes to Rs. 4,20,37,500. You are not interested in developing this backward area; you are interested in suppression of the people in that area, in the name of maintenance of law and order. The Budget itself reflects it. A few years ago a paper mill was started there it had not been completed. Nobody knows when it is likely to be completed. It will never be completed. Only one industry has been sanctioned to Nagaland which is a very backward area. Even in the budget the money that has been allocated is not sufficient. That is why I ask the Government why should not this paper mill be completed as early as possible. I do not know why enough money has not been allotted for this purpose. Why should this be waiting for years and years? This shows that the North-Eastern region has been neglected and Nagaland is a part of this region which has also been neglected. So, I urge upon the Minister to allocate more money for development work and curtail the police budget, curtail the military

budget, etc. They are unnecessary because you can rely on the people for the maintenance of law and order. People's force is the best force who can do well and the military and civil police budget can be reduced and the money allotted for this purpose can be diverted to development work. Sir, I once again urge upon the Government to consider all the points that I have raised and try to do justice to the State of Nagaland.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir I entirely agree with the hon. Member Shri Dasaratha Deb that some policy and suggestions should be made to tackle the situation instead of relying on the C. R. P. or the Border Security Force. Sir, I remember right from the time of the late Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, every time we are told in this House that we are trying to convert the hostile Nagas into good citizens. I remember those days in 1959 when 4 Air Force officers were taken into custody and they were released only after some sorts of assurances were given and I was sent to one of the Air Force Officers belonging to Kanpur. He was getting a letter from the Nagas. I produced the letter to Pt. Nehru and they were threatening that the gentlemen would be killed if no negotiations started with the Mizos and the Prime Minister of the country. So since then I was thinking that the Government might have considered this matter more seriously, practically and objectively and come to some sort of settlement with the people of Nagaland. Give them courage and confidence, give them security, give them a feeling of brotherhood and fraternity and so on, so that they might also feel that they are one with the Government and the wrong ideas which have been inducted in by the foreign agencies and certain other agencies should be completely out of their minds. But on this particular Bill yesterday you were giving rulings, observations and opinions. This Bill has been brought before this House because of the present situation in

that region, movements and the insurgents in that particular area in the North-Eastern region.

Sir, this particular Bill is a confession of the Government after so many years, and so-called negotiations with this group and that group. But, Sir, all loyal Nagas are helpless when the law and order situation there is precarious. They are loyal as we are in this part of the country, they are even loyal to the Government. I pity their helplessness. But I would say that the time is fast approaching when some sort of negotiations should be held. Government should not depend only on the army and the BSS. What is happening there? There is no practical approach to the problem. Had this been tackled properly, practically and objectively, it would have been good. I think, Nagas are also as good Indians as we are. But really there is a fear lurking in their minds that Government is not sympathetic to them and various officers who have been there are not kind to them.

Sir, I remember the days when I visited certain areas in Rohtang Pass and Keylong areas where I found different people and their culture. When you go from U.P. to Assam and Nagaland, you will find different religions and cultures of many States. Throughout the length and breadth of this country, you will find various types of people, cultures languages and religions. You talk of national integration and all that but in this particular case I am sorry to say that some of the people or most of the people are against the Government. The Minister for Home Affairs has to know the reason for this. Some facts had been stated by an hon. Member I think it is Shri Kevichusa. The gentleman came to my house and told me about so many atrocities like rape, murder, etc. that have been taking place in Nagaland.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): About ten women were raped and killed by the BSS and they were thrown in the field.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Sir, there is another thing. All the women workers are ill-treated there. How are they treated? Sir, we are told that they are entertaining the troops. Entertaining at whose cost? At the cost of these women by way of rape and molestation, they are entertained. So, I would only tell that this is a problem very well known and this should be the eye opener. Government should see that proper action is taken in this direction. Sir, we have done so much for Kashmir and today we can say with confidence that necessary action has been taken to stabilise Kashmir or to have a stable Government in Kashmir to win over even those elements who were criticising the previous Chief Ministers. When we applied our common sense and objectivity and took concrete decision in the case of Kashmir, why cannot we do the same thing in the case of Nagaland also. Here, the problem cannot be solved with the help of bullets which I oppose and condemn. This is what Shri Dasratha Deb said. The question is if they are getting it from any other country, I condemn it, I oppose it. Those persons should not be protected.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair]

But the fact remain that this has to be tackled politically. The ideology which is being injected into their minds by those who believe in China's policies has to be counteracted politically and it cannot be tackled by army or the CRP or BSF.

In other State the army goes in case there are floods, earthquakes etc., to save humanity from sufferings. Every little boy embraces the army man and considers him a saviour. But have the army in a particular locality means suffering to the family. The question is that this should be tackled properly and the area should be developed. I know that the hon.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Minister Shri Mukherjee cannot possibly reply on behalf of the Home Minister but he should also tell us how much money is being spent on the development of Nagaland, whether some industries are likely to be open there or not, what is being done to preserve their culture and their art. Are they getting food? What they are getting I do not know. But the whole difficulty is that the Centre is callous, cold and indifferent towards their problems. They know that once they raise their heads or make their demands they will be properly crushed by the bullets. This is not fair. What is going on in Nagaland should be an indication to all of us that we should tackle this problem politically instead of depending upon the army. External aggression is invasion by army. Internal disturbance is through arms with the help of foreign agencies. There is still close contact between Mr Phizo and certain agencies there. They may be foreigners, they may be Indians having allegiance to foreign countries. Their connections have not been broken. Some letters were shown about Lal Denga, but what is happening we do not know.

The Home Minister as usual should have been present in the House when the budget discussion is going on, but I know he had to work overtime last night. I do not blame him, but others should have been here. What has this House been reduced to. I am reminded of a story. In Hyde Park one gentleman was speaking while another gentleman was listening. A third man said "Why do you hear his speech?" He replied "What can I do? I am the next speaker". I do not know what is happening here. So, in this case I request you to kindly ask the Minister Shri Mukherjee to call the Home Minister to reply to some of our points. As far as finance is concerned, he is a very convincing person and he should convince us that he is spending so much and tell us where that money is going.

SHRI. JYOTIRMAY BOBU: One Banerjee by pre-arrangement is praising one Mukherjee. It should not go on record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE In India, any person who is respected is called "ji" but we are born "ji".

I am happy that the Deputy Minister is here. I do not want to repeat what I said. I leave it to Shri Mukherjee to brief him properly. I am told that in certain areas food is being sent for the loyal Nagas but eaten by the hostile Nagas.

In that case, you kindly remove these difficulties and try to have proper negotiations to establish peace in Nagaland, we should try to have some sort of a settlement so that peace should be established in Nagaland. If we are prepared to settle with Mr Bhutto and the Government of China, why should we not settle with our own people? They may be hostile today because of certain policies.

Their ladies are being raped, their girls are being raped and their brothers have been beaten to death, because they have become rebels. Once we have an understanding with them, it will help in defending our borders.

In that case, I request you to kindly see that necessary steps should be taken to solve their financial problems.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (ब्राह्मण) : सभापति महोदय, नागालैंड पर बोलते समय मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि प्राजापति के 27 सालों के बाद भी हम अपने नागालैंड को अपनी मुख्य जीवन प्राण में शामिल नहीं कर सके हैं। यह एक तरह का चमत्कार का बिल्कुल फेब्रिकर नजर आता है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से ब्रह्माचल प्रदेश, मेघालय और नागालैंड के उत्तर पूर्वी इलाके के लोग हैं, ब्रह्माचल में और मेघालय में तो मुझे बमने का सीकेंस

मिसा और वहाँ पर मैंने कई तरह के प्रश्न भी पूछे कि नागालैंड के लोग और नागालैंड का जा प्रात है वह आप लोगों की कम्युनिटी से मिलता जुलता है या नहीं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ हिस्सा हम लोगों से मिलता जुलता है लेकिन मेघालय और अरुणाचल के लोगों को हमने देखा और उनकी कम्युनिटी से हम मिकम हुये, उनसे मिले तो वह बड़े ही सुन्दर और प्रतिष्ठि सत्कार करने वाले लोग हमका मिले, बिन्दु नागालैंड के बार में जब हम सुनते हैं कि वे बहुत ही होस्टारल लोग हैं और वे मुख्य लैंड से बिल्कुल अलग हैं तो कभी कभी आश्चर्य सा हुआ है कि कहीं न कहीं हमारी मारी कृति है कि क्या कोंगा का हम अपना नगी गये । वगैरह मेरा नाम य बी०२००० एफ०३१ राजनीति मी० आर० पी० नागालैंड जिस तरह से चल रहा है उमने बारे में ज। गुर्गाई देना है कि नागालैंड का नाम किस तरह के अस्थाना पोग अस्थायि गिये जाते है तो वह एगैर मरी सुत्र करी बरानी जैनी हम रे नामने पानी है। मजे बडा नाजुव है कि उन्ही ने पडोरी अरुणाचल और मेघालय के लोग जिन ने चीन में गये हमने उनके कल्चर प्रोपाम मे भाग लिया, हमने देखा वहा के स्त्री पुरुष किमने सुन्दर और लवली है कि जिस की हम कार्द कल्पना नहीं कर सकते, वहा कोई भेदभाव नहीं है उन लोगों में, लेकिन पाम ही मे नागालैंड के लोग हम तरह से होस्टारल हैं तो उसमे कडी न कही हमारे प्रशासन की बडी भारी कृति है ।

ऐसा लगता है कि स्टेट का प्रावधान करने के बाद भी राजनीतिक चाल जिस तरह से वहाँ पर चली गई उसी का यह परिणाम है कि वहाँ के लोक आज भारत सरकार के खिलाफ विद्रोह देते हैं। यह गन्दी राजनीति नागालैंड में भी अपनाई जा रही है। उसका हम एक भयंकर परिणाम आज देख रहे हैं कि वे किस तरह से दिन पर दिन होस्टारल बनते जा रहे हैं। तो

हमको अपनी नितिया बिल्कुल बदलनी होगा। वहा गन्दी राजनीति का प्रवेश नहीं होना चाहिये। जैसे और जगहो पर गन्दी नीतिया अपनाई जाती हैं इसी तरह से उन भोले भाले नागालैंड के लोगों पर भी यह राजनीति थोपी गई तो एक दिन अयेगा कि वह भयंकर विद्रोही होंगे। कभी आपकी मैनलैंड में मिलने के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे कभी मेनस्ट्रीम में मिलने के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे। आपका फर्ज है कि उनका दिल जीता जाये। बजट से साफ जाहिर हुआ है कि जैसे वह आपकी एक पाकेट है। खर्च करने के मामले में आपने उसको एक अगनी पानेट की तरह से टूट किया है। कई ऐसा प्राइमर बजट में हैं जिन पर खर्च को कम किया जा सकता था और डिवेलपमेंट के जो काम है उन पर खर्च को बढ़ाया जा सकता था। जो फायदा की चीजें हैं उन पर खर्च आपको नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं उदाहरण देना हूँ। मोशल वैनफेयर या कोओप्रेसन आदि जो मदे आपने रखी हैं उन पर पैसा खर्च डाना ज्यादा करने के बजाय अगार प्राप वहाँ के फारेस्ट्स पर वहाँ के मिनरल डिवेलपमेंट पर आदिवासियों के ब्लाक्स के डिवेलपमेंट पर ज्यादा खर्च करने का प्रावधान रखते तो उनको आप एक आदर्श प्रांत बना सकते थे और आदिवासी भी उससे खुश होते। वहाँ पर आपने नीकरशाही को थोप कर रख छोडा है और करोडो रुपया आप बरबाद उस पर कर रहे हैं। यही आपका उद्देश्य भी नजर आता है। ध्यान रहे कि नागालैंड जैसा छोटा सा प्रांत अगार हमारी मैनलैंड में मिलने के लिये अभी तक तैयार नहीं हुआ है तो यह गवर्नमेंट की फेल्चर है, उसकी फेल्चर की ही निशानी है। यह बहुत बडी फेल्चर आज की नहीं है बहुत पहले की है। 28 साल पहले नेहरू जी के बचत में हम सुनते था रहे हैं कि इसके बारे में। वह वहाँ का जब दौरा करते थे तो अखबारों में उनके फोटो भी आते थे, वे आदिवासियों

[श्री भारत सिंह बाहान]

के साथ बड़ा मिल जुल कर नाचा भी करते थे। ये सब दृश्य आज भी हमारे सामने हैं। लेकिन मालूम ऐसा देता है कि दिन-ब-दिन गिर, बट ही स्थिति में आ रही है। नागालैंड का हमारे सामने बहुत ही मुहावना चित्र प्रस्तुत करने की कोशिश आज भी की जाती है। लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसी बात नहीं है। हमें उनके विकास के कामों पर ध्यान देना होगा। उनकी कल्चर की नेहरू जी भी बहुत तारीफ किया करते थे। वह बार बार कहते थे कि हमें उनकी स्वतंत्र कल्चर की रक्षा करनी चाहिये। लेकिन देखने में आया है कि इसके प्रति भी आप उदासीन रहे हैं। उनमें बड़ा भोलापन है, उनका स्वभाव बहुत अच्छा है, उनकी अपनी भाषा है और सब तरह से ये चीजें दूसरों से अलग हैं, इंडिपेंडेंट भी हैं। उसमें अगर कोई डिस्टर्बेंस होता है दखल देने की कोशिश की जाती है तो इनको बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। तब बग़ावत से बचना चाहते हैं। हम लिये आपको अपनी नीतियों में परिवर्तन करना होगा और उनका विश्वास प्राप्त करने के लिये कोशिश करनी होगी। ऐसा आप करेंगे तभी वहाँ के लोग आपका रिमॉन्ड और आदर करेंगे। करीबो हथवा खर्च करने के बाद भी हमें इस काम में सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। कुछ काले कामनामें हममें ही गये हैं जिनकी वजह से हम उन लोगों का दिल जीत नहीं पाये हैं। सेना आदि के प्रफसर बताते हैं कि वहाँ के लोग बहुत प्रतिबिम्बित कर रहे हैं। कोई मन मुटाव नहीं रखते हैं किसी के प्रति। लेकिन अगर उनको यह पता चल जाता है कि कोई उनके प्रति दुश्मनी के भाव रखता है तो उसका भी बदला वे पूरी तरह से लेते हैं, एक सैकड़ के लिये भी उसको बरदाश्त करने के लिए वे तैयार नहीं होते हैं। अगर आप सच्ची सद्भावना उनके प्रति रखें, उनकी भलाई करने की वाक्य से काम करें। उनकी

संस्कृति की रक्षा व तो कोई बर्बाद नहीं है कि आप उनके दिल जीत न सकें। जब अच्छी अच्छी बातें उनके मौजूद हैं और उनके संस्कारों में अभी हुई हैं तो इसको देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि आप अपने प्रयत्नों में सफल नहीं हो पाये हैं। बजट की देखने से पता चलता है कि बहुत भारी रकमें कुछ चीजों के लिये खर्च करने के लिये रखी गई है। उस पर आप रोक लगाये। वहीं रकमें आप विकास के कामों में खर्च करें। वहाँ फारेस्ट्स का डिबिलेपमेंट आप करें। मिनरल्स का करें। सैकड़ों मिनी स्कोप्स आप हाथ में ले सकते हैं। रोड्स की वहाँ बड़ी आवश्यकता है। रोड्स पर अगर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायगा तो कभी वहाँ का विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। केंब्रिजेशन और सोशल बेल्टिंग जैसी योजनाओं जब भारत में कामयाब नहीं हुई है तो वहाँ क्या होगी? क्यों इनका आप वहाँ एक्सपेरिमेंट करने जा रहे हैं। ये सब जो फालतू की रकमें हैं इनको डाइवर्ट करके विकास के कामों में इनको खर्च करने की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI N E HORO (Khunti). Sir, it is a shame that the State of Nagaland has no popular Government. The way this problem was tackled in Nagaland is really very regretful. I want that the Government should come forward towards restoring a popular Government there as soon as possible from the reports that we have been getting from that area, it is a sensitive area. So the problem of Nagaland and in North-Eastern India, calls for our immediate attention and I would suggest that the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs should re-orient itself and re-formulate its views towards tackling the problems there because this North-Eastern area and Nagaland is the border area and it has to be looked at from different angles.

What has been done in these areas has been explained by my predecessor.

sars—those Members who have preceded me. Everybody is at one on this that the area has not been properly tackled. That area is still backward, and the immediate need for its development is the creation of an infrastructure. Unless you have this infrastructure, you cannot build any developmental programmes; no developmental programmes can be implemented successfully.

Two basic things are necessary for having this infrastructure. The first is roads and communication, and the second is electricity. If these two things are there or if top priority is given to these two things, you can develop small industries and big industries and you can develop agriculture, because that area is rich in minerals and also in forest wealth. So the Government ought to consider this point.

The budget provisions that has been provided for this developmental work is very little. Most of the expenditure has been in a lump-sum, and the major portion is being spent on establishment on CIVL establishment and for the Army. Everybody in this House has said, and I would repeat it, that the Government in Nagaland should be restored and that Government should be given full authority and full responsibility for law and order. Now the Central Government is ruling that area. I plead caution for that area is very much disturbed, and it is in the international border. The Government of India has not taken care to understand the problems of the tribals. That is an area which is a tribal area. The tribals have to be won over; their hearts should be won over by confidence; you cannot rule over them with force. If they, the Government continue to pursue this kind of policy, they will land our country in a very difficult situation in the near future.

The CRP and the Army should be withdrawn and only the Army that is required for the defence of the country should be posted there but

not for the responsibility of maintaining law and order. I join hands with the other Members who have been demanding the withdrawal of the CRP and the Army from that area.

I want that the Government should not stand on prestige in opening a negotiation with insurgents or underground Nagas. After all, the people of that area are Indian citizens. For some reasons, if they are asserting their democratic rights, we should try to understand them. After all, they are tribals. You have to understand their history and their sentiments. Therefore, you have to open a negotiation. But Government is making it a prestige issue, and they seem to be very stiff. They do not want to open a negotiation with the insurgents or the underground Nagas. There was a time when the Nagas wanted a separate sovereign State, but things have changed now. Now they want to live peacefully within the Indian Union. How can you win them over? You cannot win them over by strong army methods; you have to create confidence in them. You should not try to bring them to their knees. That is not the way how you should treat these people. They are highly sensitive people. Therefore, you cannot treat them like this.

The attitude of the civil servants and other people who have gone to that area, who have been working as government servants and also in different social and other organisations, towards the local people has not been sympathetic; it is something which cannot be appreciated. Mr. Das-ratha Deb and Mr. Banerjee have said how tribal women are being assaulted and raped and how they are put to shame and all that. What does this show? This shows that people go there with superiority complex. They think that the people in that area are less than human-beings. This is the attitude of the people running the administration. The attitude of the entire people of this country towards the people in this area has to change.

N. K. Horo]

we have to re-orient our thinking and our attitudes towards these people. They are tribals and they have their own institutions, their own tradition, their own history, behind them. We ought to respect them. That is how we can win them over. By the strong-arm policy, by keeping the army there and spending millions of rupees on them, we are not going to bring those people under one umbrella, as a part of our country. We are getting reports through newspapers and others which show that there is a kind of conspiracy for breaking the solidarity of the tribals in that area, not only in Nagaland but in the entire north-eastern region; what is happening in Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Arunachal Pradesh is happening in Nagaland also. I have said in this House only a few months back that the policy of the Government in respect of general administration or finance or any other field towards this area has not been proper. That is why, this situation is developing there. And if this is not corrected, then a day will come when we will have to lose that part of the country from India. So, let us be forewarned and let us read the writings on the wall, and let us have a new approach towards that area. This attempt to break the tribal solidarity through different means is ample proof.

All the time we have been hearing that the foreign missionaries are working. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister how many foreign missionaries are working there, what are their nationalities, to which country they belong and all that. It is very easy to say that foreign missionaries are there. You want to create a situation of hatred between the various tribals. Many of them are Christians. Many of them are non-Christians. Many of them are Buddhists. This is an attempt at that, when we are freely saying all sorts of things about foreign missionaries and Christians. Sir, this is a very dangerous trend and I want to warn the

nation and the Government that unless we change our attitude, we are heading towards a catastrophe. This is an attempt, this is a conspiracy, to break the tribal solidarity, which must stop. If it is not going to stop, we will involve our entire country in a very difficult situation and later, it will be very difficult to contain that.

I would like to say a few words and I will finish. As I said earlier, I want that the Government should find out a way to start negotiations with the underground Nagas. From time to time, different suggestions have come. They should be considered. I can understand the attitude of the Government because these underground Nagas probably think, and many of them still think, that they are not Indians and do not want to remain in India. So, some kind of a negotiation will break that deadlock and we should give top priority to this aspect of the problem.

Then, Sir, I want that the Planning Commission should consider this point of helping in building an infra-structure as soon as possible because if the Nagas who live in the jungles and villages and in the remotest parts of the country seem to think that they do not get employment and if they are not engaged fruitfully, naturally, their frustration will lead towards hostility. So, these two points, (1) of building an infra-structure, as I said earlier, roads and communications and (2) electricity, should be given top priority by the Planning Commission, by the Home Ministry, by the Finance Minister and the entire Government as I have said that unless you build the infra-structure, you are not going to develop that area. The Government might say and they have come several times with assurance, saying that the development projects, development schemes are being taken up or will be taken up very soon and all that. But, unless you have this infra-structure, no scheme, no plan whatsoever can be implemented.

With these words, I would once again lay emphasis and want the Government to consider these points with top priority and then, they should start with restoring the popular government in Nagaland and very soon.

15.59 hrs.

श्री चन्द्र सत्तानी (हायरम) सभापति महोदय, नागालैंड हमारे देश का एक सीमावर्ती प्रदेश है और वह हर दृष्टि से अर्थव्यवस्था एवं पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह नागालैंड के विकास और वहां की जनता के उत्थान के लिए अधिक से अधिक धनराशि एलाट करे, ताकि उस का हर क्षेत्र में विकास हो सके।

हम आधे दिन अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि नागालैंड में देश-विरोधी गतिविधियां होती रहती हैं और कुछ बिदेसी तत्व भी वहां पर सक्रिय हैं, जो हमारे देश को नुकसान पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि नागालैंड की आर्थिक समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए और वहां के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए अगर सरकार समुचित धनराशि की व्यवस्था करे, तो वहां पर इस तरह की गतिविधियों में कमी हो सकती है।

16.00 hrs.

मेरा विचार है कि नागालैंड को एक सम्पन्न और विकसित प्रदेश बनाने के लिए, वहां की जनता की समस्याओं की मुलभूतों के लिए और वहां के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए वहां पर विभिन्न उद्योग-धंधे खोलने चाहिए और वहां की जनता को काम सुद पर रक्षण देना चाहिए। अगर वहां के लोगों को व्याज-मुक्त ऋण दिया जाये, तो और भी अच्छा रहेगा। नागालैंड हमारा एक सीमावर्ती प्रदेश है और वह जितना सबल और मजबूत होगा, उतने ही अच्छे ढंग से हमारे देश की रक्षा हो सकती। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि नागालैंड में उद्योग-धंधे को बढ़ावा देने के लिए और वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति को

मजबूत बनाने के लिए सरकार को विशेष तौर पर प्रयत्न करने चाहिए।

नागालैंड के विकास के लिए सरकार ने जो बजट रखा है, उस के बारे में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वहां के विकास के लिए उसका इस्तेमाल सही तरीके से होना चाहिए। नागालैंड एक ऐसा प्रदेश है, जहां देश-विरोधी गतिविधियां होती रही हैं, और आज भी देखने को मिलती हैं। अन्य सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों में भी इस तरह की देश-विरोधी गतिविधियां होती रही हैं और आज भी बढ रही हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि वहां के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए और वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि की व्यवस्था की जाये और वहां के लोगों के उत्थान के लिए प्रयास किये जायें। वहां शिक्षा की भी बहुत कमी है। इसलिए वहां शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए, उद्योग-धंधों की स्थापना के लिए और उस प्रदेश को हर दृष्टि से मजबूत करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक धन की व्यवस्था की जाये।

(Shri Vasant Sathe in the Chair).

इन शर्तों के माध्यम में वित्त मंत्री ने प्रार्थना करू कि वह वहां के विकास की तरफ अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दे।

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer-Manipur) Mr. Chairman Sir, I have nothing new to say about the progress of Nagaland at this moment. Before I say something I come to the Minister I congratulate the Minister for bringing the budget of the State of Nagaland. It is a matter of great regret that this House is discussing the budget of Nagaland in the absence of the popular Government there. There is no doubt in my mind that if this budget was discussed there in Nagaland the representatives of the people there would have focussed public attention and suggested proper steps in regard to the very many problems in detail facing the State of Nagaland. Of course, I have no

[Shri Paokai Haokip]

doubt that this Parliament is a more competent forum to discuss the problems of Nagaland, and for that matter, in regard to any other part of the country. I believe that this Budget which the House is discussing would certainly reflect the progress and the needs that will have to be met in the immediate future for the advancement of the people living in that part of the country. I would be pardoned if I say one thing. Nagaland is one of the States of the Union which is older than my own State, Manipur; it is even older than Tripura and Meghalaya. What is the cause of it? Because Manipur was one of the Princely States. So is the case with Tripura. Nagaland was not so. Nagas were good and they are sincere in what they do. It is this attitude that brings them progress for the Nagaland and enable the Nagas to have confidence in themselves and in the people of India as a whole.

In view of this, if the Government of India tries to pay more attention to that part of the Tribal State, then there is no reason why it should not make a very quick progress in all respects. I do not say that Government of India has not been paying any attention to that. As a matter of fact, I would like to say that Nagaland has been one of the pampered children. In comparison with my State—Manipur—Nagaland is very much more developed in terms of road and communications. In my State out of 100 sq. kilometres only 12 kilo metres have been developed in terms of road communication while it is more in the case of Nagaland in terms of development of road. I would even go to the extent of saying that Nagaland is more developed. But that is not enough. Still Nagaland needs to be developed more and more in view of its difficult terrain. What I want to say is that there should be further expansion in the matter of development of the

State of Nagaland through the provision of more funds for the purpose by Government of India. We should try to cultivate such attitude and change our way of thinking towards the people living in that part of our country. Unless and until this is done, however nice our plan may be, it will only remain on paper and will never be implemented. Our attitude must aid implementation of the Plans that we have formulated. That is of paramount importance. In this respect I am not referring to Nagaland only but I am referring to the country as a whole. So, that sort of omnibus attitude should be there.

I will not go into the details regarding the problems that are facing Nagaland today but before I conclude I would like to say that one of the most important thing that comes in the way of development of Nagaland is the activity of certain misguided sections of the Naga people. During the last three to four years those elements who had started hostile activity have come over-ground and have joined the normal life of the society. Their coming over-ground means that they have changed their mind. This attitude on their part should be further strengthened by taking some concrete steps by the Government to wean away the remnants of misguided Nagas. We will have to put adequate effort in order to defend the country in that region adequately.

At present what is taking place is that CRP elements are present in the heart of villages and towns. Army troops are there. I am against it because in order to effectively protect the border and also to stop the movement of hostile elements across the border it is essential that on the border area there should be a chain of army personnel instead of concentrating more in the heart of towns and villages. If we put this army just on the border line then I do not

think the movement of hostile elements would be so easy as it is today. This loophole should be tagged by stationing army personnel on the border with the highest priority to roads and communication in our planning. I do not mean to say that there should be no forces in the towns and villages but what I would like to say is that the chain of security forces should be on the border line rather than their being more present in the heart of towns and villages. If we do this, I think, we will be successful in bringing the misguided elements into the main-stream of normal social life and we will also be able to rebut any attempt made from outside.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I regret to say that the behaviour of the Central Government in Nagaland and Mizoram makes our heads hang in shame here and in the international world. The atrocities are unparalleled. Now, Sir, they want to magnify this question of insurgent Nagas in order to assume summary powers and also to keep the Emergency. Sir, there is the longest and most awful tale about rape, murder, torture and repression. Sir, Government of India is hand in gloves with the NNO. In fact, NNO can be taken as the Congress Government and, Sir, they are neck deep in corruption. When the UDF took over the Government, the PWD godowns at different railheads in Nagaland were emptied. But, according to ledgers and books of accounts, these godowns were supposed to be filled with Government equipment. The UDF seized documents and were preparing to prosecute. Much of the Government of India money went into the NNO leaders' pockets highest per capita corruption—and the top bureaucracy and business people opposed to the UDF. Sir, much of the sale of scarce raw materials and items like sugar etc. were done in

the black market and immense fortune was made. Sir, the traders offered, even after elections, Rs. 3 lakhs to each of the many MLAs to join NNO. The former Chief Secretary owning six large houses including a bungalow built by the State Government, the most powerful hand in this is Mr. M. Ramani, a super-annuated Special Secretary, and, Sir,.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have seen your note. You have given only the names of certain persons. You said 'During Nagaland debate, I shall mention names'—Now, under Rule 353, if you will kindly see, mere giving of names is not enough.

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

AN HON. MEMBER: He has given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Here, the Rule says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation....."

Intimation of what?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Names.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Intimation of the allegation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It does not say that. Sir, May I most respectfully submit....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. 'No allegation...shall be made...unless the members has given previous intimation'. What does it

[Mr. Chairman]

say? No allegation shall be made'. What have you done? You have given only names. You have not mentioned anything about any allegation at all. The idea is that, if you inform previously, what is the allegation, then we can inform the Minister, the Minister can make an investigation and be ready with the reply. If you do not inform, how will he ever know what is the allegation, what he has to find out and reply to? This is not fair.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister may reply afterward.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You make the allegation and he will reply afterwards? This is not good. I have here the Speaker's observations from the Chair. This is of 1971. This is on page 3. I think, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was involved in this. That is why, it becomes pertinent. Let me remind him of this.

"In notice under Rule 353, it is not enough for a Member to merely inform the name of the person against whom an allegation is to be made. Some details about the allegation should also be given. On 10th December, 1970, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu wrote to the Speaker that he was giving notice under Rule 353 that on Calling Attention admitted for that day, he would mention the name of Shri A. K. Sen, MP. When the Calling Attention was taken up, the Speaker observed as under:

'Now, before I take up the Calling Attention notice, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I received your small chit that you wanted to mention some name under Rule 353'

"Rule 353 is not so simple that you will just say that you want to mention some names. You must

give some details of it as to what is the matter, who is the gentleman and all that so that the Speaker could judge the matter beforehand. Do not abruptly put the Speaker in difficulties....."

So unless you were to inform me what are the allegations you have in mind which you are going to refer to, I cannot allow it. If you are referring only to names, you can do that without referring to allegations. If you make allegations, I will have that expunged. I am telling you beforehand so that you do not put me in an embarrassing position by asking me to contradict the rules.

what have you to say?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given this notice during my life in Lok Sabha for no less than 30-40 times, may be more. It may be that on one odd occasion the matter was suddenly taken note of, but tell me, how as a Member of Parliament, I am supposed to give a list of things to the Speaker and to the Minister? You have not provided secretarial arrangements to do all that. Is it physically possible? All that I want to say is that rule 353 should have clearly stated that a brief note on details of the allegations should be given. It was never done; neither was there a direction on that. I looked for the direction. I am not going to hurl bombs at them. I am making a mention of things about which I take responsibility as a member of this House. That is why I have given prior notice so that the Minister may write back. You will see at the bottom of the note, "The Minister may kindly be advised or informed..'

MR. CHAIRMAN: Informed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If the hon. Minister, who has more resources, secretarial arrangements, could have kindly enquired 'what are the allegations?' I would certainly have been glad to comply with the desire of the Chair. The rules do not say that I have to give a note. The rules do not specifically spell it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It says so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It does not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must inform me about the allegations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have done this 30 times at least.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may have done it 100 times, but will that change the rules?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It has been accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to go by the rules. That you will agree.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister, Mr. Mohsin, could have written back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have only mentioned name; you have not mentioned any allegation. What will he enquire?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He should have told me 'Please give details'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not for him to do that. You have to satisfy me. How could you spring a surprise?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : हमारे वहाँ कुछ बोलने से ये लोग हल्ला करना शुरू कर देते हैं और वह बाहर यही लोग बोलते हैं—

"The bureaucrats are sneering at us. They are not following the socialist programme". But if I start talking about corruption, you start getting blisters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am also told that you were informed by the Speaker that you have also to give details.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know you have been told by the Table. I can see that a man came up to you and told you that. In the past, I have given this notice umpteen number of times. It is not physically possible to give details against 10 or 12 names that I mention. I have complied as best as I could with this. If you will look into it, you will see how many times members take the trouble even to inform you. I will bear this in mind for the future. In the meantime, my suggestion would be that the rule be made clear.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The rule is clear, absolutely clear.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not clear.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बाँबा) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ब्राफ आउट है। रूल 35.3 का जो इन्टरप्रेटेशन आपने किया है वह रूल आपनी जगह नहीं है और उस का मतलब भी वही है जो आप कहते हैं। कोई भी मेम्बर तब तक एलीमेंशन नहीं कर सकता जब तक वह एलीमेंशन और नाम स्पीकर साहब को न भेज दे, जिनके खिलाफ कि उसे एलीमेंशन करना है। लेकिन अभी तक इस सदन में यही चरुता आया है, बल्कि कन्वेन्शन रही है—जैसे श्री शरद यादव ने पहले बिना स्वी कर साहब को लिखे यहाँ मेन्शन किया और स्पीकर साहब ने उनको प्लाउ कर दिया। ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने कम से कम उनके नाम तो आपको लिख कर भेज दिये हैं। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप उन्हें एलीमेंशन करने और उसके बाद अगर कोई ऐसी चीज उठेगी तो प्रागे देख लेंगे। आप रूल के लिये इतनी रिजिडिटी न करें। मैं से रूल आपनी जगह ठीक है।

सभापति महोदय : कम से कम आपसे तो मैं ज्यादा सहयोग की अपेक्षा कर रहा था कि आप अच्छी सलाह देंगे। मुझे तो कम से कम उन गलतियों में न फँसें।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : आप इस में गलती में नहीं फँस रहे हैं। आपने रूलज का इन्टरप्रेटेशन सही किया है।

सभापति महोदय मेरे से जो ज्यादा माहि़र लोग हैं, जो बड़े हैं, उनके साथ आप जो कुछ करना चाहें करें, वे का बिल लोग है उस को देख लेंगे, लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरा सवाल है मुझे कृपया आप नियमों के अन्दर रहने की इजाजत दीजिये जिससे कि मैं कठिनाई में न पड़ू।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : सभापति महोदय,.....

सभापति महोदय : आप तो, बनर्जी साहब, कम से कम मेरी सहायता कीजिये। आपने इसको सुना है ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : जी हा, मैंने सुना है।

सभापति महोदय : तो फिर मेरी मदद कीजिये। कोई भी आदमी चाहे यहाँ का हो या बाहर का हो, उसकी इजाजत पर उसका नाम लेकर हम यहाँ छीटाकशी करना चाहे तो क्या यह जायज है। अगर हम उसकी जानकारी पहले से मिनिस्टर को दे और मिनिस्टर उसका पता लगा में, तब तो वह उसका जवाब दे पायेगा, उसका जवाब कर सकेगा। लेकिन हम सिर्फ नाम दे दें और फिर यहाँ एलीगेशन लगाये तो क्या न्याय की दृष्टि से यह उचित है, क्या—में इसकी इजाजत दे दू ?

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : सभापति महोदय, आप जिस कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं, उस पर धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनीय लिखा है। आपने कहा है कि आपसे आदा योग्य आदमी वहाँ बैठे हैं, लेकिन इस समय तो इस सदन में आपसे ज्यादा योग्य में किसी को नहीं समझता।

दूसरी बात—मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि इतने भवन में कन्वेन्शन रही है, ऐसा

होत रहा है, एक बार नाम देकर अगर सदस्य कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो आप उन्हें कहने दीजिये, रूलज को थोड़ा वाइडली देखने की कोशिश कीजिये और उनको अपनी बात कहने दीजिये, बेकार किसी का मुँह बन्द करने की दुपा न करे।

सभापति महोदय : मैं किसी का मुँह बन्द नहीं करूंगा, रूलज को इलास्टिक किया जा सकता है, लेकिन न्याय की दृष्टि से क्या यह उचित है कि जिस व्यक्ति के खिलाफ आरोप लगाये जा रहे हैं, वह यहाँ अपने बचद के लिये नहीं है। मैं ऐसा समझना हूँ कि उस के प्रति अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मंत्री जी उसके बचाव के लिये है।

सभापति महोदय : बचारा मंत्री क्या करेगा, उसको मैं मालूम है, लेकिन एलीगेशन मालूम पारी है।

श्री ज्योतिरमय बसु : क्या हम अपनी स्पीच छाप कर दया करें। मेहरबानी कर के अपने रूलज को क्लियर कीजिये, आपके रूलज क्लियर नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The rule specifically says 'no allegations shall be made'. The word 'allegation is there'. You have not informed about the allegations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It does not say 'allegations'

MR CHAIRMAN: It begins with this phrase 'No allegations shall be made ..'

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी सेवा में दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आप यह बिल्कुल सही कह रहे हैं कि अगर किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति के बारे में कहा गया है जो सदन का मेम्बर न है और वह बाहर

कोई डेमोक्रेट हो या प्युरोक्रेट हो तं, उसके बारे में जो एलीगेशन लगाई जाय, वे आपकी सेवा में पहले भेजनी चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वे भेजनी नहीं चाहिये। लेकिन श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने उनके नाम आपको भेजे हैं या स्पीकर साहब को भेजे हैं और स्पीकर साहब ने उन को कहा है कि वे एलीगेशन को डिफाइन करें कि वे एलीगेशन क्या क्या हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि, कभी कभी एलीगेशन को पहले से कह देने से वह एलीगेशन नहीं रहती—मैं यह ही बात कह रहा हूँ। कभी कभी कोई चीज हम अपनी आस्तीन में छिपा कर यहां लाते हैं, आप भी लाते हैं और हम भी लाते हैं और उसको प्रचानक कहना चाहते हैं।

Spring a surprise.

अगर पहले से सारी चीज मालूम हो जायें तो उसका महत्व कम हो जाता है। मान लीजिये—मि० ए० है, उनके बारे में एलीगेशन है, मि० ए० को मालूम हो जाय कि उनके खिलाफ क्या एलीगेशन है, तो वह मि० बी० जो मिनिस्टर हैं उनको ममझा देगा और मि० बी० उसको डिफेंड करने लग जायेंगे और मि० सी पर उल्टा एटैक करने लगेंगे—इस तरह की चीज हो जाती है। जहाँ तक क्लज का सवाल है आप बिम्बुल सही हैं—लेकिन सिर्फ ज्यादा बपड़ा पहनने से ज्यादा प्रकलमन्द नहीं हो जाता है। आप जिस कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं वहाँ जो भी बैठेगा, मैं मानने पर मजबूर हो जाऊँगा कि वह प्रकलम द हं चाहें हो या न हो। इसीलिये मैं माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु से कहूँगा कि जहाँ तक ही सबे बचा कर रहे।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMIAH): Mr. Banerjee referred to two types of allegations.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is an allegation against a Member in your party.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMIAH: One which can be told to the Speaker and one which can be hidden in the bosom. The rules do not provide for what can be hidden in the bosom.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is not going to be hidden. It is going to be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall try to seek your guidance.

I only mentioned the name of Ramani. I have not alleged anything yet. This man is the most powerful person as the Special Secretary. And at that time the Minister of State was Mr. Mirdha. At least he is supposed to be here all the time to defend himself. I do not know what the Chair will do if the Ministers do not come here. He can take me to task, but he cannot take Ministers to task. Their whole time is placed at the service of the people. We are, of course, like casual workers, no work, no pay.

Mr Mirdha raised hopes in the minds of the Naga people that he would go there and try to settle certain matters, but he did not go even, but consulted Mr. Ramani and Gen. Chinai in Imphal, and the result was extension of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act by another two years. The honest and popular Chief Minister Mr. Vizol was not even consulted once. Are Nagaland, Mizoram and such other places colonies of Delhi that the people there can be treated anyway you like, like slaves, that their woman can be raped, their huts burnt and that you can murder them, torture them? Do you know what kind of torture? I have talked to men in all walks of life. In a cigarette they put powdered chilli, put a bit of burning charcoal and then hold it near the mouth. I know they are hanged by their legs for hours. Wooden sticks are inserted into the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

private organs of man and women. I have been there so many times, to Nagaland and also Mizoram, I have talked to people, talked to people in every layer of society and my heart bleeds when I see this is what the Central Government is doing in the name of maintaining law and order.

This Special Secretary, Mr. Ramani, is a key man today. But the late Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru in 1960, when this gentleman was a District Commissioner, said:

"He had no doubt in his mind that the Commissioner has acted in utter disregard of proprieties, and must forthwith be replaced."

This man has been kept as Special Secretary and he has been given extension after superannuation. He is so indispensable, the man who is most hated by the Nagas, Nagas of every walk of life hate his sight and name. Pandit Nehru said that this man should be kicked out forthwith, but he is so very indispensable that he must be kept. What on earth for?

I want to have a clear and categorical reply from the Home Minister whether I am correct about Pandit Nehru's remarks about Mr. Ramani or not. If I am correct, how is this man still continuing after superannuation? I want to know that.

Today Pandit Nehru's daughter, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, is trying her best to teach a lesson to the Nagas, and this gentleman was brought as Special Secretary. He is the eyes and ears of the Governor. No State has an official between the elected Government and the Governor.

Sir, you are a lawyer. Have you heard of any State where you have a Special Secretary between the Governor and the elected government? Only in Nagaland, to my knowledge,

it is so. This is the treatment they have received."

After the UDF came to power, the NNO or Ramani boys held meetings in his residence. And this gentleman controls three battalions of the Border Security Force. They wear not uniforms but Naga shawls and carry arms.

Then I come to the tale of toppling. The UDF came to power in 1974 after 13 years of miserable NNO rule. The present Governor, Shri L. P. Singh (I am talking of the position five years back), at that time was the Home Secretary. I had to make certain complaints against him to the Prime Minister personally. I asked: how can you control the activities of the American Intelligence in this country when in the Home Ministry you have got very senior persons who owe their allegiance to the Americans? I was told "Oh! no, Mr. Bosu, you are mistaken; it is not a fact". This gentleman, the Governor, made some unwarranted remarks regarding the UDF.**

MR CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record. You have made an allegation against a General. You have made allegations against an officer which have no basis. You have stated that he has committed atrocities. You are making an allegation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said "Ex-Chief, Nagaland Security Force".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The allegation as such will not form part of the records. It will be shown to me. I will see it. If these allegations are contrary to rules, they will not form part of record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you are intruding into my rights.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You said you will avoid them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not want the name of the General to go into the record. I will say "a General, who was once the Chief of the Army in Nagaland". I do not want the name to go on record.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: That is identifiable.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not giving the names.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not mind your giving the names. You can give them, but not names with allegations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will give the allegations without mentioning the names. I have got that right. I will go by the designation. I will not mention the names.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is not identifiable, it is all right. But where you make it identifiable, it will be difficult. It is like my making an allegation "a member, who was till yesterday the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee", so that you know who he is.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But I did not say "till yesterday". Sir, you must give a clear ruling. I do not want the names to go on record. I will go by designations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go by designation, without identifying them. You can say "one officer" because there are hundreds of them. But you say "a General who was the ex-Chief of the Nagaland Security Force".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are so many Generals who were once in charge of the Nagaland Security Force during the period from 1952 to 1975.

This corrupt Minister** fearing danger, approached the enemies of the UDF, the army and the civil executives. Soon after, the magic took place. Five MLAs of remote Tuensang

were bought over. At the beginning of March they were seen at Dimapur. The meeting was to take place at the residence of the Minister's sister-in-law, married to a non-Naga tea planter in Barpathar to conceal their misdeeds. It was ten miles away from Nagaland, sensing exposure, the super-conspirators of Delhi, of the Indira Government hurriedly shifted them to the Circuit House of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh at Rowrah, Jorhat. Everything was arranged from Delhi. On 7th March, 1975, they were found staying at Rangapahar Army cantonment. On the 8th March, 1975, the Assembly was supposed to meet. Later Shri Vizol made a public statement that six MLAs were kidnapped by the security forces. So, they were running with the hare and hunting with the hounds.

The Governor has special powers only in Nagaland. On the one hand he is the custodian of law and order; on the other hand, he is organising toppling and abduction and hiding of MLAs. According to article 371A (b) he has special responsibilities to maintain law and order. Yet, he was arranging toppling and abduction of some simple Naga folk.

Shri Vizol complained to the Lt. Governor, who consoled him, while raping democracy. He promised that he will take up the matter with the G.O.C. Nagaland. On the 8th March, 1975, on the Assembly day, Sema and five others were visible in the BSF camp, Kohima. They did not attend the House while the Governor was delivering his inaugural address.

Shri Vizol wrote out his resignation but did not give it. His non-Naga Secretary picked it up from his desk and gave it to the Governor without Shri Vizol's consent. It was a Sunday. Nagas are Christians. It was a real Sabbath day in Nagaland. The Governor promptly accepted the letter of resignation. On the 10th March, 1975, the NNO leader Jasokie,

**Not recorded.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the stooge of the Congress, was sworn in without any trial of strength in the Assembly. All the defectors of the UDF were made Ministers. Political prostitution went on unabated. In a week's time the NNO was reduced to a minority. On the 19th March the new UDF leader took a list of 33 MLAs in a House of 80 to the Governor and proved that the NNO has only a minority. The Governor, Shri L. P. Singh, was told that the trial of strength should be in the Assembly. But the Governor adopted a doubled standard—one standard on 9th March and another standard on the 20th March. The Assembly was made a fortress and entry was severely restricted.

The Speaker himself, unfortunately, became a defector. In stead of fixing another date, the Speaker and the Governor conspired and President's Rule was imposed. There was no dissolution and fresh elections, because if there is fresh election the NNO people, the Congress stooges, will be routed. Therefore, they wanted to continue the horse trading. They have taken to this method. On the one hand, they draft an Anti Defection Bill and, on the other hand, they practise the engineering of defection.

Finally, I want to know why the Nagaland Consultative Committee has not yet been constituted, although the Minister was requested to constitute the same.

In conclusion, I will make only one request to you. You may expunge the names I have mentioned, but my allegations should remain. I do not want the names to be there. Kindly spell out clearly what your views are.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-
JEE): Mr. Chairman. I am grateful

to the hon. Members for their contribution to the Nagaland Budget. When the vote of account was placed before this House, I mentioned that...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not want to involve in that. But you prolonged the discussion by saying that the Home Minister will enquire and give a reply. The Home Minister is sitting dumb-founded who is going to give the reply—the Finance Minister—about my allegation against Mr Ramani, the Special Secretary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let peace of mind be with you. You are walking out now.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-
JEE: When I presented the vote of account before the House, I mentioned the situation under which President's Rule was imposed, and there was a full debate on the subject. Therefore, it is no use—reiterating the circumstances under which President's Rule had to be imposed.

Sir, it is clearly explained in the report which the Governor placed before the President, and it was laid on the Table of this House by the Home Ministry. The situation was something extraordinary. From 9th to 18th, several occurrences took place, defections took place, and at the end, the Speaker adjourned the House *sine die* and explained the situation to the Governor in which he himself did not feel security, and it was the end.

As a result of that, if the budget was not passed, practically the administration would have come to a standstill. As a result of that, the Governor tried his best to find out a solution which could have been acceptable to the various groups there. But, it was not possible. In the report itself, it has been mentioned that when the Governor contacted the leaders of the contending groups and suggested to them whether they could sit together and sort out the issue, they themselves were unable

to sort out the issue. The Speaker did not agree to summon the Assembly so that appropriation bills could be taken up. As a result of that, the President's Rule had to be imposed.

It has been pointed out by my colleague in the Home Ministry that the whole purpose of keeping the Assembly in animated suspension is to see that the people of Nagaland get the administration of the duly constituted responsible people's government.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): This is a bogus argument.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Huda, you have developed a habit of interrupting every now and then. It may be looking bogus to you, but it is not a bogus argument. (Interruptions) I am not yielding. Mr. Chairman, I seek your protection. If they are interrupting like this in Parliament from the back benches, I am really very sorry. This is not the mode of talking. Mr. Chairman, I am not yielding.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Shame on this Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Please do not get provoked.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I could have maintained. But you, yourself and other Members of the House have noted it. It is no use talking like this. You had just started when I was making out my points. It may appear to be bogus to you; but it may appear to be very reasonable to me. We have differences of opinion. That is why you are sitting there and I am sitting here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very good. This depends upon each person's level of intelligence and understanding.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Therefore, what I was suggesting to the hon. House was that it is not the creation of the Government of India. It had been suggested by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and the first speaker from his party that everything had been hatched at Delhi and some type of conspiracy went on; it is not a fact. What is a fact, I had been clearly explained on the previous occasion also. I can reiterate that we would like to see very much that a responsible government is in power in Nagaland and they discharge their responsibility themselves.

In this connection, I would like to point out and I share the concern expressed by some hon. Members that in a vulnerable area like Nagaland, definitely, we would like to see that the people of Nagaland who have a very distinct culture and a culture of the ages should be brought in the mainstream of our national life. Therefore, no effort should be left unturned not only at the governmental level but at the various other levels to see that even if, unfortunately, some misgivings or misunderstandings develop in the minds of a section of the people of Nagaland—I would not agree that all people of Nagaland are hostile to the Government of India or they are against the mainstream of our national life—it should be our serious effort to see that those misgivings or misunderstandings could be done away and they could be brought in the mainstream of our national life. That is why nowhere the Government of India has said that the door of dialogue is closed. Nowhere has the Government of India said that the underground Nagas should not be given an opportunity to come and have their share of the national life and to join their efforts in the mainstream of the nation building as well as in the building of a new Nagaland on the old tradition and heritage.

My humble submission to the hon. Members is that when we speak of

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

those areas, we should restrain ourselves to some extent. Because of the geographical position, because of the peculiar racial and ethnical reasons, those areas have a certain significance. Therefore, if we want to oversimplify the problem by saying, whatever is taking place in Nagaland nowadays is the outcome of military atrocities, police atrocities, we are not doing justice to the sentiments of the people of Nagaland and we are undoing the meritorious services rendered by the armed forces there. We should not forget that the same stock of people are posted there. It is not on their own goodwill that they go to Nagaland to do some mischief, as it has been alleged by some hon. Members. They have to go there under the direction of the Government of India, under the direction of their seniors. They have to discharge their responsibility which was entrusted to them. Those people who are defending our borders, those who are laying down their lives for the security of this country, if they are entrusted to do the job of maintaining law and order in Nagaland, are discharging their entrusted duty only.

Now, if there are atrocities, if there are some over-doings, if there are some excesses, I agree, due care should be taken and an investigation should take place. I understand—I listened to the debate on the earlier occasion—whenever such allegations are made, the Ministry of Home Affairs and other appropriate authorities look into them. It will be most unfair to say that all the military people there, all the police people there, who are protecting our interests, who are protecting our borders, in a very vulnerable area, are doing all sort of mischiefs which may be highly exaggerated or which may not have an iota of truth. Therefore, we should be careful in making observations like that.

Some hon. Members straightway have come to a conclusion that the entire Nagaland administration is being run by the military administration. It is not the fact. Keeping in mind the special position of Nagaland, their own tradition and culture and peculiarity of it, and in order to place it in the mainstream of our national life, certain special provisions of the Constitution have been applied to Nagaland and special powers have been entrusted to the Governor. Therefore, it is not the fact that we want to put a strait-jacket on them. I agree with the hon. Member, Mr. Horo, when he made an observation that we cannot put a strait-jacket, a uniform jacket, on all the people there, particularly belonging to the tribal area. They have their own peculiarities and those peculiarities are to be accommodated in the mainstream of the national life. For that, special provisions of the Constitution are being applied to Nagaland.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been suggested that no developmental effort has been made in Nagaland. I have no hesitation in saying that whatever should have been done could not be done; but it is known to the Hon'ble House and the Hon'ble Members that it is not because of any other reason but because of the very simple reason that our means are restricted and resources limited. If we had more resources, we could have given much more money for the development and developmental activities in Nagaland.

But it would not be correct to say that the bulk of the expenditure is being made on the maintenance of the police forces and for the maintenance of law and order. I can give you some small break-ups. Less than 10 per cent of the total budget is being maintained for law and order and it is not merely to give salaries and allowances only to the Army and CRP, there is a provision for the Village Ghat which has been condemned by some of the Hon'ble Members. But I feel that in an area like this, this

type of Police force should be developed because they understand the language of the people and they are in conformity with the traditions of the local people and they can take care of the problems of law and order there in a better way than some of the police forces imported from outside. But even then, taking all those points into account, the total expenditure on the Police is less than 10 per cent. I would not like to go into the details of the figures which are already given in the budget proposals, but I will mention some of the figures.

Even in a small State like Nagaland Rs. 4 crores have been allocated for power, Rs. 3 crores for industry, Rs. 2 crores for agriculture, Rs. 5 crores for education—and I may tell you that Nagaland is one of the North-Eastern States where the expenditure on education is much more compared to other similar States.

One point has been raised by some Hon'ble Member, and that is about the Nagaland Paper and Pulp Project. I entirely share his concern that the project should have been completed earlier. But it is a project which is practically entirely financed by the Government of India, and it is a project worth Rs. 69 crores. I do hope that by 1977 we will be able to take care of this problem. Certain other projects are coming up and, as a result of the commissioning of the projects and the development of infrastructure there, we hope that more and more people of Nagaland would share the national prosperity and development and would be brought into the mainstream of national life.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the

President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

Demands Nos. 1, 3 to 9 and 12 to 55.

The Motion was adopted.

17 hrs.

NAGALAND APPROPRIATION NO.
(2) BILL,* 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
 PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
 Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the Services of the financial year 1975-76.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1975-76."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move*:†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 8-5-75.

†Introduced moved with the recommendation of the President.