

- (2) Pu Zalawma to present to the House the first Report of the Estimate Committee.

Financial Business

6. Pu Sainghaka to present a statement of Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Union Territory of Mizoram for regularization of excess expenditure for the year 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.

SPEAKER : Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it : except the Lord keep the city, the watchmen waketh but in vain.

Psalm : 127 : 1

The Panel of Chairman for this Session are Pu Zairemthanga and Pu Lalhuthanga and Pu Vanlalngkhaka. Now we shall do item no. 1 Obituary Reference. Here the Chief Minister and Leader of the House is expected to make obituary reference but as he is not here I shall call upon Pu Sainghaka Finance Minister.

PU SAINGHAKA : Pu Speaker, I have some thing to say regarding the demise of Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Smt. Indira Gandhi, daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru was born on November 19, 1917 at Allahabad, U.P. She was educated at Allahabad, Switzerland, Poona, Bombay Santiniketan Visva — Bharati and Somerville College, Oxford.

She was brought up under the atmosphere of political unrest during which her father and grand father were frequently harassed by the police. She was impressed by her reading of Joan of Arc.

She organised Charka Sangh and Vanak Sena while aged 12, was active in student movements in England and India; took part in activities of Indian League, London; became member of Congress in 1931 and was actively associated with freedom struggle.

She was married to late Feroz Gandhi at 21, borne two sons. Courted imprisonment with her husband during Quite India Movement

in 1942; She spent 13 months in prison without trial; worked under Mahatma Gandhi's direction in riot-affected areas of Delhi in 1947 was Nehru's hostess and later his close political aide from 1957-1964, accompanied Nehru on his visit to several countries on her own; became member of Congress Working Committee in 1955; Chairwoman, Womens' Department of the Congress; member of Central Election Board and of Youth Advisory Board of the A.I.C.C. ; elected President of Congress in February 1959 in 1960 elected to Lok Sabha seat (M.P.) from Rae-Bareilly Constituency; Minister for Information and Broadcasting Government of India in 1964-66; elected to Rajya Sabha in 1964.

Elected as the Leader of Congress Parliamentary Party in 1966 became the Third Prime Minister of India, member of Lok Sabha in 1966-67, 1967-71, 1971-77 and again in November 1978, but was expelled, elected to Seventh Lok Sabha in 1980; again became Prime Minister of India since January 1980; She has been associated with a large number of organizations and institutions. President Board of Trustee of Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital; Trustee Gandbi Smarak Nidhi, K.G. Memorial Trust; Chancellor of Vishva Bharati, J.N.U. and North Eastern Hill University (1966-67) awarded Doctorate (Honoris Cause) by, Andhra Agra, Bangalore, Vikram, El Salvador (Buenos Aires) Waseda (Tokyo), Moscow, Oxford, Charles (Prague) Punjab, Gurukul, Nagpur, Jamia Urdu and Poona Universities; Citation of Distinction by Columbia University; Recipient of Bharat Ratna; 72 mothers' award of U.S.A. 'Isbellad' Este Award of Italy etc published. The years of challenge 1966-69; The years of Endeavour 1969-72. She was declared as greatest woman in the world in Gall-up Poll of USA held in 1971.

She abolished privy purses of former kings and Princess Nationalised 14 Commercial banks for the relief of the poor in 1932 Asian Games she obtained the honour of Gold Medal from International Olympic Committee; She joined the Non Aligned Movement to ensure peace and harmony in the world, and Chairperson of Non-aligned Movement which post she held till her death.

She was assassinated by her own body guards at Teen Murti House No.1 Safdarjang Road, New Delhi at around 9:15 A.M. immediately rushed to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, doctors battled for hours to save her life; all efforts proved futile and the

soul departed; immorality has seized the soul of the world greatest leader; died on October, 31,1984.

She visited Aizawl in the year 1952 with her father and in 1958 as Chairwoman of Social Welfare Board; inaugurated U.T. Mizoram in 1972, for election campaign in 1977 and 1984 and the ashes on 6th November 1984.

She wear a soft corner in her heart for the tribal people; we all aware of her efforts to bring about political settlement in Mizoram, she brought Mr. Laldenga to Delhi for resumption of talks to political settlement of our problems. Her untimely death at this very critical juncture is a cruel blow to Mizoram. Thank you.

SPEAKER : Is there anyone to say.

BRIG. THENPHUNGA SAILO : Pu Speaker, we used to have Obituary Reference in this Hall. It is hard to believe the demise of Mrs. Indira Gandhi but it came suddenly. We've already showed our sorrows in Mizoram as well as in India. There are two things I wanted to point out. Now she had gone and we cannot call her back, so we can't do anything for her. But I'd like to point out two points for us specially for the MLAs to be remembered. We all know that the way she was murdered was a rude one. We really condemn such thing. Even in our own State we used to have such things. I really feel sorry for this but I cannot express my feelings. And I feel if we express how we condemn this kind of murder, at least it will bring some good results. So, wherever we go like in our constituency each also I'd like to request you to show how we condemn this thing.

And one more thing we must know as an MLA and also as a citizen is that from the life of Mrs. Indira Gandhi we know that her individual calibre was very high. So, we also must try to improve ourselves and our capacity. She was also very diligent and also very brave. So while we are mourning for her I'd also wanted to point out few things which we can learn from her.

PU ZALAWMA : Pu Speaker, to mourn the death of Mrs. Indira Gandhi is like a dream. Not only our country but the whole world is mourning for her. Though the Hon'ble Finance Minister had said about her, I'd like to say something about her.

She was born in Allahabad Hospital on 19th November 1917. Her father was Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India and his father had got two sisters.

Her grandfather was Motilal Nehru, a millionair. He had a great house in Allahabad named as Anan Bhavan which means Happy Home. And all their furniture were brought from England. But when Mahatma Gandhi started Quit India Movement, they burned dawn all their furnitures which they've got from England. Like that they sacrificed theirselves with their belongings for India. And now the Anan Bhavan is not theirs as they had given it for public. So, because of their sacrification, their family will not be forgotten in Indian History.

As she was brought up in such atmosphere she also took part for the freedom of India. As already pointed out, she went school in Rabindranath Tagore School at Santiniketan and also at London and Switzerland. But she could not study properly because she was following her father's footsteps to fight freedom for India. She participated in precession and she was arrested by police and put in the Jail. So her life history was very great and it is our responsibility to mourn her. And we have many thing to learn from her like deligence, her sacrification for country, how she treated the poor and all men equally etc.

She had served for 16 years as Prime Minister and during those years India had been greatly developed and famous in the world. Regrading nationalisation of banks also it was for the welfare of public. Even Bangladesh could get independence. Likewise she had done great things during her time.

In international level also she was the Chairperson of non-alligned countries. Therefore, the whole world is mourning for her. She gave a good name India in Defence, Home and Administration. Specially for us it will be difficult to find another person who care as much as she cared for us. Regarding plan Central Gvrnment used to give us sufficient money for development plan. She really tried her best to uplift the poor and minorities. Therefore, it is our duty to mourn for her, and have an obituary reference. She considered

our problems and she argued that our problems were political while the Government of Assam and Home Ministry in Central said it was the work of some of the naughty persons. But she was in favour of us so in 19th November, 1969 Mr. Chavan the Home Minister had declared in the Parliament that Mizoram situation was purely politic. And after that we tried our level best under her leadership and as we were finishing she started to have peace talk again by summoning Pu Laldenga from London and it really hurt that she died without yielding the result.

Anyway, I do hope that all her works will have good results. Now her own son is taking up her place and I do believe that he will continue his mother's step regarding our problems.

Anyhow it will be good to work for the integration of the whole of India by following her steps. We, the MLAs are responsible for this. I often had interviews with her. There were none like her among National leaders who cared for us. Therefore, it is hard to believe that such an efficient leader is no more with us. That's all what I could say for now.

PU SAIKAPTHIANGA : Pu Speaker, it's so sad to have a discussion like this. I'd like to say few things about the late Prime Minister. One of the post from my constituency composed a song with the heading 'We've lost the given of peace'

Today, it is not necessary to say much about Mrs. Indira Gandhi because our leaders had said lots about her. But what I wanted to point out is that for us specially for backward class and Christians it is a great loss. If we look back during the short term of Janata Government we know what had happened. Another post from my constituency composed a song like — 'Pu Deng, with whom you are going to sign peace accord. You will be missing Delhi.'

As we were going to start for peace talk, Sarjay Gandhi met an accident and died there. Like that we had some difficulties but we were progressing with many difficulties and there was a change in in Central Government and then our emmissaries were arrested and put the jail. But she released them as soon as she became in power again.

But due to various problems the peace talk was spoiled and the emissary had to go to foreign countries. So as we, the Mizos were eager to have peace. We elected her party in Mizoram to form the Government, and our leaders went to Delhi and met her regarding to install peace. Like that she called Pu Laldenga to have peace talk in spite of many difficulties and problems in various parts of the country, only because she loved us so much. But she died only after three days when she called Pu Laldenga and I used to think that it's a bad luck for the whole of Mizo people. We won't be able to express how much we miss her but I'd like to point out that we should not be discouraged. We should rather give thanks to God for giving such an efficient leader who cared so much for us. Thank You.

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Sperker, I'd like to say a few things. It's so sad to have obituary in this Hall for our Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I'd like to mention only two points now as I agreed with other hon'ble members in other points.

Firstly, Mrs. Indira Gandhi was able to lead such a vast country like India in which any different type of people live. She was the leader of not only India but also a leader of the world. Specially for us, those who were not her party, it's a great loss. During our 5 years term we've contacted her many times and she was not only a leader but she was like a mother to us. She treated us very well without any discrimination though we were not her party and that's why it's a great loss for us.

Secondly, regarding religion also, we all know that we, the Christians are minority in India. But she had a broad mind in this too and led us fairly without any distinction. Therefore she was really praise worthy in the way she treated us equally. Some party leaders didn't have broad mind in this sense and as we all know we met some troubles during Janata Government. Therefore, it came into my mind that shall we have another leader like her.

Those are the two points which I'd like to point out. But in this regard, I'd like to mention that while we are mourning for our

leader, there was a rumour that some were very please because of the death of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It seems that somebody tried to use the good name of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the other way round. Therefore, I'd like to request all to be very carefull in this regard.

PU ROCHHUNGA RALTE : Pu Speaker, today it is so sad to have obituary for our Prime Minister in this Hall specially for us who are new in this House.

As hon'ble members had pointed out before me the death of the hon'ble Prime Minister is a great lost for Mizoram as we had a high hope in her to bring peace in Mizoram. We have many things from her life and I'd like to point out some.

Firstly, as one of the hon'ble member had pointed out she was worthy of calling Queen of Peace. She wanted to have peace and for her work she was awarded a nobel p̄ace price. Even in India, she used to consult the leaders of the opposition parties in order to bring peace not only in Mizoram but also in Punjab and Assam. So, we must learn from her to have peace.

Next, we must learn from her how to leave the poor and the backward people. Now also, in the whole of India, the Government is taking steps to follow up 20 Point Programme which she formed for the uplifment of the poor and backward classes. So we also should try to follow her steps.

And we have to learn the way she humbled herself. I met personally once as student leader. Though we were from backward class she received us gratefully and she listened carefully our problems which we brought to her. And even when she went for tour she used to be as simple as possible. So, we, those who committed to serve the country must follow her humble way of living.

Besides these, we have to learn from her to be brave. She used to face many problems during her tour programme and she also used to receive warning letters. But she never gave up her service for the country. Therefore, we must learn to be brave to serve public.

history and I strongly condemn it. Regarding her personal life, I think all the members have lots to say. In Pu Zairemthanga's speeches, I'd like to pointed out one point that he said though he was not in her party. She treated him equally and he too adored her and this clearly shows how great she was. Abraham Lincoln was admired in the whole world even in Mizoram. Likewise, even our honbl'e Prime Minister was admired by the whole world because of her good life and her works

I order to restore peace in the whole world both religious and political leaders tried their best. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the one who worked most among them. It is a great lost even for the world to loose the one who worked very hard for this and it is not expressable how regrettable it was.

There are three forms of Government like Communist form of Government, military form of Government and democracy form of Government. Most of the people including we, the Indians favour for democratic form of Government and we want to restore this form of Government. Mrs. Indira Gandhi tried hard to restore democracy in the world and that is why we can not forget her.

As she tried to restore Secularism in the country, we specially, the Christians respect and love her. And in political field also we were given Autonomous District Council during the time of Mr. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and even after that we were put in the next step, i.e we were given U.T. in 21st, January, 1972 during the time of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I don't think we will be able to forget it. And she also used to favoured Mizos in I.F.S. and I.A.S. examinations. And she also sent a Mizo Ambassador to foreign in order that the Mizos can be popularised even in the world.

And she also very much concerned about us regarding peace and harmony. She spent all her thought for us. Even her 20 Point Economic Programme was not criticised by the world while many decisions of the Government are criticised at least by some people. But her decision for this programme was not criticised even by the opposition party. But there were same criticism in the way of its fulfilment. It is a great lost and we feel so sorry for all of us while she

had many things to be done. Therefore, it is my wish that we, the present rulers will do a remarkable thing as Mrs. Indira Gandhi let us many remarkable things.

PU R. LALAWIA : Pu Speaker, today I'd like to say at least few things in our Obituary Reference for Mrs Indira Gandhi. As you all know me, I'm an independent MLA. I spent the night of 22nd July, 1983 in Khawzawi Bungalow with my mother and there I saw Mrs. Indira Gandhi in my dream. It was like a revolution for me. In my dream she encouraged me to join politics and that's the reason why I joined politics and I even told my constituency about it while I was in campaign. But when I know her death it really shocked me. We even had an obituary meeting at Sialhawk.

As one of the hon'ble member had pointed out I was expecting that Election of V/C will be postponed as soon as her death was declared. But there was no proper arrangement may be because the Government also was despair. Even in I.T.I. they had election. I was expecting the Government to have proper arrangement even in the case of sudden change. But today I am very pleased to have obituary in this House properly.

The reason why the late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi was worthy to follow was her bravery, deligence and loyalty. Those who possess these qualities are sure to be crowned. So we are very proud to have her our Prime Minister and the world is also envying us. We, her citizens are comfortable under her care. But for us it is so sad to lost her while we were expecting to call her even of peace; anyway her son takes the charge now.

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, I'd like to say few words Mrs. MINISTER Indira Gandhi was one of the greatest person specially for us. Our leader had mentioned they year in which she visited Mizoram. Among our leaders she was the only one who used to visit us. The current Government is so to say her handwork because she campaigned even in the remotest places. Besided this wherever our students go for exursion they longed to meet her. And when they returned after meeting her they used to tell us how she received and how she treated them. This means she loved the Mizos who are backward.

Our entire country is mourning for her. We've got some reports from villages which said that they had a procession to show their regret and the like. Even those villages which she didn't visit also feel her love. Her sudden death was a great shock for us. We already had arranged everything for the election of Village Council. And we could not withdraw our plans and preparations because the election was just the next day so it was not possible to cancel. But it was cancelled in Aizawl Town in which we could announce the cancellation properly. We really fond of our Prime Minister. And Mrs Indira Gandhi was the greatest among Nehru family. Her fame and her love of peace was known in the whole world. Even in our place it was so sad to lost her while were waiting for peace and harmony. Her death reveals the glory and the dignity of India. And even in our country I do hope that we will have peace as she had already started as I trusted her completely it is my duty to say few words about her and express my feelings regarding her death.

PU ROKAMLOVA MINISTER : pu Speaker, I was afraid that the death of the late Prime Minister will be politicised because she was against by many, but there was no such thing in the interview Mr. Desai mentioned that she died in the hands of her own bodyguard. And Mr. Jagjivan Ram also mentioned about intelligence department. And it was also said that in some places they distribute sweets. I wonder whether such things happened, in our state, if it happened, its a shame for Mizo Nation. As we all know, we the Mizos are just like a family, and even when a person died we used to tell other his good side. Therefore, in my opinion, it is not good to write in newspaper 'ash of an Old Hindu Lady' as some newspapers had already done because its a word of jeer and its not suited with our Christian life.

And I'd like to say something regarding the election of Village Council which had been pointed out by some members. This Government came to know only at 6 P.M. therefore, was no official announcement. Moreover, the announcement was made through All India Radio. And there some procedures in election Rules in which election can not be cancelled even if any dignitary is died. Though it is not written in regard to Village Council, it can be implied because its written in other elections. In many villages election could not be cancelled so they just had the election and in one or two places these were some incidents.

Regarding her death there is one important thing which can be noted in two ways. Grammarians are of inspire that the word great should not be used in regard to death. But in one sense the death of Prime Minister was terrible and also great in another sense. The incident took place in a wrong time but nothing can be done because she died in the hands of her own Body Guard. And that can not be prevented because she didn't want to remove these body guards of hers by saying that what will secularism means if they are removed. Secularism which is the policy of Congress party was the main cause of her death. Therefore, in this secularism I'm afraid that we, the minorities will be too proud amongst the Hindus who are majority in India. So it is not good to say ash of an old Hindu Lady because she offered herself to protect us, the minorities. Therefore those words of jeer should not be mentioned again by us anymore.

We've mentioned the usefulness of Mrs. Indira Gandhi specially for Mizos and sometimes I used to think that there is also God's hands in this regard. There is no one like her who knows us very well among the Indian leaders. She could call many of our leaders by their names. And even in her darkest life Mizos used to come out to help her, like while she was stoned there was Pu Lalbiakthanga, Chief Secretary to protect her and when there was no more air ticket she was given his son's ticket in Chikmagalus also there was Pu H.T. Sangliana and while she was in Jail there was also Pu Laldenga and Pu Lalduhawma also had been her body guard. Even when I met her I told her about this and she too was seemed to be pleased. And I strongly do believe that God sent her specially for us. It was said that some people had tried to kill her on 13th October but failed and I was thinking that she could not die on 13th October because it was not 30th October and Pu Laldenga also had not come back.

So, supposing she had not summoned Pu Laldenga by that time. I feel sorry for any party who is suppose to do this. I, therefore, do not agree not to call her as queen of peace because of all her efforts to bring peace and also for secularism, which means perfect freedom us. In our own position we were cast aside and we were not free at all but she tried her best for our freedom. If she wanted she could defend herself in this Secularism but as she had said even the last drop of her blood will work for the poor and for the development of India. Therefore, she deserved everything in order to honour her. Anyway, the way of her death was so cruel this

House should condemn it and it will be good to pass a Resolution that we really grieve for her.

Thank you

SPEAKER : Eleven members had said so far and it can be continued but we have other Business to be done. So we will stop discussing this because we've shown our regret for her. So let me say something for conclusion.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi worked as a balance between power block by championing Non-Alignment Movement in which she had been the chairperson. And she was also a good leader for Third World Council.

She was accepted as a mother/father by other countries. To some extent it can be thought as a high time for her death while she was on top of the world. Besides her usefulness for India which had been mentioned earlier, I'd like to point out that she also looked after India as the real owner. We, who are in the service of public also should bear this in mind so that we won't be able to do wrong. It is not good to work with Party Spirit. There are things which seemed to be good for now but not good for long term. In this matter also we have to follow her steps. She was the real owner of India. Everything which is done from the spirit of ownership can be seen from the outcome.

We've also mentioned her usefulness for Mizoram and that is quite important. Now her work will be continued, let's hope that it will come out as her wished though she is no more now. And we often said we have to be ready for this. Though she could not finish it, her wish is clear and she had almost brought it to its destination.

And lastly, why I appreciated her was that whenever we talk to her, she never tried to talk but listened us. If she talked, means there something very important. If she said 'I will do' she always used to do and it's trustworthy. We've known her diligence and bravery which are very essential quality for a leader. Therefore, we have to follow her steps in this regard also. I appreciated her because she worked more and talked less.

Well, we won't be able to express our feelings. But the way she died was not likeable. In other countries like Afghanistan, Burma, Pakistan, Bangladesh their way of changing Government have to be very undemocratic used: they used to do by force and it was worth condemning. But in India Democracy prevails till today because our leaders were never in favour of Violence even before Independence and this made Mrs. Indira Gandhi to suffer and its a shame as she was killed by her own body-guard.

We have to think carefully how we will be going if we are going like this. We will not be able to stand for a long time. Therefore, let this bad incident teaches us to be more careful in our future. Though the dead one had gone, and we can't do anything more, lets hope at least this will teach us a lesson. So, we must know that in anywhere this kind of murder is against God. Therefore, we must have the courage to be oppressed for sometimes instead of doing wrong things. Now also, it is not necessary to submit resolution. Let's do like this - We have an obituary meeting for Mrs. Indira Gandhi for her untimely demise, we really miss her. We've expressed how we appreciate her and mentioned her great works in Mizoram Assembly House. We really condemned this type of murder will not happen again in future. Is the wording okay? Well, we'll rearrange it, is it good? (Members agreed).

Well, that will be enough. We still do have one more hour for morning session. Before we take up questions let's all stand up in silence for one minute to show our respect and how we miss her. (They stood in silence for one minute). Now, will take up questions. Question No. 1 Pu K.L. Lianchia.

PU K.L. LIANCHIA : Pu Speaker, my question No. 1 will the Hon'ble Minister incharge Local Administration Department be pleased to state - Whether the Resettlement Committee of the Village and the Public were consulted on the shifting of Ngentiang Village to Lungpho.

SPEAKER : Let's call upon Minister concern to answer.

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, there is no intention to shift Ngentiang, therefore, there is no point of consulting Resettlement Committee and Public. But it was intended to shift Lungpho to Ngentiang so some Government Offices and Schools had been shifted to Ngentiang. But as the majority of Lungpho population did not want to be shifted at Ngentiang. The Schools and Government Offices which had already been shifted to Ngentiang were reshifted to Lungpho again.

PU K.L. LIANCHIA : Pu Speaker, supplementary question. It is good to know that there was no such intention to shift Ngentiang to Lungpho. But the whole population of Lungpho, except only two of them signed that they wanted to shift to Ngentiang, and the report had been given to the Government. Then the Government of Mizoram brought up the matter with its proper decision to the Resettlement Committee. So, those who were willing were invited to shift to Ngentiang and those who were not willing were not forced either. The present Government regards Ngentiang as a temporary village which means shifting of Ngentiang to Lungpho village.

If that was the case how could the Government know that majority of Lungpho population did not want to go to Ngentiang? The shifting was agreed in public meeting and they also gave their signatures so I'd like to know when did they cancel this.

Next to this, there has been an order to return all the Government establishment from Ngentiang to Lungpho which had been shifted to Ngentiang from Lungpho. So how far various Departments had taken actions according to the order.

It is undemocratic to cancel the decision of the public without consulting them and also the decision of Resettlement Committee without consulting them.

PU SAIKAPTHIANGA : Pu Speaker, the hon'ble member from Lungpho constituency had pointed out that only two families of Lungpho did not want to shift. So as for an information for other members, let the hon'ble Minister tell us which village has more families, Lungpho or Ngentiang.

PU ROCHHUNGA RALTE : Pu Speaker, I'd like to ask the one who raised the question that he had said that all of them signed to shift. Then did they shift?

PU K. BIAKCHUNGNUNGA : Pu Speaker, I'd like to ask one question to be answered by the Minister. But before that I'd like to say few things. It is difficulty to shift a village and it takes time. Now also necessary steps had been taken to shift Lungpho but the present cannot be quick.

Anyway they didn't withdraw their decision which they should by their signature. And they will go on if they are not disturbed.

The previous Government had surveyed Ngentiang and had found out that the situation is much better than Lungpho. So, it was decided to shift Lungpho to Ngentiang gradually with the agreement of the public. So, even some of the Government buildings were shifted through the order of Department and Government. But what I wanted to ask is did they shift Government buildings and M.E. School without proper order? If So, (there is such report) is it right that as there was no proper order from Government. The Government buildings which were shifted to Ngentiang were destroyed by the public and reshifted again? If it is true, does the Government intend to take actions?

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, I don't know the exact number MINISFER who live in Ngentiang and Lungpho. As one of the Hon'ble members had pointed out those who live in Lungpho are much more than those who are in Ngentiang. Though it was decided that it should be shifted to Ngentiang majority of them wanted to stay at Lungpho. So, the Government made an order that those Government's properties which had been shifted to Ngentiang were to reshifted to Lungpho in order to consider the opinion of the majority.

PU K.L. LIANCHIA : Pu Speaker, the hon'ble Minister said there were more at Lungpho but while they were told to be shifted, all of them wrote their names in the list of those

who wanted to shift. As one of the members had pointed out shifting cannot be done quickly as the distance of these two villages is about 3kms and also that the Government could not give facilities. Now there are about 70 families at Ngentiang and about 90 at Lungpho. But there are some who built Houses at Ngentiang but not occupy yet from Lungpho. And some of them also reserved a plot of land at Ngentiang. Therefore, there is some misunderstandings in this regard. So, that the Government released an order in the advised of few people and is it the violation of Democracy and the manner of the Government? And I also would like to know what actions had been taken by Department.

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, Schools and AO's Offices were supposed to be shifted and they are shifting now. The Government goes according to the order.

SPEAKER : Supplementary question is enough now. Now we shall take up Pu J. Thanghuama's question No. 2.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, started question No. 2 will the hon'ble Minister incharge Agriculture Department be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to shift the potato farm from Sialsuk to elsewhere? If yes, why?

SPEAKER : The Agriculture Minister is absent but he authorised Pu Rokamlova, Education Minister to answer, so let him give the answer.

PU ROKAMLOVA : Pu Speaker, there is no proposal to shift the MINISTERS Potato farm from Sialsuk. However, the maintenance of the farm will be discontinued after 1984-85 up to which N.E.C. has continue the scheme.

SPEAKER : Pu Zairemthanga for question No. 3.

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, started question No. 3 will the hon'ble Minister incharge Local Administration Department be pleased to state.

The main reason for the Government of Mizoram's decision to dissolve all the Village Councils in Aizawl and Lunglei districts before the end of their terms?

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, the Village Councils of Aizawl District
MINISTER were elected twice in 1982 and 1983. In the first election those who were in hamlet elected Village Council in Group centre. They could have Village Council member with even those Hamlets. And in 1983 those Hamlets started to have separate Village Council. Because of this, those who were in Group Centres had more Village Council than they were supposed to have. So, it was not proper enough.

Those who had election at 1983 will have year after next. That means we will be having Village Council election almost every year. Keeping these two points in mind it was decided to shorten the present term of Village Council so that we will be able to have equal terms in future.

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, supplementary question.
 Those who had been elected first have not completed even half of their terms. So, by using they didn't have the required Village Council member as an excuse to shorten the terms of Village Council, what does the Government have to say the problems and difficulties they met because of not having the required number of member?

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, in Democracy, it is not good to
MINISTER have more than the exact number for our representatives. Some Village Council have more members than they were supposed to have. And in some place those who were from hamlet also became the member.

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, will you please tell me the
 hamlet Village Council who still became Village Council in Group Centre even after the separation of hamlet Village Council.

PU Z.D. SANGLIANA : Pu Speaker, in South Vanlaiphai there was election of Village Council while Darzo was included in it and then Darzo was separated from South Vanlaiphai. So, those Village Council members of South Vanlaiphai automatically became Village Council member in Darzo. That means they became Village Council member in two villages.

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, there is an order that those who were in the electoral roll of hamlet will automatically stop their Village Council membership in Group Centre and I thought the Government should act according to it. Did the Government know about this?

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, there are 55 villages having such cases.
MINISTER

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, its not excess but less. Is it the case that members were less than they were supposed to be in Group Centres?

SPEAKER : In some places they exceed and in some places they were less. For example, when a hamlet was separated from Khawbung, there was only one Village Council member in Khawbung which was a big village. Therefore, your question was that when the hamlet Village Council was separated they have separate electoral roll and one who was in a separate electoral roll could not become a member in another village, is it like that?

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, it may be difficult to answer in detail. But the reason why you dissolved all the Village Councils before the of their terms was something about politics. Isn't it?

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, there is no such politics in this regard. We dissolved the Village Councils because we wanted to do things in uniform.
MINISTER

SPEAKER : Now Pu J. Thanghuama for question No. 4.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, starred question No. 4 - Will the Hon'ble Minister incharge Finance Department be pleased to state.

- a) Is it a fact that Government of Mizoram decided to enforce Excise Act in Mizoram.
- b) If yes, when and how ?

PU SAINGHAKA : a) Yes.

MINISTER b) The Mizoram Excise Act, 1973 and the Mizoram Excise Rules of 1983 have been enforced with effect from 10.10.1984 throughout Mizoram.

SPEAKER : Pu J. Thanghuama for question No. 5.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, question No. 5 - Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge Agriculture Department be pleased to state.

a) Whether it is a fact that the Government of Mizoram has decided to buy the entire lot of Ginger produced by farmers in Mizoram this year at the rate of Rs. 3.50.

- b) If yes, When ?
- c) If not, Why nor ?

SPEAKER : As Agriculture Minister is absent Pu Rokamlova will give answers for these.

PU ROKAMLOVA : a) Pu Speaker, the Agriculture Department at present do not have any proposal for buying Ginger this year.

- b) Does not arise.
- c) It is gathered that MIZOFED is intending to purchase Ginger from growers as in previous year.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Pu Speker, at what rate MIZOFED is going to purchase ?

PU ROKAMLOVA : Pu Speaker, last year they purchased at Rs. 3 per kg at which the Agriculture Department promised to pay carrying charge, but the growers could bring here it was purchased in Rs. 3/- In this year North Eastern Regional Marketing Corporation is intending to buy from the growers but we don't know what will be the exact rate. I do hope it will not be less than Rs 3/- at Aizawl.

SPEAKER ; Pu J. Thanghuama will ask again question No. 6.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, started question No 6 will the Hon'ble Minister incharge Local Administration Department be pleased to state-

a) Whether it is a fact that new Village Councils are created without making clear demarcations of boundary lines with existing Village Councils ?

b) If yes, whether the existing Village Councils approved is obtained to create such new Village Councils ?

PU VAIVENGA : a) No, it is not a fact.

MINISTER b) Does not arise.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, there is no proper boundary in my constituency specially Lunglei Village does not have boundary lines till today.

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, in order to clear boundaries Village
MINISTER Jurisdiction is much important.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, I still do not understand. Just recently also it was decided to clear the boundary of Sateek and Aibawk but they couldn't do it. And Lungsei bawk was given separate Village Council from Samlukhai Village but their boundaries had not been cleared till today. Therefore, I'd like to know the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

PU K. BIAKCHUNGNUNGA : Pu Speaker, supplementary question.
It is good to know from the Hon'ble Minister that all the boundaries had been made clearly. But I don't know about the boundary of Rulchawm and Ruallung in my constituency. Therefore, I'd be very glad if the Hon'ble Minister could tell me.

PU R. LALAWIA : Pu Speaker, in my constituency Tlangpuite had been given a new Village Council. But I'd like to know the boundary with Khawhai, which is not clear till today.

PU K. L. LIANCHIA : Pu Speaker, even in my constituency Hmunzawl was given a new Village Council from Thinglian Village Council. But they still have boundary problem from long time back.

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, Notification for Village boundary
MINISTER for these Villages can be seen in the L.A.D. order dated 20th October 1984. Even the Hon'ble members can have a look at it. But the boundaries of those Village which had been mentioned by some of the members which they've claimed from Sailo Chief should be looked after again. This will be considered according to their jhuming and population. Therefore the boundaries of those Villages which had election previously are cleared now.

SPEAKER : Now, there's enough questions. The boundaries were cleared for election and it will be considered again.

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, according to the rule, Government
MINISTER is the authority but not the Village Council. But the Government has to consult Village Council.

SPEAKER : Boundaries were made for election and the matter has to be considered later. Now, Pu F. Lalramliana for question No. 7.

PU F. LALRAMLIANA : Pu Speaker, starred question No 7 will the Hon'ble Minister incharge Finance Department be pleased to state whether the Government have intention to open Sub-Treasury at Tlabung (Demagiri) ?

PU SAINGHAKA MINISTER : Yes.

PU F. LALRAMLIANA : Pu Speaker, when will they start ?

PU SAINGHAKA MINISTER : Pu Speaker, it was decided to open in the month of August, but the building in which we intended to open was one of the rooms of S.D.O. Office building, which was occupied by State Bank. The security were in one rooms and that was the exact rooms which we intended to occupy but as there was no place for the Guard, the building is now being constructed in the cost of Rs 28,000/-. We will open it as soon as they finish the construction.

SPEAKER : Pu F. Lalramliana for question No 8.

PU F. LALRAMLIANA : Pu Speaker, question No 8 will the Hon'ble Minister incharge Soil Conservation Department be pleased to state-

Whether the Government have intention to open a new Divisional Office of Soil Conservation Department at Saiha ?

PU ROKAMLOVA MINISTER : Pu Speaker, Yes, the Department have a proposal to open one new Soil Conservation Division with Headquarter at Saiha during the 7th Plan Period.

SPEAKER : Pu F. Lalramliana for question No 9.

PU F. LALRAMLIANA : Pu Speaker, question No 9 will the Hon'ble Minister incharge Local Administration Department be pleased to state-

Whether the Local Administration Department permits the people of Samang Village to have a new Village at Khawmawi within the Jurisdiction of Forest Reserved ?

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, no. As per record of the Department on application of the Village Council President of Mautlang are allowed to settle at Khawmawi up to 31.12.84. The permission was issued from Forest Department vide their letter No B. 11012/30/84- FST dated 7.8.84 and also from LAD vide No LAD/VCL-92/83/12 dated 11.8.84.

PU F. LALRAMLIANA : Pu Speaker, supplementary question. Can the Forest Department issue such temporary permission? Did they give notification before the declaration of Ngengpui forest? If so, why didn't they cancel or used it for other things which WRC pass had been issued by Revenue Department? And if the pass given by Revenue Department is still there why do they give tax till today? who is the real owner now?

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, Forest Department claims to be an authority and now its their area. That's why the permission to settle was also given by LAD with the support of the Forest Department's order dated 7.8.1984. Therefore, Forest Department has power within their area.

PU F. LALRAMLIANA : Pu Speaker, supplementary question. Will the pass given by Revenue Department long time back be favoured because Forest Department declared only after the declaration of Revenue Department. By what rules did the Forest Department give the settlement.

PU ZALAWMA : Pu Speaker, though I'm not the Minister-in-charge let me try to explain this.

SPEAKER : Let us not try to answer before Minister from now on.

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, as this area is within the jurisdiction of Forest, the Forest Department will have the authority.

SPEAKER : His question was which one his more power, Revenue Department of Forest Department?

PU F. LALRAMLIANA : Pu Speaker, I'm not satisfied. Even if the latter superceded why do they have

to pay taxes till today? And the Khawmawi also which had been given temporary settlement is still there. What actions did the Government take?

PU VAJVENGA : Pu Speaker, this Village is within the area of
MINISTER Forest reserved. But they asked the permission
to let them till the end of this year, and the
LAD gave permission as they've asked. I don't know what's wrong
even if the tax had been collected.

PU ZALAWMA : Pu Speaker, is there a rule that when the Forest
Department is going to make Forest reserve,
they should not touch the area of permanent cultivation? And can
the Forest Department make Forest Village into the area of Forest
reserve.

PU SAIKAPTHIANGA : Pu Speaker, do we have to bother about
Forest since the Minister-in-charge Forest is not here.

SPEAKER : If the LAD has not prepared the answer is not neces-
sary to go to Forest side. But it is good if they can
give the answer. The main point is that now it is taken up by the
Forest Department but those who had pass still give taxes to Revenue
Department and the question was asked for this. But the Forest
Department will also have something to clear.

PU LALRAMLIANA : Pu Speaker, I'd like to request the Govern-
ment to check the pass given by various
Departments. Even Health Department had been included now because
it had built a Sub-Centre at Khawmawi. Each Department does not
considere forest reserve. Therefore, Forest reserve does not have
any meaning. And if I'm not mistaken can the Forest Department
create Forest reserve in the Forest reserve itself?

SPEAKER : It will be clear if you ask Forest Department. Okay
now. Pu J. Thanghuama for question No. 10.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, my question is — Will the
Hon'ble Minister-in-charge, Home De-
partment be pleased to state -

1. Is it a fact that between 1.4.84 and 30.9.84 a large number of Chakma foreigners from Bangladesh entered Mizoram without travel documents? prosecuted by the court?

5&6. The number of repatriated, have all these foreigners been repatriated?

7. If not, why? And where are they now and how do they live?

SPEAKER - Home Department Minister is supposed to answer, but he is absent. So, the Finance Minister will answers it.

PU SAINGHAKA : Pu Speaker, 1. (a) Yes, since 1.4.84 up to MINISTER 30.4.84, a team of Officers who were sent to look after refugee camps near Demagiri came across some instances of influx in certain places in the border. (b) Other than these influx, a large number of refugee came over to Mizoram for shelter.

2. (a) Since many of the infiltrators before actual defection left, the exact figure of such influx cannot be furnished. About 221 families infiltrated. Of these 40 families have been pushed back, 104 families have left of their own for some other destinations and 81 families feared to have taken shelter with local people.

(b) Numbers of refugees in Tablabagh (371 families) 2273 and in Teperaghat (321 families) 1900, Total 4173.

3&4 No arrest by BSF is reported. Similarly no persecution in the court has also been reported.

5&6 (a) Position is explained at 2 above. DCS/SDO'S/AO'S have been directed to identify, the foreigners and push them back with the help of Security forces. Security forces have also been similarly requested.

(b) Refugees camped at Tablabagh and Tiperaghat could not be repatriated as yet.

7. For the repatriation of refugees matter has been taken up with the Bangladesh authorities. A flag meeting was scheduled to be held on 24.9.84 but the Bangladesh authorities postponed the meeting and no other date has yet been fixed by them. Our Security forces are pressing upon their counterpart in Bangladesh for early meeting. We have also requested the Government of India for their pursuing the Bangladesh authorities to take back the refugees. As already stated the refugees are camped in the Tablabagh and Tiparaghat refugee camps. They are being given essential commodities like rice, atta, M. oil, salt, sugar as per the scale of the jails inmates on humanitarian grounds. Apart from essential commodities they are also given necessary medical aid and improvised accommodation.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, it was said that 4,173 entered and no one was arrested. And we were also informed that they are provided their necessity till today. And it was reported that 217 families have been sent back. I'd like to know how they are treated like are they treated as refugees? And I also would like to know why the Government of Mizoram still provides food till today because in the statement of Hon'ble Minister Pu Hiphei it appears that the Government of Mizoram would provide them food till August 12, 1984. And according to the order of Government of India all person who may have cross over into India from Bangladesh without travel documents or proper authorisation are to be treated as illegal entrants and are liable to deportation. These persons will not be treated as refugees under any circumstances. Then in what provisions these 4,173 persons are treated?

PU SAINGHAKA : Pu Speaker, these 4,173 persons who camped in the two villages are treated as refugees till today. Regarding that they are supposed to be provided food till August was that a flag meeting was scheduled to be held on 24.9.88 to consider these persons and to sent back. But the Government of Bangladesh was not interested and the meeting was postponed by them. The Government of Mizoram has also been referring this matter to the Home Ministry. They too are human being and they are treated as refugees, we also give their ration on the ground of humanitarianism. The order released by Government

of India after 25th March 1971 is not applicable to them because even the Central Government still thinks that there will be a meeting with Bangladesh Government in this regard. We, therefore, assume that the order and circular was not applicable in this regard.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, it is not a matter of assumption. From Burma side many Mizo brothers entered Mizoram, those also we have to arrest them and sent them back. The Government of India had clearly made an order in which those who entered after March 1971, were not to be declared as refugees, but the Government of Mizoram declared them as refugees and spent crores of money for them. Therefore, I'd like to know who is responsible for this.

PU SAINGHAKA : Pu Speaker, the case of those who entered from
MINISTER Burma is different from those who entered from Bangladesh, 40 families had been sent back by the Government of Mizoram even after 1st April. And 104 families had been returned by themselves. Those who are still in the camp are also to be sent back and they are provided food only for the time being. The Government of India had also promised to give money to relief them. They are looked after as Rehabilitation as there is permission from central before we could sent them back.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : pu Speaker, the Hon'ble Minister previously said that none had been sent back but now he said 104 families had been sent back. And did the Government of Mizoram enquire the Central Government regarding how to look after them ?

PU SAINGHAKA : Pu Speaker, it not only enquire but also
MINISTER wrote a letter to Home Ministry regarding that they will be sent back.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, now they are treated as refugees while they are not supposed to receive anything from the Government. As pointed out earlier, the Government of India made an order that those who entered after March 1971 are not to be treated as refugees but arrest them and sent them back. So, is there no intention to sent them back ?

PU SAINGHAKA : Pu Spcaker, International border is in the hands of Security force and BSF. Though they try to chase them back, they are aiming to settle with the Government of Bangladesh and sent all of them back which they can't do just now.

SPEAKER : Well now, it is past 1 P.M. We are sitting a bit longer because we were a bit late. Now we will rest and start again at 2 PM.

Recess till 2 PM.

2 PM

SPEAKER : Well, proceed on to Business item No. 3. I shall call up on Pu Sainghaka, Finance Minister for laying of papers.

PU SAINGHAKA : Pu Speaker, on the recommendation of Mizoram Union Territory Administration and with your permission. I beg to lay in the House Comptroller & Auditor General of India Report 1981-82, Appropriation Accounts 1981-82 relating the Government of Mizoram.

SPEAKER : Well, Report of Comptroller & Auditor General of India for the year 1981-82. Apprepiation Accounts 1981-82 and Finance Accounts 1981-82 relating to the Government of Union Territory of Mizoram has been laid by the Finance Minister in the House, let the copy distributed.

PU ZALAWMA : Mr Speaker Sir, with your kind permission I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of minutes of the Sitting of Estimates Committee held on 30th July 1984. Thank you.

SPEAKER : Pu Zalawma begged to lay Minutes of the Estimates Committee on the Table of the House. Let the copy be distributed. No. 4 had been announced in the morning i.e. Announcement of Pannel of Chairman. Now we'll go on to No. 5 Presentation of Report. Since Pu Biakchungranga is not here we shall call upon No. 2 Pu Zalawma.

PU ZALAWMA : Mr Speaker Sir, with your kind permission I beg to present to the House the first report of the Esimates Committee. Thank you.

SPEAKER : Pu Zalawma had presented the First Report of Estimates Committee in the House. Let the copy be distributed now, we shall call upon Pu Biakchungnunga to present a report.

PU K. BIAKCHUNGNUNGA : Mr. Speaker Sir, I, the Chairman of Public Accounts Committee having been authorised by the committee to present the report on its behalf present this First Report on the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India of the year 1976-77. Appropriation Accounts 1976-77 and Finance Accounts relating to the Department of Education & Social Welfare and also the second report of the year 1976-77 to 1980-81, Appropriation Account 1976-77 to 1980-81, Finance Accounts 1976-77 to 1980-81, relating to the Department of Industries, Government of Mizoram. Thank you.

SPEAKER : Well, Pu Zalawma had presented Report of Estimates Committee and Pu K. Biakchungnunga had presented the First and Second Report of Public Accounts Committee. Do you have anything to say (Members kept silent). Now, they became House property.

Now, we'll go on to No 6 which is financial Business. In this regard Finance Minister had something to say regarding supplementary demand. So we shall call upon him.

PU SAINCHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, on the recommendation of
MINISTER Administrator of the Union Territory of Mizoram and with your permission. Sir, I lay the Supplementary Demand for Grants for excess expenditure for the year 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 on the Table of the House for favour of consideration and approval.

SPEAKER : Let the copy be distributed. This had been done with recommendation. He asked the approval of the House for Supplementary Demand for excess expenditure for they year 1976, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81. Is there anyone to say something in this regard ?

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, for point of order now we are going to discuss supplementary demand since 1976 and we haven't got the copy as yet why it is not settled for such a long time ?

PU SAIKAPTHIANGA : Pu Speaker, I don't think we have to discuss that. We have to discuss whether we agree its introduction. I think we'll point out our doubts and difficulties at the time of discussion. Let those who do not agree to introduce say so. Isn't it ?

SPEAKER : There is no problem in that case, isn't it? We've done questions and obituary took some how. We were a bit tired in the morning but there is no more business in the afternoon. So we shall stop for today and we shall start at 10.30 tomorrow.
Meeting adjourned at 2.15 P.M.