

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 5TH SESSION OF THE FOURTH
MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

5th Sitting on Friday 14th March, 1986.

PRESENT

DR. H.THANSANGA, SPEAKER at the Chair, 6 Ministers and 21 Members were present.

QUESTIONS

1. QUESTIONS entered in separate list to be asked and answers given.

PRIVATE MEMBERS BUSINESS RESOLUTIONS

2. a) PU K.BIAKCHUNGNUNGNA to move -

"In view of the method of implementation of the so-called land use policy of the Government of Mizoram is detrimental to the economic welfare of the people and the way of pulling financial resources for its implementation from various Government Departments create a great hindrance to the smooth flow of the implementation of departmental programme, this House resolves that the policy and implementation of Land Use Policy as practised in Mizoram should be abandoned immediately."

b) PU R. LALAWIA to move -

"This Assembly is of the opinion that detection and deportation of foreigners in Mizoram should be regulated in line with the Assam Accord basing the cut of year as already agreed in the case of that state by the Union Government."

c) PU F.LALRAMLIANA to move-

"This House is of the opinion that the Members of the three Autonomous District Councils in Mizoram should be given a pension by the Government as is given to the Members of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly".

d) PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU to move -

"This Assembly resolves that the Government of Mizoram should procure ginger, the most successful cash crop grown in Mizoram at a mere profitable rate than last year for the growers and also establish easier process of selling for the growers."

e) **PU ZAIREMTHANGA** to move -

"This Assembly resolves the liquor permits both wholesale and retail issued by the Congress (I) Government of Mizoram should be cancelled with immediate effect in compliance with the popular feelings of the people of Mizoram expressed through the voluntary organisations like Y.M.A, K.T.P, T.K.P and Church Organisations."

f) **PU K. BIAKCHUNGNUNGA AND PI K. THANSIAMI** to move-

"Supply by truck carriage should be distributed at all public points in the following towns namely Aizawl, Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Saiha."

Speaker : For the ways of men are before the eyes of the Lord,
and he pondereth all his paths.

His own iniquities shall take the wicked himself, and he shall be holden with the cords of his sins.

Proverbs 5:21-22.

Now we will call upon Pu Zosiana to ask question No. 22.

Pu Zosiana Pachuau : Pu Speaker, starred Question No. 22 both
(a) and (b) is -

(a) The member of Non-Government High School where the staff enjoy the triple benefit scheme.

(b) The number of Non-Government High School where the staff enjoy the triple benefit scheme.

Pu Rokamlova : Pu Speaker, there is no Non-Government High School
Minister Staff who enjoy triple benefit scheme and regarding
Middle School also there is no such Non-Government
Middle School staff who enjoy triple benefit scheme.

Pu Zosiana Pachuau : Pu Speaker, supplementary question. This
question had been asked in 1984 Budget Session
and the Minister in-charge stated that this triple
benefit scheme was under procession and that it was soon to be imple-
mented. But, as the scheme has not been implemented till date, I want
to know the reason why it has not been implemented.

I also want to know the reason why Government Aided School
teachers have not drawn their pay for the last eight months.

Speaker : That will not be relevant to our subject of discussion

Pu Rokamlova : Pu Speaker, proposal for implementation of the Triple Benefit Scheme was made back in 1984. School headmasters were also given instruction to make necessary arrangements such as filling up of posts which remain vacant. As planned, the scheme is to be implemented after all the posts are made permanent and probationary period is completed. But no proper reply was communicated to us from them. At this juncture, there was one important thing which needs to be done. It was making of School Education Rules as Mizoram never had such rules. We have now completed making of bills for this and the Law Department would submit this bill to Central Government. If we could manage we would try to sent the proposal along with the bill to Central Government. Though we have mentioned about implementation of the scheme back in 1984, it is but necessary to hope for the better since triple benefit scheme is almost a thing of the past in other states.

As for reply to other questions, I am sorry that I am not prepared to answer those questions. Thank you.

Pu Zoslama Pachuau : Pu Speaker, it is truly unfortunate that the hon'ble Minister does not know why casual teachers are not given their salary for the last 8 (eight) months.

If I am not mistaken, it seems that these casual teachers are employed at the rate of Rs. 300/- per month. Will the Hon'ble Minister be able to tell us on what basis of financial rules these teachers are employed and given salary?

Speaker : What is not relevant to our subject. Now, we will take up question No. 23 which is Pu Lalhmingthanga's question.

Pu Lalhmingthanga : Pu Speaker, will the hon'ble Minister-in-charge Public Health Engineering Department be pleased to state -

a) Whether Government is aware that there is no equitable distribution of water to the pipe water connection holders?

b) If so, why Government has not taken any measure to remove the disparity?

Pu Sainghaka : Pu Speaker,
Minister

a) Yes

b) All possible steps have been taken to make equitable distribution of water within the limited availability of water. Vigilance and supervision have been intensified for judicious distribution of water. Steps are being taken to deploy more trucks to meet the requirement. Further, Government has undertaken execution of Greater Aizawl Water Supply Scheme Phase I to make available sufficient water for distribution.

Pu Lalmingthanga : Pu Speaker, equitable distribution to all pipe connection holders may be a little difficult during dry season as it is done in gravitation system. Normally, trucks are deployed for distribution during dry season and connection holders are also given by trucks in substitute for pipe distribution in case of pipe distribution failure which usually occurs due to shortage of water. However, there seems to be no such distribution this year. Is the Government aware of this? Is it also a fact that in Aizawl, four trucks, which do not actually carry water for distribution are drawing bills for the same? If the Government is not aware of this, will they accept what had been stated as an information and look into this matter?

Pu Sainghaka : Pu Speaker, Government have no knowledge that four trucks have been drawing false bills without actually carrying water. As you may be aware, there are various difficulties regarding water supply. Water is pumped from river Tlawng which is stored at Laipuitlang for distribution. But, there is hardly sufficient water at the storage. To supplement the shortage, Department deployed 35 trucks to carry water. Of these 35 trucks, 9 trucks have quitted the work due to accidents and also because of the rate. But, action will be taken against them. If it is not the case of these 9 trucks, Government have no knowledge of what the member said. However, we will look into the matter.

Pu Zosiama Pachuau : Pu Speaker, the four trucks which have been drawing false bills are not among the nine trucks who have quitted the work. Will the Government take immediate action in this case?

Pu R Lalawia : Pu Speaker, supplementary question if the Informant does not give specific information to the Government how will the Government know these four trucks? It is a matter of great public importance.

Pu Sainghaka : Pu Speaker, as I have said we will look into the matter and it will not be difficult to find out the number of the said trucks as the Department have list of trucks they engaged for carrying water.

As regards to the question raised by the other member - Breaking of the records is not much a thing. It is the way the newspaper published it. Press Release is not made from the Government. Whatever information is collected, the newspaper published as it was collected.

Water Supply, as I have said, is not yet satisfactory. The present scheme is actually meant for only 20,000 persons whereas there are more than 80,000 in Aizawl town alone. The present water scheme does not meet our requirements. To meet our requirements, new scheme has to be made and the department has been making strenuous efforts to this end and the month of June is targeted for completion of water supply scheme Phase I. Though water supply at present is not satisfactory, it is but improving.

Pu J.Thanghuama : Pu Speaker, I think it is necessary to know the truth and the number of those trucks be declared here in the House, otherwise, those trucks may deny when their numbers are find out

Pu Lalhmingthanga ; Pu Speaker, I was the one who said that four trucks have been drawing false bills. I do not intend to declare the number of those trucks since I am not the one who should reply the questions. Besides, the Minister in-charge had said that they will look into the matter.

Speaker : Now, question No. 24, Pu Zairemthanga's question.

Pu Zairemthanga : Pu Speaker, will the hon'ble Minister in-charge Co-operation Department be pleased to state -
The facilities entitled to the chairman of Government undertaking bodies like MIZOFED and Apex Bank.

Pu R.Thangliana : Pu Speaker, the facilities to the chairman are granted by the concerned undertakings on the recommendations of their Board Directors under provisions of their respective bye-laws/Rules etc. As per information provided by the concerned Managing Directors, the facilities provided to the Chairman of the MIZOFED and Mizoram Co operative Apex Bank are as follows :-

(A) MIZOFED :

- (1) Honorarium Rs 800.00
- (2) One vehicle (POL etc. paid by MIZOFED)
- (3) T.A./D.A. at the rates admissible to the Member of Legislative of Mizoram.

(B) MIZORAM COOPERATIVE APEX BANK

- (1) Conveyance Allowance Rs. 800.00 p.m.
- (2) The Apex Bank's vehicle is being used by Chairman, POL expenses etc. for which is borne by the Apex Bank.
- (3) T.A./D.A. Rs. 75/- per day.
- (4) Sitting Allowances during meetings of Board of Directors Ks. 50/- per day.

Pu Zairemthanga : Pu Speaker, supplementary question -

Is it not a loss to provide double benefits a vehicle and conveyance allowance together since Apex Bank is also more or less like a trader. I think there is no other institution except the Apex Bank where such double benefit is provided. On what basis of law this provision was made? Do they have bye-law for provision of such double benefits?

Pu R. Thangliana : Pu Speaker, if a vehicle had been allotted, conveyance allowance seems to be a thing of an extra. But, they have a liberal bye-laws under the provision of which this provision was made. Board of Directors must have approved this provision, otherwise, they would not have made it.

Pu Zairemthanga : Pu Speaker, was is not Executive Committee not Board of Directors who made this controversial provision? Do the Government think that the Board was right in approving such provision?

Pu Lalbmingthanga : Pu Speaker, supplementary question It seems that the hon'ble Minister party blamed standing bye-law of the Apex Bank. But, bye-law does not seem to imply provision of conveyance allowance if the Chairman is allotted vehicle and his expenditure on P.O.L is borne by the Institution. If, however, the Executive Committee or the Board of Directors still have a mind to provide conveyance allowance even after vehicle is allotted, then that very bye-law has to be immediately amended or re-

voked. As a rule, conveyance allowance is given to those who are not allotted vehicle. In the case of Chairman, Apex Bank, it is breach of the rules. Will the Government amend this bye-law? And have they intention to amend it since much had been said in this regard today?

Pu R. Lalawia : Pu Speaker, was the same provisions given to the Chairman, Apex Bank during the P.C. Ministry? Chairman is given a sitting allowance of Rs. 50/- whereas Rs. 100/- is given to member of Planning Board. Besides being members of the Assembly, they are chairman of semi Government institutions and yet they are given a sitting allowance which is not even equal to the amount given to members of Planning Board who are most probably pensioners. Is it not therefore, possible to give Chairman of these Institutions a sitting allowance of at least equal to the amount given to that of members of Planning Board?

Pu R. Thangliana : Pu Speaker, I will first answer the last question. Minister Government have no voice in the fixation of sitting allowance or other allowances enjoyed by chairman of these institutions Mizfoed and Apex Bank. These institutions have separate bye-laws and board of directors on whose recommendations provisions are made. These being the case, it will not be possible to compare them with institutions or establishments directly controlled by the Government. They are institutions where Government have no direct interference.

As regards to the question whether conveyance allowance was given to the Chairman during the P.C. Ministry I do not know exactly how it was during the P.C. Ministry. But, as I have said, the Executive Committee made provisions as and when necessary as under the provision of their bye-law.

Regarding the question raised by Pu Lalmingthanga as I have said, Government do not directly interfere in the functioning of these institutions. There is board of directors who should decide what allowances and what amount would be given to the chairman, If they think it is necessary to amend their bye-law, they may do so. Hence, amendment to bye-law depends on board of directors.

Speaker : Question No. 25. All right we will call the member who raised the question.

Pu Zairemthanga : Pu Speaker, according to replies made by the hon'ble Minister, it appears that bye-law provides Executive Committee a power to do as they please.

But, if we closely study articles in the bye-law, this is not so. It states that conveyance allowances may be determined by the Executive Committee from time to time. It is therefore only in the matter of conveyance allowances that Executive Committee has a decision to make. This does not imply allotment of vehicle. The interpretation of bye-law by the Minister may be too liberal. If bye-law is not amended, we may have problem in future. As already stated, facilities presently provided to the Chairman, Apex Bank is fairly unjust. What I want to know is whether Government have intention to amend this bye-law?

Pi K.Thansiami : Pu Speaker, during the erstwhile P.C.Ministry two years back, I was Vice-President of Mizoram State Co-operative Union. At that time a sitting allowances was fixed miserly at Rs. 30/- having in mind our economical background. I do not know since when sitting allowance was fixed at Rs. 50. During the P.C. Ministry, the chairman was given conveyance allowances but not a vehicle was allotted.

Pu R. Thangliana : Pu Speaker as regards to Pu Zairemthanga's Minister question it is true that bye-law here implies only conveyance allowances. But it may be that instead of giving large amount for conveyance allowances, vehicle is allotted. If vehicle is not allotted, it may be necessary to give Rs. 1500/- not Rs. 800/- for conveyance allowances. This being the case, Government could not directly interfere in the decision made by the Executive Committee.

Speaker : Question No. 25, Pu Zairemthanga's question.

Pu Zairemthanga : Pu Speaker, will the hon'ble Minister-in-charge Pu Speaker, will the hon'ble Minister-in-charge Rural Development Department be please to state

Number of Members representing various organizations etc. in the village Development Committee.

Pu Rokamlova : Pu Speaker, there is no non-official representation from any organization other than village council.

Pu Zairemthanga : Pu Speaker, may be question is not clear. What I mean to ask is the number members representing Village Development Committee whose repre-

sentation used to be forwarded by BDOs attached to formerly Community Development Department which has now been named Rural Development- I think this committee should not be mixed up with what the Minister called 'Informal Village Committee' constituted for implementation of Land Use Policy. What I want to know is whether there is representation from Village Council and the Government in this Committee.

Pu Lalmingthanga : Pu Speaker, it seems that there are two types of Village Development Committee one for towns like Aizawl, Lunglei, etc. and one for smaller towns or villages. I would like to know the criteria for the formation of this committee.

Pu Rokamlova : Pu Speaker, the formation of the committee is that in towns Village Council President is the president of the Committee and one from members of the committee is elected as Vice Chairman and BDO of that area could also be invited. The committee also consisted of the Presidents of various social organizations such as YMA, MHIP etc. Besides the President, other members of the Village Council will also be included and if BDO of that area approves of their nomination, four prominent citizens will be chosen to be members of the committee.

In Grouping Centres, BDO or AO will be president of the committee. In a village where there is no AO or BDO, Village Council President will be the president or the Chairman of the Committee. In villages where there is AO or BDO, Village Council President will be Vice-Chairman of the Committee. In a village where Village Council President is Chairman of the committee, they will elect president from among themselves. From members of Village Council will four members of the committee be elected. And BDO will nominate other members to be from public workers or leading citizens. Village Council Secretary will be the secretary of the Committee. That is how Village Development Committee is formed.

Fu Zairemthanga : Pu Speaker, supplementary question - there are grouping centres where Village Development Committee is formed not as what the Minister had just stated. In Siphir village for example village council monopolized the committee and there is no party representative. The only representation from voluntary organization is from the Congress Party one is

Village Council President of southern locality who is a congress and the other one is President, YMA who is also a congress member. Thus, only congress members are included in the committee. There is of course departmental representative. In Durlang village on the other hand, Village Council monopolized the committee, of party representatives, the Congress president is not there. Truly speaking, there is no uniformity in the formation of Village Development Committee. When pointed out about this, no action was taken, perhaps Government do not atrictly enforce guidelines made by them. What I want to know is whether Government will try to re-organize village development committees formed not as direction given by the Government? Should not uniform pattern be applied for the formation of Village Development Committee?

Pu Lalhmingthanga : Pu Speaker, the hon'ble Minister had stated a criteria for the formation of Village Development Committee. After having gixen formation guideline, board constituted at yarious places hos to be approved. What I

want to ask is whether Government have made approval for these boards

Pu F. Lalramliana : Pu Speaker, Government have made proper base lines and had also conducted thorough survey.

Having done all these, is it still necessary to constitute development committee at Village level?

Pu Lalhmingthanga : Pu Speaker, if the Government approved of village level committees, their approval order has to published in the Gazetted or notice has to be

given. But, as we have not seen or receive any of such notices or information in the House, I think perhaps Government have not made approval. Have not Government made approval?

Pu Kokamlova : Pu Speaker, regarding the formation of Village Development Committee other than guidelines made by the Government we have not received any of such report. If there is spicific report, Government will consider what action should be taken.

As regards to making notification Government did not make notification in approval of Village Development Committees. It seems that it is our common practice since the past to accept committees constituted at block level withouth having to make notification or approval

As pointed out by Pu Ramliana, it does not seem to be necessary to constitute Village Development Committee after base-line survey had been accepted by the Government. However, as Land Use Policy does not end at more selecting families to be covered by the scheme, some kind of committee needs to be formed to motivate and brief the public when necessary. To do all these, a committee has to be formed.

Speaker ; Question No. 26.

Pu Rochhunga Ralte : Pu Speaker, will the hon'ble Minister-in-charge Power and Electricity Department be pleased to state The total amount of compensation claimed in the Bairabi Hydel Project.

Pu Sainghaka : Pu Speaker, it is Rs. 11.67 crores (roughly)

Pu Rochhunga Ralte : Pu Speaker, supplementary question will the hon'ble Minister furnish the list of names and the amount of compensation to be given.

Pu Sainghak : Pu Speaker, I cannot say the names of individuals to be compensated. But, it is intended that about 100 metres around the project will be compensated as this is the estimated area to be covered by water when the project is completed.

Pu Rochhunga Ralte : Pu Speaker, the amount of compensation proposed to be given to families affected by the Project is quite in proportionate and the money involved in the project is not a small amount. Have Central of State Government proper guidelines for giving compensation in this project ?

Pu Sainghaka : Pu Speaker, Rupees 11. 67 crores is quite large a sum for compensation. At the moment, I cannot say the guidelines specifically. What I want the members to know is that it is not merely because of compensation that there is delay in the progress of the Bairabi Hydel Project. When we had meeting last year in the month of July, the Power Department was ready to clear project report in December, 1985. But, the Environment and Ecology Department wants more detail report such as the possible effects on environment and ecology after the project is completed. When central authority and Central Water Commission who conducted the investigation for this project could not furnish their required information, they sought information from the Government of Mizoram.

That was in the month of last January. Forest Department of Mizoram has now ready to furnish the required information. Such being the case, there is delay in the progress of the project. As I have said, the delay is not however merely because of compensation.

Pu Lalhmingshanga : Pu Speaker, what the member asked was a good question. Money involved for construction of Dam used to be very high especially if the place of construction is on private lands. When Borapani Hydel Project was constructed, the amount given for compensation was Rs. 50 crores. Another example is Bhallra Dam. Since it was constructed on private lands, money involved for compensation was more than Rs. 200 crores. For the Mizoram Bairabi Hydel Project, it was assessed at Rs. 11 67 crores. Do the Government know that compensation assessed for Bairabi Hydel Project, Mizoram is one of the least amount of compensation assessed in the construction of dams or Hydel Project ?

Pu R. Lalawia : Pu Speaker, is it a fact or just a political motivation that compensation assessed for Bairabi Hydel Project is not going to be approved ? Is there no way to cut down the amount of compensation if the project cannot be completed merely because of compensation ?

Pu Sainghaka : Pu Speaker, Government have not given thought to the idea that compensation for the Bairabi Hydel Project was one of the least amount of compensation ever assessed for hydel projects. I don't think compensation, whether the amount is big or small, should hinder progress of the project so long as assessment is fairly done. At first, compensation was assessed at Rs. 43 crores. But, it was reassessed by joint committee consisting of Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Officers from Agriculture and Power Departments. As the areas to be submerged are not the same level, the amount of compensation could not be proportionate. But, as I have stated, I don't think compensation would hinder the progress of the Project though there is much talk regarding compensation claimed by individuals in the project. The present Government is also alleged as having neglected the works and the project all together. What we need to know is that NHPC who did the investigation have not decided whether they would take up again the project. At this juncture, we have submitted the required informations to NHPC and they

will submit this to Central Government. The report will be scrutinized by them only after which will it be possible to know what to be done with the project. Our present position is that we are waiting for the result of the report.

Speaker : Question No. 27.

Pu R. Lalawia : Pu Speaker, will be hon'ble Minister in-charge Industries Department be pleased to state - When will Ginger Dehydration and oil plant at Sairang be commissioned ?

Pu Liansuama : Pu Speaker, Trial run of the Dyhydration unit of the **Minister** Plant is expected to be done during the end of March, 1986 or beginning of the next month.

Pu R.Lalawia : Pu Speaker, supplementary question - Have Industries Department intention to buy ginger for the Plant during this year ? If yes, at what rate ?

Pu Liansuama : Pu Speaker, at the time project report was prepared, **Minister** the proposed rate was Rs. 150/- per quintal. It will not therelor, be posible to buy more than at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per Kg. If it is purchase at higher, there will not be any profit in the Plant. As stated, trial run is going to be done and for this, some quintals of ginger will be purchased. But, if the MIZO-FED could buy at higher rate, it may be better to buy from them as this mean that we are more or less like a trader. Government is giving thought to this idea.

Pu Lalbmingthanga : Pu Speaker, supplementary question Project report would be important for running the plant. There is one thing Government have always consider while making estimates or budgets. It is price rice. The price of essential commodities becomes higher and higher almost every year. The rate of ginger estimated at the time Project report was made was Rs. 1.50 per Kg. Is it still on this basis that ginger is intended to buy ? Have not Government intention to m ke adjustment according to the present state of things ?

R. Lalawia : Pu Speaker, my questtoa how many quintals of ginger the Government in tended to buy during this year hes not been ansaerd.

It was stated that Agriculture Department will get Rs. 1.25p for subsidy. What I am thinking is this that if a subsidy is transferred to the rate at which Industries Department intended to buy, the purchasing rate could become higher. Could not therefore Industries Department purchase at the rate of Rs. 2.70p? And is there money drawn for purchase of ginger?

Pu Liansuama : Pu Speaker, I will answer first question raised by the hon'ble member from Lungle. The rate of finished products - oil and oleoresin has also been calculated at the time the rate of ginger was proposed at Rs. 1.50 per Kg and Rs 150/- per quintal in the Project Report. The estimated rate of Oleoresin is about Rs. 900/- per litre. If the finished products could be disposed of at higher rate, the purchasing rate of ginger also will become higher. The rate of finished products should be tallied with the purchasing rate.

I cannot say now how many quintals of ginger would be purchased during this year as we are to do only a trial run at this stage and the amount of money sanctioned for the purchase is about Rs. 1,00,000/- only. I also do not know whether the money had been drawn or not. It is decided that trial run be started in the month of April or before April and we think that Rs. 1,00,000/- will be sufficient as it is only trial run.

Speaker : Question No. 23.

Pu Lahmingthanga : Pu Speaker, will the hon'ble Minister-in-charge Forest Department be pleased to state.

- (a) What is the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Forests Department for works during the period from 1st April, 1984 to 1st March, 1986?
- (b) What is the total amount of work allotted through call of tender during this period and what is the total expenditure of those works?

Pu C L. Ruala : Pu Speaker,

(a) The total amount of expenditure incurred by the Forests Department during -

1984 - 85 Rs. 45.09 lakhs

1985 - 85 Rs. 55.00 lakhs

- (b) The total number works allotted through call of tender during -
 1984 - 85 = 24 (Twenty four)
 1985 - 86 = 97 (Ninety seven)
 Expenditure through call of tenders during -
 1984 - 85 = Rs. 45.09 lakhs
 1985 - 86 = Rs. 55.00 lakhs

Speaker : Question No. 29

Pu F. Lalramliana : Pu Speaker, will the hon'ble Minister in-charge Industries Department be pleased to state -

- (a) What is the monthly expenditure for hiring private building at Chawngte (C) for Craft Training Centre?
 (b) How many persons have so far been trained?

Pu Liansuama : Pu Speaker,

- (a) The monthly rent of the building as fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, Chhimitjui District, Saiba is Rs. 1415/- per month.
 (b) 30 (thirty) persons have to so far been trained in the centre.

Pu F. Lalramliana : Pu Speaker, supplementary question - When I visited Chawngte this year and last year, I enquired about the number of persons who have been trained in this craft centre and I was told that no one has ever been trained in this centre. So, how can the hon'ble Minister said that 33 (thirty) persons have been trained? It is not that we do not care for their well being, but it seems that this area could not be yet favoured. Instead of hiring building at the rate of Rs. 1415 per month for nothing will it not be better to shift the centre elsewhere?

Pu Liansuama : Pu Speaker, according to Government record and information collected from Industries Officers of Chhimitjui District, 30 persons have been trained at Chawngte craft centre. As to the shifting of the centre Government have not thought about it.

Pu F. Lalramliana : Pu Speaker, supplementary question. Will the hon'ble Minister furnish the names of persons who have been trained in this centre?

Pu Zairemthanga : Pu Speaker, the hon'ble member had visited the centre on the spot and he had also given report. However, report submitted by the department was different from that of the report given by the Hon'ble Member. Which of the reports will the Government accept?

Pu Liansuama : Pu Speaker, I do not have here with me the mean of persons who have been trained in this centre. But, it can be seen in the office at working hours and the hon'ble member is welcomed to see when he has free time.

As to which of the report Government will accept-as a Government we depend on official report. There are also cases like four trucks which have been drawing false bills. Cut whatever case it may be, Government used to depend first on the report of the departments.

Speaker : The ones who raised questions used to know the answers Government wold do well in pursuing matters connected with members' questions.

Question hour is over. We have a good numbers of resolutions to be taken up today and the members also will have to be more attentive. Resolution will be taken up as ballotted. First of all, it is Pu Biakchungnunga's resolution. Without losing its meaning few amendments are made. But, if he wishes, he may move in its original form.

The original form is "In view of the method in which so called Land Use Policy of the Government of Mizoram being implemented is detrimental to the economic welfare of the people, and the way in which financial resources pull for its implementations from various Governments creates great hindrance to the smooth flow of the implementation of departmental programme, this House resolves that the policy and implementation of Land Use Policy as practised in Mizoram should be abandoned immediately". This is the original script and here is in the amended form. "In view of the method of implementation of the so-called Land Use Policy of the Government of Mizoram is detrimental to the economic welfare of the people, and the way of pulling financial resources for its implementation from various Government Departments creates great hindrance to the smooth flow of the implementation of departmental programme, this House resolves that the policy and implementation of Land Use Policy as practised in Mizoram should be abandoned immediately". The member may move in the original form or as in the amended form.

Pu K. Biakchungnunga : Pu Speaker, I will move as in the amended form. There are however, few grammatical corrections to be made. On the third line there is the wording 'Government of Mizoram is detrimental. This be corrected adding the word 'which' after 'Government of Mizoram'. The word 'creates' also be corrected as 'creating'.

Pu Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to move my resolution. New Land Use Policy made by the Government for upliftment of the

people is highly appreciated. It has good aims and objectives which could be highly advantageous to the people if it is successfully implemented. However, if it is not successfully implemented, it has no value for the people. Whatever scheme we may have, its advantages depends on its successful implementation. Whenever Government make new scheme or new policy proper guidelines used to be made for successful implementation of their schemes. Even in the case of New Land Use Policy though its aims and objectives are good, resolution, for its abandonment has to be moved now (I will give an abbreviation NLUP for New Land Use Policy). It is because the policy is not likely to be successfully implemented, the matter has to be seriously considered in the House and I would also request the hon'ble members of the Ruling Party to pass my resolution as it is all for the good of the people and the Government to abandon a scheme which can not be successfully implemented.

We know what needs to be done for successful implementation of the policy. Proper guidelines have to be made for its implementation and we should ensure that plans we made are truly for successful implementation of the scheme.

Well-thought plan has to be made for implementation of policy where the money involved is high. Thorough survey will have to be conducted and it may take at least 2/3 years to do this even before the policy is actually implemented. Beneficiaries of the scheme should be carefully selected. If we have a big plan, the Planning Commission should be invited to get involved in it. They would help us in making plans, and sanction the money when we require. Besides these, there are many more important factors essential for successful implementation of scheme or a policy. But, NLUP have not proper planning no survey was conducted and we made no plans or programmes for its successful implementation.

Council of Ministers had a number of sittings to make plans for implementation of NLUP and some guidelines are also made. But, it the terms and conditions made are not clearly defined, some complications may raise. For example it was termed in the guideline that persons who economically sound will not be the beneficiaries of the scheme. But, it is going to be quite difficult to classify families who are economically sound. In villages for example, they may class themselves as being a flock of poor families, which could be true to some

extent. Nevertheless, whatever guidelines we may have, they should be strictly observed, if we want the policy to be successfully implemented. But, terms and conditions laid down are not strictly observed.

It was also stated that Informal Village Committee should be constituted. Considering the importance of the scheme, it may not be right to have just an Informal Committee on which to depend. Will it not therefore, be better to have Formal Village Committee ?

Village level Committees are entrusted to do most of the works connected with the NLUP. These Committees have not functioned properly at first, but now, they have started to function. But, some of their recommendation of Council of Minister that these committees were constituted. It may not be the best thing to do this if we want the policy to be implemented successfully.

As under the guidelines made by Council of Ministers. Village Committees will make recommendations which will be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner and from there to Minister through Rural Development Department. But, it is learnt that their recommendation was rejected at Deputy Commission level on the ground that it was not on the basis of base-line survey. It may however, be noted that there has not been base-line survey conducted for New Land Use Policy. Once, base-line survey was conducted for implementation of IRDP. But, New Land Use Policy has no relationship with IRDP and it will not be right to make recommendations on the basis of base-line survey conducted for IRDP. As recommended, Village level committees are entrusted to do the works connected with NLUP, but, their recommendations were not accepted. It was obvious that selection was done by the minister which is against the recommendation made by Council of Ministers. If we have entrusted Village Committees, why do not we accept selection made by them ?

If we are to make selection on the basis of base-line survey, why do not we use Electoral Roll ? What we regret to note is that Government do not follow terms and conditions laid down for implementation of NLUP. If guidelines made by Council of Ministers are not followed, it is unlikely that the policy will be successfully implemented. I do not want to mention name of political parties, but if the minister accept the recommendations of some prominent figures while rejecting recommendations made by Village Level Committees, it could mean that

guidelines made by Council of Ministers are meaningless. I do not think it is the intention of the Government to have personal/family favouritism over-ruled overall welfare of the people.

There is also no uniformity in the selection of beneficiaries. If we look at the selection block-wise for example many families were selected from the Lungdar 'E' block whereas only few were selected from Thingdawl, Dhawzawl and Aibawk blocks as if the people of these areas have better economical condition than that of other areas. Beneficiaries selected from the Lunglê and Chhimtuipui districts are also far and few between. In view of all these, it is doubtful that the NLUP will be implemented successfully. It is a sign of failure that selection was done on the basis of base-line survey which Council of Ministers also had not mentioned about it in their sittings.

It is well that Government introduced NLUP for upliftment of the people and we are also anxious to have it implemented. But, it seems that we are over anxious. Before proper survey is conducted, selection of beneficiaries was done. It is true that the policy is to be implemented with the approval of Planning Commission. But, mere approval of Planning Commission is not enough for successful implementation of the scheme. If proper survey had been conducted and planning had been done before the scheme is implemented, we could have asked Planning Commission to sanction the money we required for implementation of the scheme without having to slice off from various departmental funds. As under the present practice funds are collected from various departmental funds disturbing plans and estimates which the departments had made for their respective departments. Had we proper survey to be submitted to the Planning Commission I don't think we would have limited fund. If we depend merely on the fund diverted from the departments' fund there would surely be limitation of fund. Will it also not be necessary to produce false vouchers for the departments if their fund are diverted? it may be quite dis-heartening for departmental staffs and officers to have their funds diverted for the purposes other than that of programmes and policies of their respective departments. Had the money diverted from departments' fund been justly used, it could be a different matter. But, the money was used for enriching few families closed to someone or the other in high places and the policy is for political weapon which is far from the main objective of the policy. When there is mis-use of fund, departments are

charged for mishandling money. It is financial irregularities to divert departmental fund for implementation of the policy. If we do not want financial irregularities, we should have Planning Commission sanctioned fund. To have them done this, we will have to make proper plans and conduct proper survey on the basis of which Planning Commission would take action. In view of the method used for implementation of the policy. I feel that the policy as it is practised in Mizoram should be abandoned immediately. I also request the House and the hon'ble members to consider my points and to pass my resolution.

Thank you.

Pu J Thanghuema : Will it not be time-saving to make allotment of time as there are a good number of resolutions to be taken up today. (SPEAKER : Mover will be allotted 30 minutes and 15 minutes each to other members).

Pu Speaker, I do not think the resolution will be passed today even if we try it. I do however, support the member in his statement against the method of the implementation of New Land Use Policy presently practised in Mizoram. I do not like the way beneficiaries were selected. As a rule, no Informal meeting has legal binding in the Government Village Committee should therefore, be formal meeting or formal committee.

As for the selection body it was stated that all Government employees living in villages will be members of selection body. Cut, it is not going to be possible to include all Government servants—Peon, Chowkider, etc. in the selection Committee unless it is a small village where there are only 2/3 Government employees.

It seems that New Land Use Policy is not going to be successful in Mizoram. From Delhi, the policy may appear to be good, but, what is good for other states may not be good for Mizoram. It is going to be necessary for Mizoram to chalk-out another programme or policy so as to meet our requirements in food products.

If Village Committee is formed, it has to be approved by the Government and the approval order should be published in the Official Gazette. If there is know uniformity in the selection of beneficiaries, selection is not going to be fair as we have just listened. As under the present practice, selection is done neither population-wise nor block-wise. According to information I gathered, it seems that in some cases,

beneficiaries listed are given number perhaps in order of priority. Such being the case, it is necessary to ensure that there is uniformity in the selection of beneficiaries. New Land Use Policy should not be mixed up with IRDP or DRDA. There should be separate committee whether it is at group level or block level. If everything is done systematically at group level, it will mean that half of the work is done. It is therefore, necessary for the Government to have approved committee to select beneficiaries and their approval order also should be officially published. What I am afraid is that there will not be successful implementation of NLUP as it was the same case with DRDA & IRDP. As in the case of other centrally sponsored schemes, New Land Use Policy have been widely publicized. But what has to be considered is whether the scheme is applicable in Mizoram. What is advantageous for other states is not always advantageous for Mizoram. I do not know about other states but, in Mizoram, New Land Use Policy is doomed to failure. However, if fund sanctioned under the scheme is diverted for other useful purposes, that will be the advantage of having the scheme implemented in Mizoram. Instead of having a scheme which is not applicable to Mizoram implemented, it will be better to use the money for growing more ginger, the cash-crop which is productive in Mizoram or for subsidizing ginger. I suggest that implementation of NLUP be reviewed and formal committees be constituted.

Thank You.

Fu Lalhuthanga : Su Speaker, the honorable members have mentioned about the selection of beneficiaries under the New Land Use Policy. According to their statements, it seems that few families close to someone or others in high places were selected. If beneficiaries selected are from the same households, I too would not like the selection. But, if we closely study the historical background of the Mizos, we may realize that we are descendants of only four or five fathers which means that we are all related somehow or the other. Hence, there is nothing wrong in selecting members of same family if they have had separate family and live in different households so long as they are jrumming families. The aims and objectives of New Land Use Policy have been pointed out and as stated in the L.G's address, it is the policy of the Government to engage 6000-7000 families under New Land Use Policy. If families selected are within the sphere of 6000-7000 families, there is nothing wrong in the selection and I find no reason why NLUP will not be successful.

On touring vilages we will see that New Land Use Policy has drawn much attention particularly among the villagers most of whom are engaged in tedious jhumming cultivation. While it is a relief for them to have Government implemented this new scheme, I do not know why the hon'ble member wants to have it abandoned the practice. I think he should withdraw his resolution.

According to the statement of the member from Tlungvel Constituency it seems that some officers do not think that New Land Use Policy will not be successful. If there are officers who have this opinion, I do not think there will be many, for, I myself strongly believe that the Government will be successful in their attempt to drive away poverty through this policy.

It is true that last year there was diversion of various departmental fund for implementation of New Land Use Policy. But, this diversion was made on the ground that internal arrangement can be made on the part of the Government. In the current budget however, there is fund allocated for the NLUP which means that the Planning Commission had approved of this scheme. I want the members to note this.

One other thing I want to add is this that our present system of cultivation has failed, the proof of which is our import of large quantity of controlled rice from other states annually. As under the present practice, farmers could hardly earn even half of their yearly requirements in food products. This being the case, the system of our cultivation has to be changed and new method has to be adopted. As we know, new method has now started being adopted and about 6,000/- 7,000/- families have been selected under the new scheme. The people, particularly in vilages gladly welcome the new policy and families who have never had hope in the Government are now having hope in the attempts made towards their improvements. This being so, I do not think the practice of the New Land Use Policy should be withdrawn as it is going to be a great loss to poor families if it is being withdrawn. As a matter of fact, I want the hon'ble member to withdraw his resolution.

We know the destruction done to our forest wealth by our wasteful shifting cultivation. If we all make all-out. efforts for the success of New Land Use Policy, we are going to be makers of better Mizoram.

As stated in the L.G's address, New Land Use Policy emphasises development of plantations. If shifting cultivation could be abandoned and permanent cultivation is introduced, our forest wealth is going to

be preserved. It is through New Land Use Policy that forest wealth of Mizoram is going to be preserved and protected. If the practice of New Land Use Policy that is abandoned, it will mean that we are making Mizoram into a desert land.

Previously, Mizoram has predictable rainfalls all through the year and our farmers largely depends on seasonal rainfalls. But, due to our system of cultivation, our forests have been destroyed which greatly affects our climatic conditions and it is no more possible to predict at what time of the year will there be rainfalls that used to come seasonally in the previous years. If New Land Use Policy is implemented, large forest wealth destroyed every year for cultivation is going to be preserved and we would also have better climatic condition. Such being the advantages, it is not possible to pass this resolution and I would also request the hon'ble members to give their support in favour of the practice of New Land Use Policy.

Thank You.

Speaker : We will call upon Pu Zalawma.

Pu Zalawma : Pu Speaker, what we are discussing today is a matter of great importance and it will be well if all the members could participate in the discussion.

It is pleasing that Government thought out and have it implemented a policy such as New Land Use Policy for upliftment of the people. I think we should thank the Government for starting to implement a scheme which touches the lives of the people and I want this resolution to be that of a motion of thanks.

The hon'ble member of Saitual constituency who is also mover of the resolution stated his appreciation of the objectives of New Land Use Policy. The other two members are however, confused in the selection of beneficiaries of the new scheme. The scheme is so good and it is highly advantageous to the people that it is worth to have squabble over it. Considering all the advantages it going to give to the people, New Land Use Policy should not be a thing to be abandoned. If we want further development, it is necessary to have new idea that will enable us to take new steps. Mizoram was under the District Council Rule from 1952 til 1972. During this period there was not much fund to be utilized for real developmental works. When Mizoram became Union Territory in 1972, there was improvement in the face of development.

But, the conditions of about 70,000/- families who engaged in cultivation have not yet improved though the departments concerned have made strenuous efforts. Being aware of this that Government take initiative towards new scheme an with the intention of improving the conditions of the people that the Government have New Land Use Policy implemented. I appreciate steps taken by Congress (I) Government towards the improvement of the people through New Land Use Policy.

In forest and its products, Mizoram is the heavy of other states. But, due to our shifting cultivation system, all the good forests and forest wealth are being destroyed. However, Government have now taken initiative steps towards the implementation of a new scheme that will protect our forest and its products. After the new scheme is fully implemented. Mizoram will get more revenue from forest products and there may no more be heavy land-erosion and erosion of good soil caused by shifting cultivation. Farmers will be engaged in permanent cultivation and there will be less wastage of forest products.

The hon'ble members including mover of this resolution have pointed out their appreciation of the aims of New Land Use Policy. It seems however, that some of them are confused and disappointed in the selection of beneficiaries. As pointed out, there may be selection of persons related to each other, but, we the Mizos have a close-knitted society where we all live as a family. It is not therefore, surprising to have persons relating to one another in the list of beneficiaries.

The scheme, as we know, is not a short-term policy and it is understood that all the needy families will not get benefits from the scheme at this stage. The scheme is going to be advantageous in the long run and new generations will be benefited by it. If we appreciate the aims, I think we should extend full-co-operation for successful implementation of the scheme.

Some of the members complained about the selection of beneficiaries. But, it may be noted that selection was done under proper supervision and families selected under the project are financed by the Department concerned. So far no families selected have made complain for not receiving project fund which shows there is no mis-use of fund alloted for the project. I therefore, want to request the members not to reject a gift given to the people of Mizoram through New Land Use Policy.

Pu F.Lalchhawn : Pu Speaker, it has always been my dream that Government will one day find the way to remove problems caused by our system of cultivation. I therefore, gladly welcome New Land Use Policy introduced by the Government. And it must be quite good, for, speaking from past experiences, our opposition members have always criticized what is thought to be good.

Most of departmental officers I came in contact with have appreciated the new policy as this policy aims to improve the conditions of people including those living in far-flung areas who have never received assistance from the Government. But, as the people could not be the same there may be departmental officers who have pessimistic view on the new policy. If there are such officers, they may be persons who thought of only their own pockets. However, I have not come across such officers.

The hon'ble member of Saitual constituency does not seem to approve of diversion of department funds for implementation of our new policy. But, the money is not for other things, it is for the same purposes for which departments also have been using. The only difference is that it is going to be used under a new name and a new policy. As the project aims to cover about 60,000/70,000 families, there are going to be cattle-rearing families, agriculture families, sericulture families, plantation families etc. under the project. Departmental fund is not therefore going to be wasted.

Though confused in the selection of beneficiaries and in the utilization of departmental fund, the hon'ble members including mover of the resolution have pointed out their appreciation of the aims of New Land Use Policy. If the aims is good, I do not think the practice of our new policy should be abandoned. Implementation of a new scheme is not an easy task and so is the distribution of fund to the people. There will be mistakes and things to be corrected as the scheme is only at its initial stage. It is also understood that all the families will not get benefits at once. There will be families who get benefit this year and other who get benefits a little later or the next year. In spite of all these, the policy still aims at good things. Let us not therefore confuse in the selection of beneficiaries, It is a privilege to have a policy

such as New Land Use Policy implemented in our state. I would therefore, like to request the member to withdraw his resolution and to have Government continued to uphold this new policy.

Thank You.

Speaker : Time is up. We will have now recess. Our sitting will be resumed at 2:00 P.M.

Recess till 2:00 P.M.

2:00 P.M.

Speaker : We will continue our discussion on the resolution.
Pu Lalhmingthanga may be called first.

Pu Lalhmingthanga : Pu Speaker, I would like to raise few points regarding our resolution.

It appears that New Land Use Policy is not going to be successful. According to the L.G's speech, about 5,000/- families have been given financial assistance under the scheme. The money given to them is about 3,000/- per family and when they get the money, they are asked to abandon their jhumming cultivation. It is true that the people are happy to get financial assistance from the Government. But, what has to be considered is - will Rs. 3,000/- be sufficient for earning a living without having to cultivate land. When I last visited Thenzawl, I was told that a good number of families were left in the lurch as only 60 families out of the proposed 280 families were given assistance. As the amount of money given to the families is also too little to start a new project in substitute for their shifting cultivation that they do not know how and where to use it. The only thing left for them is starvation. Truly speaking, I do not think we would do away with yearly shifting cultivation even 70,000/- families as targeted are given financial assistance of Rs 3,000/- each within a span of ten or hundred years unless we have other basic-infrastructure such as better power supply and transport system. The implementation of this new policy therefore, needs re-thinking.

The present practice of New Land Use Policy have made the people idle as more and more is expected from the Government. It also demoralize our way of thinking in the fields of politics which may later result in selling of votes. In some places, the people are lured into

joining Congress Party by giving Rs. 3,000/-. Even if wanted to Government cannot discipline all the people and it is still more difficult to discipline the minds. If once demoralized, it is going to be very difficult to reform our way of thinking. It is therefore, necessary to abandon the present practice of New Land Use Policy before our way of thinking is demoralized further.

As regards to allocation of fund under the new policy - it seems that we are laden with a burden we cannot carry. For maturity of the scheme, five years targeted. If Rs. 3,000/- or 5,000/- is given to each family, within five years, the amount of money required for each family will come to Rs. 25,000/- or Rs. 70,000/-. If 70,000/- families are covered under the scheme as planned. our requirement of fund will come to Rs. 175 crores. The total outlay of our plant - budget is Rs 230 crores, thus only Rs. 55 crores remain for other things. In no way can we use fund for non-plant. Such being the case Govt. will have to think very carefully. It was stated that the Planning Commission also had approved of our present practice. If the scheme is implemented with the approval of the Planning Commission, I think there should be separate budget provision for this. If we study L.G.'s and Finance Ministers speech however, there is no earmark for New Land Use Policy except 105 lakhs to be diverted from 281 lakhs allocated for Agriculture Deptt. Under proper administration it is not actually a normal procedure to divert fund. But, if it is going to be diverted, we have nothing to say as we are mere opposition members. Last year, we could have only 498.01 lakhs slicing fund from various departments. This shows that there is no provision made from Planning Commission for implementation of New Land Use Policy. If fund has to be diverted from various departmental funds for implementation of our new schemes, departments are going to face difficulties in implementing their plans. It will therefore, be necessary for the Govt. to consider what kind of difficulties will New Land Use Policy bring. If there is too much financial difficulties involved it may lead us into a poorer state of condition.

While at the same I want the present practice of New Land Use Policy to be abandoned, I want to make few suggestions. Government gives due importance to economic development of masses of the people. But, it is necessary to have basic-structure such as power, transport system, goods communication and water supply for further development. Unless

we have the basic-infrastructure such as I have mentioned, it is not possible to pursue real developmental programmes New Land Use Policy is no exception. Without these basic-infrastructure, there is a limit to developmental works before the ends could be achieved. Technically speaking, New Land Use Policy is not likely to be successful and this has in fact, delays normal progress of the people.

Regarding supervision-according to the last instruction, A.O. in Co-operation with Village Council are detailed to supervise the works on the implementation of the New Land Use Policy. But, there seems to be no proper supervision. While fund diverted from departments are claimed to have been used for the same purpose for which departments also have been using, there seems to be no departmental involvement in the distribution of fund under the new policy. For instance - families who are live to make progress in the fields of Agriculture or Veterinary are not necessarily selected under the scheme though the departments concerned may like to help them improve in their own field of development, As under the present practice, selection of beneficiaries seemed to be made on the basis of political inclination which shows that there is no proper supervision. As stated yesterday, New Land Use Policy is like a vast swarm of cinnamon-bettle which is a sign of approaching famine. If we go to villages, we will see that many families are left in distress as they do not know which way to go - either to give up jhumming or to depend on the new policy. May be we think that the people gladly welcome the new policy, but the people do not dare to tell the truth to the ruling party members. We, the opposition members are the ones to whom the people dare to tell their distressful condition. Frankly speaking, the people of Mizoram do not dare to depend solely on this new policy and we do not want the Government to pursue this practice further.

I want the Government to review this new policy. In view of various difficulties we have faced and we are likely to face in the time to come. I want to make a request to the members to cast their votes in favour of abandonment of the present practice of New Land Use Policy moved by our hon'ble member of Saitual Constituency.

Pu C.L.Ruala : Pu Speaker, for those who do not know the origin, Miusiter aims and practice of our New Land Use Policy, it is quite natural to move for its abandonment. It appears that our opposition members are not clear with the policy of the Government.

We know how wasteful and exhausting it is the system of our cultivation. An average of 40,000 hectare of forest is destroyed every year and if we calculate this damage in term of money, about 100 lakhs value is being destroyed every year. This being the case, the people are taught through radio broadcast and other means to abandon jhumming cultivation. Central Government also have been aware of damage done to our forest and its products and they have agreed to grant money more liberally for protection of forests and for settlement of jhumming families into permanent cultivation which is the best way to protect forest and its products that have been largely destroyed every year for cultivation. It is for this purpose in mind that the Government introduced New Land Use Policy in Mizoram. If we study the aims and objectives of this policy, we will see that it is a policy for rehabilitation of jhumming families. The Planning Commission Members and Working Group Members of Central Government also have approved and appreciated our plans. They have in fact, approved of our plan for New Land Use Policy in the new Budget. If we care for economic welfare of Mizoram the existing system of cultivation has to be abandoned immediately.

Regarding the implementation of the New Land Use Policy - I do not deny that there have been some mistakes in the selection of beneficiaries, but, as we are only at the initial stage, it is difficult not to make mistakes. What is important is that we should be ready to amend the mistakes we made when and where necessary. We have in fact, made some changes in Forest Department. As stated by Mr, Narashimha Rao, we should admit our mistakes. In the constituency of Pu R.Lalawia, families who are engaged in wet rice cultivation and who have been making all-out efforts for the success of their projects were selected in the field of forestry under the new scheme. But, DFO was instructed to make investigation and if these families are more interested in cultivation, they will be assisted under cultivation programme not under forestry. As thousand of families are selected under different categories, there can easily be mistakes. But, as I have said, we will make amend to our mistakes if it is for the better. In spite of our mistakes however, most of a jhumming families appreciated our scheme. It was I think, because of the implementation of our new policy that last year's harvest was better than that of other years. It seems that our new policy began

to have fruitful results. Our target for the current year is 51000 metric tonnes and with God's help, I hope we will cross our target as more families who are engaged in wet rice cultivation are going to be assisted under the current plan. Though our new scheme intends to cover about 17,000 families, there are but various factors to consider in the selection. For example - there are families who want to do coffee plantation or orange plantation. But, thousand of families cannot be engaged in one particular field of occupation. Before families to be settled under coffee plantation are selected, it is going to be first necessary to examine how many seedlings we could supply and whether the families selected have suitable land for coffee plantation. If they are not likely to be successful in one particular field, these families will have to be engaged in other field of occupation. In order to achieve success in whatever field development, we have to be earnest in what we are doing. Government also have been making all-out effort for successful implementation of our scheme. Families who used the money for different purposes are not going to be given again financial assistance under the new scheme. I want the members also to note this.

New Land Use Policy is not implemented as IRDP was initially implemented. May be our opposition members form their opinion from their past experiences of IRDP and other schemes which were not successful. What I want to tell the members is that the present Government have made real—efforts and they are prepared to assist those who are likely to make success. May be our opposition members form low opinion on the new policy if they think in term of the working system of their Government. But, this is not the case in the present Government. It seems that they have not given real-thought to what the Government is planning to do with this new policy and what a good result could this policy bring to the people. Not only the people, but also departmental officers are very enthusiastic in the implementation of our scheme for, they know that it is for the welfare of the people. There is lots of supervision work involved in the scheme. Officers and departmental staff who are slack in their duties may speak up discouragingly, but, we should not pay heed to what such persons say. Let us instead expect that the scheme will be successful. I have used up the time for explaining the new scheme. I think other members too will explain it to you.

Pu F.Lalramliana : Pu Speaker, it is obvious that our opposition members also appreciated the policy of New Land Use Policy though they want to have abandoned the practice.

It is not only the people but department officers are eagerly waiting for the time when the scheme is fully and successfully implemented as majority of our population live in villages. It is a scheme, the importance of which cannot be denied. It appears that they are confused mainly in the selection of beneficiaries. Though a new scheme, the Government have but proper planning for its implementation. Base-line survey was conducted and it was on this basis that selection of beneficiaries was made. On the basis of base-line survey DRDA made recommendations which was then given approval by the Government.

In villages, committee is constituted to pursue the works connected with New Land Use Policy. I cannot say for sure about Lunglei and Aizawl districts, but in Chhittuipui district Government employees for example above the level of Middle School Headmaster are Chairman and Village Council Presidents are Vice-Chairman and Village Council Secretaries are placed for secretaries of the committee. The committee members consisted of political party presidents, MHIP, YMA and other Government employees. This Committee makes recommendations. As stated by the Hon'ble Minister there may be some mistakes here and there as it is not possible to make things right all at once. In spite of the mistakes, New Land Use Policy is still good and is being gladly welcomed as it is a scheme which covers largest number of people unlike other schemes by which only few could be benefited. It is also important to have the scheme implemented for protection of our forest and its products which had already been badly damaged by our jhumming cultivation.

Besides giving financial assistance for the start, Government is going settle families selected into permanent cultivation and if they do well in their choice of occupation, Government is still intending to look after them. The new policy is therefore, a gift to the people. With Rs. 3000/- one can buy about 15 quintals of rice. Is not it worth to be able to pursue one's own work besides being fed at free of cost? Considering the advantages it going to bring to the people, New Land Use Policy should not be an obstacle in the path of the development. The hon'ble member also should better withdraw his resolution. As pointed out

earlier, it is not possible to select large number of families at one time. But, as it is the aim of this policy every jhumming family whether we favour them or not are going to be selected under the scheme one day. The Government also have thoughtfully engaged Village Councils and other various organizations besides the departments concerned to pursue the works of the implementation of our new scheme. It is a policy which covers range wide of people.

Skeaker : We will call upon Pu Lianchia.

Pu K.L. Lianchia : Pu Speaker, I have nothing much to say except few things.

I do not blame the Government for having formed New Land Use Policy and as stated, I too appreciated its aims and objectives. But, what has to be considered is whether the scheme is applicable or not as there are scheme which have with objectives, but which cannot be applied. Even in the case of New Land Use Policy, I think there is none who dislikes the scheme if it is successfully implemented or if all our jhumming families could earn a living by cultivating one piece of land. But, as stated by the hon'ble member of Lung'ei constituency, Mizoram and the people, particularly of villages have no economic feasibility to have New Land Use Policy implemented successfully. It is first necessary to consider the economic conditions and abilities of the people for whom we try to make the scheme significant.

It was recommended that all the families engaging in W.R.C. will have their cultivation improved within a year and those who failed, their lands will be acquired by the Government so as to be able to provide lands to those who could cultivate. This recommendation was made back in 1984. More than one year had passed since the recommendation, yet, not a sign of improvement to be seen. There are in fact large acres of uncultivated lands belonging to rich and well-to-do families whose property Government will not dare to touch. It is not that you are going to fail, but, you have already failed. Even in the case of New Land Use Policy, families selected under the scheme are bound to cultivate the same land, and families who persued other line of occupation are not allowed to make jhumming cultivation. As the decision made by the cabinet, families selected under the scheme should make a vow not to pursue jhumming cultivation anymore now or in the future. But, this decision also has not been practically carried out.

It is evident that you have failed again this time. It was stated that families who do not use the money for the rightful purposes would not be assisted again. But, if these families have abandoned their jhums and depend on financial assistance to be given to them under the scheme, what will be their fate? It will mean that we create additional poor families. We should know that we have been failing in the New Land Use Policy.

Those who grow up in Aizawl may not know the hard reality of life in the villages. But I, and others who have been brought up in villages know it is in villages. If families selected under the scheme are bound to cultivate the same piece of land for generation to generation with a little help from the Government, I wonder what will be their fate. Even if they are successful, it is still necessary to have good markets for disposal of their products. May be Government have not given thought to the other side of things besides giving financial assistance of Rs. 3,000/-. Usually, land cultivated for a year is no more productive for families blinded by our economic policy to make a vow to cultivate to make a vow to cultivate the same land for generation to generation? Though the policy may be welcomed with good intentions, it is not but applicable in reality. What I am afraid is that we will create more families who are at the cross-road because of our policy. Truly speaking, many of the people do not know the meaning of this policy and they also do not know which live of trade they would like to choose. If few families are selected for experiment, there may a chance for success, but, to have a whole lot of families improved all at once is not an easy task.

Regarding selection of beneficiaries as instruction given, Informal Village Committee should make the selection. In my constituency however, there was nothing done as instructed and Government servants have no knowledge of the selection. Frankly speaking, the Minister concerned also could not make specific explanation yesterday. It was stated that selection was made on the basis of base-line survey conducted for this new policy. But, if we study the lists of base-line survey and families selected, we will see that it was quite far apart. Things started at the wrong footing can never be successful. On scrutiny of the list of beneficiaries, it is obvious that families selected, were those whose the Congress party or Village Council favoured. I do not know which base-line survey is being used. The policy itself may have good objec-

tives, yet, what good will it do to the people if we cannot even make proper selection of beneficiaries not to speak of its implementation. As under the present practice, I am afraid that it will only bring moral corruption among the public. We should know that distribution of money alone will not improve our condition. Some of the members think that we are trying to stand in the way of development regarding the implementation of this new policy. It is not that we do not appreciate the aims and objectives of the policy, but it is its implementation we have been criticizing. Look at the selection within Chhimtuipui district not to speak of other areas. At Chhimtuipui Ferry, there are four houses of which only two were occupied. But, the number of family selected from this place was 42 ! It is a wonder. Think where will the money go. Even the name of our Deputy Speaker's wife is found in the list of Sangau block and his father was also selected under IRDP whereas his wife is selected under New Land Use Policy. The sons of the Vawmbuk Village Council President were also selected though they are minor. If our selection is as such, who will pursue various trades we intend to arrange under the scheme? There are many of such cases to point out if we wanted to. The way we try to implement the scheme is far-off from its aims and objectives. Let us therefore, abandon the present practice to be able to start afresh with new thoughts.

Thank you.

Speaker : We have had detailed discussion on New Land Use Policy. We will now call upon the Minister concerned.

Pu Liansuama : Pu Speaker besides peace settlement, the subject we **Minister** have been discussing is the most important for Mizoram.

Regarding the resolution, I want to make some rectification but I will make suggestions at the end. What comes into my mind in the light of our discussion is how do the hon'ble members think of the departments. Whatever amount of money is sanctioned for departments, it is all for the people at the end. Provision made for Agriculture Department for example, is not solely for Agriculture Department, it is for all the people of Mizoram. Even without implementing the new policy, the works of some of the departments like Agriculture, Veterinary and Fishery directly pointed at the settlement of families into permanent occupation which is also the aims of this new policy. Regarding diversion of department I fund it is not that funds are diverted simply for distribution under the new policy. Except those department

like Agriculture, Veterinary, Sericulture, etc. whose nature of work is similar to that of what this new policy aims to do, no departmental fund is diverted. Even in the case of the departments whose funds were diverted, the money is not for distribution to the people, it is used for straightening their own works under the new policy. It seems that the hon'ble members are mistaken in thinking that money diverted are for mere distribution under the new policy.

Since recent times, rural folks have started to flow into towns hoping to find an easier mean of livelihood than that of shifting cultivation which no more provide enough to meet their requirements. When they found that life is not all that easy as expected in towns, many of them have to go back to rural areas. But, when the New Land Use Policy is fully implemented, problem of urbanization is going to be solved to a great extent.

As roughly pointed out by the hon'ble member of Lunglei Constituency, I wonder how rich Mizoram would become in forest and its products if the new policy is implemented within a span of hundred years as our forest and its products are no more going to be destroyed or devastated for shifting cultivation. Even within a span of ten years Mizoram will have a new look and more revenue to be collected from forest wealth besides having proper ecological balance. The new policy is not therefore, a policy that will take us into poorer condition, it is rather a policy which will lead us into the land of plenty.

The opposition members expressed their anxiousness in implanting moral corruption among the public. The truth is, we have become so poor that we are now ready to run even after a small money and our poverty is the cause of moral corruption. In olden days, poor families who have nothing to eat were jointly assisted by the Chief and his subjects by contributing and collecting rice for them. But, those families used to decline such help as it was a shame to have to depend on other's charity. Such independency no more prevails these days due to poverty and our moral also has gone down. It is for our survival a brave, self-sacrificing and independent tribe that this policy was formed. The policy is also going to be good for moral re-ornament.

Perhaps the hon'ble members have mistaken that our budget provision in the 7th Plan is Rs. 230/- crores not Rs. 250 crores. Having been Finance Minister, the member of Lunglei Constituency will clearly

understand how provision is made in the budgets. Plan budget is usually increased by 20% every year. If this is so, it means that we are going to have about 1255 crores under plan fund alone within the 7th Plan. To divert 175 crores out of 1255 crores is not much and I think we should not be too reluctant to part with it as it is for upliftment of the poor. Had not fund been set-aside for them, how will we improve the conditions of the poor. We may have had improvements in various fields, yet, what good will it do to the people if their stomachs are empty. New Land Use Policy does not aim to terminate other developmental works. We have in fact, made remarkable achievements in different fields of development and we have also been making all-out-efforts to have improved basic infrastructures needed for further development.

It seems that some of the members are anxious in finding market for our productions when the new policy is fully implemented. I don't think we should worry about this considering the present prices of essential commodities. For example - an egg costs between Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00, that also not always available. Market is not therefore, a problem. Mizoram have in fact, still a long way to go to be able to meet our own requirements not to speak of the surplus to be disposed of. There are also a good many scope in various fields of development so as to attain self - sufficiency.

Regarding the implementation of the new policy - to check un-interested persons being assisted under the scheme, village record is being prepared and financial assistance already given and yet to be given in the next year to families selected is all recorded. Only those families who take interest and who had really done the work will be looked-after and assisted on.

As it is a long term plan, some years will be required to have the new policy fully implemented. If it is implemented within a span of ten years for example, it may be possible to cover all the families by the year 1994-1995. Thus will end this programme and large-scale destruction of forest for cultivation will eventually stop. It is for long run advantage that this policy is formed and implemented.

I have no doubt that there would be some mistakes in the selection of beneficiaries. In some cases, similar names were selected. Some may think that this was mistake, but, many of us are having the same

name. Whatever it may be the reason for the mistakes, we are at an initial stage where co-ordination is much needed. If we are so afraid of the possible bad influence of the new policy, should we teach the people of our respective constituencies to abstain from the policy? It is but enthusiastic families who truly want to be engaged under permanent occupation so as to earn a living are the ones whom we want to assist. It is therefore, my request to the opposition members to extend their full co-operation in the implementation of the new policy.

Regarding the selection of Government employees such as 4th Grade staffs under the new scheme—there will be a time when Government employees particularly whose children have come at age but who have no employment are also selected under the scheme. Even if such time comes, let us not envy them. At this stage however, it is not yet possible to select Government employees unless if it had been done by mistake. It may also be noted that selection of only poor families or families who are below poverty line could be done under IRDP. But, under the New Land Use Policy, poor families alone could not be given priority as it is a scheme which has different objective. Measures have however, been taken to check double selection. As stated by the member of Saha constituency base-line survey was also conducted to enable the Government to decide the line of occupation under which they will settle families they have selected.

Had mover of the resolution permits, it would have been very convenient to change the words—'detrimental' into 'special' and 'abandon' into 'continue indefinitely'. I think our opposition members also will be pleased to have the new policy implemented if they have known a full detailed about our new policy. We however, ready to explain every-thing to you if you want to know. Come and I will tell you how you will look-after your respective constituencies in connection with the implementation of our new policy.

Thank you.

Pu Zairemthanga : Pu Speaker, I will not say much. The resolution we have been discussing is moved as in the amended form. We take it for granted that the ruling members will agree to pass it since it had been amended as they want. We sincerely hope that they will support us to have it passed.

If we study the guidelines' it appears that New Land Use Policy have been formed for protection of soil and forest which are being destroyed every year for jhumming cultivation. The policy also aims at changing the system of our cultivation. (Speaker : Just a minute, what amendment are you talking about ?). As you have read out the resolution is being moved as in the amended form. (Speaker : It is not this resolution where amendment was made. Amendment we have made was in connection with Secretariat matters). In that case, it means that the resolution is not amended. It seems that only correction was made.

The hon'ble Minister have clearly explained the aims and objectives of the New Land Use Policy. So, what more is there to know besides what he said though he invited us to go to him to hear his lecture on this new policy.

We know that base-line survey was being conducted but, how it was conducted we do not know. Was it conducted as it was in the case of IRDP ? According to Industry Minister's statement, it appears that base-line survey for New Land Use Policy is different from that of IRDP. Regarding allotment of fund, there seems to be no allotment of fund exclusively for New Land Use Policy from Central Government. In the case of IRDP, NREP and Famine Relief Camd however, fund is separately allotted outside our budget. This being the case, fund is diverted from various development departments for implementation of New Land Use Policy. It appears however, that these departments have no voice in the selection of beneficiaries under the new policy and the selection seemed to in fact, been made on the basis of political inclination. Distribution of fund under the scheme needs not be repeated, Due to diversion of fund, departments face shortage of fund to implement their programmes. As a result, they withdraw themselves from active participation in the developmental works under the new scheme and Deputy Commissioners and their subordinate officers will have to be active to have the scheme implemented. As under the present practice, development departments are made in-active in their works so as to have the new policy implemented. Even if departments' staff and officers are not enthusiastic in their scheme, they are not to be blamed.

One thing I noted down to be mentioned is about settlement of large family under afforestation. Of the beneficiaries selected under the new

policy, family proposed to do afforestation is largest in number. I thought of raising a question as to the advantages plantation families will have in future. But, I need not raise a question now since the Minister concerned have already stated with what intention these families were given financial assistance under the scheme. He said that families engaged under plantation programme will be earning a living by selling firewood and building materials. It appears that financial assistance is given to such families with an intention of settling them in firewood and building materials trading. This will mean that we are drifting away from the aim of New Land Use Policy and that our programme of afforestation does not signify the aim of New Land Use Policy which is to protect and preserve forest and its products. As we know, of the beneficiaries selected, largest number of families are proposed to be engaged under plantation programme. As under the present practice, we are going to have large families destroyed and damaged forest and its products which the new policy aims to protect and preserve. Unless fund is sanctioned from Central Government outside our budget, the programmes of Development Departments are going to be hampered by our implementation of New Land Use Policy. Frankly speaking our present practice also encourages distribution of Government fund freely disregarding proper guidance and instructions given by the Government. It is therefore, truly important to reconsider our present practice of the New Land Use Policy. Thank You.

Speaker : We will now call upon the Minister in-charge to make a conclusion after which mover of the resolution will be called again for few minutes' speech. (Pu C.L.Ruala : Pu Speaker, I want to give some explanations to certain things connected with forest). Yes, that will be necessary since it is matter connected with forest. The present resolution is one of the most interesting and important resolutions we have ever had as it also covers largest number of population of Mizoram. Our debates on the subject was also standard and interesting. Now, we will call upon Pu C.L.Ruala to make clarification.

Pu C.L.Ruala : Pu Speaker, the families selected to do afforestation may have to destroy some areas for the first few years as they are to start new line of occupation for a living. Because of this Government has been

intending to introduce inter-cropping, that is, plantation of other crops/plants like pine-apple or clove on the same area where for example-rubber plantation is started before rubber plants grown big and tall.

It is also expected that forest destroyed at the initial stage for plantation would be less than that of forest destroyed every year for cultivation. If engaged in plantation, it will not be necessary to destroy forest every year. For example—if a family is engaged in Eucalyptus plantation, that family could have grown the trees again after chopping down which means that there can be 3 times harvest for them abandoning jhumming cultivation.

Speaker : Now, we will call upon the Minister-in-charge.

Pu Rokamlova : Pu Speaker, as you have pointed out, what we are discussing today is a matter of great importance to the people of Mizoram.

The reason for introducing the New Land Use Policy in Mizoram had been pointed out. The value of forest and soil damaged for jhumming cultivation is about 360 crores annually. (Pu Lalhmingthanga Pu Speaker, according to our L.G's speech, the value of land/forest damaged is Rs 1 crore annually). But, if we look at the calculation of the Department it is Rs. 100 crore. So with fertile soil it comes up to Rs 360 crore. The 52 lakh acre of land will be spoilt at during 52 years because we used to cultivate 1 lakh acre of land every year. If we go on like this we will convert our land/country into a desert, (Pu Lalhmingthanga : Pu Speaker, in page 5 para 2, fourth line, it is written like this— 'of Mizoram at Rs. 1 crore annually and is deeply concerned about'. Many members had said fertilizers separately. Therefore, the cost of fertilizer is not included. In forest product it is Rs. 100 crore). But in the booklet made by Rural Development Department it is Rs. 100 crore so our calculation could remain different.

So, we used to damage our land, this policy is a good policy. Pu Speaker, it is clear that the opposition party is clear enough in the policy itself but this to create problems as they used to oppose all other good things. They never talk about peace and harmony but they try to be noisy even in this new land use policy. I'm sure that we won't success if we are not interested. So is good not to do as they proposed.

According to them, the policy itself is not bad but they said the implementation is not good. What they pointed out in this regard is two points - one is the selection and the second is the collection of money from various Department. Regarding the selection - as hon'ble members have pointed out, it is difficult to select the beneficiaries. It is the Government of Mizoram who select them. It selects through the D.C. selection Committees the report given to Deputy Commissioner by Development Committee and base line survey. It is also selected from the various report and from the additional list. There could be many trouble as it can not be done in one time. We've explained this very clearly in the House and I hope that it is clear enough now.

There is no proper instruction regarding whether to select Government servant or not. It is good to know these Government servant who farms are also included because it's policy is to improve 60,000 families of farmers. But if there are such names in IRDP and if the names of the dead ones were there, all B.D.Os and A.Os were told to cancell those names. That's all what I can say regarding to selection.

And regarding collection of money from various Departments, hon'ble members have said about it. The hon'ble Minister i/c Agriculture and forest have also said about this. This work touches Agriculture and forest and because of this they contribute more than other Departments. Rural Development is like Rural Agent when it functions as Rural Department, the beneficiaries are collected by collecting the policy and proposals. And after this these are sent to the Department by telling them that the Department have to look after these. Even in 1984-1985 out of 2900 beneficiaries, each Department had taken for they could look after and others were left. Even the present method is not perfect. Therefore, it will be good for the committee to do as best as possible.

So, as pointed out earlier, this policy is taken up because it is necessary for our country. The blused resources of our country like trees and bamboos are being damaged every. In order to prevent this damaged. We are starting this policy without having any money. And we are being criticised for this, we've made a booklet in this regard and we also submitted to Planning Commission and even Prime Minister. In the first year we were told to collect plant money because of the post creation band. Last year Rs. 1 crore was kept for this

land use policy as a taken fund from environment. And besides this, the Planning Commission made recommendation in various Department for this Land Use Policy.

And the booklet we submitted was done by the experts. Now it is being tried by the Planning Minister. He even sent his Private Secretary to Mizoram. Though it cannot be treated as official, when I asked his opinion he said that 6 or 7 crore Rupees might be sanctioned. And from that I'm sure this policy will be good because there is none to threaten us that it will not be successful and the like. Even in the villages, people showed their interest in this policy. So we don't want to drop this motion. But if there are some who really wanted to drop this motion, let them not do since they thought it would not work. We will mark them or something like that.

According to our present method, the Development Commissioner is to sum up various Developments. The three Deputy Commissioners will be responsible to give reports and their accounts. I want to express my gratitude in the House for we have three Deputy Commissioners. They are very diligent in this particular work. They travelled in various villages. Even the Aizawl Deputy Commissioner used to go out. He used to encouraged me as a friend in this field. We never heard any discouragement. Therefore, this policy has been considered by the cabinet to make it success. Even when we consult the experts, they are encouraging us by telling us to use plan money and also earmarked the Department's money. For all these reasons the Department intend to follow up this policy vehemently.

Speaker : Well, will give 5 minutes to the mover and let's call upon him

Pu K. Biakchungnaga : Thank you, Pu Speaker. In the discussion of my Resolution, it's been politicalised in some where. I do appreciate in the Government's point for seeking the benefit of the people. And I really want to rethink about it, I've mentioned my points why I proposed to drop this policy.

When the hon'ble Minister said that let who do not like it might not do. I am really hurt in my mind, we have to request and convince even those who dislike the idea instead he took it in the other way. And he also mentioned that our people will not be given. If you

are not givin our people who will you give because those who are in Mizoram are our people. Therefore I'm not happy by taking my resolution in this way, to threaten us only. It's only because they are too proud, Pu Speaker, I really dislike their way of taking the resolution.

As I had already mentioned, this scheme is a big scheme, so let's do it carefully, both in the survey and the selection of beneficiaries too. In the mean time we are threatened not to be selected. It has no meaning at all, because you do not think carefully. The Policy by itself is very good and I do appreciate it when it's meant for the benefit of the people. But you are not taking in that way.

Regarding when you said that even the Planning Commision appreciated the policy, they knew that you are doing without proper survey and without proper selection, I want them to know these.

When the Agriculture Minister considered as a conflict I really was dissappointed. He used to say that we are busy by correcting the damaged made by P.C. I regret the resolution for that purpose. I wonder whether the people of Mizoram regard you great as to correct the damage of P.C. I compare you with the idea to repair Taj Mahal.

We took up the scheme of Agriculture. It is wrong to say that the Department's money is not drawn. Even if it was right. They diverted it in the other way round. We can give reasons for this Pu Speaker. They give Rs. 3000/- in a year, so during five ye rs it comes to Rs 15000/- In the field of forest and Agriculture Rs. 3000/ in a year may be good. And if the beneficiary wants to domesticate pig, he may be able to buy a number of young pigs. But in the case of cows, the beneficiary can not buy even one cow as it costs more like Rs. 6000/-. So what will be do with that Rs. 3000/- will he buy half cow. Sa it has no meaning by saying I'll give you Rs. 3000/-. This really proves that the scheme is not good enough.

So, Pu Speaker, I do really appreciate what the hon'ble Minister-in-charge pointed out that the experts from Central also like the idea. But even if we pass my resolution in this respected House, let our Minister tries to do it properly. What is good other country m y not be good a for our country. So, I request the House to pass this resolution for the benefit of the people of Mizoram and to think about the policy carefully once again. Thank You.

Speaker : Today's discussion is good for our country even in any direction. The Resolution is this—

“In view of the method of implementation of the so-called Land Use Policy of the Government of Mizoram which is detrimental to the economic welfare of the people, and the way of pulling financial resources for its implementation from various Government Departments creating a great hindrance to the smooth flow of the implementation of departmental programme, this House resolves that the policy and implementation of Land Use Policy as practised in Mizoram should be abandoned immediately.”

Those who are in favour of this policy now raise your hands, then those who are against it raise your hands again. On those who are against it are more. So this resolution has been dropped.

Now I'll call upon Pu R.Lalawia to move resolution No. 2.

Pu R.Lalawia : Pu Speaker, thank you for giving me the chance to move my resolution in the House.

My resolution is very important for our nation. I'm afraid that I may not be able to point out the importance of it, but I do hope you all understand how important it is. The resolution is—“This Assembly is of the opinion that detection and deportation of foreigners in Mizoram should be regulated in line with the Assam accord basing the cut of year as already agreed in the case of that state by the Union Government.” It is clear that this resolution is to be remembered in our politics and in the years to come. Each nation is in fear of assimilation. Even the American Government is very careful in this regard because they have already known about this. We on the other hand, are living carelessly we do not think about this. Since 1966, we are not satisfied in our condition in the field of politics. We were scattered here and there some went to other states like in Meghalaya, Manipur etc. But these also missed and longed for our country. They wanted to go home. But there were many troubles in our country and there was famine too. If the people are oppressed, the country will suffer and the next generation will also suffer. Like that in between 1960—1970 among the Mizos also there were many who were afraid to be in Mizoram. At that time Mizoram was visited by only few people. But in 1971. The North Eastern Reorganisation Act, 1971 was introduced from there on three districts had been made in the South including Chakma District Council. After this many Chakmas entered Mizoram even from Bangladesh. So the Chakmas were increasing in a large

number. There was a great difference in the Electoral Roll before and after 1966. No one wants this. Though we are taking for party combat in politics, you are much clearer in your heart.

Speaker : What shall we do now ? It's 4:00 P.M. what's your opinion ?

Pu Sainghaka : Let him finish his moving, will continue the deleberation in the next day.
Minister

Speaker : It depends on the House. If you say till 5:00 P.M. will do it.

Pu J.Thanghuama : There are seven resolutions, if we do one in one day, we have only two Fridays, the third one is Good Friday, we will be able to do only three in a day. So if necessary, you lead us till 8:00 P.M.

Pu Sainghaka : But we have other business today, so it cannot be extended.
Minister

Speaker : Listen then, let the mover finishes. After he finished shall we stop or shall we continue ? We'll finish our present resolutions.

Pu R.Thangliana : Pu Speaker, if he is going to have 15 minutes extra we will be late for our programme. So after he finished, let's stop and continue in the next day.
Minister

Pu J.Thanghuama ; Lead us the warrant and those who are present will continue to discuss

Pu J.Thanghuama : Lead us the warrant and those who are present will continue to discuss.

Speaker : It cannot be done just like that. We will go according to the law. Last time also we didn't do much in the first day but we could finish in the second day. Now also, don't worry so much.

We will continue the present one as it is not in reballoting. But others will need reballoting. Therefore, let him finish (Fu R.Lalawin : Pu Speaker, I would rather stop now. The next day will be next Friday only. I'll have to repeat what he said today. Then let me continue again). Ok let him finish than we will stop.

Pu R.Lalawia : Thank you, Pu Speaker, in our country even Nepalis had come in a large quantity besides the Chakmas. So we have many things to do. These foreigners came into Mizoram in a large number from 1971. Our neighbour state like Meghalaya also faces this problem. There are many Nepalis and plain people. Nowadays also students are making agitation in protest of this. The present Congress Ministry also encourages the Assam Accord.

And if we look at the Sikkim also, there are only few Sikkimese, they can't even form the Government, they are assimilated by Nepalis. We are also near to that condition. So what shall we do to prevent this. What steps our leaders will take? As I've mentioned all political party leaders are in concern of this. But we haven't discovered the remedy. We blamed each other at the of elections. In Assam, foreigners are being chased out by making an accord with Central Government. If the Central Government can do that, it should also be done with Mizoram Government too. So, as the Assam Government had started first my Resolution is that those foreigners where in Electoral Roll in between January, 1966 to 23th March, 1971 are to be dropped.

As I've mentioned, there were no much foreigners in between 1966 to 1971 March. But when the North Eastern Area Reorganisation Act 1971 was in practised the Chakmas were increased in a large number. So if we take up the Assam Accord we can verify from Electoral Roll and Census.

Regarding my resolution, I had proposed this in the previous Assembly House but it was not allowed as I didn't have balloting. But in this time it was admitted. I was hoping that this should be brought by the Kuling Assembly Member because they passed it in their own Assembly. But as we all know, they are busy in search of peace and harmony and forget about it. So, it appears that this Resolution is supported by the Mizo people and they want the House to pass it. If we couldn't find the exact solution, the next generation rich have to suffer a lot. Mizoram is the only land we have. Though other states and countries are more advance in any field, we still long for our Mizoram.

Yesterday I read in the National Newspaper that Pi Lalsangzuali is the largest hair in world record. Though it seems very simple, it is

very great to be a world recordist. Like that, we have some peculiarities. I hop God will also help in this regard. But it seems that our Rullng Party do not want to pass thit. On the other hand, they had already passed it in their own Assembly. They have some misunderstandings, I don't think that it is God's will for them to have a meeting again while we are in the middle of our discussion. Why don't we pass this resolution for our nation ? Who will against us ? and who will object us ? Even the Central Government permitted this. Therefore, think carefully in our bed about this resolution. If you don't want this resolution, you have to tell me why you don't like it clearly. (Speaker : You are contradicting yourself. You are to move only) I'm not contradicting, you listen carefully Pu Speaker, I'm very serious in this. It is sad to see some of the members' face but on the other hand I'm glade to see that others want to know the truth in this regard. I'm really dissappointed when you take it as an Independent MLA's resolution. I can't even say smoothly and I was also distracted in the middle. Even the Speaker used to trouble one. But what I said is for our whole Nation. You'll understand later, I'm afraid we won't pass this. So I request all of you to agree this. Our hon'ble Ministers also know nothing about it's bad side, but they only fear that somebody else might attack them by this. Let everybody attack us if it for the good of our nation.

I may dissappoint some you but that is only because I want you to pass my resolution. I don't know how to say also. As it is for our Nation, I do request all of you to pass this resolution from your own conscience. Pu Speaker, I can do nothing except to request all of you to be in favour of this Resolution, some time back, I also had a resolution regarding Bangladesh boundary fencing in this issue. Though it was not passed, I was told that necessary steps will be taken. So, telegraph and massage had been sent. So the fencing was to be done. Like wise, good things come out by itself.

But there is no such conditions in this time. I do hope it will be passed and Pu Speaker, I request all members to pass this resolution.

Thank you.

Speaker : He had finished now. We are suppose to continue this by next time Some of you wanted to step now. I thought we could finish three today, but as our previous resolution was very important we spent more time for that.

Pu J.Thanghuama : Pu Speaker, I'd like to say few things. Some resolutions were not re-balloting. We are to finish only one and there are six more resolutions. We have to sum up those six resolutions and private resolutions because Friday alone is meant for private resolutions. Now we've got only one more day because next Friday will be Good Friday. Unless you can spare one day instead of that Good Friday.

Speaker : Resolutions are not taking equal time. We will go on and know later this but we will try to finish. Anyway, those who want to continue, please raise your hands.

Pu Zairemthanga : Pu Speaker, it is better to continue.

Speaker : There cannot be a sitting without treasury bench. There is a rule I'm going according to the rule Pu Zairemthanga made a proposal.

Pu Lalmingthanga : Pu Speaker, another proposal. Can we finish the resolution which had been moved by one of the hon'ble member. Though the ruling party is going to have a meeting, I hope they will have time to finish this. I think we can do it by voting also.

Speaker : Time is going on while you arguing. Will have to make decision. So those who want to continue raise your hands please?

Pu Lalmingthanga : Pu Speaker, wait for a minute. Let us decide it. we may be able to finish within 5 minutes. After that we'll have to decide whether will continue or not.

Speaker : I don't know how long you'll be taking. So I'll take House's consent.

So, those who want to stop now and continue in the next day please raise your hands. Then those of you who want to continue please raise your hands.

O.K according to the House Consent we will stop now and continue in the next day i.e. we will be meeting again on 17th (Monday) at 10:30 A.M.

Meeting adjourned at 4:20 P.M.

L.C. Thanga,
Secretary.