

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH
MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HELD AT THE ASSEMBLY
HALL FROM 2ND SEPTEMBER TO 5TH SEPTEMBER 1986.

1ST SITTING ON 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1986

Dr. H. Thansanga, Speaker at the Chair, 9 Ministers and 23 Members were present.

BUSINESS

1. PU LALDENGA, Chief Minister to make obituary Reference on —
 - (1) Shri Jagjivan Ram
 - (2) Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh
 - (3) Gen. A.S. Vaidya.
2. Questions entered in separate list to be asked and answers.
3. Announcement.
 - (a) The Speaker to announce names of member to be on the Panel of Chairman for the Session.
 - (b) to report to the House the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

SPEAKER : A little that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked for the arms of the wicked shall be broken, but the Lord upholdeth the righteous. Psalm : 16—17.

Today, before doing other things, we have to mourn three persons such as Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh and Gen. A.S. Vaidya. Now, I request the leader of the House to speak about these three mentioned persons, and if there is anything to be added, then we'll discuss later on.

PU LALDENGA : Pu Speaker, this morning, I do appreciate the condolence meeting of our prominent figures of India like Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh and Gen. A.S. Vaidya. Briefly, let me speak about them. Shri Jagjivan Ram was born on 5th April, 1908 at Chandwa Bhaospur District. He

had his School Education at Arrab town, and later he joined the Hindu University. In the year 1930, he graduated from Calcutta University. The name of his wife is Indrani, and he had one son and two daughters.

Shri Jagjivan Ram was one of the most important leaders in the struggle for Indian Independence. He died on 6th July, 1986 at the age of 78.

He started the work regarding the upliftment of the Harijan, and tried all his effect in the struggle for freedom.

In the year 1930, he secretly helped the Congress and distributed papers from 1930—1946, he was the President of the Organisation of the Backward classes of India.

In December 1940, he was failed for Satyagraha. Two years later in August 1942, he was again arrested at Patna. He was in prison during the time of Quit India Movement. In 1946, he joined the Jawahar Lal Nehru Interim Government.

In the year 1936, he started serving under the Parliament. In 1937, he was elected in the Bihar Assembly and he took up the work of Parliamentary Secretary under Development Minister. In 1946, the British Cabinet Mission invited him to work for the cause of the backward classes. From 1946—1952, he was the Labour Minister under the Interim Government.

From the year 1946-1950 he was a member of the Constituent Assembly and Central Legislative Assembly. From 1950-1952, he had a part in the Provincial Government. In the year 1950, he was a Communication Minister, and from 1955-1962, he was the Transport and Railway Minister. From 1962-1963, he was the Transport and Communication Minister. During the Kumaraj Plan, he was the Labour and Employment and Rehabilitation Minister for Flood, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. From the year 1970-1974, he was the Minister for Defence, and from 1974-1977, he was the Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation.

In February 1977, he resigned from the Congress and formed a new coalition called Congress for Democracy. From 1977-1979 he was again appointed as a Minister for Defence. He also served as a Deputy

Prime Minister for a short period. From 1973-1977, he was a member of the AICC. And from 1974-1977, he was also a Chairman in the Central Campaign Committee. He was also a member in several Indian Institute of Public Administration and Education Institution. His son Suresh Ram has expired a year ago. He left behind his wife Indrani Devi and the Meera Kumar Congress (I) M.P. And now to tell you about Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh, Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh was a Union Minister of State for Petroleum. He died at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi at the age of 59 on 9th July 1986, at 9:40 on Wednesday morning.

Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh was born in Mungpur at Malepur District of Bihar in the year 1928. Right from his teenage days, he was involved in the struggle for freedom. He took an active part in the operation of Quit India Movement.

He was a brilliant student, and he stood first in M.A. Economic at Patna University. Later, he took up the work in Journalism and Union Trade activities for a short period.

In 1945, he was the Deputy Editor of Hindi daily newspaper Rashthravani from 1949-1950, he was the President of the All India Railway Men's Union, under Jhaja Unit.

In 1952, he was elected from Bihar Assembly, where he was a member for two years. From 1969, he was again elected and from 1969-1975 he was appointed as a Minister.

In 1980, he was elected as a member of Parliament and was appointed, as a Union Minister. But for a short period, he returned to the state to take up the place of Bihar Chief Minister, in place of De Jag-nath Misra from the year 1982-1983 he was a Union Minister for Energy. From March 1985 till September, he was again a Minister for Textile. Since he was not a member in either of the Parliament, he resigned from the post of Minister. But his wife vacated her Bangha Lok Sabha Seat for him, and in January 1986, he was elected from this constituency. After he was elected, he was appointed a Minister of State for Petroleum.

Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh has left behind his wife Mano Rama Singh, the Ex-M.P., of Bangha constituency, two sons and one daughter.

And now, the third one is Gen. A.S. Vaidya who was the chief of the army staff from 1983. He was born on 27th January, 1926. He married Bhanu and had three daughters. Regarding his education, after passing Intermediate in 1945 he entered the Army Commission, and during the IIInd World War, he has also taken part in the battle, and he hold different posts in the army. From 1981-1983 he was placed as GOC-in-charge in Eastern Command. Twice, he was awarded the Mahavir Chakra, and in 1969 he was awarded the ASVM. Again in 1983 he was awarded the PVSM. Among the Army and Arm Forces, he was the only one who received such an honourable award.

The ex-army chief, aged 60, was assassinated by an unidentified gun-men on 10th August 1986 at 11:45 on Sunday Morning at Queen's Garden Area, a military contonment in Pune. The General has left behind his wife and two sons.

It is really a great loss for the whole nation, and the condolence meetings organised by our respectable Speaker is a must to be done by the House. Thank you.

S P E A K E R : Is there anybody who wish to say more ?

BRIG.T. SAILO : In addition to what the leader of the House has said, briefly P11 give more about Shri Jagjivan Ram, since there is a necessity to give more details. First, it is not wrong to say that from the backward classes of people, he was elected as a representative of the whole national parliament. Being a backward class of people, he is also a great leader for us. Besides, having worked as a Minister for along time, according to the Indian Government in Delhi, he is not only a politician, but one of the eldest administrators. In a number of fields, he is more expert and eligible than the ICS and the IAS. So we can be proud of him for this too. Another facts about Mizoram which I want to add is that during 1978-79 we used to have discussions together regarding Mizoram. While he was a Defence Minister, at the same time he was also a prominent leader in the Border organisation. During those days he gave full attention whenever we talked about the Mizoram Communication Infrastructure and he was willing to take initiative part on this. So, for this we should remember him. Those are a few works about Shri Jagjivan Ram which I want to add.

Regarding Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh, while he was a Minister in Bihar, I, too, was placed as a leader of the whole army of Bihar and Orissa at Patna. We used to work together on several occasions for

about three and half years. Even those days, the politicians in Bihar, like any other states, were not free from criticism in the field of corruptions and on various other grounds. In spite of all these, Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh was free from all these criticisms, and so he was honoured and respected. In his personal life too, he was good natured, we have worked together on several occasions, and in 1971 during the Bihar flood, we used to work together for day and night, and it was very pleasant to work with him.

Later, he was taken up to Delhi, where he was given an important portfolio. He had power and regarding the Mizoram Bairabi Hydrel Project, he had taken an active part in the follow-up work, after the effort of the Congress Minister Ghani Khan Choudhury in 1982. Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh himself went to Bairabi, and on 27th April, 1983, he gave a powerful speech in front of the public, and his speech was widely distributed in papers in Mizoram as well as in Delhi, and he was happy about it. He himself asked me a copy of his speech, and he was glad to learn that his speech was not misprinted and exaggerated. A review of his effective and powerful speech for the cause of Mizoram alone on that day makes me mourn for him more. He was a hard-working person, and whatever he did was done with complete sincerity.

I have nothing much to say about Gen. Vaidya, back in 1962 during the Chinese Aggregation, we were together at Pohleng Schsengah Hailium. I was a Lieutenant those days, and after I retired, he was given more promotions. Even in the Indian Army, as far as fighting quality is concerned, he was undoubtedly one of the greatest. Later on, he was given the highest position in the Indian Army. But this is not a serious thing, others have been given the same position too. But what I would like to point and is that among all the prominent and public figures, there is only a few cases of leaders being killed by an 'extremists'. He was working for the same cause as our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. His death is a great loss for us and considering all the works he has done for the country, it is undesirable the way he met his end. These are a few words which I would like to add.

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Pu Speaker, in the condolence meeting
DY. CHIEF MINISTER our three prominent leaders, like they have
said before, I, too, would like to
have a few words. Well, it is really honourable for the one
who has spoken before me to have a functional association

with our three departed leaders. In particular, I presume that Shri Jagjivan Ram was the one who held the longest career in the Indian Parliament. Besides, right from the beginning of the Parliamentary Election, he was the only one elected from the same constituency till today. He himself had told me this. At present, in the whole of India, he was the most prominent figure who worked for the upliftment of the down trodden and backward classes of people. But since he was a politician, he was criticised on various grounds. Nevertheless, undoubtedly he was one of the pioneers and champions of the lower sections of people.

As he himself had said, he had visited Mizoram. And on the first time, he gave a public speech at Assam Rifles ground which immensely drew the attention of the public. He gave full attention even to the people of a remote area like Mizoram. Even in the Central Government, he had held important and different portfolios, inspite of this, he had never faced any difficulties or criticism. Therefore, it is not wrong to say that among all the Central Ministers, he was the one who carried on his various tasks smoothly. During the time when India faced crisis in the field of Agriculture, he was appointed as an Agriculture Minister. Since then, India has been making a tremendous progress in this field till today.

To loose such an important leader is a great misfortune for us, and I so appreciate the condolence Meeting which is being organised in the House today.

As it is already stated before me, Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh was an outstanding personality in his state. I have known him personally ever since he was a Chief Minister in his own state. I have met and had talks with him when he visited Mizoram, and when he was a Central Minister in Delhi, along with various other leaders. Regarding the development of Mizoram, he had taken a great interest and even helped us wherever possible. Among the leaders of the Indian Government, there are only a few, interested in the affairs of Mizoram. But he was among the leaders who not only wished to know a few of us, but he was one of them who tried to uplift and promote us. It is really sad for us to loose him while he is holding an important portfolio in the Central Government.

As we have already heard about the military, we learnt that Gen. Vaidya was one of the most efficient and ablest personnel in the military.

He was among those who received a number of Decorations, and I'm greatly mourned by his untimely death in the hands of the terrorists. While he was the Army Chief, he gave the order of Operation Bluestar, which was greatly misunderstood particularly by the Sikh Community. So, to take revenge the extremists were trying from all possible means. Hence he suffered the cruel hands of such extremists. So, Gen. Vaidya has spent his entire life serving the Indian army. After completing the task for national Integrity, which he undertook not because of his own wishes, but a necessity for the country, he was chased by four extremists on a scooter at Pune Centre, and then succeeded in assassinating him while he was in a car along with his wife even at the presence of his bodyguard. I think that this incident has awakened the eyes of the Central Government to give a better and tight security to the important leaders of India.

On that fateful day at one o'clock, this incident took place while I was together with the respectable Home Minister Shri Buta Singh, our party Vice-President Shri Arjun Singh and Home Secretary. Right from the beginning, the suspected persons were known but till today it seems they have not yet arrested them. It is really unfortunate for us to lose one of the most efficient leaders of the Army in the hands of the cruel terrorists who are trying to ruin the stability of our nation. Therefore, today, we sincerely mourn the death of our three prominent leaders, and in particular I would like to say that we condemn the killers of Gen. Vaidya.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Pu Speaker, briefly, I would like to speak about our three departed leaders, we have heard about them in detail from our various leaders, and there is not much to be added. Nevertheless, there are certain facts which I wish to bring to your notice. Firstly, I would like to say about Shri Jagjivan Ram, which is not yet said by anyone. We all know that there are a number of lower sections of people in our country, and he was the one who work for the welfare of these people right from the beginning, He was very useful particularly for the Harijan. We also know that he was a freedom fighter. Besides, an Emergency was declared within the whole of India, and while the entire Indian people were of the view that democracy was being taken away from them, Shri Jagjivan Ram was the one who courageously took up the cause of democratic principle, and who helped and urged Smt. Indira Gandhi, his colleague, to take up the right direction. So, like our leader of the House has said before me, he was the one who laid the foundation for safeguarding democracy in India, a fact

which cannot be forgotten by the people in India. So, I would like to say this particular point before you which is not yet spoken about.

In particular, the people of Mizoram might not be fully aware of Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh, a Minister for Energy, which he took up while he was still a Minister of State. Before him Shri A.D.A. Semikhan, Choudaury was then the Minister for Energy, but when he was transferred and was made a Railway Minister, there was then no Cabinet Minister, and Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh, a Minister of State take up his full portfolio. At that time, he performed many important tasks for Mizoram. The Micro-Hydel Project for Mizoram which has been followed up by the present Mizoram government at various places like the Serlui 'A' Khuai-va, Tuirivang, Tuitlawk etc. at 17 different places, which has been identified by the Mizoram Power Departments, was opened and recognised by Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh. Therefore, his death is a great loss for Mizoram too. So, I added this point on him for it was not pointed out by anybody.

As we have already said before, Gen Vaidya was a man with great courage and outstanding personality, whose life was put to an end for the cause of national integrity. Since his death, the Indian Community should realise the importance of national integrity, and that the success of this integrity rests in the hands of the people. At present in various parts of India, there are many who are trying to break the national unity and following the examples of the terrorists, as such, our respected Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi has been mercilessly killed. And now, Gen. Vaidya too has suffered the same fate. This case is not only the responsibility of the police, army or persons in power, but it is also the duty of the entire community to take the necessary actions on this line. It seems that the moment he was killed, a message was sent to different parts of India, we do mourn his death and we give our deep condolences to his family, besides he died a glorious death. At that we should remind ourselves of our own duty. Those are the things I would like to point out regarding our three great departed leaders.

SPEAKER : None of you want to say anymore? Alright now, from what we have heard about the great achievements of our three departed leaders, we learnt about all their efforts and works for the nation, their importance and usefulness in the society as well as within the whole nation. Therefore, to show our respect and condolences, let us all stand and observe one minute silence. (one minute silence was observed).

Now let us begin our question session. And we will invite Pu Lalhmingthanga to raise the first question.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Pu Speaker, my question No. 1—will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge Supply and Transport Department be pleased to state —

Is it a fact that Iodised salt distributed by Government is no Iodised salt but a fake one ?

SPEAKER : Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge Supply and Transport Department be pleased to state —

PU R. THANGLIANA : Pu Speaker, It is not a fact that the Iodised salt procured by Supply and Transport Department is not iodised. As per Analysis Report received from National Cooperative Consumers federation of India Limited, Gauhati under letter No. NCE/12-1/85-86/MER/6551-53 dated 14-2-86, the contents of the Iodised salt is as per standard specified in the Prevention of food Adulteration Act, 1954.

However, the sample drawn from the stock lying with Mizofed at Aizawl, Lunglei and Silchar are being sent to Gauhati for analysis in the Laboratory. A result thereof is awaited.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : More questions, Pu Speaker, It is a known fact that this salt has been given by our Health Department here, and after they proved that the salt does contain Iodine, not trusting our Health Department was the salt sent for other's approval ?

PU R. THANGLIANA : Pu Speaker, we have sent and the Health Department has sent too.

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, Is it a fact that the Plan regarding the mixture of Iodine at Vairengte is not yet functioned ? What is it conditions now ? Can it be put into immediate use or why is it necessary to import from outside ?

PU R. THANGLIANA : Pu Speaker, yes, this particular subject has been discussed many times. The only information we get is that a training on this line is yet to be given. So this cannot function at the present condition.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Pu Speaker, another question - If the Health Department is not trusted and if the result is to be obtained from others, I think there can be a lot of corruptions and misunderstandings. It is possible for our government to place their full trust in our Health Department here ?

PU R. THANGLIANA : Pu Speaker, there is some misunderstanding here, nevertheless one supply officer is being sent to a better laboratory at Gauhati, and the result thereof is awaited. Whatever it is they are the NCCF. However, this supply is not our concern since it is initiated by the Central Government. If the result is positive, then it is well and good, and the already available stocks are just stored up now in order to clear our doubt.

PU LALLAWMSANGA ZADENG : Pu Speaker, who are sent for this particular task ?

PU R. THANGLIANA : Pu Speaker, supply Inspector was sent for this purpose.

SPEAKER : Question No. 2, Pu J. Thanghuama.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, my question - Whether the Government has any proposal to post Executive Engineer, Public Works Department at Lawngtlai Division since Lawngtlai is the centre of the three Chhimtuipui District Councils ?

PU ZORAMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, at present, there is not any proposal for this purpose.

PU F. LALRAMLIANA : Pu Speaker, there are more than ten Divisions of Public Works Department within the whole of Mizoram, but only one Division is placed at Chhimtuipui, besides the allotment of fund is done according to Divisional wise. Chhimtuipui is the most backward district and communication system too is far from satisfaction. About a year ago, the Government made a proposal to set up more divisions on conditions that certain areas were allocated by the District Council for this purpose. Hence, the necessary actions on this line were taken, but no follow-up work is taken up till today. When will the work be undertaken by the Government ?

PU Z RAMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, at Chhimtuipui District, the **MINISTER** Public Works Department Division is placed at Saiha, and a Sub-Division is placed at Lawngtlai. If the Government finds it necessary to set up more Divisions under Executive Engineer, then more will be set up. But, at present, the necessity has not yet arise, so there is no proposal from the Government side. However, if there is a necessity in future, it will be done accordingly.

PI K. THANSIAMI : Pu Speaker, whether the Government has taken any steps to eradicate the rampant malaria fever in Mizoram ?

SPEAKER : Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge Health be pleased to state.

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, Malaria has spread quite rapidly in **MINISTER** our country, and the Government has taken all possible measures for the eradication of mosquitoes that carry malaria parasites. The operation on this purpose is undertaken thrice a year, from April till May 20th and the third operation starts from 25th August till the middle of October.

Therefore, at present this operation is already done twice, and the third operation is not yet done. Altogether there are 274 persons involved in this operation, 197 at Aizawl District, 42 at Lunglei District and 35 at Chhimtuipui District. To carry out this operation, the whole of Mizoram is divided into 63 centres. From these centres, the operation to eradicate mosquitoes are carried out. The next step is a blood-test, since there is a need to find out those persons suffering from malaria. So, this blood-test is done quite regularly. And in Mizoram, we have 302 sub-centres, from where blood-test is done at regular intervals together with our Health Workers. According to the target of India's Government, it is expected that the blood of every ten per-cent must be tested. Last year, in Mizoram we were able to test the blood of 46% population. Hence, within the whole of India, we were able to reach the highest target. So within this year till the month of June, the blood-test for about one lakh ten thousand nine hundred and fifty six persons were undertaken. The results of this blood-test reveal that there are six thousand eight hundred and ninety one persons suffering from malaria. Among these, four thousand and three-hundred fourty four persons

were found to suffer from the most dangerous malaria called P.F. and all those persons who are found to have malaria were given immediate medical treatment.

Malaria has spread very rapidly not only in Mizoram but within the whole of North-East. As such, the World Health Organisation has done its best on this matter. In Mizoram, malaria is most prevalent at Lunglei District than the Chhimtuipui District. Persons who suffer mostly from malaria are labours in the PWD who reside in the deep forests and jungles. So the Government has taken all possible means and the Health Department too has given the necessary preventive measures to the public with the help of cinema and pamphlets.

Therefore, it is not an easy task. And we have taken for granted that this malaria is spread from Aizawl, whatever it may be mosquitoes having malaria are mostly in clean water and not in dirty water. As we have said before, those people suffering from malaria, some were hospitalised and others were given free medical treatment at home by our health workers.

SPEAKER : Anyone who has a question is invited first.

Pi K. THANSIAMI : Pu Speaker, I do appreciate all the preventive measures taken up by the Government. But is the Government aware of the fact that the operations for eradication of mosquitoes are not carried out at regular intervals. And as such, in some families, two or three members are suffering from malaria, and when they request for its preventive measures, they are neglected. When such a situation arises, are they permitted to receive such preventive measures or is it a rule to neglect them? Failure to operate this preventive measure results in the increase of malaria in some families.

Besides, it is possible to undertake this preventive operation not only between the month of April and October? Moreover, people at the sub-centre are found to be ill, blood-test is done, but the results are not given for a long time, they cannot even take any other medicine, and in the meantime, circumstances compel them to seek aid from a private clinic. Can the results of the blood-test be given more promptly? Is it possible to open more malaria-clinic at the sub-centre? Why the results of the blood-test are not given immediately, otherwise they can even die fifteen times.

PU LALHLIRA : Pu Speaker, another question—What I want to ask is that these mosquitoes do not distinguish between the rich and the poor. But the fact here is that the persons involved in carrying out the preventive measures are faced with certain difficulties. The point here is that these well-to do families do not accept the preventive measures since they are afraid that it might dirty their homes. This case is found mostly in Aizawl and if it is not stopped, then all the preventive measures will be useless. Can the Health Department undertake the operation in all the concerned areas, without learning out any particular place. Since mosquitoes do not make any distinction between different places ?

PU F. LALCHHAWNA : Pu Speaker, another question- We have heard certain cases about Malaria, it is mostly prevalent at Lunglei, and every sick-persons are found to be suffering from malaria. So, we have been living under such problems and difficulties, and we need all possible preventive measures from the Government for Lunglei and Aizawl in particular. In addition, Pu Speaker, is it possible for a human being to die fifteen times because of malaria ?

PU VAIVENGA MINISTER : Pu Speaker, regarding the operation, it is carried out thrice a year, As our respected member Pi Siami has stated, this operation is not carried out more than thrice a year, eventhough this operation is to be undertaken in each house. But the main problem connected with this is that certain families do not accept operation to be done inside their houses. Nowadays, instead of DDT, PGG is used for this purpose, and this operation is to be taken only inside the dwelling house against the wishes of some families, and this is our main problem.

Regarding the centre, there are 36 main centres in Mizoram, where blood-test is done for those villagers living in remote areas, the blood is tested at the centre, after that it is sent to the main centre for examination. So, there are certain problems involved in order to give a prompt results. Anyway, for those persons to suspected to suffer from malaria, there is a free distribution of medicine. As our respected member Pu Chhawna has mentioned, efforts have been taken on this particular direction. Moreover, this scheme for Malaria is sponsored by the Central Government, and all the programmes and schedule laid down by the Central Government for the whole nation cannot be altered or changed according to our own wishes. Like we have men-

tioned before our neighbouring state like Assam too is faced with the same problem. In Mizoram, out of one thousand people, thirty-one persons are found to suffer from malaria. Compared with the other states in North-east, Malaria patients are much lesser in Mizoram.

As our respectable member has stated, inspite of all our efforts, it is very difficult to wipe out malaria completely, and there are at times when it is too late to save them. Nevertheless, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that we are trying our level best to eradicate malaria.

PU ROCHHUNCA RALTE : Pu Speaker, as they have mentioned now the National Malaria Eradication Programme has been implemented within the whole of India, according to which Mizoram also carry out this programme thrice a year. So while malaria is spreading widely particularly in Mizoram, is it possible to implement a special programme for this purpose with the concern of the Department as it is done when any other diseases like dysentery is spreading among people ? Or is it possible for the government to organise a blood-test at the rural and urban areas and to have a house - to house campaign in order to distribute free medicine to these who do not seek help from the sub-centre ?

PU R. LALAWIA : Pu Speaker, as we are talking about the rapid multiplication of mosquitoes, I have been calculating that the preventive operation is given in only inside the house, whereas mosquitoes come from outside. Can the government be able to give this operation even outside ?

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, according to our present programme, DDT is not used anymore, and it is proposed to give this prevention operation only in inside the house, which is effective for 6 months. Therefore, we request the people of Aizawl not to go against us and to accept this preventive operation. Regarding the question of our respected member Pu Rochhunga we received certain reports from Lokicherra where a case like the sudden death of some persons are found. According to the scheme received, four were hospitalised, but it was already late. The blood of one of these four was tested, but no traces of malaria was found. Therefore, for such cases, our doctor from the World Health Organisation is carrying on an investigation.

Regarding the preventive operation to be given openly outside, we are now seeking the permission of the government which is not yet granted. But unlike before, the use of DDT, which leaves behind a lot of untidy white lines is not recommended anymore.

SPEAKER : Question No. 4 Pu Zairemthanga.

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, my question No. 4 Number and names of the Village Councils dissolved since April 1986 ?

SPEAKER : Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge Local Administration Department be pleased to state.

PU ZORAMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, since April 1986, 14 Village Councils were dissolved. They were :—

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| (1) Lungsen | (2) Phuldungsei | (3) Hriphaw |
| (4) Bawite | (5) Hauruang | (6) Hlunte |
| (7) Keitum | (8) Maubawk | (9) Tachhip |
| (10) Mualkhang | (11) Tanhril | (12) Sihfa |
| (13) Murlen and | (14) Chhawrtui. | |

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, another question—when will the government hold election in these dissolved Village Councils ? And what is the decision of the government regarding the case of Vaikhantlang which is neither functioning nor dissolved ?

PU BIAKCHUNGNUNGA : Pu Speaker, what are the reasons for which these councils are dissolved ? According to the information given by various persons, these councils are mostly dissolved due to false report, without considering whether the report is true or false or whether they are corrupted or not.

PU ZORAMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, some councils like—Lungsen, Phuldungsei, Mualkhang, and Murlen were dissolved because majority of the members resigned. And all the rest such as Hriphaw, Hauruang, Hlunte, Keitum, Maubawk, Tachhip, Tanhril, Sihfa and Chhawrtui were dissolved due to the weak administration on their part. So after supervising by the concerned persons, they were dissolved.

Regarding the Councils election after considering the conditions and needs of the community, if the government finds it necessary, then election will be held assendingly.

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, can my question regarding Vaikhawthlang be repeated ?

(SPEAKER : - Since Vaikhawthlang is not dissolved, it cannot be answered from here) . No, what I mean is that why it is neither made effective nor dissolved ? Will you let it remain like this ?

S P E A K E R : If it can be answered.

PU ZORAMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, the government is not aware of the fact that there is a council which is neither functioned nor dissolved.
MINISTER

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, how will the government be aware of this fact ? It is amazing that the goverment is still ignorant of it inspite of being told.

S P E A K E R : Question No.5 Pi K Thansiami.

PI K.THANSIAMI : Pu Speaker, my question- Whether the government of Mizoram intends to cancel the current retail and whole-sale licences for selling of L & FL.

S P E A K E R : Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge Finance and Taxation Department be pleased to state.

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Pu Speaker, the answer is there is no intention from the government side.
DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER

PI K. THANSIAMI : Pu Speaker, another question-I do not expect much from the one who answered me now, for he has held this portfolio when he was a Chief Minister. But considering the importance given to social reform by our present respectable Chief Minister, I request him to answer the following questions :-

(2) Whether he considers the actions already taken as an important instrument for social reform ? and

(1) Whether he considers alcohol as the destroyed of Society ?

(3) Whether he intends cancelling the IMFL retail and Wholesale licence as he is a Chief Minister now ?

S P E A K E R : Those type questions cannot be raised because you are asking about the present situation.

PU K.L. LIANCHIA : As such is it answered by the one who does not hold this portfolio ? Inspite of that we can ask the Chief Minister any questions we like.

S P E A K E R : This is to be answered by the one who hold this portfolio, which is the same as the answer of the Chief Minister. Question No.,6 Pu Zosiama.

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU : Pu Speaker, this is not concerned with alcohol. How many mt. of ginger have been procured by the government of Mizoram through MIZOFED during 1986-87 and the rate of ginger per quintal ?

SPEAKER : Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge Co-operation Department be pleased to state -

PU ZORAMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, total quantity of ginger procured by MIZOFED during 1986-87 is 2531.55MT, i.e. 25315.50 quintals, Rs. 150/- per quintal or Rs. 1,500/- per M.T.

The balance 468.45 M.T. will be procured when the new crop is harvested in December, 1986-March 1987.

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU : Pu Speaker, another question - It looks like that we usually purchase ginger for Rs. 1. 50p per Kg., whereas in various other places, it costs only 80p. Now, we have a powerful coalition government. My question is whether the government can find means of selling it to Bangladesh at a higher price for the benefit of the people ?

PU ZORAMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, we are now trying to find such ways and means.

PU SAIKAPTHIANGA : Pu Speaker, another question - Did the previous government sell this to Bangladesh ?

PU ZORAMTHANGA : No, the previous government did not sell this to
MINISTER Bangladesh.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Pu Speaker, it is learnt that the govern-
ment is trying to find ways and means,
if so, are there any ways and means ?

SPEAKER : Question No. 7 Pu Biakchungnunga.

PU K. BIAKCHUNGUNGA : Pu Speaker, my question No. 7 -
Whether the government intends to
release all the MNF personnel in Jails and those who are on bail ?

SPEAKER : Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge Home Department be
pleased to state.

PU LALDENGA : Pu Speaker, the government is considering this
CHIEF MINISTER matter now.

PU K. BIAKCHUNGUNGA : Pu Speaker, another question - As the
present Chief Minister has clearly
pointed out to the Press and to the Public at Assam Rifles ground, the
cases of those MNF who are on bail or under investigation will be can-
celled and they will be released, and also that the cases of those who are
on bail from the court will be withdrawn and instantly we will be on good
terms. But what is not clear to me is that why they cannot be released
instantly ? It is because of the Central Government.

PU LALDENGA : Pu Speaker, after the Memorandum of settlement
CHIEF MINISTER was made, an instruction was issued by the In-
dian Government according to which all the MNF
personnel are to be pardoned and their cases will be cancelled, besides
as soon as the MNF personnel fulfill the statement given in the Mem.o-
randum of Settlement chapter - III stanzas one and two, then only the
pending prosecution cases in the court will be withdrawn alongwith the
cases of those who are returning now.

While the matter is under consideration of the government here, ano-
ther instruction was received unexpectedly from the Home Ministry, which
says that the previous instruction do not include those arrested before,
but out on bail now, and those who had run away. This matter is being
taken up to the Indian Government at present.

PU BIAKCHUNGNUNGA : Pu Speaker, another question - Our respected Chief Minister has pointed out very clearly, nevertheless, the action of the Indian Government in this matter is not in accordance with what our Chief Minister has said, and it is against the Peace Accord. What he has said can be clearly read out here - "We are aware of the fact that there are many who are arrested from us who are in jail, We have certain cases or are out on bail and whose matter is still under investigation, and their cases will be withdrawn and those in jail will be released".

Pu Speaker, I am not clear of this fact, and I would like to know why those who are now in jail not released or whether the instructions from the Indian Government is against the Peace Accord ?

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Pu Speaker, in the Peace Accord, why it is revealed to the public that those in jail will be released ? and why the chapters and stanzas mentioned are not found in the accord which is in possession of every member. Moreover, our respected Chief Minister has stated that after the fulfillment of chapter three, stanzas one and two their cases will be withdrawn, this is known throughout the world, and accordingly our MNF personnel acted upon it. But the question arises here is has the Indian Government betrayed us or broken all its promises by issuing such an instructions ? Moreover, we would like to see such instructions if it can be opened here in the House, if not, at least a copy of it must be distributed among the members of the House. The reason is that we cannot have peace of mind while many of our brothers are in jail, and I believe all the members of the House want their release too. So, I would like to request our respected Chief Minister to clarify all these points, so that we can leave the House peacefully.

PU LALDENGA : Pu Speaker, this matter is concerned with its CHIEF MINISTER interpretation and there is a differences between the instruction and its interpretation. Instantly, the matter is taken up to the Indian Government.

SPEAKER : Question No.8. Pi K. Thansiami.

PI K. THANSIAMI : Pu Speaker, question No. 8—Name of the Contractor and date of his appointment for the construction of T.V. Transmitting centre/Station at Durtlang.

SPEAKER : Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge Public Works Department be pleased to state—

PU ZORAMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, the name and appointment of
MINISTER the contractor are not known because this
is in the hands of the centre and not the
Mizoram Government.

PI K. THANSIAMI : Pu Speaker, our Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv
Gandhi has stated on July that in comply with
the request of the government, V centre will be set up and experts on
this line will be sent.

Resently, this is under construction, and out of the four buildings
to be constructed, there are already completed. The question here is
whether the Prime Minister gave a vogue statement or is it proposed to
set up a new centre ?

SPEAKER : It is alright as long as it can be answered. But this
matter is not in the hands of the Mizoram government,
so the answer is not known since you want information officially.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Pu Speaker, the government ought to
answer this point, as the Prime Minister
too has stated that a TV centre which can be viewed from the whole of
Mizoram will be set-up. So the House wants to be informed whether
his statement meant the centre at Durtlang or a new centre to be set-up?
Is not there anyone who can give the answer or are we going to have
two centres ?

PU VAIVENGA : Pu Speaker, besides the centre at Aizawl, a new
MINISTER centres will be given to us at Lunglei and Saiha.
Moreover, it is decided to modify the centre at
Aizawl, and centre at Durtlang is already started. So what the Prime
Minister said cannot be misunderstood.

PU K. BIAKCHUNGUNGA : Pu Speaker, did our respected Minis-
ter speak about Durtlang or Lunglei ?
or did the Prime Minister speak about the centre at Durtlang? It is not
yet clear enough.

PU R. LALAWIA : Pu Speaker, Is it not our opposition Leader going to meet the Prime Minister ? If so, can be clarify the matter there ?

PI K.THANSLAMI : Pu Speaker, as our Prime Minister has mentioned, where is the centre which was asked by our Government ?

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Pu Speaker, our respected Prime Minister
DY. CHIEF MINISTER has pointed out that the Tv Transmitting centre, and not the production centre will be given to us, and this is still under construction at Durtlang, and which does not mean that it is already given to us, but a proposal for giving us this centre. This is done, so that we can have a more modified centre. Besides, it is also proposed to modify the centres at Lunglei and Saiha.

PU K.L.LIANCHIA : Pu Speaker, only one more question - When was the request for opening centre at Durtlang put forward to the government ?

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Pu Speaker, it was done so at the right
DY. CHIEF MINISTER period.

SPEAKER : Question No. 9, Pu Lianchia.

PU K.L.LIANCHIA : Pu Speaker, my question No. 9 - The progress of constructing barbed wire fencing between Bangladesh and Mizoram to prevent the influx of foreigners from Bangladesh ?

SPEAKER : Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge Home Department be pleased to state.

PU LALDENGA : Pu Speaker, this scheme is laid down by the central
CHIEF MINISTER government. For this, commissioner border post is created with its headquarters at Gauhati. To supervise this project and its implementation, a committee comprising members from the central and state Ministry is to be set up. But the central agency for this purpose has not yet informed the state government till today. Therefore, the construction work of the barbed wire fencing has not yet started.

PU K.L.LIANCHIA : Pu Speaker, more question - At the budget session in the month of March last year, our Lt. Governor has already gave statements concerning the works of barbed wire fencing, and the follow-up works to be done. But even after one and half year, nothing is done. So, in order to carry out what our respected Lt. Governor has spoken about is there any attempts on the part of our government either by sending papers or persons ?

PU R. LALAWIA : Pu Speaker, let me raise a question to be answered instantly. As we have already known, a resolution on this subject was brought to the House, and the newspaper has revealed that this work was already started. At the time, our previous Chief Minister who is now the opposition leader has given his disapproval for using barbed wire fencing to the central government, and he himself read out this statement in the House. But in contrast to that, today, the other members of the opposition are quite enthusiastic about this matter. So the question arises here is whether our previous Chief Minister, who is now the opposition leader more influential than his members? or are they still in support of their leader's statement ? So what are the efforts of the government on this work ?

Pu K.L. LIANCHIA : Pu Speaker, they are speaking about their own interests. But what I would like to know is whether there is any follow-up work taken by the government in the form of oral or written document?

SPEAKER : Can this particular point be answered? The rest need not be answered.

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Pu speaker, as already mentioned earlier
DY. CHIEF MINISTER this matter is already taken up to the central government, and there is no objection, therefore it is still in progress. But what I want everybody to understand is the fact that even after this matter is settle in the Assam Accord it is still impossible to undertake this work because the Bangladesh government objected to it.

At various places, the main obstacle will be in respect of the border marked by rivers. So it is a problem to identify the exact lines where fencing could be made. This matter is being taken up to Bangladesh government by the centre.

BRIG. T. SAILO : Pu Speaker, before raising question, it is necessary to give a clear picture of this matter. After receiving information in this regard, it was considered necessary to analyse the most practicable ways for preventing influx of foreigners like Chakma, we also considered whether the construction of barbed wire fencing could be completed within 10, 20, or 50 years. Ultimately, we concluded that the fastest and most practicable solution will be the creation of border post at distance of about 5 to 10 Km apart inside the border area. If this is possible, not only the BSF, but also the Zoram police will be posted there on duty.

Besides, to prevent the influx of foreigner, they have also pointed out the construction of a retaining wall and barbed wire fencing within a period of 50 years ? It does not mean that they are discarded their suggestions, but we were considering a more effective and lasting solution. Practically, this construction of barbed-wire fencing could not be started in Assam till today. And they will not be able to do so even after 5 years.

Nevertheless, Is it more important to find a more effective way for this purpose instead of wasting our time on such useless efforts ?

This matter has been subjected to a lot of discussions. So what are the government plans and decisions ?

SPEAKER : No more question is permitted. Now, Question No. 10 Pu Lianchia.

PU K.L.LIANCHIA : Pu Speaker, my question—started question No.10 Whether the government of India constituted Tribunals under Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) Act, 1983 for detection and deportation of foreigners in Mizoram ?

SPEAKER : Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge Home Department be pleased to state.

PU LALDENGA : Pu Speaker, it is not yet constituted.
CHIEF MINISTER

PU K.L. LIANCHIA : Pu Speaker another question—Our respected Lt. Governor has stated that about half and a year ago the government of India has also moved for constitution of Tribunal under the illegal migrants determination by Tribunal Act, 1983 for detection and deportation of foreigners. But a year and half have already passed, is the government has not yet dealt with this matter. Is there

any movement on the part of the Ministers to urge the Central Government in this respect ?

SPEAKER : Are there any points that can be answered ?
The point to be answered is whether there is any follow-up work in this matter.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Pu Speaker, so far only two supplementary questions have been raised, but what I would like to ask is that according to the Act, the responsibility of detecting foreigners merely rest in the hands of the community, will the government of Mizoram consider the Act efficient enough to be used here ?

SPEAKER : Alright now, the question hour is over, and there are only a few more things to do. Now, I will announce the Panel of Chairman for the on-going session-

- (1) Pu Hiphei
- () Pu Saikapthianga and
- (3) Pu Zosiama Pachuau.

These three respected members are the Panel of Chairman. Our next work is concerned with the 5th Business Advisory Committee Report. This time at our session, we are not much aware of the business matter, and we even had a committee for 25 days, and we had not much to discuss. Therefore, 4 days are merely reserved for this purpose, and tomorrow being Friday, Private members resolution will be dealt with. Due to the absence of bill, there are only a few Government Business even together with a resolution received later. So, from today till the 4th i.e. 3rd and 4th will be the days of Government Business, if there is any. And the fourth day i.e. Friday 5th will the day of Private Members, after which this matter will be closed as recommended by the Committee. If the report is not yet distributed let it be shown now.

It will be appreciated if the Parliamentary Affairs Minister move this matter for the approval of the House.

PU R. THANGLIANA : Pu Speaker, the 5th PAC Report given by
MINISTER the Chairman is what the Business Advisory Committee has recommended. There are at times when this to be carried out due to the constitutional requirement. But since it is not known whether there will be any busi-

ness from the government side, three days have just been reserved for this matter. So I'm asking for the House approval. If any necessity arises, the days can be extended, if not, then it can be cut-short with the permission of the House.

SPEAKER : Is there anyone who do not agree ? can we approve this ? (all the members approved) all approved ? alright, Thank you.

Today, we have completed our business, and I would like to say a few words. We will change the arrangement of seats. Following the permission of the House chamber. Only one is placed in the last row, which I hope, will be accepted and approved by everyone. Today, we are witnessing a new satisfying scene. Since 1972, we have our own Assembly, and those days due to politics, there was no peace and harmony whenever we had session. As long as violence is involved in politics, even persons of the same family cannot live under a peaceful atmosphere. That way, we have undergone alot of stress and difficulties, and a tight security was needed at the session at home and even on the way.

But today, all these hardships have disappeared, and it is very pleasant to move about freely without the security guards. So, today for the first time the patriats and leaders of Mizoram are sitting together under such peaceful atmosphere. This in fact is a great progress and achievements for us, and it must not be forgotten by us.

So, I would like to point out these facts before you. Now all the fears and difficulties are taken away from us. Therefore, from now onwards, it is necessary to understand one another, to work together and to stand united for the welfare and benefit of the Mizo people and Mizoram itself leaving aside all the differences in respect of opinion and party. The entire Mizo people are now living under such a peaceful atmosphere, and it is very important for us to realise that we are the ones responsible for keeping up and promoting such conditions. Therefore, today all the respected members of the House are preparing ourselves to take steps in this direction, and I remind you all to remember this always.

So, after completing the business, we will close the day, and we will meet again tomorrow at 10:30

Meeting adjourned at 12:10 p.m.

L. C. Thanga,
Secretary,