

4th SITTING , 5th SEPTEMBER, 1986, 10 : 30 A.M.

PRESENT

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

B U S I N E S S

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

PRIVATE MEMBERS BUSINESS

RESOLUTIONS.

2 (1) Pu La'hmingthanga
 Pu K. Biakchungnunga | to move
 Brig. T. Sailo

" This House request the Government of India to restore Status Quante 21.1.1972 in the matter of Administration of Tribal areas in the state of Mizoram by abolishing the existing Autonomous Chakma District Council brough into being by imposition in 1972 out of political machination".

(2) Pu Z.D. Sangliana | to move -
 Pu Zoduha

" This Assembly resolve that the Central Government be moved to bring all the Mizo inhabited contiguous areas into a single administrative Unit to form Greater Mizoram".

(3) Pu Zairemthanga
 Pi K. Thansiami | to move -
 Pu K.L. Lianchhia

" This House resolve that the Government of Mizoram should, in due reference for the wishes/sentiments of the large majority of the Mizo

people immediately cancell all the existing licences relating to sale of I.M.F.L. ” .

(4) Pu J. Thanghuama to move -

“This Assembly is of the opinion that the road Aizawl-Sialsuk-Thenzawl-Haulawng-Lunglei be declared as NATIONAL HIGHWAY in lieu of Aizawl-Serchhip - Lunglei BRTF road and the construction stated immediately ” .

(5) Pu F Lalramliana to move -

“This Assembly highly appreciates the signing of peace accord between Government of India and Pu Laldenga, President, Mizo National Front and thereby putting an end to disturbances in Mizoram.

(6) Pu Lalhlira to move -

“This Assembly is of the opinion that Hriangmual near Phuaibuang Village be made into Wildlife Sanctuary by the Government of Mizoram”.

(7) Pu R. Lalawia to move -

“This Assembly is of the opinion that the Memorandum of Settlement signed between the Government of India and Mr Laldenga, representing the Mizo National Front be accorded with the Warmest Welcome”.

(8) Pu F. Lalramlian | to move -
Pu F. Lalchhawna

“This Assembly is of the opinion that the road Aizawl-Sialsuk-Thenzawl-Haulawng-Lunglei be declared as National Highway in addition to Aizawl-Serchhip-Lunglei BRTF road and the construction started immediately ” .

PU Zalawma to move -

“This Assembly resolves to place on record its appreciattion of the Political Agreement signed by the Indian National Congress (I) and the Mizo National Front and also the Memorandum of Settlement signed between Government of India and Mizo National Front with great sense of gratitude.

This clearly shows that our M.N.F. brothers who have been struggling Independence for Mizoram for the last two decades have now accepted

the Constitution of India and acknowledged Mizoram as an integral part of India.

This Assembly further place on record its appreciation of all terms and conditions of the above Agreement being fulfilled by all the Parties concerned namely ; the ruling party of Congress (I) of Mizoram, the Government of India and Mizo National Front”.

S P E A K E R : Behold, how good and pleasant it is when brothers dwell in unity It is like the precious oil upon the head, running down upon the beard, upon beard of Aron, running down on the collar of his robes It is like the dew of Hermon, which falls on the mountains of Zion, For there the Lord has commanded the blessing, life for evermore.

(PSALM 133, 1-3)

Now, we will move on to question No. 24-
Pu Zosiama Pachuau.

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU : Pu Speaker, my question is concerned with the “Position of the establishment of a separate Directorate for Sports.

S P E A K E R : Will the honourable Minister in - charge Education Department be pleased to state.

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, the establishment of separate
MINISTER Directorate for Sports is being processed. As soon as the post of Director is filled up by the Government, separate Directorate of Sports will be established.

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU . Mr Speaker Sir, another question—we have been making a tremendous progress in the field of Sports and the national School Game was held here in Mizoram with great honour. Besides the government has given due attention to sports, as such the Central government too has allotted Rs. 200 crores for this purpose in the 7th Plan. Further, it was learnt that the Board of Director was also sanctioned. But the question arises here is why others were appointed to form this Board of Director, is it because the officers from the Education Board are not considered official enough?

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, I have pointed out earlier, this
 MINISTER matter is being processed now, and the govern-
 ment does not take into account whether the
 education officers are efficient enough or not. What I can say is that
 the government is planning to settle this matter from among the educa-
 tion officers although such names and persons cannot yet be stated, but
 this matter will be settled within a short time.

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU : Mr Speaker Sir, more question-I do
 appreciate the statements made by our
 Minister that one of our education officer will be given this post of
 Director. At the same time, there is a saying that it has been proposed
 to appoint Mizo or non-Mizo personnel who are not in Education
 Department from outside Mizoram as the Director. Is this a fact or not?

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, in the beginning, persons for the
 MINISTER post of Director being searched, but the main
 task for this post seems to be in the field of ad-
 ministration, and since we seem to have an expert personnel in this field
 in the Department of Education, we have set our minds on that direction
 As regards for the post under the Director, there are several trained
 personnel who are expert in the field of sports.

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU : Mr Speaker Sir, another question-As a
 matter of fact, the Director or the Head
 of Department is bound to be the administrator, and to be the Head in
 any departments like Education, P.W.D. Agriculture etc. preference is
 given to one who has already undergone a departmental training. But
 in the field of sports, all the responsibilities are likely to be in the hands
 of the officers under the Director, so are we instructed to deal with only
 the administrative side ?

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, I think my answer was misun-
 MINISTER derstood by him. Since administration will be
 the main work, we consider those officers capable
 enough for such work. Moreover, the Department is not inclined to ap-
 point such trained personnel as the Director, although accepted as qual-
 ified by the member.

S P E A K E R : Question no. 25-Pu Zosiana Pachuau.

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU : Mr Speaker Sir, my question is concerned with the position of Mizoram Education Bill and the reasons for not introducing it in the Assembly during the last budget Session.

S P E A K E R : will the Hon'ble Minister in-charge Education Department be pleased to state—

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, Mizoram Education Bill was initiated only in the last part of 1985-86 even though the process has been very much hastened, there was no time for introducing it during the last Budget Session.

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU : Mr Speaker Sir, another question—at the previous Budget Session, on matter concerning the welfare of the teachers, there were about 1500 college, high school/Middle School teachers who have applied for the Benefit Scheme under the Mizoram Educational Act. Even now, at the present session, this Act is not yet introduced. So, my question is whether this Act will still be swept aside without considering the loss of the teachers?

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Mr Speaker Sir, I will be very much obliged if answers can be provided for the following questions —

(1) Whether the Directorate of Education has any Recruitment of rules for high school teachers? If so, is it approved? If not, how is the Promotion granted? If there is the Approved Recruitment Rules, can a copy of it be given to each member?

(2) Before Mizoram became a U.T., there were some senior teacher serving in the Government High Schools. Then after becoming a U.T., there was a new recruitment of government school's teachers, who, previously served at the Private High Schools. So, my question is whether there are any of these teachers considered more senior than the previous ones? If so, what are the rules and conditions? Can a copy of such rules be given to all the members?

(3) Finally, are there any Recruitment rules for Governor. M.E. Schools? If so, can a copy of it be given to each member? If not, what are the reasons?

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, the government is aware of all the problems faced by the teachers, and for this reasons an Education Bill is being processed now. It is our great desire to be able to introduce it during the present session but there are certain procedure in laying out rules and since the Finance Section asked for a clarification we were unable to introduce the Bill.

The question concerning the Recruitment Rules will not be answered because I consider it not relevant.

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU : Mr Speaker Sir, the government is delaying this matter much more than we had anticipated. So, I would like to question whether there can be a proposal to give the Brightful Benefit Scheme to our dear teachers before introducing the Educational Bill?

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, answers cannot be given at the moment.

S P E A K E R : Question no. 26-Pu J. Thanghuama.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Mr Speaker Sir, my question no. 26 is in connection with 'the total number of blankets/mattress/pillows/bed-sheets/ mosquito nets supplied to each individual as on 3.8.86 and the cost price of each item thereof, and the name address and of the supplier/suppliers.

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

PU TAWNLUIA : Mr Speaker Sir, on 3.8.86 one blanket and one bed-sheer were supplied to each individual at Remna Run. The price of one blanket is Rs. 190/- and the price of one bed-sheet is Rs. 45/- Blankets were purchased from M/S Das Gupta & Co, Calcutta. Bed-sheets were supplied by M.S Lalrinliana & Sons, Bara Bazar, Aizawl.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Mr Speaker Sir, my question is whether Mosquito nets were given to each individual at Remna Run ?

PU TAWNLUIA : Mr Speaker Sir, on 3.8.86, mosquito nets could not
MINISTER be given to each individual at Remna Run, how-
ever they were given on 9.8.1985.

PU LAIHMINGTHANGA : Mr Speaker Sir, here is another question
which I think will be relevant, Since we
are discussing about Remna Run.

SPEAKER : Only relevant questions should be raised.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr Speaker Sir, my questions will be
relevant. How many individuals are there
at Remna Run and how long will they live there ? What are the actions
and schemes of the government for their rehabilitation and settlement ?

PU TAWNLUIA : Mr Speaker Sir, I will not answer since the ques-
MINISTER tions are not relevant.

PU J.THANGHUAMA : Mr Speaker Sir, what are the cost prices of
each item like bed-sheets, pillows, blankets
and Mosquito nets ? who is the supplier of these items ? (SPEAKER -
Answers were already given) No, he has not yet pointed out.

PU TAWNLUIA : Mr Speaker Sir, the cost prices of Bedsheet is
MINISTER Rs. 45/-, a single Mosquito net is Rs. 70/-. There
are 60 double size Mosquito nets costing Rs. 190/-
each. These were supplied by short quotation Lalzoliani Stationery,
Treasury Square, Aizawl. However, pillows were not given to the indivi-
duals at Remna Run.

SPEAKER : Question No. 27 - Pu Zosiama

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU : Mr Speaker Sir, my question no. 27 -

- (a) Number of Primary and Middle School Teacher deputed to the first year of the two years course of Teacher's Institute of Aizawl and Lunglei in 1986.
- (b) Dated of issue of the Deputation order of the two years course of Teacher's Training Institute to the Training Institute.
- (c) Dated of appointment of the officiating Teachers against the vacant posts of the Teachers Training stated in (a).

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

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, my answer are as follows :
MINISTER

(a) **PRIMARY SCHOOL**

(1)	Teacher's Training Institute Lunglei	—	43
(2)	Teacher's Training Institute Aizawl	—	80
		<hr/>	
		Total	= 123

MIDDLE SCHOOL

(1)	T.T.I. Lunglei	—	40
(2)	T.T.I. Aizawl	—	80
		<hr/>	
		Total	— 120

Grand Total = 243

- (b) (1) No. I 14011/10/85 - DTE (EDS) dt. 24/9/85 for Primary School Teachers.
(2) No. A 19012/5/85 - DTE (EDS) dt. 13/11/85 for Middle School Teachers.
- (c) (1) No. I 14011/1/82 - DTE (EDS) pt dt. 17.6.86 for Primary School Teachers.
(2) No. A. 19012/2,84 - DTE (EDS) pt dt. 17.6.86 for Middle School Teachers.

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU : Mr Speaker Sir, from the answers of our hon'ble Minister, I would like to raise more questions. The Primary School Teacher who were to undergo training this year were informed on 24/9/85 and the Middle School teachers were informed on 13/11/85 These teachers have already left for the Training centres at Aizawl and Lunglei during the latter part of January. The officiating teachers for Primary Schools were taken by the government on 16/6/86, and for the Middle Section on 18/6/86 Why there is a long lapse of period between the date of issue of Training order and the date of appointment of officiating teachers ?

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, Recruitment of Teachers for about
 MINISTER 243 posts is not an easy task, which can be done
 only after the Employment Exchange issue a noti-
 fication to the eligible candidate, after this a written examination and per-
 sonal test are necessary, and so a lot of time is spent for these purposes.

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Mr. Speaker Sir, are there any officiating tea-
 chers against the vacant post of the teachers
 under training ? The Education Department has stated that those who
 worked as a substitute teachers from last year will carry on, while our
 Minister pointed out that a new recruitment was made. Please clarify
 this matter ?

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr. Speaker Sir, if this recruitment include those
 MINISTER substitute teachers they are taken again.

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Mr. Speaker Sir, but there are some who are
 not taken again.

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr. Speaker Sir, most probably, these might be
 MINISTER one or two, not taken again.

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU : Mr. Speaker Sir, let me add the following
 questions on this important subject;

(1) Prior to the year 1985, the officiating teachers to fill up the places
 of those under training were already appointed, and sometimes certain
 problems came up as there are many candidates. But if appointment is
 mostly given to those who are already considered qualified by the de-
 partment, then why the government is wasting a period of 8 months for
 their appointment ?

(2) More important point is that in Mizoram, there are many Middle
 School's which does not run in accordance with the rules of the Indian
 government. For e.g. at Khuangphah, teachers to undergo training leave
 their school before christmas and the officiating teachers taken on 16.6.86
 joined the school only in the month of July. Hence, the students are
 deprived of their rightful education for a long time. So, is it a fact that
 our leaders are purposely neglecting this grave situation until a teacher
 of their own choice is appointed ?

PU K.L. LIANCHIA : Mr. Speaker Sir, more question - How many
 seats are there at the Training Institutes ? Since

this training course has been a regular practice for many years, the number of seats at the train centres, and the number of teachers to undergo training are already known. So, is it possible to appoint the officiating teachers in advance so that they can take up the vacant posts immediately ?

PU K. BIAKCHUNGNUNGA : Mr. Speaker Sir, no teachers are to be found in the schools of some remote areas, and there are many difficulties regarding their appointment. On consultation, the Department stated that any individual having passed Matric will be appointed as teacher in his/her own village. Instantly, such names were submitted, but no appointment has been made so far. So, how will this matter be settled ?

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, answers to the first question were already mentioned and regarding the second question, we are extremely concerned about it and certain actions are being taken up in order to wise away the hardships of the people.

To answer the question raised by our member who is in charge of the Lungpho constituency, it is proposed to make the appointments of the officiating teachers in advance from next year.

Finally, regarding the question raised by our member who is in charge of Saitual constituency, a proposal is being made by the government for appointment of teachers in the remote areas.

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU : Mr Speaker Sir, just one more question—The appointment of officiating teachers were usually done on 16th and 17th June, and it is most likely that their salaries will be sanctioned from the date of opening schools.

If that is the case, can the government accept the fact that it has failed completely in the field of education ?

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, we do not accept.
MINISTER

SPEAKER : Question no. 28—Pi K. Thansiami.

PI K. THANSIAMI : Mr Speaker Sir, my question is whether promotion to the post of D.S.P. has been finalised ?

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

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Mr Speaker Sir, it has not been finalised.
DY. CHIEF MINISTER

PI K. THANSIAMI : Mr Speaker Sir, more questions--When will this be finalised ? It is a fact that to finalise this, the D.P.C. had a committee without the Chairman, and that the I.G.P. and Home Secretary settled things as they liked ? According to the M.C.S. rule, selection is done with due regard to Merits, A.C.R. and seniority. Is it a fact that this time, leaving aside the A.C.R. and Merits, only seniority is taken into account for recommendation ? If this is the case, then the questions that come up here are whether those who received Gold Medal and Good Service Mark be rejected and whether the A.C.R. is meaningless ?

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Mr Speaker Sir, a proper Committee was organised for this purpose and the eligible candidates were properly trained. As our respected member has questioned, the senior ones cannot just be neglected. Therefore, this has not yet been finalised since selection is to be done in accordance with the rules.
DY. CHIEF MINISTER

PI K. THANSIAMI : Mr Speaker Sir, our hon'ble Minister has stated that a proper selection is done in this regard, nevertheless, as I have pointed out earlier, is it a fact that selection is done on the basis of seniority alone without considering the merit, Gold Medal and A.C.R.?

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Mr Speaker Sir, according to the report received, A.C.R. is more important than seniority for this Gazetted post. But according to some informations 6 non-Mizos and only 2 Mizos were to be promoted without considering their A.C.R. It is further learnt that these 6 non-Mizos were previously denied of promotion due to their poor A.C.R. So, can the government have a complete review of their A.C.R. before giving its approval. ?

PU SAIKAPTHIANGA : Mr Speaker Sir, this case is not yet finalised and is still a confidential matter, but some of our members already seem to know about its selection. So the result has leaked out, which officer is responsible for this ? will action be taken against him ?

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Mr Speaker, the question raised by our DY. CHIEF MINISTER respected member was in connection with the D.S.P. Promotion, and to finalise this a proper D.P.C. meeting was organised, and the government is considering this case now so that it can be settled in a proper way.

S P E A K E R : Question no. 29-Pu Lalhmingthanga.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr Speaker Sir, my question no. 29 is whether it is correct that the Congress I Ministry had already filled up most of the vacant posts before formation of the coalition Government ?

SPEAKER : Will the Hon'ble Minister in-charge Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be pleased to state.

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Mr. Speaker Sir, it is not correct.
DY. CHIEF MINISTER

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr Speaker Sir, it is learnt that the various posts like clerks, peons etc. lying vacant in the different departments are just filled up hastily without even organising a D.P.C. meeting because of the coming coalition government.

So, my question is whether such posts are lying vacant in the bigger department ?

PU K.L. LIANCHIA : Mr Speaker Sir, more question-Is it true that for immediate fulfillment of these vacant posts, the Employment Exchange were ordered to go to work even on Sunday?

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Mr Speaker Sir, I would like to thank those who had gone to work on Sunday for their sincerity and devotion.
DY. CHIEF MINISTER

Recently, 778 posts were granted to us out of these, there were 6 Group 'A' posts, and four more were granted later, altogether there are 10. At present, we have applied for one more which will also be granted. Therefore, out of the previous 6 posts in Group 'A', 2 are out of 10 which are already filled up.

In Group B, out of 89, one is already filled up. In Group C, out of 593, 116 are filled up, and in Group D, out of 196 posts, 20 are filled up. A hasty decision cannot be made by the D.P.C. in this regard since everything is to be done through the Employment Exchange, and in a proper and systematic way. For these reasons, some posts in Group 'A' are not yet filled up. Anyway, the concerned Department will take up this matter as soon as possible.

SPEAKER : Question no. 30—Pu Lianchia.

PU K.L. LIANCHIA : Mr Speaker Sir, my starred question no. 30—
'Name of the Training Institute for Graduate
Headmasters and Teachers of Middle Schools.

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

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, there is no Training Institute
MINISTER particularly for Middle School' Teacher and
Graduate Headmasters.

PU K.L. LIANCHIA : Mr Speaker Sir, another question—Where are
the Middle Schools' Teachers and Graduate
Headmasters trained and where are they suppose to go for training ?

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, at present they are trained at
MINISTER the T.T.I. and the M.I.E., and there is a proposal
that from next year, these trainees will be transferred from the T.T.I. Lunglei and Aizawl to the M.I.E.

PU K.L. LIANCHIA : Mr Speaker Sir, one more question—

This year there are about 40 graduate trainees at T.T.I. and the period of training is of two years duration where they are awarded only a Diploma and not a Degree whereas the period of training at the M.I.E. is only one year and they are given a degree. In future, if a trained

graduate qualification is a necessity for promotion under the Education Department, will the trainees at F.T.I. be considered as qualified ?

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, they can be employed if they
MINISTER are qualified according to their Recruitment rule.

PU K.L. LIANCHIA : Mr Speaker Sir, my main question is that if
the trained graduates are to be promoted
according to their Recruitment Rule, will the government consider the
trainees at T.T.I. as qualified ?

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, there is a proposal that from
MINISTER next year, all the graduate trainees will be shifted
from T.T.I. to MIE and the cases of Diploma
holders and Degree holders will be examined again.

SPEAKER : Question no. 31-Pu Lianchia.

PU K.L. LIANCHIA : Mr Speaker Sir, my question no. 31- Whether
the aided School Teachers were given selection
grade scale. If yes, when ? If not, why ?

SPEAKER : Will the Hon'ble Minister in-charge Education Depart-
ment be pleased to state-

PU SAINGHAKA : Mr Speaker Sir, Aided School Teachers have not
MINISTER yet been given Selection Grade Scale due to
various Technical difficulties. Steps have been
taken to give Selection Grade Scale to deserving Aided School Teachers.

SPEAKER : Question no. 32-Pu J. Thanghuama.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Mr Speaker Sir, my questions are the
following :—

- (1) The total number of buildings constructed at Remna Run, Luang-mua!
- (2) The type of building, size of the building construction cost of each building and name of the contractors and whether tenders were floated for the works.

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

PU ZORAMTHANGA : Mr Speaker Sir, the total number of buildings constructed at Remna Run, Luangmual is 71. No tender was floated for this work due great urgency. Details of type and size and cost of the buildings, the name of the contractors are as follows :—

1. Pu Thanseia
2. Pu Kapthianga
3. Pu R. Sangkhuma
4. Pu Chhuanliana
5. Pu H.L. Zuithanga
6. Pu S. Lianzuala
7. Pu Zoliana C.
8. Pu Biakliana
9. Pu C. Liansanga
10. Pu Kapsanga F.
11. Pu T. Zamlia
12. Pu T. Siamtlaja
13. Pu Thanthuama
14. Pu Lalthuama
15. Pu Lalkamlova Sailo
16. Pu Tlanglawma

Water was supplied by Pu K. Rochhinga and Zauva & company.

S P E A K E R : Question no. 33 Pu Zairemthanga.

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Mr Speaker Sir, my questions are as follows :—

- (a) The total value of the Mizoram State Lottery tickets sold within Mizoram (excluding outside Mizoram) since its introduction till date.
- (b) The total revenue earned to the Government of Mizoram out of the sale of Mizoram State Lottery tickets.

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

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Pu Speaker, regarding the sales of
 DY. CHIEF MINISTER Lottery in Mizoram, no agreement
 was made between the Organising
 agent and the Government of Mizoram, and the agent has the full author-
 ity. The M. S. B. S. trade Agencies, Bara Bazar, Bungkawn was appointed
 as an agent at Aizawl since the month of May this year, and this Lottery
 agreement was signed on 10th January, 1986.

The total number of tickets sold by the Agent in Mizoram are as follows :—

	NO. OF TICKETS SOLD		COST PRICE
10th Draw—30000	tickets	—	Rs. 30,000/-
11th Draw—20000	"	"	Rs. 20,000/-
12th Draw—48000	"	—	Rs. 96,000/-
13th Draw—50000	"	—	Rs. 50,000/-
17th Draw—50000	"	—	Rs. 50,000/-
20th Draw—30000	"	—	Rs. 30,000/-
21st Draw—36000	"	—	Rs. 72,000/-
22nd Draw—20000	"	—	Rs. 20,000/-
25th Draw—60000	"	—	Rs. 1,20,000/-
27th Draw—20000	"	—	Rs. 20,000/-

All together, 414000 tickets were sold at the cost of Rs. 5,58,000.

To answer question (b) the total revenue earned to the government is Rs. 60 lakhs in 6 monthly instalments upto August.

PU ZAIR MTHANGA : Mr Speaker Sir, Since I failed to
 repeated again ? note down, can the answers be re-

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Mr Speaker Sir, Agreement was
 DY. CHIEF MINISTER signed on January and selling of
 tickets was started on 5th May,
 1.86. The total number of tickets sold at Draw 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17,
 20, 21, 22, 25 and 27 were 414000 at the cost of Rs. 558000/- the total
 revenue earned is Rs. 60 lakhs in 6 monthly instalments upto August.

S P E A K E R : Another question to be asked by
 Pu Rochhunga.

PU ROCHHUNGA RALTE : Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to add the following questions :

- (1) Is it true that the Manipur Chief Secretary signed the Mizoram Lottery Tickets from 1st to 3rd Draw ?
- (2) Is the government aware of the fact that the 2nd price of the Lottery which is Rs. 10000 is reduced to Rs. 5000/- by the organising Agent ?
- (3) Is the government aware of the fact that in compare with the other states, the paper of our state Lottery Tickets is of a poor quality ?

S P E A K E R : PU R. Lalawia.

PU R. LALAWIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the total revenue earned is Rs 60.00 lakhs. Is the revenue collected in a lumpsum or in accordance with the number of tickets sold ? Kindly clarify this system revenue - collection.

PU LALTHANHAWLA : Mr. Speaker Sir, regarding the question raised by our respectable member who is in charge of Khawbung constituency, for sometime, tickets were sold with the signature of the Director of Manipur state Lottery, but this is solely the mistake of the press and no difficulties were encountered due to this error which has already been solved.

The government is not aware of the poor quality of the paper, but it is aware that the Mizoram State Lottery is very popular outside Mizoram. Regarding the amount of the 2nd Prices the organising agent is not free to settle things as they like, because there is an agreement between the agent and Mizoram government in this connection. If such a case is found, the government is not aware of it.

Regarding the system of revenue collection, a tender was floated, and it was given to the one with the highest offer.

PU ROCHHUNGA RALTE : Mr. Speaker Sir, it is clearly learnt that the 2nd price Rs. 10,000 was changed to Rs. 5,000 so, will the government investigate this matter even

if it has not been informed ? If such thing was done without the knowledge of the governments will the government take action against them ?

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Mr. Speaker Sir, our hon'ble Minister has stated that the total revenue earned is Rs. 60.00 lakhs. Is it correct that the rate of revenue is fixed at Rs. 1 crore 3 lakhs for one year ? If so, will it be correct to sum up a total revenue of Rs. 60 lakhs now ?

PU SAINGHAKA MINISTER : Mr. Speaker Sir, let me make a brief statements on the question raised by our member, who is in charge of Khaibung Constituency. It is correct that the 2nd Price Rs. 10,000/- was reduced to Rs. 5000/- because the agent submitted a detailed scheme to the government, and it is found that if the Price is made Rs. 5000/- it can cover a larger number of people and the sale will be better. So, with the agreement of the government, the agent has reduced the 2nd Price to Rs. 5000/-

Regarding the revenue collection, in the Agreement an offer was taken which amounted to Rs. 1.03 crore for one year. From the number of tickets printed, there is an additional revenue even if the draw is to be changed. Regarding the 60 lakhs 6th Instalment, out of each instalment, 10 lakhs Bankdraft is submitted to the government, hence the minimum credit revenue is more than Rs. 1 crore.

PU ROCHHUNGA RAUTE : Mr. Speaker Sir, another questions. Is the government aware of the fact that the organising agent is increasing or decreasing the numbers as its like ? Can the government give its assurance to the House to clarify this matter, or if there is any error, will the government take action ? Besides, as our hon'ble Dy. Chief Minister has stated, we are all aware of the fact that our State Lottery tickets are very popular outside, but the question is whether the government is aware that the paper is of a poor quality than the other states Lottery Tickets. ?

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Mr. Speaker Sir, I think I have already answered the last question. We are not aware of its poor quality, but are aware of its popularity outside. And the Organising agent cannot make any alterations in the Price as it is like since everything is to be done in accordance with the agreement. If any thing is done without the government's permission, it means that the agent has violated the terms of the contract, which I think will not be done by the agent.

SPEAKER : Question hour is over now. We have plenty of Private Resolutions and this will consume a lot of time. So each member will be given 15 minutes so that the entire points can be stated. The person to move the Resolution will be given 20 minutes. Initially, we will take up the Resolutions of three persons. And now, we will call upon Pu Lalhmingshanga to move the Resolution No. 1.

PU LALHMINGSHANGA : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am very much obliged for my Resolution has been accepted, at the same time I feel sorry and unsatisfied as our House Leader cannot be here with us today.

In the Resolution, there is a mistake made by the typist on the third line, instead of Tribal Areas, it should be Tribal Area, the letter 's' should not be there because it is concerned only with the Chakma, the Pawit and Lakher are excluded. Now, I'll read out the Resolution, 'This House request the Government of India to restore Status quante 21.1.1972 in the matter of administration of Tribal areas in the state of Mizoram by abolishing the existing Autonomous Chakma District Council brought into being by imposition in 1972 out of political machination.'

Let me clarify this first prior to January 21st 1972.

SPEAKER : Wait first, I'll read out what you had written, "This House request the Government of India to restore status quante 21.1.1972 in the matter of administration of Triba Areas in the state of Mizoram by abolishing.

PU LALHMINGSHANGA : In that I have authorised Pu Zosiana and he made a mistake by adding 'S'

SPEAKER : But this is your handwriting.

PU LALHMINGSHANGA : If this is written by me, then I will correct the mistake and I do hope you will understand me. So, we request the government of India to restore status quante 21.1.1992 in the matter of administration of Tribal Area in the state of Mizoram by abolishing the writing Autonomous Chakma District Council brought into being by imposition in 1972 out of political machination.

It is necessary to know this matter in detail. If we look back, we learnt that the Indian Constitution was brought into practice from 26th

November, 1949 and I think the frames of the constitution will still be remembered by our respected members here today, the most famous ones being Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Amjad Khan. They are the prominent figures of India who have a thorough knowledge about the situations of India.

In the year 1949, when this Constituent Assembly prepared the Constitution, only two areas were considered as Tribal Areas within Mizoram. And if we look at the Constitution 6th Schedule, Chakma is not to be seen, but this does not mean that there are no Chakmas in Mizoram.

So, why right from the initial stage, the India Constitution do not place Chakma within the Tribal Area? This is so, because prior to the year 1949, the Chakmas settled at different areas at the border around Bangladesh with their Chiefs. For e.g. the Riante Chief, Panglam Chief etc. That way, they entered Mizoram and Entrance - permission was given to them by the Lunglei S.D.O. which was valid for one year. However, their Permit can be renewed if their Chiefs wanted them to stay on. And after independence, these permit holders became a true citizen of India, but they were not given the right to own the land, they were only considered as a citizen of India. Therefore, the framers of the Indian Constitution do not create a Chakma Area in Mizoram, and the Chakma Area is not placed within the Tribal Area. As a thorough review of the Indian Constitution has revealed that the creation of the Autonomous Chakma District Council without consultation of the rightful owners of the land is incorrect and unjust.

Moreover, in 1972, when the North-Eastern Area Reorganisation Act was passed, the case of Chakma was not to be included in the Act. However, the inclusion of Chakma in the Act have clearly shown that things are done out of political machination.

In 1949, when the Local Self Government, Autonomous District and Regional District were being created, why no mention about the Chakma Council was made? This reason was that the Indian Government was aware of the fact the Chakmas are not the rightful owners of the Mizoram soil.

Nevertheless, after twenty three years in 1971, Tribal Areas in Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura were classified in the North-Eastern Reorganisation Act. Then the Chakma Area was placed within the Tribal Area in Mizoram. This, in fact is purely an act of political machination and imposition.

The main reason seems to be that in the year 1966, there was a struggle for independence in Mizoram. Eversince then, the Indian government looked upon us a Criminal Tribe, and many of our people were tortured, many villages were burnt, and our churches too were not spared. Then in 1972, according to the North Eastern Reorganisation Act, Chakma Autonomous District Council was created.

Fortunately, to and the suffering of the Mizo People, our MNF brothers have signed the Peace Accord with the Central government, in that an agreement was made to abolish the existing Chakma District Council, but this has not been fulfilled, and for this the Central government could be blamed.

Therefore, it is necessary for the House to pass a resolution for abolishing the existing Autonomous Chakma District Council.

As a matter of fact, in 1949, when the Indian constitution was framed, some were given position and status. Our Lakher and Pawih brothers are the rightful owners of the Mizoram soil, and it is important to protect their rights and privileges. I hope our talks and discussions about the abolition of Chakma District Council will not be misunderstood by them, at the same time. I want our respectable member here today to know the fact that the upliftment and development of this tribe is our main desire. And today, the most prominent and respectable member Pu Hari Kristo, who has won every elections from the Chakma Constituency is here with us. He is our friend and brother, and what I want him to know is that all the Chakma who settled in Mizoram before the Indian Constitution was framed in 1949, are our bleed brothers and sisters.

Today, I am pointing out about the great influx of foreigners and refugees from East Pakistan, which is against the Indian Constitution, and this in turn, has been used as a political tool by the Indian government. So, I want our respectable member Pu Hari to understand this fact. This is a matter of great concern, particularly for us, the Opposition Party, we have made a great efforts to prevent the influx of foreigners and refugees, because, if this is continued, the identity of the entire Mizo tribe will be gradually submerged and forgotten. According to the census in 1981 at Bangladesh, there are about 9 lakhs Chakmas at Chittagong, and this has increased to more than 10 lakhs at the present situation. At Mizoram, the whole Mizo population is less than 5 lakhs.

Therefore, the creation of this Autonomous Chakma District Council will bring in more foreigners and in future, this will become a serious problem for us. When our party was set up in 1975, we sent a propaganda to the Prime Minister that the exist in Mizoram. Since this case is not found anywhere in India, the creation of this Council is not possible.

In 1979, when our party came into power, another representation was sent to the Prime Minister and all the MP at Rajya Sabha. After this, another memorandum was again forwarded to the Home Minister Charan Singh and Mandala, In 1980, another one was sent to Shri Moraji Desai. In 1981, Brig. T.Sailo forwarded the same to Smt. Indira Gandhi. When Giani Jail Singh became a Home Minister, Brig. T.Sailo submitted an application to abolish the Chakma District Council. Later, the same was submitted to Shri Nara Simha Rao when he became a foreign Minister. Moreover, another memorandum was submitted to the Chief Commissioner (Trivedi), Election Commission that all the foreigners in Mizoram should be disenfranchised. Another one was again submitted to Shri Rajiv Gandhi when he came to Aizawl on 9th July. That way, we have done our best to settle this problem. But this matter cannot be settled by a single party alone. So it is necessary to work together for a common goal.

Recently, another points, which give an uneasy feeling in the mind, have crept in. In the Memorandum of Settlement number 9, verse 9, the Indian Government has cleverly laid down the following instructions that "The rights and privileges of the minorities in Mizoram as envisaged in the Constitutions shall continued to be preserved and protected and their social and economic advancement shall be ensured". It is true that we have to protect the rights and privileges of our Pawi and Lakher brothers and other minorities of Mizoram. But the creation of a self-governing body, like the Autonomous District Council for the benefit of the foreigners in Mizoram cannot be accepted. Therefore, it is important for the members of the House to be united together and take the necessary steps for this purpose.

If we look at the Indian Constitution, "Protection of Interest of the Minorities and Rights of the Minorities" are written in Articles 291 and 30. But in the true sence, here the words "protected" and "preserved" are exempted. By why these are included in the Peace Accord? This is a matter of great concern. So, today let us all join hands in order to drive away all the obstacles and confusions that have cropped up in our land. If we just accept and confirm the conditions of the agreement, and if we fail to give statements at the right time, it will be too late, and in future, all the blame will be put on us.

Therefore, today, it is of utmost importance to consider this matter seriously without any party feelings, but we should all think and take it in terms of the whole of Mizo people. Besides, an amendment was made in the 6th Schedule of the North-Eastern Re-organisation. In that all the Tribal Areas in Part I, Part II 'A' and Part III are to be granted the Autonomous District Council. In fact this was written in the Indian Constitution in 1971.

Here, it was written down very cleverly, because it was feared that if the name of the tribe was mentioned, then there would be a lot of re-action and protest in Mizoram, so it was defined as Tribal Area. Hence the Chakma District Council came into existence. In the same way in the Settlement of Memorandum, verse 9 mentioning Chakma, it was cleverly written as Minorities.

Therefore, it is necessary to give a correct interpretation of this matter, and I would like to thank our Hon'ble Speaker for giving me an extra 5 minutes to speak about this important points, at the same time, I would like to request the House to consider this matter more seriously.

SPEAKER : There are two more resolutions which are more or less the same, so it means that three persons have brought in the resolutions, one is Pu Biakchungnunga and the other one is Brig. T.Sailo who will give his statements later. Now, time is opened for those who want to add more points on the current subject. So, who will speak now? Pu Ramliana.

PU F.LALRAMLIANA : Mr Speaker Sir, these resolutions have been submitted by three persons of the opposition party. And a closer study of this resolution give me pain because I have been elected from this Autonomous District area. Let me read out their resolution—'This House request the Government of India to restore status quante 21.1.1972 in the matter of administration of Tribal Area in the Northern State of Mizoram'.

This resolution is concerned with three Autonomous District Councils such as Pawi, Lakher and Chakma known as the Chhimtuipui District. Prior to the year 1972, this area was grouped under the Pawi and Lakher Council, but later a separate Pawi Regional Council was created. Hence three Autonomous District Councils came into existence. Therefore, if status quante 21.1.1972 is restored in matter of administration of Tribal areas it means that these areas will be grouped together again

under the Pawi Lakher Regional Council which will lower their status. Hence, we, the members from Chhintuipui District cannot agree to the resolution. Right from the British period, the lands lying between Chawng river and Kawrpui river were occupied by the Chakma. The different tribes had their own Chiefs. At Kanghmun, Pu Chemtleia was the Tlanglam Chief, there were a Tuikuk Chiefs at Cherhmun and Lung-phum, and at Saisih, Lalchhuahhluna was the Pang Chief. So those areas ruled by about 7 or 8 Chiefs are now regarded as the Chakma District Council Areas.

In 1953, when Chieftainship was put to an end in Mizoram, even the Chakma Chiefs were given compensation. It is important to understand these facts because, most of us are of the opinion that the Chakma had come in to Mizoram from Bangladesh recently. Therefore, I want to inform the House that the Chakmas had settled here right from the time of the British.

There were 10 members in the Pawi-Lakher District Council. Now, at the Lakher District Area, and at the Pawi District Council, there are four members each, and two members are there at the Chakma District Council Area. Even my own father is the first member from Chakma District Council.

When the Constitution was framed in 1949, a problem came up at the time of writing down the Pawi and Lakher Regional Council because it was difficult to decide whether Pawi or Lakher would be written first. Besides there are many other minorities like Chakma, Pang, Tuikuk, Tlanglam and again the Lakher consists of a member of sub-tribe like Zawngling, Chapui, Naupheng, Zosat etc. Finally, it was entered as a Pawi-Lakher Regional Council.

This Council ran smoothly for sometime, but later this unity broke up as our Lakher brothers withdraw from this Council as they liked, and hence formed their own Council secretly. In 1972, before the North Eastern Areas Re-organisation was introduced, the leaders of Lakher, Pawi and Chakma went to Delhi, and there, the leaders asked for a separate District Council due to their differences in culture and language. The example of the Lakher was followed by the Pawi. And the Chakma were ignored both by the Pawi and Lakher. So, they asked for the same thing through their representative Pu Arunchando Chakma. They recommended one another and they submitted memorandum of settlement. To give a true statements, the Mizo District Council did not

give any attention to the Regional Council, hence, their negligence gave birth to these three areas were given separate Councils because of their applications and request.

As a matter of fact, I do not deny that the Chakmas had come in from Bangladesh towards the areas occupied by Tuikuk, Pang, Tlanglam, Pawi etc. then they settled down in the unoccupied areas. Here, what God had said to Joshua in the Bible is undoubtedly true that, "any areas you occupy will be your land."

In that way, the uninhabited areas were filled up by the Chakmas and they were completely ignored. But at the time of election, we are all trying to obtain their votes and our previous government had invited Pu S.K. Chakma to join their party by giving him a huge amount of money. In the same way, to be able to form a government, the P.C. Party had distributed cash and created a Chakma village,

To strengthen their own party, the P.C. did not hesitate to give a permanent settlement to the Chakmas. Therefore, out of the request and demand of these tribes three Autonomous District Councils were created at the Chhimitupui District. Considering all these facts, this resolution cannot be accepted. So, Mr Speaker Sir, I request the one who moved this resolution to withdraw it again if there is still time.

Besides, Mr Speaker Sir, these Tribal Areas, include the Pawi, Lakher and Chakma District Areas, which I think, is quite clear to us. These were not created out of the Mizo District Council, even at the time of framing the Constitution, it was regarded as the Pawi-Lakher Regional Council.

Nevertheless, as I have mentioned before, I am greatly concerned about the great influx of foreigners, and the main reason for this is that in the beginning when troubles were started by our MNF brothers in the year 1966, in Mizoram, the Chakmas were not spared and they were brutally gunned down by them. Then the Chakmas reported this matter to the Security Force. Henceforth, the M.N.F. dared not disturb them anymore. Due to this freedom, it was extremely convenient for the Chakmas to enter from Bangladesh.

If there were no disturbances in Mizoram in the year 1966, there would not have been a large number of Chakmas in Mizoram, hence, this is the fruit of our trouble and disturbances. According to the 114

Indian Constitution, these District Councils are vested with certain powers. But these powers could be lifted from them as found necessary by the state government, L.G. or Governor. As such, our Congress Government has granted more powers to the three Autonomous District Councils, although such powers are lesser than the powers enjoyed by the Karbi Anglong District and the North Cachar District Council of our neighbouring State Assam. For their own welfare and benefit, the different Departments too have granted them more authorities.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr. Speaker Sir, I have pointed out that my resolution do not concern about the Pawi and Lakher who are the descendents of the Mizo tribe, the Autonomous District Council and Tribal area, and also the Chakma, Pawi and Lakher mentioned in Schedule 6, Part III. Therefore, I do not go against the Indian Constitution, and our Speaker has also accepted it.

PU F. LALRAMLIANA : Mr. Speaker Sir, in continuation with what our respectable member has said, let me make a further statements. I do not think that you have given your approval regarding the matter of 'S' There is a big differences between his resolution and what he has stated. But whatever I have mentioned are all according to the resolution.

As he has pointed out just now, if the Chakmas are to be separated from the Pawi and Lakher, what arrangements will be made regarding those areas confirmed as the Tribal Areas in the Indian Constitution. And if the District Council is to be restored, what will be its terms and conditions. Therefore, in this connection, there will be plenty of points to be taken into consideration.

Moreover, from the different departments like the Industry, Agriculture, Animal Husbandary, Communicative, Forest, Soil conservation and Social welfare, our present Congress Government has rendered more powers to the three Autonomous District Councils with the effect from 1st September. Being a member from the District Council owes a sincere gratitude to the government.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I will be very much obliged if you could give me more time, but even if this is not possible, I am thankful all the same.

PU ZALAWMA : Mr. Speaker Sir, I was considering how our resolution will go on. Now, let me read out the whole resolution. This House request the Government of India to restore status quante 21.1.1972 in the matter of administration of Tribal Area in the state of Mizoram by abolishing the existing Autonomous Chakma District Council brought into being by imposition in 1972 out of political machination.

If this resolution is passed, will the conditions prevailed on 21.1.1972 be restored among the people of Mizoram or whether we will be absorbed again under the District Council? And this Assembly, where we are sitting now was constituted on 24.4.1972. If such conditions are restored, then it is impossible to live as we do now.

Instead of only one sentence, the resolution ought to consist of two sentences. You have stated that these are the Chakma District Council Areas which is untrue. Here I am going to speak in terms of politics. I often consider what will be the opinion of the Home Ministry if this resolution is passed.

Moreover the entire Mizo people will not accept the same conditions prevailed on 21.1.1972, because here, the idea is based on the police of Devide and Rule. As our respected MLA from Saiha Pu Rama has stated, some of these Chakmas have settled here in Mizoram right from the time of British rule.

At the time of becoming a Union Territory, the Pawi and Lakher greatly criticised their conditions under the District Council. At that time, Shri K.C. Bahna was the Minister of State in the Home Ministry, but this particular matter was not discussed.

The Congress Party Ministry and the Mizo Union Party formed a coalition at the time when the MPPK was in power. And matter concerning the creation of a seperate District.

Council was put entirely in the hands of the Pawi and Lakher. It is well and good if they want to carry on under a single District Council if they want to have a seperate Council. Even Pu Mylai Hlychho, a prominent figure there, and who has deserted us for another party was at that time a true member of the Congress party. In spite of all these, the P.C. Party is trying to seperate these tribes instead of enforcing unity. The Pawi will be seperate, then what is to be done with the Chakma ?

This needs a great deal of concern, and a lot of problems came up here. Ultimately along with the leaders of Pawi, Lakher and Chakma, a 'Memorandum' was submitted to the Home Ministry. Then Shri K.C. Bhana raised a question on whether the Pawi and Lakher will be separated. Here, he does not mention about the Chakma. Further, Shri K.C. Bhana is informed that, a few days ago, one Lakher Chief was brought to him by a Graduate Students Leader. There, the Chief said to him that 'there will be blood-shed if the Pawi and Lakher are grouped together again under a single District Council, saying this, he banged the table with his big chopper.

For this reason, Shri K.C. Bhana asked our opinion and ideas regarding this matter. And we answered that we are of the opinion that the Pawi and Lakher do not want to be placed under a single District Council. We did not even examine or check their Memorandum, for we believe that it will lead to their development and benefit. Therefore, this matter is their own wish and desire.

According to the Article III of the Indian Constitution, an amendment was made in the Sixth Schedule of the constitution that, 'The Governor may by public Notification divide any Autonomous Areas into two or autonomous regions and defy the Government thereof.

Therefore, this matter was written down in the constitution, and the Governor was given an authority and power to divide the District Council into three Areas. Besides, a Chief Commissioner was placed in Mizoram, and because of his role as an administrator, and at the same time taking up the authority of the Governor, this region has been divided into three District Councils. Whatever the case may be, the people in these areas will not be against the Mizo who want to settle there. Between the years 1972—1977, a number of people had gone to these areas and they were given Power Tiller for their cultivation, but due to the warm climate, they could not live there for long. As a matter of fact, our respectable member Pu Hari and others, who had settled in those areas for a long time are extremely against the foreigners who had come in recently, I have witnessed this with my own eyes when I went there in 1976, before the creation of Bangladesh.

Recently, there was a great influx of foreigners, and most probably, this was because they were frightened of the terrorists there. To prevent this infiltration, it is advisable that the government should explore these areas and set up an agricultural project and plantation, so that a

wider areas can be put under reservation. The Opposition, Party i.e. the P.C. Party, during their Ministry has granted lands as far as Kawmzawl to this tribe. Although these lands were given unofficially, it is a serious mistake on their part. Therefore, it is not necessary to exaggerate this matter in order to arouse the suspicions of others.

Nevertheless, great care has to be taken to prevent this influx of foreigners, and the Chakma themselves who had settled there permanently can be employed to take up this job.

According to my opinion, the House should not pass this resolution since it is based on the policy of Divide and Rule. Moreover, it is incorrect and unwise to take away their only chance of development and upliftment. Further, what I would like to point out is that this resolution tends to break the unity and integrity of Mizoram instead of enhancing a feeling of oneness and unity among the people.

S P E A K E R : Some are of the opinion that the interpretation of the Resolution is not specific enough, but here, the mover is concerned with only the Chakma District Council. It will be more specific if the Resolution is written in the following way—This House request the Government of India to restore Status quante 21. 1. 1972 in relation to the administration of Chakma District Council Area in the State of Mizoram,because by simply writing 'Administration of Tribal Area,,' the Pawi and Lakher too can be included in it. Anyway, the objective of this resolution is to abolish the Chakma District Council.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr. Speaker Sir, before January 21st 1972, it was known as the Tribal Area in Assam. Here, I have defined it as the Tribal Area in the State of Mizoram, because in the North Eastern Area Reorganisation Act, it was enclosed that the Union Territory could also be referred as State. Before the amendment was made the Mizoram District Council was regarded as the Tribal Area in Assam, therefore, we are of the opinion that my statement as the Tribal Area in Mizoram will be more specific. (**SPEAKER** : It is not clear enough because the Tribal Area in Mizoram will still include the Pawi and Lakher.) But here, its Subordinate and the new rule of its abolition have made it more clear. Moreover, if the Pawi and Lakher are to be included, the definition will be as follows—'by putting back Pawi and Lakher to Regional Council'.

SPEAKER : Let us not argue on this point. I have clearly stated your objectives, and it will not be right if you react against this.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr. Speaker Sir, by abolishing a single District Council, the status quante.....

SPEAKER : I have agreed to that point, anyway, your objective is clear, now, let us call Pa Thangliana.

PU R. THANGLIANA : Mr. Speaker Sir, Our Resolution is mainly concerned with the Chakma. This topic has also been discussed at the September-session last year. Most of us are of the opinion that the Chakma District came into existence out of political imposition. Although I am not certain whether this has been imposed or not, I would like to clarify this matter. As our respectable members have pointed out, the Mizo District was formed in 1952, and the Pawi and Lakher Regional Council was formed one year later in 1953. Then our previous leader ruled their own respective council, although the government placed this areas under a single District.

At that time, when we were members of the District Council, Only Aizawl and Lunglei were under the Mizoram District Council. The other areas also formed a District Council, and like us, they had the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister, but this is affiliated to the Assam government and not to our District Council. Therefore, this Regional Chakma Council was created by the Assam government, and not by our government. And before the creation of this Chakma Council, the Assam government might have been informed or contacted. Just because the Chakma area is within the Mizoram District Council, this matter is regarded as a case of political imposition. And considering the time of its creation, it is not wrong that the Mizoram Government was not informed of this matter.

Moreover, the Chakma Council is within the Pawi-Lakher Regional Council Area, the leaders of this Council might have been contacted, and they might have given their approval. Besides, the Chakma Area at that time, was not within our administration, therefore, in contrast to what we presume, the creation of this Chakma District Council was not considered as a case of political machination at that time.

The mover of this Resolution has interpreted according to his own liking, but its objective is clearly specified by our respected members. According to the North-Eastern-Area Reorganisation Act, Mizoram was to become a Union Territory from the year 1972, and that the Pawi-Lakher Regional Council was to be divided into two or more if found necessary. Accordingly, three Autonomous District Councils were created.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr Speaker Sir, what our respected Sir, has stated is untrue. In the Sixth Schedule, it is written in the following way, 'Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the tribal areas in each item of (Part I, II and II A) and in part III of the table appended to paragraph 20 of this Schedule shall be an autonomous District. In fact, this has been issued from the Parliament. In paragraph 20, it is defined as 'Tribal Areas' and in part III it is written as 'Chakma District'. Following this, the Lt. Governor has just issued an order.

PU R. THANGLIANA : Mr Speaker Sir, perhaps our respectable member Pu Lalhmingthanga has misunderstood this point.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr. Speaker Sir, indeed I understand this point thoroughly, and I have a copy of it here with me. However, if I have made any mistake in my interpretation, I apologise for that, but I do not misunderstand this point.

PU R. THANGLIANA : Mr. Speaker Sir, a new provision was made, and according to that, immediately after the Assembly of the Union Territory of Mizoram is duly constituted, the Pawi, Lakher and Chakma Regional Council was destined to become the District Council.

Accordingly, this region was raised to a status of District Council on the day of forming the Assembly, which probably was 29th April. As such, the Pawi Council

SPEAKER : Silence the fact is that before the creation of District Council, there was a P.L. Regional Council, which was again sub-divided into three P.L. Regional Council.

PU R. THANGLIANA : Mr. Speaker Sir, that is correct these Regional Councils existed for a short period, and before functioning, they were raised to a status of District Council according to the new provision.

SPEAKER : These Councils did function for sometime, and same officers were appointed too, but works were not yet undertaken.

PU R. THANGLIANA : Mr. Speaker Sir, if we pass this Resolution, the main objectives of it seems to be to restore status quante January 21st 1972 in matter of administration of Tribal Area because of the existing Chakma Council. If that is the case, as our respected member Pu Ramliana has pointed out, these regions will have to go back to a lower status of regional Council.

If this is the way you want, we might even pass this Resolution, or have you ever moved this Resolution before ? Since this is a serious matter, it is unwise on the part of the Opposition Party to move this Resolution just to attract the attention of the public. Moreover, this is not the right time for pointing out such an important facts. Therefore, Mr Speaker Sir, this Resolution is not worthy enough to be passes by the House.

To quonte a song composed by Pu Rumliana—'Let all the inhabitants of Nganabawk Village die, excluding me'. If you have excluded the Pawi and Lakher District Council, your Resolution would have been more clear. I will not say anymore in order to prevent you all from too much embarassment.

SPEAKER : Pu Biakchungnunga.

PU BIAKCHUNGUNGA : Mr Speaker Sir, today I am deep'y moved by the way our Resolution is criticised in the worst possible way. and I presume that due to this, Pu Laldenga too is unable to lecture much on this point.

The mover of this Resolution has defined this particular point very clearly that the main purpose and aim of our Resolution is to abolish the existing Chakma District Council. This is because in the Indian Constitution, which was adopted in 1949, the Chakma Area was not included within the Tribal Area. But 23 years later, the Chakma Area is again brought under the Tribal Area, so, this fact is hard to accept.

Besides, against the statements of our respectable MLA Pu Zalawn.a, our Resolution is not based on a 'Divide and Rule Policy'. Even our respectable MLA who is in charge of Saiha Constituency has intentionally read out only half of the Resolution, not only that, our Resolution has been misinterpreted, which alters our purpose and objectives.

As mention before, this topic has been a subject of discussion even at the Peace-Talks, and I hope that Pu Hari Kristo Chakma, who is here with us today will not be offended by our Resolution. This topic is brought up before the House not merely to discriminate the Chakma, but it is done so, with the hope of ensuring the upliftment and promotion of the whole Mizoram.

We are aware that this matter has been taken up several times by our MNF leaders to the Central Government. And all of us including our Congress brothers are not in favour of granting lands to more foreigners here. Hence, we have decided to make a fresh start in this regard. Therefore, the most important thing is to stand together for a common cause. This Chakma District Council has been one of the topics of talks between the MNF and the Central Government. Undoubtedly, the MNF have tried their level best, but just yesterday, we learnt that their demand and request in this matter is not granted, on the other hand, our MNF and Congress I leaders have sacrificed themselves for the cause of Peace and harmony in Mizoram and there is nothing more which could be done by them. Even then, we are still happy with them and they deserve a big praise, for at least they were able to bring back Peace and harmony for Mizoram, which is the only thing they could do for the benefit of our country.

The abolition of Chakma District Council and the creation of a Greater Mizoram are an important matter that really concern about the welfare of the whole clan, and these important topics must be mentioned or fulfilled during the talks between the Central Government and the MNF. Now, as we have tasted the atmosphere of peace after 20 years of great hardships and obstacles, if the talks between the MNF and the Central Government bears fruit only after 20 years, I guess it will be a great burden and problem.

But the most convenient period for the abolition of Chakma District Council has passed, this Resolution is taken up for the welfare and development of our people. Even our hon'ble Congress

Minister Pu Thangliana, was guilty to put the entire blame on the P. C. Government when he realised that the Congress Ministry did not take up this matter. Perhaps this must be the reason why he abruptly ended his speech and sat down.

In the present situation, those who are in prison cannot be released, and compensation cannot be granted to them, and now the High Court has been shifted down to Gauhati. So, there's nothing which could be done by some of us like the MNU, the PC, the MC and the MPF who have not yet submitted ourselves to the central government. Nevertheless, I would like to remind our MNF and Congress leaders not to be discouraged for we are going to fight in order to save our land. Since such right and privilege is envisaged in the Indian Constitution, we have brought up this Resolution before the House. Therefore, it is necessary to stand together, at the same-time we have agreed to take the initiative action, but this does not mean that we are against the Chakma.

There is another point that has cropped up in my mind. While our hon'ble PM is stating that now we are advancing towards the 21st century, for us, we are moving backwards, as way back as the year 1966. In the beginning, when the Indian Constitution was first framed, this Chakma District Council was not written down. Therefore it is the duty of the House to erase the Chakma District Council from the Indian Constitution. On the other hand, we want more progress and developments for our Pawi and Lakher brothers. But merely granting lands and settlements to foreigners is not correct.

S P E A K E R : Alright, time is up.

PU BIAKCHUNGNUNGA : Mr Speaker Sir, I will be finishing my speech with only a word or two, please give me just another two more minutes.

S P E A K E R : Yes, you are granted.

PU BIAKCHUNGNUNGA : Mr Speaker Sir, it is necessary for the House to be aware of the fact that the Chakma are not even registered in the Indian Constitution so it should be abolished. Pu Hari and his followers can be placed in a better position under the Pawi and Lakher Council. But each Ministry will be blamed if the foreigners continue to pour in, in Mizoram. Therefore, to prevent

ourselves from being blamed, we have to dissolve the Chakma District Council. I, therefore, request our Government to take the initiative action in this regard.

Thank You.

S P E A K E R : We will have recess now. We will meet together again at 2.00 PM.

Recess till 2.00 PM.

2 P.M.

S P E A K E R : Out of the Resolutions, we have one more Resolution to be completed. So without beating round the bush, only the main points and objectives must be stated. Are there anybody who would like to add more points on our current topic? Pu Saangchhum was standing up before I stood up.

P U K. S A N G C H H U M : Mr. Speaker Sir, today our Resolution is quite uncertain and unsystematic. According to the Resolution, status quante 21.1.1972 is to be restored. But incidentally, before 21.1.1972, there was no Mizoram, but only Mizo District Council and Pawi - Lakher Regional Council were there under the Assam Government.

If we are going to pass this Resolution, we have to go back from the status of UT to the status of Mizo District Council, and the Pawi — Lakher Regional Council will have to be restored. Besides, the statement of status quante 21.1.'72 has made the Resolutions more ambitious. Moreover, it is unwise to go back to the status of Mizo District Council and the Pawi-Lakher Regional Council while we are wanting to celebrate the Mizoram State. Therefore, it is very difficult to pass this Resolution as it is.

Now that there is a desire to abolish the chakma District Council, there is a need to clarify how this chakma District Council came into existence.

The Mizoram State, the Mizoram U.T. and the Mizo District Council have all taken their birth after the Indian Independence. According to the Indian Constitution, a number of states were to be created within

the whole of India. Accordingly, Assam was granted a statehood. Then in 1952, the Mizo District Council was created under the Assam state government, and later in 1953, the Pawi-Lakher Regional Council was created under the same state Government. At that time, there was no connection between the Mizo District Council and the Pawi-Lakher Regional Council. And from the political point of view, they existed separately under the Assam Government. But from the administrative point of view, they were placed under a single District Council. However, there was one connection between them. In that, the Regional Council will have no authority over the Primary Education, and such authority will be enjoyed only by the District Council. This means that at present, there are three District Councils at Chhimituipui District under the Chhimituipui District, but the Lakher Area and the Pawi Area were not concerned of each other. As time goes by, in the year 1971, a new atmosphere has taken its birth in the following way :—

A few have been pointed out by Pu Zalawma. On 12th September 1971, the Indian Government was considering for a new Mizo, Pawi and Lakher Regions. In the meantime, the Government decided to make Mizoram a Union Territory. Then the Pawi, Lakher and Chakma sent a Representation demanding a District Council. But here, the Chakma again demanded for a separate Chakma District Council since they did not want to be under the Pawi and Lakher. As a representatives of Mizoram, Pu Ch. Chhunga, Pu Zalawma etc. have earnestly requested the Chakma to withdraw their demand. And at that time, there was no one to help and support our representatives. May be their request was not granted because with the birth of U.T. an ORDER was issued by the Government that from 21.1.1972 onwards, the Pawi Lakher Regional Council was to be divided into three Regional Councils, Mizoram was to become a Union Territory; election was to be held, and as soon as the Government was formed, the three Regional Councils such as Pawi, Lakher and Chakma were to be raised to the status of a District Council.

Accordingly, after 21st January, Mizoram became a U.T. and election was held. If I am not mistaken, with the formation of a new Government on 26th April, the Pawi-Lakher-Chakma Autonomous District Council came into existence in the year 1972. And the power and authority are vested with the Assam Government of the opinion that such power and authority would be taken up by the Central Government, so it no longer had any interest in the Mizo District Council. In the same way, the Mizo District Council had no real interest in the

Pawi-Lakher Regional Council since there was no connection between them. Nevertheless, for the benefit of the whole Mizoram, our previous Chief Minister had done his best in order to prevent the separation of these regions. Considering what our respectable member has stated, if my knowledge is true Democracy has taken its root in Mizoram owing to the Indian Independence. This Democracy in turn has led to the birth of Mizo District Council and Autonomous District Council, then the Chakma happened to be one of the first members of this District Councils.

Similarly, they are the first members from the Pawi-Lakher Regional Council, and finally, a member from their own Chakma Area till today. Therefore the Chakma are included within the Union Territory of Mizoram right from the beginning, as such they are here with us even today. In my opinion, it is incorrect to monopolise any tribe as a political tool in Mizoram. So, the presence of Chakma in India cannot be denied. Moreover, if we look at the Indian Constitution, we will witness the fact that the Chakma's were elected even in the first Mizo District Council Election.

Considering all these facts, our main concern should be the welfare and promotion of the backward sections of People, and the actions to be taken in this regard. The prestige of the Indian Government rests in the upliftment of the lower sections of people. Therefore, our main responsibilities lie in making all the inhabitants of our land a true Mizo clan irrespective of tribe, clan and customs. For Mizoram is vested within the Indian Constitution, and this fact is accepted by the M.N.F. and all the people of Mizoram.

I have an optimistic view that we will be able to achieve more progress, unity and integrity for Mizoram, because looking at the Social lives of the Mizo people, the main concern is the upliftment of the lower sections of people.

As the MNF President Pu Laldenga has stated, the MNF have made a great efforts in this regard. To support them, the Congress party have also taken certain actions. Such were the times, when there was a great need to work for the cause of the Mizo people. Therefore, Mr Speaker Sir, it is a great mistake if we consider the talks between the MNF and the Indian Government as the only service for the Mizo people, and if we conclude that there is no other way, then what is the use of this Assembly? The fact we should always remember even after

obtaining a statehood is that, this Assembly is to be utilised for the whole Mizo tribes.

There should not be any distinction or Classification among the Mizo tribe. And this sort of distinction among the people should not be encouraged for obtaining votes. If the resolution is solely concerned with the abolition of Chakma District Council, then a lot of things have to be taken into consideration, but the restoration of status quante 21.1.1972 cannot be accepted for Mizoram.

If the Union Territory of Mizoram which will soon become a state is to go back to a status of Autonomous District Council, and if the Pawi-Lakher Autonomous District Council is to go back to a Regional Council, then I think it is wrong to pass this Resolution,

Thank You.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr. Speaker Sir, as you have mentioned earlier, the interpretation of the matter can differ. So, will you kindly permit me to make an amendment do that our members can have the same interpretations?

SPEAKER : Let us continue with the discussions, and the amendment is in the hands of the House.

PU K. LIANCHIA : Mr Speaker Sir, I would like to say a few words. The mover of this Resolution and our speaker have clearly pointed our objectives of the Resolution and that the Chakma District Council is brought into being by imposition out of political mechnation. Inspite of this, we purposely misunderstood their statements. The mistakes regarding the letter 'S' has also been corrected with the approval of our Speaker, but we still make certain excess, and we dare not decide whether to set up or abolish the Chakma District Council. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have to make a firm decision regarding this matter. At the sametime, I do appreciate the courage of our Hon'ble Deputy Speaker when he stated that "the Chakma are the original inhabitants of Mizoram and so we should protect them?"

But against the statements of our respectable Supply Minister, in the Sixth Schedule Section I of the Indian Constitution, we see that this Regional Council exist under the Mizo District Council and they do not

exist separately, as it is written in the 6th Schedule. that 'if there are schedule tribe in autonomous District the Governor may by public notification divided the area or areas inhabited by them into Autonomous region!

Our Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, has stated that when the Chakma demanded for Autonomous District, our previous Chief Minister was trying his best to stop them, and there was no one to assist him. But the truth here is that such matter is the responsibility of the representatives of the District Council.

Moreover the then Chief Minister was a Chief Minister was a Chief Executive member at that time, and a memorandum was submitted on 5th September 1971, that the P.L.Region should be raised to a District Council and this is already granted. So, where were the representatives of the District Council at that time, or why did not they try to stop at the right time?

Therefore, we can arrive at the same conclusion if you do not oppose our statement that this Chakma Council is brought into being by imposition out of political machination. As a matter of fact, when these matters concerning the Chakma and the Laker were being written in the sixth schedule, section 20 (b) and Part III of the Indian Constitution, there are a large number of other tribes who would like to come in to Mizoram. Why our leaders at that time did not wake up to the cry and demand of our youth, that if our lands are given to foreigners, it will lead to the gradual disappearance of our whole clan.

Now, the right moment has passed by, and they did not strike the iron while it was hot. Yet, there are some persons who regarded the Chakma as the rightful dicendents of the Mizo tribe.

We are all aware of the fact that the Chakma District was not created at the time of framing the Indian Constitution in 1949. I do not know whether you are fortunate or unfortunate, because whenever you, our Congress brothers, are inpower there are always Cheas and confusions. In the year 1970, You/have been elected in the District Council, then you joined lands with the Mizo union, and just at that time, our land because a union Territory, which indeed was a fate suffered by Mizoram. After this, the Mizo Union were elected, and in 1978, two parties were again joined together, but there was no proper order or administration, In 1984 the Congress were the elections again, and after two years, a new united Parliamentary Party was formed. This in fact is a great disadvantage for

the Congress, and because of this, we cannot progress any further. Therefore, Mr speaker Sir, during the Congress ministry our land is confronted with certain changes, and these changes always lead to an undersirable direction. So I no longer understand, whether the congress party is blessing or a curse for our country.

Our respectable member, who is in charge of Kolasib constituency has pointed out that lands were given to the Chakma for their settlement. I think you have seen the statements distributed by us regarding a long memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister by the Chakma demanding for a Union Territory. But now, you all have turned a deaf ear to the ceaseless efforts and works of the P.C. Ministry in this respect, although you are still aware of it. To remind them of our great efforts in this matter, Mr Speaker Sir, this was the main topic of discussion during the month of October 1983. And when we had a debate over the question of Chakma the representatives of the Congress had clearly stated that the Chakma are illiterate and ignorant people, and we will never be wiped out by them and unlike the P.C. the congress are not afraid of the Chakma, and anybody who are afraid of the Chakma can join the Congress. All their statements are firmly planted in our minds till today.

As such, we have revealed our opinion of this matter in front of a thousand people at Vanapa Hall. If the Congress are in favour of the Chakma, they should support them without any guilty feeling, and if they are not they should be convergeous enough to make a firm decision, since it is not good to be in a dilemma.

Some of our respectable members have pointed out that this Resolution should be passed during our ministry. As a matter of fact, we have sent a memorandum several times. but since this was a topic of talks between the MNF and the central government, we were instructed not to meddle in this affair.

Therefore, is this the right moment to move the Resolution since it is no longer a topic of talks? So, instead of misunderstanding or misinterpreting the Resolution, it is better to make a firm decision, for it is no knowing where to turn to. Hence, the Regional Chhimituin District is within Mizoram, and the P.L. Region was subdivided into three regions due to the existence of different schedule tribes within the District.

Therefore, our responsibility today is to move towards the right direction and amend the mistakes committed by our leaders in 1971, at the time of introducing the North-Eastern Area Reorganisation Act.

- BRIG. T. SAILO : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am one of the movers of this Resolution.
- S P E A K E R : Silence, you have already made your statements.
- BRIG. T. SAILO : Mr. Speaker Sir, I did not have time to utter a single word. Will you permit me to speak after him ?
- S P E A K E R : Yes.
- PU ZORAMTHANGA : Mr. Speaker Sir, if we are going to pass this Resolution, we have to examine the wording very carefully. Let me read out the Resolution once again—'This House request the government of India to restore status quante 21. 1. 1972 in the matter of administration of Tribal Area in the state of Mizoram by abolishing the existing Autonomous Chakma District Council brought into being by imposition in 1972 out of political machination'. If we pass this Resolution, it will be taken up by the Central government in its exact form, since our objectives and opinion of the Resolution would not be listened by them. Hence the wording of the Resolution is extremely important.

Suppose we analyse the Resolution, a request will be made in the House to the Indian Government to restore status quante 21. 1. 1972 in Mizoram which will be done by abolishing the existing Autonomous Chakma District Council brought into being by imposition in 1972 out of political machination.

But here, by abolishing the Chakma Council status quante 21. 1. 1972 cannot be created in Mizoram. Hence, if the Indian government accept this Resolution with the request of the House, then it means that the House is requesting the Indian government to restore status prevailed in Mizoram before 1972. However, the Resolution will be more meaningful if a request is made to the Government to abolish the existing Chakma Autonomous District Council. But looking at the Resolution, our main objectives seem to be to restore the status prevailed before 1972 in Mizoram by abolishing the Chakma Council.

Therefore, we cannot present such a self-contradictory Resolution to the Indian Government. Thank you.

BRIG. T. SAILO : Mr. Speaker Sir, our Resolution is very clear. It is mainly concerned with the abolition of Chakma District Council. Today, all of us, who are sitting together here are worthy enough to be the representatives of the whole Mizoram. And representatives from the great parties like the M. N. F. the Congress and the P. C. Unit are today with a common desire, which is the abolition of the Chakma District Council. If we are not satisfied enough with the wording it is not difficult to make an amendment which is in the hands of the House. So, will it be approved by the House if such an amendment is made in the following way— 'This Assembly request the Government of India to abolish the existing Chakma District Council.

PU J. THANGHUAMA : Mr. Speaker Sir, although the Resolution is quite hon'ble and dignified, it fails to specify, its main objectives, So, without beating round the bush, the main points or objectives, i.e the abolition of Chakma District Council should be stated, and this can be written only in two lines without including the unnecessary points.

S P E A K E R : Pu Ruala.

PU C. L. RUALA : Mr. Speaker Sir, our Resolution is full of confusion, but let us assume that our respectable members who are the movers of this Resolution are not in a state of confusion and disorder grammatically, the Resolution consists of the main clause and the sub-ordinary clause. Here, the objectives of the main clause seems to be the restoration of status quante 21. 1. 1972 in Mizoram. And the subordinate clause, i.e the abolition of Chakma District Council is the only step for fulfilling the objectives of the main clause. Hence, the abolition of Chakma District Council is not the sole purpose and aim of this Resolution.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker Sir, today our main concern is whether this Resolution is worthy enough to be passed by this respectable House. Now, as we are moving towards a statehood, if the Assembly pass this Resolution in its last moment, this respectable House will loose its prestige and honour.

This topic needs clarification, since all those who have raised their ideas and opinions in this matter are now-comers in the field of politics, and they are not equipped with the knowledge of this Autonomous

Council. Further, they have wrongly stated that U.T. was created on 21.1.1971. Due to these factors, this confusing Resolution needs not be passed.

As a matter of fact, the District Council was not dissolved on 21.1.1972 the appointed date was 29th April, 1972, and at the same time, Mizoram became a Union Territory. Prior to that, on 2nd April, 1972, Chakma Regional Council's Pawi Regional Council existed for a short period. Then on 29th April 1972, the Chakma District Council, Pawi and Lakher District and the Union Territory of Mizoram came into existence. Considering all these facts, the Resolution is ought not to be passed by the House. Because, this means that we have to go back to a status of District Council. So, in my opinion, the best thing is to withdraw the Resolution.

SPEAKER : Silence, since there is another matter to be taken up, henceforth time is opened only to those who will bring in new points and facts. Let us summon Pu Hiphei.

PU HIPHEI : Mr. Speaker Sir, I think I have enough knowledge regarding the birth of Chakma District Council but whether my knowledge is right or wrong is another matter. During the British rule in India, there was no Mizoram, but this land was known as the Lushai Hills Districts Council. Each village had its own Chiefs, likewise the Pawi Village was ruled by the Pawi Chief.

And among the tribes of the present day Mizoram, at that time, the Lushai and the Lakher were seemed to be the first Recognised Schedule Tribes, since there were a Lusei clerk and a Lakher clerk, but there was no clerk from other tribes. Moreover, if a person wanted to join the army, he had to write either Lushai or Lakher at the end of his name. Then when India was to become an independent country, the constituent Assembly, who framed the constitution chalked out a new provision that the rights and privileges of the minorities should be protected. Since the Lushai formed a bigger clan and occupied a larger areas, it was proposed to give them a District Council.

Although, a political party like the Mizo Union was there at the time, the Chiefs had authority to a certain extent, and they used to hold a meeting regarding the administration and management of their villages. At that time, from the present day Chhimtuipui District, there were no politicians, the Chief used to take up all the political matters. Besides,

the Chiefs were in good terms with the British, and a choice was given to them regarding the creation of Lushai Hills District Council. Accordingly, a decision was made to place all those who considered themselves Lushai under the Lushai Hills District Council, and since the Pawi and Lakher were more or less a similar tribe, they were made to share the Lakher Regional Council. Due to the absence of literate persons, our brothers have made such agreement.

Those days, Pu Thangchhukhleia was the Chief in the area occupied by the Chakma. But since he was not borned to be a Chief, his Chieftainship was lifted by British.

Consequently, since the Chakma did not belong to the Lushai clan, they did not have a place of their own it seemed that they were placed under the P.L. Regional Council.

In the year 1953, election was held at the P.L. Regional Council, and two members emerged from the Chakma District Council Area and the Pawi District Council Area. This was opposed by some while at the same time, it was accepted by some others, because the present day Chakma District Council, which is considered as the Pawi region today, was not governed either by the Pawi, Lakher or Lushai it was an uninhabited land. As I have pointed out earlier, any place ruled by the Chiefs had become their land, and there was no such land as Mizoram at that time.

In these days, the Chiefs were not under the rule of the Lusei Chief. For instance, at Tlabung area there were many Chakmas, but since they were ruled by the Lusei Chief Pu Lianhnuna, this area is not included within the Chakma District Council Area even to this day.

Since the Chakma had settled in this area on their own without a Chief, and prior to the birth of their own Council they simply sent two representatives at the P.L. Regional Council. Then the Pawi were in possession of 4 members, and the P.L. Regional Council began to function with 10 members. A meeting was held without understanding each other's language. Although, the Mizo language was used for communicating with one another, the Chakma and the Lakher could barely follow this language. Hence, it was impossible to hold a meeting together. Consequently, in 1958, the Lakher decided to separate themselves, and they were boycotted from the P.L. Regional Council.

When the Parliament passed the North Eastern Area Re-organisation Act, following the application of the Lakher, the P.L. Regional council was divided into three regions, such as the Pawi Regional Council, The Lakher Regional Council and the Chakma Regional Council.

It was further proposed that as soon as the Mizoram Legislature is duly created, these 3 Regional Councils would automatically become a District Council. Therefore, today, it is clear that our friends and brothers do not look at this matter from this point of view.

At present, the area ruled by Pu Lianhauna is included within the Lunglei District, and it is not placed within the Chakma District Council. But here there is an area which is not governed either by the Lusei Chief, Pawi Chief or the Lakher Chief. Since our brothers did not have any political awareness unlike us, the Chakma District Council come into being, which is possible for two reasons, one is that the Chakma had sent two representatives to the P.L. Regional Council, and the other is that they occupied the area while it was not claimed or governed by anyone.

Considering all these facts, the leaders of the District Council at that time could not just be blamed, because they were not in a position to raise any objections, and unlike the Pawi and Lakher, Besides, the Chakmas were greatly supported by Pu F. Jeda, who happened to be the Tribal Commissioner at that time, and who had the full official authority in this matter. So, the question is why is it necessary to include the cases of minorities in the Agreement? The M.N.F. had suggested that either the Chakma District Council or the District Councils in Mizoram should be in the hands of the Mizoram Legislature. Let the M.N.F. make a proposal, and I believe this matter needs clarification in the Agreement.

On the other hand, our efforts have opened the eyes of the Indian government who strongly support that 'the rights and privileges of the Minorities should be protected'. So, the Indian government is in doubt that these minorities might be neglected after we obtain a statehood. Hence, with this point of view, the government has granted their request and demand.

So, today, when a Resolution for the addition of Chakma Council is brought in, what message and information will reach the ears of the Indian government? Even if we pass this Resolution, their condition

and status will be made more stable. In my opinion, just by passing this Resolution, the Indian government will not make alteration in the constitution. The question arises here is who was the Chief that ruled this area ? Therefore, the entire blame falls on the Chiefs of these days. Why did they leave behind a non-governing land ? And incidentally, the Chakma happened to settle in that land. Moreover, when we say that more and more Chakmas have come into the Chakma District Council Areas the truth here is that, most of the Chakma refugees have come into Tlabung region, which is outside the Chakma District Council Area.

Moreover, when the Langkaih Project was set up the main purpose and object was to extent farming and to increase the number of Mizo Settlers in that area. In spite of spending Rs 7 or 8 lakns for that purpose, there is nothing to be seen. So, let us take up a new direction.

Considering our present situation, the abolition of Chakma District Council will leave the door wide opened for the Chakma to come in through Bangladesh And who will go and settle in that area ?

Therefore, let us take up a new steps and let us no longer fight against those who have already existed with a District Council of their own without the Chakma.

Besides, let us agree and accept the Chakma District Council, and like the Pawi and the Lakher, we should favour and care for them. So, let us join hands in preventing the influx of Chakma through Bangladesh, because this cannot be accepted either by us or the Chakma, and here, the government should take the initiative actions. Otherwise, we might go against the Indian government.

Right from the time of the P.L. Regional Council, although the Mizo District was vested with power and authority, such district did not have any real power over these regions. But now, as we are obtaining a statehood those regions which shared the same status as the Mizo Dirtrici have now fallen under the Minority section. So, we should be satisfied enough with this. As we have become a major committee we should not fight against such minorities.

However, by opposing such minorities Mizoram will be placed in darkness. Hence, we, the representatives elected by the people, should not such ideas and opinions.

Besides, the movers of this Resolution today, have accepted the fact that their Resolution is immensely defective, and that it is not worthy enough to be passed by the House. If that is the case, why should we speak about it over and again, because we are certain enough that the Resolution is defective, and our Minister has also stated this fact clearly.

Hence, it is wrong to consider that the Chakma District Council was created by the Mizo Chiefs. Do you think the Chiefs of these days share the same outlook as us ? So, we should not take up this Resolution. Thank You.

Pu H.K. Chakma : Mr Speaker Sir, I will give a brief statements. The Chakmas have settled in Mizoram right from the British period. So they cannot be considered as foreigner. Besides, the Chakmas had representatives until Mizoram became a Union Territory. As the Chakmas are under the administration of Indian government it is against the constitution to call them foreigners. The P.C. were in power for 5 years, and during their ministry, no Resolution regarding the Chakma District Council was brought up. So, why do they bring up this subject now ?

Moreover, the following passage are written in the Agreement paragraph 9- 'The rights and previllages of the minorities in Mizoram as envisaged in the constitution shall continue to be preserved and protected, and their social and economic advancement shall be ensured'. Therefore, the Chakmas should not be called foreigners. A Chakma Chief (Raja) was there even during the British period, at present, the son of this Chakma chief named Lambo Chakma is residing at Babutlang, Besides, a compensation was received by the Chakma Chief. Hence, the Chakmas are the true citizen of India.

Pu F. Lalchhawna : Mr Speaker, I wish to point out a few facts regarding the present Chakma issue. During the British period, I had the experience of working among the Chakmas as a Circle Interpreter under SDO Lunglei. In these times, the Chakmas were allowed to settle in Landokha Lokicherry. Their grivances were not officially taken up by the Court unless they had a badge of Peace Camp. Their land was vast but the population was very few.

It appears that the concern we are showing over the Chakma issue is tending to become a little out of hand. The P.C. Ministry was double crossing the Chakmas. They wooed them and at the same time

they submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister suggesting the abolishment of the Chakma Council. That is the way they have acted. It would therefore be wrong to sling mud on each other using the Chakma issue as a pretext. I cannot accept resolution.

SPEAKER : The Minister i/c District Councils may air his views on the matter.

PU VAIVENGA MINISTER : Mr Speaker, much has been said regarding this resolution. It appears that you have missed the main objectives from the Departments point of view. Our main concern is of the consequences it would have if we accept this Resolution.

On studying the Resolution itself, it concerns not only the Chakmas, but also the Pawi and Lakher, in fact the whole of Mizoram. This is from the Legal point of views. To pass this Resolution would mean to change the whole existence of Mizoram. We therefore cannot think of passing this Resolution.

The Chakma Council has been regarded as an imposition and we have been blaming each other for the past few years. In short, after all the debates. I do not think it wise to pass this Resolution at any cost.

SPEAKER : If the mover of the Resolution has anything to add, he may do so.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr. Speaker, thank you for giving me time to wind up my resolution. This Resolution has been borne from the desire to safeguard the political interests of Mizoram. Yesterday also, the Leader of the House said that the Chakmas are a nomadic tribe and are a threat to the future of Mizoram. In connection with this Mr. Speaker, it would be more specific and clearer if the 'Tribal Areas' be continued within relation to the Chakma District'.

If it is hand for the Department to accept the Resolution, would it not be better to put it in black and white saying. 'This House request the Government of India to abolish the Chakma District Council.' This would put the whole matter in a clear light I therefore request to make the amendment and if it is not accepted we may as well not vote for it.

SPEAKER : According to the Rules 128(1) a duration of 24 hrs is necessary for amendment. However, as the amendment is being suggested here in the House, it is possible. It is not solely up to the Speaker, the House may be consulted too.

PU C.L.RUALA : Mr. Speaker, according to our Rules, one clear day is needed for the amendment, we have finished the whole discussion. The owner of the Resolution may withdraw it as it is very confusing.

SPEAKER : No more discussions is needed we shall vote on whether or not we should amend the resolution.

BRIG. T. SAILO : Mr Speaker, I think it is clear in this clause. 'If a copy of such Amendment has not been sent to the Secretary one clear day before the days fixed for the discussion of the Resolution, any member may object to the moving of the Amendment and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker, in his discretion allows the amendment to be moved.'

If you allow it Mr. Speaker, the amendment can be made. However, you have consulted the House and it is useless to argue.

SPEAKER : Yes we find that, "if such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker, in his discretion allows the amendment to be moved." However, I have consulted the House because I feel that it would be fairer. It would be wrong if there is an adversion.

BRIG. T. SAILO : Pu Speaker, in matters of Public importance you used your discretionary powers.

SPEAKER : In matters of public concern the Minister-in-charge should be consulted. It depends on their answer.

BRIG. T. SAILO : This is a Resolution and the owner of the resolution may be permitted to amend his resolution if he so desires.

SPEAKER : The House does not accept the Amendment.

BRIG. T. SAILO : Pu Speaker, does it mean to imply that the whole House does not accept the last amendment :-

'This House request the Government of India to abolish the Chakma District Council'?

SPEAKER : The resolution is like this :- 'This House request the Government of India to restore status Quante 21.1.1972 in the matter of administration of Tribal areas in the state of Mizoram by abolishing the existing Autonomous Chakma District Council brought into being by imposition in 1972 out of political machination'.

We shall now take voice vote. (Majority of the members did not agree) The resolution as it is still early. Pu Z.D. Sangliana may now move his resolution.

PU Z.D. SANGLIANA : Pu Speaker, I am happy to move my resolution today. My resolution reads :- 'This Assembly resolve that the Central Government be moved to bring all the Mizo inhabited contiguous areas into a single administrative unit to form Greater Mizoram'.

I would like to clarify the 'Greater Mizoram' in a few words. During the British rule, demarcation was made according to the administrative convenience. A good example is Lunglei District which was part of Bengal. Only in 1909 did it come to Assam. As such our brothers are scattered in nearby states like Manipur, Tripura and even Burma. They too wish to come under the Government of Mizoram. It is very difficult for them to function under an administration which is ethnically and religiously alier to them. They have a strong sense of belonging to their homeland. It is therefore our duty to make efforts to bring about this unification. A recent example may be found in Chandigarh which is given back to Punjab without any violence or bloodshed.

SPEAKER : It is now 4:00 P.M and this is our second Resolution shall we continue ?

PU R.THANGLIANA : Pu Speaker, this is a very good reso'ution, as MINISTER it is rather late let us finish this resolution only, we can all try to be brief.

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, let us sit till 6:00 P.M.

SPEAKER : Dinner is at 7:00 P.M so we may sit till 6:00 P.M and then you may have time to go home and fetch your wives for dinner.

PU R.THANGLIANA : Pu Speaker, the House has already accepted the recommendation of the BAC.

We may try to finish only this resolution. To go further would not be favourable.

SPEAKER : We may not be able to finish the present resolution by 6:00 P.M. We may have recess for ten at 5:00 P.M.

PU LALDENGA : Pu Speaker, it would be good if we can make it brief. I have an important engagement and at the same time would like to sit through the end.

SPEAKER : Those who wish to speak on the subject may do so and tea break will be at 4:45 P.M.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Pu Speaker, if the Ruling bench is in favour of passing the resolution, let us pass it without much more discussion. Our Mizo brothers scattered in Manipur, Assam, and Tripura are anxiously looking forward to the day when this unification will take place. It appears that this will take place. It appears that this will be our last session before we attain statehood, let us therefore try to take up and pass as many resolutions as we can.

PU J.THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, what I cannot digest is why the Chakma issue was not passed before the MNF Ministry came into power.

This sudden concern is very deceptive and shows that they did never really care for the issue. The same goes with the issue of Greater Mizoram. Why did they not pass it during their Ministry from 1978—1984? I do not see any point in discussing the matter further.

PU ZALAWMA : Pu Speaker, every political party has its aims and objectives and this issue has been the aim and objective of the Congress Party. It is a fortunate thing that this is still an open issue in the text of the memorandum of settlement.

There are many points to mention in support of this issue. We had hoped that the memorandum of settlement would bring about the implementation of Greater Mizoram. Our brothers scattered in neighbouring

states are facing social, Religious and Customary law problems in their respective places. It is therefore an obligation on our part to pass this resolution unanimously.

S P E A K E R : Pu Saikapthianga may now take his turn to speak.

PU SAIKAPTHIANGA : Pu Speaker, I am sure we all support this Resolution irrespective of being members of the Ruling on the Opposition. I do not think this issue should be used as an opportunity for mud slinging each other. We should rather be ready to take up necessary actions for its implementation as soon as we pass this Resolution. We should also study the various aspects necessary regarding such an issue. Boundary lines will have to be demarcated and various other political and topographical changes will have to be looked into. Let us therefore unanimously pass this resolution.

PU K. BIAKCHUNGNUNGA : Pu Speaker, I am glad that the hon'ble member from Tawipui has moved this Resolution. It is an ethnic issue which is prominent in the minds of every Mizo. It would therefore be wrong to accuse each other in this matter. Truly speaking, we had secretly hoped that our MNF brothers would come home with all these accomplishments. We therefore did not think it wise

S P E A K E R : PU Hiphei.

PU HIPHEI : Pu Speaker, only a few points which I would like to mention. This resolution is a very important and difficult issue. We can say this because this same issue was included in the settlement between the MNF and the Government of India. However, no specific result or outcome was to be found till today. The memorandum of settlement gave us hopes of bringing the Mizo inhabited areas of Assam, Tripura and Manipur under one administration.

Secondly, this neighbouring states cannot consider the Mizo population as their true sons of the soil. Thirdly, I have deep faith in the leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Although it is going to be a very delicate issue concerning three of our neighbouring states, I am confident that we will be successful under the leadership of our prestigious Prime Minister. Thank you.

PU R.LALAWIA : Pu Speaker, I am very glad that the member from Tawipui has moved this Resolution. However,

from what I have heard, one of our neighbouring states, Tripura has launched campaigns to ensure that the Mizo population in their state will not leave their Government. At the same time our Mizo brothers in these areas are also launching campaigns for coming under the administration of the Mizoram Government.

It is therefore deeply necessary to put our utmost effort in bringing about this issue. We should also be aware that we have aroused this awareness in our neighbouring states.

SPEAKER : We shall now have a recess for 15 minutes and resume at 5:00 P.M.

Recess till 5:00 P.M.

5:00 P.M.

PU K.SANGCHUM : Pu Speaker, this is a great resolution. To bring together all the Mizo inhabited areas under one administration is the dream of every politician. I think the timing is also quite ripe. What I fear is that as we rejoice here, our Mizo brothers may be on the verge of facing political crisis in their respective states. I never thought that we would publicise it as it can have adverse effects. It is our duty to strengthen the hand of the Government in every possible way.

SPEAKER : Pu Lianchia.

PU K.L.LIANCHIA : Pu Speaker, this resolution has been my heart felt opinion and desire for a long time. And as such I am in full support of the resolution.

It is not the right spirit to accuse each other on this issue as to why the P.C. Ministry did not pass it in their time. The hon'ble member from Kolasib also declared that this is one of the aims and objectives of their party. Regarding the Chakma issue, I do not think that its abolition will mean to be little our Mizo nationality. I also disagree with the hon'ble Deputy Speaker when he said that this issue should not be publicised. On the contrary, I feel that such issues of importance should be proclaimed as much as possible. Our Mizo brothers from neighbouring states could also raise their voices and make known their desire to establish themselves under one administration with their

counterparts in Mizoram. Public meetings may be conducted and publicise the issue. I therefore whole hearted support the Resolution, thank you.

SPEAKER : Pu Rokamlova.

PU ROKAMLOVA : Pu Speaker, this resolution is the first important political step made after the signing of the Accord. As we expect to have a greater Mizoram topographically, let us also expect to better ourselves in order to be a greater Mizoram. What I have in mind is whether our Mizo brothers outside India i.e. Burma and Bangladesh can be among them. The estimated population numbers to about 9 lakhs in the neighbouring states and with those from Burma and Bangladesh it would come up to about 15 lakhs. If all these can come together under one Government, our inferior complexes regarding being a minority in the mainstream of the Indian Government could be solved to a great extent. Every party will have to play an important role in bringing about this unification of Mizo nationals. We should be constantly aware of the assimilation problem we are about to face. It is time to be alert and work for a better and greater Mizoram. Thank you.

SPEAKER : Pu Zosiama.

PU ZOSIAMA PACHUAU : Pu Speaker, this unification of Mizo people has been one of the foremost thoughts my mind for quite some time. This is a resolution which deserves for appreciation of all parties. Mizos from Tripura and Manipur have long since made known their wish to come under the administration of Mizoram. What we will have to bear in mind is that nothing will be done which is not in accordance with the Constitution of India. A strong state government will be the first thing we need. This new coalition government is expected to display a high standard of administration. Its performance is going to be watched from all over the country. Equality and fraternity should be our main asset. This will surely lead us to a greater and brighter Mizoram.

SPEAKER : Pu C.L. Ruala may now speak on the matter.

PU C.L. RUALA : Pu Speaker, our Resolution is a reasonable one, it is a resolution which should be passed unanimously by this August House.

This Resolution was passed during the District Council. Thus, our desire to be under one administration had been made known since those days. Representatives from Manipur Pu Haokholal Haokip also came to discuss the matter with us.

However, things did not turn out as we had anticipated. The same Pu Haokholal Haokip could not propagate this unification in his Constituency in Manipur. When I asked why this was so, Pu Haokholal replied that, if he propagate such unification in his constituency, he would not get any votes. On hearing this I was deep'y hurt that I even told him not to come and say anything more of such kind in Mizoram. Therefore, one of the stumbling blocks seems to be the public leaders who wish to make themselves popular in order to win votes.

However, the general feeling ran on the lines of being left out of Mizoram. They even accused us of neglecting them when they were not included in the Union Territory. Now that we have attained status of statehood, we are being accused again of neglecting our blood brothers from neighbouring states. It is therefore only right that we should pass this Resolution. It is an obligation on our part. I therefore give my full support in favour of this Resolution. Thank you.

SPEAKER : I think the mover of the Resolution may now request the House to pass his Resolution.

PU Z.D. SANGLIANA : Pu Speaker, I am glad that my Resolution has been received well. As members of this August House have said in their speeches, this issue is not a new one. It has been aroused in the said neighbouring states and the movement has been started for a long time. It is therefore not a hushed-up affair. And there is no harm in propagating the issue on political platforms. In fact that appears to be what we should do. Social exchanges and youth exchange programmes could be organised. These will bring closeness to each other. There could be many other ways of bringing about other exchange programmes which will play an important role in the unification of Mizo nationals. I therefore request the vote of this House to pass my Resolution which reads : -

“This Assembly resolves that the Central Government be moved to bring all the Mizo inhabited contiguous areas into a single administrative unit to form Greater Mizoram”.

SPEAKER : We shall now put to the vote of the House, the Resolution of Pu Z.D. Sargliana which reads :

“This Assembly resolves that the Central Government be moved to bring all the Mizo inhabited contiguous areas in the single administrative unit to form Greater Mizoram”.

Those who agree may say yes, (All members agree). The resolution has been unanimously pass by this House.

I shall now give a short report regarding the session as we are about to conclude our meeting.

Two official Resolutions were admitted and passed.

Thirteen Private Resolutions were admitted, out of which one was voted and lost, one was passed.

44 starred questions were received out of which 86 was admitted and 8 rejected and 33 answered. There were 4 questions which were not furnished from the Department. This left 4 questions un-answered. Department wise questions were received and answered as follows :—

Home Department	—	4
Education	—	5
Supply & Transport	—	3
Public Works Department	—	4
Agriculture	—	2
Department of Personnel and Administration Reforms	—	1
G.A.D.	—	3
Finance Department	—	2
Health & Family Welfare	—	1
L.A.D.	—	1
Political Department	—	2
Rural Development	—	2
Soil Conservation	—	1
Cooperative Department.	—	1
Revenue Department	—	1
Rehabilitation Department	—	1

Thus, 23 questions were answered out of the 36 questions.

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : Pu Speaker, I have a request to make, I had made great preparations for my Resolution. And as this might be our last session for some of us, I would be grateful if you could extend some more time for my Resolution.

SPEAKER : Well it is now 6:00 P.M. we will take the opinion of the members.

PU J.THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, it is 6:00 P.M. now and Dinner is at 7.00 P.M. If we are not going to cancel our Dinner engagement, it is time to close.

PU C.L.RUALA : Pu Speaker, let us consider it as enough.
MINISTER

PU ZAIREMTHANGA : I only ask for permission to move the Resolution.

PU J.THANGHUAMA : Pu Speaker, if that is so, I would also like to move my resolution. Therefore let us call it a day and conclude the meeting.

PU R.LALAWIA : Pu Speaker, to continue the sitting would be inconvenient as we have an important engagement at 7:00 P.M. Let us try to understand each other and be content with the present situation.

SPEAKER : We will take a vote on that matter Members willing to continue may raise their hands. (Only a few raise hands). We will now consider it unnecessary to extend our sitting. I declare that this House is adjourned. Sine Die.

Meeting adjourned Sine Die
at 6:10 P.M.

L.C. THANGA,
Secretary.