

SPEAKER:

These six things doth the Lord hate: yea, seven
are an abomination unto him:
A proud look, lying tongue, and hands that shed
innocent blood.
An heart that deviseth wicked imaginations, feet
that be swift in running to mischief,
A false wit ness that speaketh lies, and he that
soweth discord among brethren.

Now, we will take up our business. Pu Ngurdawla
may ask his question.

PU JOE NGURDAWLA:

Pu Speaker, Will the Hon'ble Minister i/c Health
and Family Welfare Department be pleased to state

- (a) Is it known to the Government that the public
are suffering from miserable inconveniences as
the Government's Doctors are not allowed to
practise at home other than their official
duties?
- (b) If the answer is yes, will the restriction be
lifted in the interest of the people?
- (c) What is the rate of non-practising allowance
given to the Doctors? and
- (d) Is it at par with the N.P.A given to the
Doctors in the other States?

**PU P.B.ROSANGA:
MINISTER**

Pu Speaker,

- (a) Yes, the allegation is known through local
dailies.
- (b) It is under examination.
- (c) N.P.A is given to the Doctors at the revised
rates in terms of Govt. of India, Ministry of
Finance O.M.No.F.7(4)-E.III(A)/75 dt 24.3.77.
- (d) The rate is fixed by the Govt. of India. It is
not known whether the same is at par with the
N.P.A given to Doctors by other State Govern-
ments having their own scale of pay and
allowances.

PU JOE NGURDAWLA:

Pu Speaker, supplementary question - Is it known
to the Government that non-practising order given
to doctors is a mere recommendation made by Central Health Council
which various States of India including those of our neighbouring
could not yet practise.

SPEAKER:

Minister in-charge may reply.

**PU P.B.ROSANGA:
MINISTER**

Pu Speaker, besides being the recommendation of
Pay Commission, enforcement of N.P.A is the
Resolution passed by the Central Council of Health
and Central Family Welfare Council in New Delhi on 8th October, 1978.
Mizoram had often been requested by the Council to put this in force.
Hence, N.P.A is being practised in Mizoram as requested by Pay Commi-
ssion combined with Central Council of Health and Central Family
Welfare Council.

BRIG. T. HUNGA SAILO Pu Speaker, it may be noted that the agreement made by the D.F.Os of Cachar and Mizoram was not at the Govt. level nor was it made in connection with border-dispute. It was merely a step taken to prevent further occurrence of un-desirable incidents at border areas before boundary dispute, the existence of which was not accepted by the Govt. of Assam but by us, is settled. It seems that this agreement, to some extent, cooled down the atmosphere of border areas where there had been bloodshed, harassment and damage of crops and houses.

PU G.L.RUALA: Pu Speaker, from what I gathered, it appears that the Government of India and Assam have not accepted the existence of boundary dispute between Mizoram and Cachar District of Assam. It is believable that they will be firm in their stand especially since we made a claim over certain areas which they have long treated as theirs. Even when our previous Chief Minister had talks with the Chief Minister and Chief Secretary of Assam in which I was also present, the existence of boundary-dispute was not accepted. As was the condition, the matter was brought to the notice of Central Govt. and Cabinet Memorandum was prepared. What is now necessary is to put pressure on Central Govt. to accept and settle the dispute. It is a fact that the matter, being delicate in nature has to be tackled carefully. When I go through the minutes of the agreement made by the D.F.Os of Mizoram and Cachar, I can see that the Govt. of Assam was truly clever in their dealing of the matter. Instead of sending only D.F.O. in the meeting, they also sent another two officials equal to the rank of D.F.O. It is not only that, they had but cleverly put off discussion on boundary-dispute and instead they claimed to have discussed only the matters relating to Inner Line Reserve.

But, I would like to point out that so far as Inner Line Reserve is concerned, the Assam has nothing to say and is not in a position to say. Assam Forest Manual, we will see that the area of 504 Sq. mile in Inner Line Reserve Forest belongs to Lushai Hills (i.e. Mizoram). The Govt. of Assam had also published this in their Gazette, not only once, but twice. Hence, it is obvious that this area belongs to us. If they had come to discuss about Inner Line Reserve Forest, let someone who have thorough knowledge of the matter come.

BRIG. T. HUNGA SAILO Pu Speaker, in spite of the matter being put to question by our member, I think it is clear enough in the statement I read out just now which runs 'in spite of that the view of Government of India as it stands today is that the boundary notification issued on 9th March, 1933 by the British rulers and also the Inner Line Notification of North East Area Re-Organisation Act of 1971 is valid. And as such, further re-adjustment of boundary is not called for.' That was how it stands today even though we did not accept it as we all are aware.

PU NGURCHHINA: Pu Speaker, I would be glad if the Minister concerned can inform the House the boundary line of Mizoram as notified on 9th March, 1933.

SPEAKER: I think the reply made by the Minister concerned was clear enough. This question may be raised some other time. Now, Pu Ngurdawla will be called upon to ask question No.3.

PU JOE NGURDAWLA: Pu Speaker, will the Hon'ble Minister i/c Local Administration Deptt. be pleased to state -

(a) Is there any intention to give Village Councils to the deserving Thlawhbawks in Mizoram?

(b) If so, what are the steps taken by the Deptt. for its implementation?

(c) Is it a fact that the Committee on the Re-settlement of Rural villages was once formed under the Local Administration Deptt? What was the amount of money spent for the committee and was it found fruitful?

PU ZAIHEMTHANGA: Pu Speaker, (a) The matter is under consideration by Govt.

(b) As above.

(c) Yes.

It has been re-constituted after New Ministry is formed. No expenditure has been incurred so far after its re-constitution. It is found to be fruitful.

PU JOE NGURDAWLA: Pu Speaker, it has been quite some time since the Govt. intend to give Village Councils to deserving Thlawhbawks and we, the M.L.As also had often made recommendations though without fruitful result till date. So, how far the Government have gone in implementing the scheme? And when do we expect to have Village Councils for Thlawhbawks? For the last 5 years, implementation of the scheme was kept pending for security reasons.

It was also stated that there was no expenditure incurred for the working of the Committee on Re-settlement of Rural Villages. But, will not those Govt. Officers, who were sent on tour to study the conditions of rural villages be given T.A, D.A etc. to cover the expenditure for their tours? Have the committee submitted its reports and what were their reports?

PU ZAIHEMTHANGA: Pu Speaker, though we cannot mention the date, we are but hoping to allot Village Councils to deserving Thlawhbawks. We also

there would be no more difficulty in the security point of view which had been one of the causes of difficulty in allotting Village Councils in the past years.

As regards study-tour conducted by some Officials under the working of Committee on Re-settlement of Rural Villages - I think it was during the time of Congress Ministry that the tour was conducted. Even if there was such touring during our time, it must be that some Officers in addition to their actual duties made the visit.

The Committee also had submitted its reports with recommendations which were reviewed by the Govt. But, before we could pursue these further, the Ministry was dissolved last year. However, new committee on Re-settlement of rural villages is being constituted. But, we have not had time to sit together again.

PU SAINGHAKA: Pu Speaker, our hon'ble Minister stated the intention of the Govt. to give village councils to deserving Thlawhbawks. But, which of the Thlawhbawks do not deserve to have Village Councils?

PU ZAIREMPHANGA: Pu Speaker, Thlawhbawks which have small numbers of residents or which do not deserve to have Village Councils are the un-de-serving Thlawhbawks.
MINISTER

SPEAKER: As a rule, there cannot be more than 6 supplementary questions in one question. Since, the reply made by the Minister was quite clear, We will call upon Pu Ngurdawla to ask Question No. 4.

PU JOE NGURDAWLA: Pu Speaker, will the hon'ble Minister i/c Revenue, Excise and Taxation be pleased to state -

(a) Is there any intention to control drinking of liquor systematically?

(b) If the answer is yes, will the Mizoram Excise Act, duly passed by this Assembly be used in the near future?

(c) Has any step been taken for the enforcement of the Act? and

(d) Has the framing of Rules under the Act been completed or not?

PU LALHMINGTHANGA: Pu Speaker,
MINISTER (a) Yes.
(b) No. The Mizoram Liquor Prohibition Bill, 1979 which is in the final stage of process will supercede the Mizoram Excise Act.

(c) No. Not the Excise Act but the Prohibition Act which is under process.

(d) No.

PU JOE NGURDAWLA: Pu Speaker, it seems that there is no concrete principle regarding prohibition of liquor. It may be noted that prohibition and systematic control have different meaning though our Minister stated as being the same thing. Was the Mizoram Excise Act found to be un-satisfactory that Prohibition Bill has to be introduced?

PU LALHMINGTHANGA: Pu Speaker, it appears that the policy of Central Govt. has as well to be introduced at State level. In pursuance of this, the matter relating to prohibition was considered. But, in view of public opinion at large, we feel that Prohibition Act will be more effective than Excise Act. Hence, preference was given to Prohibition Act, the Bill of which is now in the final stage of process.
MINISTER

SPEAKER: Now, Question No. 5, Pu Rammawi to ask.
(Pu Rammawi was absent). If he is not present, We will proceed to our next item. I will read out the names of members nominated for Panel of Chairman in case of the absence of Speaker or Dy. Speaker in the session.

They are- (1) Pu J.Thankunga (2) Pu Joe Ngurdawla .
(3) Pu Saikapthianga (4) Pu Ellis Saidenga.

Now, I will read out Report No. 1 of the Business Advisory Committee.

The Business Advisory Committee held one sitting on Monday, the 13th August, 1979 in the Office chamber of the Speaker after presentation of the First Report, and the following members were present-

- (1) Pu Joe Ngurdawla
- (2) Pu Ellis Saidenga
- (3) Pu Saikapthianga

Invitee - Pu Zairemthanga, Minister i/c Parliamentary Affairs.

2. The Committee considered and approved the Provisional Programme of sittings during the Second Session of the Assembly. Copies of the Provisional calendar have already been circulated to all members. The committee decided that no time limit be fixed for each item of business but the House and the Hon'ble Speaker may regulate the timing for discussions as they consider proper. The Committee, however, fixed Friday, the 17th Aug, 1979 and Thursday, the 23rd August, 1979 for moving and discussing the Govt. Resolutions. Friday, the 24th Aug, 1979 is allotted for Private Members' Resolution will be moved and discussed in the House. The Committee further decided that as laid down in proviso to rule 119 of the Rules of Procedure one Resolution in the name of one member be included in the order of business. The Committee also decided to leave to the House and the Speaker to allot time for the discussion of each resolution.

3. The duration of the Second Session is 8 (eight) days and actual days on which the House will sit for transaction of business is six day.

Now, Pu Ngurdawla may move the report for House's adoption.

PU JOE NGURDAWLA: Pu Speaker, I beg to move the report of BAC for House's adoption.

SPEAKER: I received a letter from Pu Ngurchhina, Secretary, United Legislature Party asking for approval of the newly created United Legislature Party. Members who joined ULP may submit their names to me.

Now, we will proceed to business No. 4. Pu Thenphunga, Chief Minister may please lay papers on the Table of the House.

ERIC THENPHUNGA SAID: Pu Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table of the House -

- (1) Rules Programme of Award by the Administrator, Mizoram.
- (2) Mizoram State Guest Rules. 1972.
- (3) Regulation of Expenditure on entertainment of Guest and Visitors.
- (4) Rules for occupation of Mizoram House in New Delhi.
- (5) Administrative Officer (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 1975
- (6) Rules for the distribution of Loan under the Agricultural Loan Relief Scheme to distressed cultivators in Mizoram.

SPEAKER: We will proceed to our next item, business No. 5.

Business on which day Private Members' ...

- PU C.L.RUALA: Pu Speaker, what about the report of BAC? Was it taken for granted that it was passed?
- SPEAKER: As it is a report already passed by the Committee, we will pass it.
- PU C.L.RUALA: Pu Speaker, you have not taken House's decision. It had only been moved.
- SPEAKER: If there are members who do not agree to pass or who have amendment to make, they may say so.
- PU C.L.RUALA: Pu Speaker, as we know, the current session is Budget Session for which one day is allotted for discussion which is too short, Is it therefore possible to amend our Time Table?
- SPEAKER: It was in view of the limitation of time for presentation and discussion of the budget that Time Table was chalked out.
- PU K.LALSANGA: Pu Speaker, I feel that Time Table chalked out by the BAC is satisfactory enough. We may be aware that the people who were acutely affected by famine are now anxiously waiting for Govt's assistance. We can also presume that A.Os from various Group Centres will be coming together in the near few days to draw money for relief fund. Under such circumstances, it is most urgent to pass the budget without more further discussion. Mere hot discussion in the House will not relieve the people from their distress.
- PU C.L.RUALA: Pu Speaker, does that mean the Government can no more utilize funds if we do not pass this budget? If yes, why was not the Assembly summoned earlier?
- SPEAKER: Finance Minister may furnish the reply.
- PU LALHMINGTHANGA: Pu Speaker, generally, an early parts of the year is spent for budget preparation. Mizoram as we know, was still under the President's Rule at the early part of this year. However, it was felt that there should be budget even if there is no Ministry. Hence, our budget was passed by the Parliament on vote on account. For its utilization, 5 months were allotted which will expire by the end of August. As was the condition, it is necessary to get ready by the beginning of next month. If we do not finish within this month, Government is going to face many difficulties.
- PU JOE NGURDAWLA: Pu Speaker, though I am the mover of the report, I thought there was not much to say for adoption. While the report was being prepared, We have comprehensive outlook.

But, considering the limitation of time, Time Table was chalked out as it is now resented in the House. I think it is better not to allot another day for discussion. Instead, the day allotted for the discussion may be extended till late at night if necessary. This is how the BAC feel. I hope members will accept this suggestion.

SPEAKER: I think the members can accept this suggestion. We will now take up business No. 5. - Presentation of budget for 1979-80 by Pu Lalhmingshanga, Finance Minister.

PU LAL THANHAWLA: Pu Speaker, we have not get the copies of the budget.

SPEAKER: That will be circulated now. Pu Lalhmingshanga may present the budget now.

PU LALHMINGSHANGA: Pu Speaker,
MINISTER (Pu Lal Thanhawla : Pu Speaker, does this mean we have accepted the budget?)

(Speaker : He will only present it, but separate day will be allotted for its discussion.)

I raised to present before the House the budget Estimate for 1979-80. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, a vote on account for the first five months of the current financial year was approved by the parliament during president's Rule. Honourable Members are being supplied separately with copies of the Annual Financial Statement, Demands for Grants, Explanatory Memorandum and Statement in Lokh Sabha by Minister of Finance, Government of India on 12th March, 1979. Explanatory Memorandum indicates the broad features of the variation between the budget Estimate 1978-79 and Revised Estimate 1978-79 on the one hand and the Budget Estimate 1978-79 and Budget Estimate 1979-80 on the other. The Detailed Demand for Grants in one Volume with the Appendix and the Schedule of public Works are also being supplied separately. We are now seeking the approval of the Legislature for the annual appropriation.

The Present Ministry which assumed office in May '79 have returned with a clear verdict given by the people at the poll held in April '79. The popular mandate given to the Ministry by the people is a reaffirmation of their faith in the Ministry for pursuing the path of peace and for bringing about rapid economic development, particularly in respect of our six basic necessities like food grain, drinking water supply, electricity, communication and rural development, etc.

In my Budget Speech last year I mentioned that Mizoram was passing through a difficult period due to Thingyan famine. The Administration had tackled the situation successfully. The Administration have provided alternative source of income to the affected persons through Employment Generation Schemes, construction of rural link roads, agriculture roads and some roads of public Works Department. Consumption Loan as well as Seed Loans were given to the distressed families to the tune of 90 lakhs. Gratuitous Relief Grants were given to handicapped, old and infirm individual. No one was allowed to go through undue hardship during that period.

During the current year there was unprecedented drought in Mizoram. The drought condition has created a serious problems to the Administration. Due to long spell of heat wave and complete absence of rain there was acute scarcity of water for drinking and domestic purposes and extensive damage has also been caused to the paddy, other crops and to livestock. The Administration has drawn up 'Emergently Relief Scheme' for providing relief to the affected people. Supply of drinking water to town and selected villages by carriage of trucks was arranged. Medical aids are given to the people with prophylactic measures. Seeds for supplementary crops were provided to the affected people whose crops have been affected by heat wave and long spell of drought and in worst affected areas E.G Schemes are being implemented. On our request a Central team led by the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture visited Mizoram to assess the extent of damage caused by drought and they have gone back fully convinced of the critical condition in Mizoram.

For the year 1977-78 the total budget estimate both under Revenue and Capital accounts was Rs. 5003.84 lakhs. The Budget envisaged a balance position of the consolidated Fund at the close of the year 1977-78 but the same closed with a minus balance of Rs. 191.81 lakhs. Such a heavy minus closing balance is attributed to non-affording of the corresponding grants in aid of Rs. 545.39 lakhs on account of expenditure on construction of Border Road in that year. Thus, there would have been a plus balance of Rs. 353.58 lakhs at the end of the year 1977-78 had this due amount of grants in aid been released by Government of India. However, the Revised Estimate for 1978-79 provided for wiping of this minus balance by sanction of additional grants in aid of Rs. 549.39 lakhs by Government of India. I shall explain in brief the summary of the Budget Estimate for 1979-80 as compared to the Revised Estimate of 1978-79.

A - Revenue Account	(In lakhs of Rupees)	
	R.E. 78-79	B.E. 79-80
(i) Gross Expenditure:		
(a) Non-Plan	2432.67	2886.87
(b) U.T. Plan	1013.15	993.10
(c) N.E.C. Plan	137.51	108.59
(d) Central/Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme	213.88	79.57
(e) Central Road Schemes/Cons- truction of Road by BRLF	639.25	600.96
	Total: 4436.46	4669.09

(ii) Revenue Receipts	179.81	220.64
(iii) Recoveries of Expenditure	75.17	117.44
(iv) Grants in aid from Central Government	4373.22	4331.01
(v) Opening balance	(-) 191.81	-
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Total :	4436.46	4669.09
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B - Capital Account:

(i) Gross Expenditure:		
(a) Non-Plan	1387.02	1663.47
(b) U.T. Plan	651.66	778.90
(c) N.E.C. Plan	14.92	12.06
(d) Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme	31.75	0.03
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	2085.35	2454.46
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(ii) Recoveries of Expenditure	978.21	1335.80
(iii) Capital Receipts	97.30	104.50
(iv) Loans from the Govt, of India	1009.84	1014.16
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Total:	2085.35	2454.46
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Gross Total of Revenue and Capital Expenditure:	6521.81	7123.55
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The approved Plan Outlay for 1979-80 is Rs.17.72 crores as against Rs.16.65 crores for 1978-79. Apart from that a sum of Rs.5.40 crores has been provided for meeting committed expenditure of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Sector-wise distribution of the Plan outlay for 1979-80 has been shown in Annexure to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget for the current year. The total outlay for NEC Plan Schemes for 1979-80 is Rs.1.21 crores as against the final allocation of Rs.1.52 crores for 1978-79. The estimates for 1979-80 also includes an outlay of Rs.0.80 crore for Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes as against the last years allocation of Rs.2.46 crores. In addition to above we have a provision of Rs. 6.01 crores for 1979-80 under the Central Plan for construction and maintenance of Border Roads by the BRTF as against the final provision of Rs.6.39 crores for 1978-79. Thus, total Plan Outlay for 1979-80 stands at Rs.25.74 crores. I shall now mention briefly the activities and achievements of various Departments.

AGRICULTURE, SOIL CONSERVATION AND FISHERIES :

Agriculture is the main activity in the territory providing sustenance to bulk of our population. The traditional and unscientific method of cultivation of jhumming are being given up and a well-thought Plan for permanent cultivation is being implemented. Large area are brought under permanent cultivation and more areas are being reclaimed.

2300 hectares of valley land has been reclaimed and 1000 hecs. of land has been terraced. During the current Financial Year the Plan aims at full settlement of 4,354 families and part settlement of 1,845 families. During the year it is proposed to reclaim 4,354 hectares of land and also to construct 427 K.M. of Agriculture Link Roads. It is also proposed to irrigate 3000 hectares of land by constructing irrigation channels storage tanks, dams etc. 800 hectares of land will be brought under cultivation of sugarcane at Kawnpui and Tlabung.

The strategy of agriculture development is to identify areas and people for growing species crops of economic importance. Emphasis is laid on potato cultivation and ginger cultivation. The Department has been procuring seeds and seedlings and distributing to the cultivators at subsidised rates. Similarly manure and other inputs have been distributed to the cultivators at subsidised rate.

The cultivators who have been suffering a lot in spite of incentive given to them by the Government for the last 2 years have been seriously affected by the drought. This drought has seriously affected agriculture production in Kharif season which is the main season of cereal crops. Apart from the cereal crop the loss of paddy crop is to the extent of 70%. The loss of crops and paddy will lead to the serious food shortage and economy of the cultivator in general will be shattered. Seeds suitable for growing during the remaining season of Kharif like Soya Bean, French Bean, Sweet potato, Local pulses, Tapioca, Maize, Colacisia, Arhar have been provided to the cultivators on loan-cum-subsidy. These supplementary crops will give support to the cultivators, who lost their paddy and other crops. Emphasis has been laid for development of Fisheries as fishes locally available are being rapidly depleted as a result of indiscriminate fishing. The production of fish in the U.T. has reached a level of 600 M.T. and by the end of current financial year the level of production will reach 900 M.T.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department has undertaken multipurpose scheme with a view to fostering economic stability as well as self employment of the rural population. The Sixth Five Year Plan Outlay is Rs.324.78 lakhs with a provision of Rs.55.00 lakhs in the rolling Plan for the current financial year. Milk Supply Scheme have been implemented with two main objectives i.e first, to offer remunerative prices to the producer and secondly, to distribute milk to urban consumer at reasonable rate. Cows of high yielding variety have been distributed at 50% of cost price covering the whole of Mizoram thereby augmenting milk supply not only in Aizawl Town but also in a number of Group Centres and townships. 160 more cows of high yielding variety are proposed to be distributed during the current year.

In poultry development a Broiler Farm at Selesih has been established during the last Financial Year. During the current year it is proposed to take up a large scale distribution of crossed-bull to all the pockets in Mizoram for Rural Cattle Development Colony and Heifer Rearing Programme.

FOREST:

Having endowed with abundant forest wealth the emphasis in forestry will be a programme of plantation not only to replenish the denuded forest with quick growing species but also to plant valuable trees which would grow to increase our forest wealth. Exploitation of forest wealth is a basic requirement since many industrial unit and other consumers depend upon forest products. During the Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.250 lakhs is provided for development of forest and the annual allotment for the current year is Rs.40 lakhs. During the current year it is proposed to create plantation of 2300 hecs. with fast growing and economically important species in addition to preliminary work on plantation. During the year 1978-79 two divisions have been created and there is a proposal for further strengthening of the Forest Department during the current year.

As far as Wild Life is concerned in addition to the existing Dampa Wild Life Game Sanctuary, it is proposed to create another Wild Life Sanctuary at Tawi.

INDUSTRY:

Mizoram has so far been lagging behind in Industrial development. The new Industrial policy of the Government of India will go a long way in covering the gap. Under this scheme two District Industry Centres have been established and the remaining one will be established within a year or so. The District Industry Centre in conjunction with Small Scale Industries Corporation will now be in a position to provide all services that are needed for setting up new Industries. During the Sixth Plan there is a provision of Rs.3.35 crores and the Annual Plan Outlay fixed for 1979-80 is Rs.53 lakhs. To encourage Small Industries Loans and Grant in aid to entrepreneurs and artisans were distributed. 20 Weaving Centres have been organised and another 10 such centres are proposed to be added during the current year. Some of the schemes which the Government proposed to establish during the current year are: setting up of Ginger oil and Oleo Resin Plant, Saw Mill cum Wood Seasoning Plant at Sairang, mini Sugar Plant at Kawmpui and Industrial Estate at Sairang.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE:

The main thrust of our education policy is towards improvement of elementary and adult education hand in hand with expansion of secondary and higher education. Emphasis has been laid on the qualitative improvement. For qualitative improvement of school education, a massive programme of inservice training for teachers of all categories was organised and is being continued. With a view to achieve universalisation of elementary education during the Sixth Plan period 100 posts of Primary School Teachers and 133 Pre-Primary School Teachers were created. It is also expected that additional number of Middle Schools and Non-formal Education Centres are expected to be opened for the children of the age group of 9 to 14. Supply of free text books and uniform to poor students and Book Bank is proposed to be increased to benefit 5000 more children. It is also proposed to open 10 Creche/Day Care Centres for children of the age group of 0-5 in places where there is concentration of poor women and casual workers.

Special Nutrition Programme was started in Mizoram with the object of preventing mal-nutrition among the children of the weaker section of the society particularly children of rural areas and also of expectant/nursing mothers by providing supplementary nutritious food. Two new Children Homes were organised by voluntary organisation under Centrally Sponsored Scheme at Mualpui and Electric Veng, Aizawl. One ICDS Centres was opened at Lungdar and another will be opened at Hnahthial during the current year.

The Pachhunga College has been taken over by North Eastern Hill University. The NEHU opened post-graduate classes in English, Education and Economic at Aizawl from the current years session.

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE:

The medical care available to the people is inadequate. Government has been making strenuous effort to improve medical facilities to the town and rural areas. The Sixth Five Year Plan outlay for Health and Family Welfare is Rs.5.35 crores while the outlay of the rolling Plan for the current year is Rs.90 lakhs and in addition a sum of Rs.32.25 lakhs have been transferred to non-plan Sector as committed expenditure. During the current year construction of six Primary Health Centres and 92 Sub-Centres are taken up. Construction of additional 140 bedded Ward at Aizawl Civil Hospital including other items of improvement like X'ray Building, incinerator extension of Gynaecological Ward, Gas Plant etc. are also taken up. The Public Health Laboratory attached to Aizawl Civil Hospital was expanded to undertake all major investigation like Culture media, Blood Biochemistry in addition to routine investigation including blood examination etc. A department of Cardiology has been opened with ECG and monitoring pace maker facilities and the long awaited Blood Bank has been opened and functioning in the Civil Hospital. The Leprosy Control Unit and 20 bedded Leprosy Hospital has been constructed at Tlabung. The programme for the current year also includes setting up of new STD Clinic at Saiha, new 20 bedded T.B. Hospital at Lunglei. The number of seats reserved for MBBS has been raised from 10 to 15, and a number of Doctors have been sponsored for post graduate studies.

During the year 1978-79 40 Dispensary cum Quarters and 77 Staff Quarters of the Sub-Centres in various interior places in Mizoram has been constructed.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT:

Despite our best effort the State is deficit in food-grain production. The crop production during the last two preceding years was not successful due to Thingam, drought, insects and pests. The Department continued to import foodgrain through F.C.I. and maintain Buffer stock of foodgrain. There is a provision of 13.36 crores for trading in foodgrains.

During 78-79 the operation of Mizoram Transport expanded considerably. During the current year it is proposed to purchase more Buses to enable the Department to open new route and also to increase frequencies of Bus service in the major routes.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, POWER INCLUDING WATER SUPPLY:

A good net work of roads and bridges is a vital part of infra-structure for development. The Administration has laid great emphasis on development of communication in the Union Territory. Formation cutting of 150 K.M. and black topping of 20 K.M. were achieved during the year 1978-79 against the 172 K.M. for formation cutting and 27 K.M. for black topping. Also 70% of works against target for metalling of 100 K.M. have been done. In the Sixth Five Year Plan special emphasis has been laid on linking undeveloped area by a net-work of dependable road. Within the outlay of Rs.24 crores the Sixth Five Year Plan targets at achieving 618 K.M. of formation cutting, 452 K.M. of metalling and 434 K.M. of black topping. It is intended that all villages having a minimum population of 1500 are linked by road during the Sixth Plan.

Apart from road construction and maintenance of a major work undertaken by P.W.D. is construction of building. This include not only office building but also residential quarters. To provide proper accomodation to the officer and staff it is proposed to construct 177 Units of residential buildings at Luang-mual. The Plan outlay of Rs.30 lakhs has been earmarked for construction of Mizoram House in Belhi and Silchar and this work along with construction of Mizoram House at Calcutta have been entrusted to CPWD.

Power is an essential component of basic infra-structure required for economic progress. There has been considerable shortage of power in Mizoram. In addition to power available from Diesel generator we are receiving about 1 M.W. of grid power through 66 K.V. transmission line. Another 2 M.W. is expected from Kardam-Kalai Power Station. New Diesel power Stations are proposed to be installed at Biate and Chawngte. During the Sixth Five Year Plan it is aimed at electrification of 88 villages covering about 40% of the total villages and 62% of rural population. The N.E.C. has already approved construction of transmission line from Jiribam to Aizawl during the Sixth Five Year Plan. For attaining self reliance in power, emphasis have been given to investigation of Hydro-Electric potential of Mizoram rivers. The N.E.C. have already been persuaded to make preliminary investigation of Tuivai river for major Hydel Project. Our P.W.D has already taken up preliminary investigation of Tlawng river for medium project.

One of the basic need of the society is regular and safe drinking water. Therefore, the Administration of Mizoram has accorded priority to the task of providing drinking water to the people. The President of India, during his visit to Aizawl in February 1979 has laid a foundation stone of Aizawl Water Supply Augmentation Scheme at Tuikhuahtlang. This Scheme will provide water to the present population of Aizawl town and suburb area of more than 60,000. Water Supply Augmentation scheme for Lunglei Town is under process. Substantial progress has been made on another 47 on-going Water Supply Schemes. The Annual Plan for the current year provide for completion of 15 schemes and continuation of work in another 32 on-going scheme in addition to 28 new schemes.

During the current year it is proposed to strengthen the P.W.D. establishment by creation of 2 Circles and 7 Divisions.

CO-OPERATION:

Co-operative movement in Mizoram play a vital role in the Public distribution system of essential commodities of mass consumption and consumer goods. During the current financial year it is proposed to spend Rs.40 lakhs for implementation of various schemes. This amount will be distributed to as many as 82 Co-operative Societies including four State Level Co-operative Societies in the shape of Grant in aid, Loan and Capital investment.

At present there are six State Level Co-operative Societies namely Mizoram Apex Marketing Society Ltd. Mizoram Wholesale Co-operative Society Store, Mizoram Apex Weaver Co-operative Society, the Mizoram Apex Bank Ltd. and Mizoram Co-operative Union functioning with different assignment of work. The Mizoram Co-operative Bank Ltd. has been organised recently and is expected that the Society will effectively underbake its responsibility of financing the Co-operative. During the Sixth Plan period 4 LAMPS will be organised as State Level Co-operative Society.

LAND REVENUE:

During the year 1978-79 as many as 397 Patta for agriculture land for various purposes covering an area of 3872 bighas had been allotted to individuals. In Aizawl and Champhai house site to 348 and 31 respectively have been allotted.

Cadastral survey of agriculture land covering an area of 13.55 hecs. has been carried out against the target of 2,000 hecs. during the current year. During the current year it is proposed to send 18 candidates to undergo survey training at Survey Training Institute at Hyderabad.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTIC:

The Department has maintained a tempo of providing the Government with all informations and vital statistics pertaining to all development activities in order to enable the Government to formulate Plan Policy and programmes in a realistic manner. The Department has also been entrusted with the task of coordination of statistics collected by different Department, publication of price statistics and quarterly Progress Report. The Department has also taken up additional responsibility of statistical works such as economic census, cottage and small scale industrial survey, distribution trade survey, agriculture census and National Service Schemes.

DISTRICT COUNCILS:

The quantum of Grant in aid to the District Councils has been enhanced to enable them to meet the administrative expenditure. In addition a number of schemes have been entrusted to the District Council for execution. During the current Financial year a sum of Rs.7 lakhs has been allocated by the planning Commission in addition to Rs.4.11.lakhs transferred to non-plan sector as committed expenditure. It is proposed to construct 42 K.M. Jeepable road, 84 K.M. of inter-village path, 15 wooden bridges and 48 water tanks.

HOUSING:

For the benefit of persons belonging to economically weaker section of society the U.P. Administration has taken up scheme of Middle Income Group Housing, Low Income Group and Village Housing Scheme. During 1978-79 about 300 persons have been given loan under Middle and Low Income Group. In addition a number of additional loan have been given to persons who could not complete the construction of their house from the previous loan.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

The Department is mainly engaged in various developmental works in rural areas. During the current year it is proposed to construct 10 K.M. of jeepable road, 100 K.M. of inter-village path, 25 playgrounds and 25 Community Halls. Musical instruments, sports goods, and other materials required for social services are supplied to the deserving group at subsidised rate.

The Plan Outlay for the Sixth Five-Year Plan under Community Development is Rs.130 lakhs and the Annual Plan for the current year is Rs. 26 lakhs.

REHABILITATION:

During the current year there is a budget provision of Rs.70 lakhs under grant and Rs 10 lakhs under Loan. The implementation of the scheme for Rehabilitation of MNF returnees was intensified since 1978-79. The Rehabilitation Grant at the rate of Rs.1000/- has been given so far to about 766 returnees. The procedure for disbursement of cash Rehabilitation Grant in 2 instalments with a gap of 5 months between the first and the second instalment was modified and now the grant is paid in one lumpsum of Rs.1000/-. 120 MNF returnees have been rehabilitated under normal agriculture scheme of land reclamation and 200 returnees were also selected for potato cultivation scheme. Another 63 MNF returnees were given Loan for Dairy Farming and 103 returnees were sanctioned Rice Huller on Hire Purchase basis. A separate cell is being organised to look after the work of MNF returnees rehabilitation more effectively.

As the Honourable Members are aware Mizoram attained Union Territory only in 1972. The task of socio-economic development is gigantic. But with our firm determination and cooperation of Honourable Members, I am sure we will succeed in our mission. I earnestly request the Honourable Members to give the Government their full support and cooperation. We will welcome their valuable and constructive suggestions and criticism for improving Administrative system and procedure and for economy in public expenditure. I would like to make a mention of the need of financial discipline without which the utmost use of resources would not be possible. What we lack in resources has to be made good through judicious and economic use of the available resources.

With your permission, Sir, I place the Budget for 1979-80 before the House for consideration and approval.

SPEAKER: Budget Estimate for 1979-80 had been presented by the Finance Minister. As a rule, budget is never discussed on the same day on which it is being presented. Hence, Monday i.e. 20th Aug, 1979 is fixed for its discussion. Members, who want to participate in the discussion of the budget may submit their names to the Secretary or to me.

Now, we will take up Business No.7 as Government is not yet ready for Business No.6.

BRIG. THENPHUNGA SAILO: Pu Speaker, I beg to move the following resolution -
CHIEF MINISTER

'This House resolves that peace centre should be established within Mizoram with the object of bringing about durable and lasting peace in Mizoram. The House further resolves that the peace centre be manned by non-political Leaders and Social Workers and that one of the renowned Social Workers of all India fame be approached to take the initiative to render his services in this endeavour'.

SPEAKER: Our Chief Minister may give explanatory statement to this resolution if there is any.

BRIG. THENPHUNGA SAILO: Pu Speaker, being aware of our longing and desire for peace, I moved this resolution with the object of bringing about lasting peace. In spite of great and sincere efforts made by various leaders and zealous individuals, lasting peace has not yet been achieved till today. Hence, it is felt that certain measures should be taken for which the establishment of Peace Centre is being proposed. In view of the achievements made by Nagaland Peace Mission, headed by Shri Jayarakash Narayan, Shri Ch. Liha and Rev. Michael Scott and also by Dr. Aram at later stage, we feel that peace-centre manned by non-political leaders and social workers would be of much use in the course of our attempt to achieve lasting peace. I hope our members will agree to pass this resolution.

SPEAKER: I believe our members would like to have discussion on the resolution. Members who wish to participate in the discussion may submit their names to me later on. We will now call on our opposition leader, Pu Lal Thanhawla, 15 minutes will be given.

PU LAL THANHWALA: Pu Speaker, the reason for proposing to establish peace-centre was the failure in achieving durable peace in the past.

It may be noted that the establishment of peace-centre had often been thought and considered before. In fact, we, including Pu C. Vulluasia had conducted a tour of Mizoram to study the situation for the establishment of peace-centre besides inviting Dr. Aram to come over to Mizoram on visit.

Being regular recipient of News letter from Nagaland Peace Mission, we are quite acquainted with their activities and functioning. It seems that the Peace Mission functions more or less like an observer Team initiated by U.N.O. to watch over trouble spots on the Globe. I am therefore of opinion that peace-centre may not be capable of playing effective role in the attempt to achieving lasting peace. As often stated, unless the mis-understanding parties come to an understanding, there will not be durable peace. Though I am not opposed to the establishing peace-centre if it can be of use for safeguarding the life of the public against brutal treatment of CRP and Security Forces and if it consist of non-political members I don't think there is any thing they can do beyond what the Ruling Party can do in the attempt to achieving lasting peace. As was the condition, I want to amend the Resolution like this - 'with the object of bringing about durable and lasting peace in Mizoram, let there be resumption of peace-talk between the Govt. of India and the M.N.F. Unless there is resumption of peace-talk between the concerned parties, peace-centre alone will not solve our problem and the strength of army alone will not solve either. For the achievement of lasting peace, there must be resumption of peace-talk between the Govt. of India and the M.N.F. I want this to be included in this official Resolution.

SPEAKER: Only 20 minutes left for discussion, We will use it for collection of the names of members who want to participate in the discussion. We will have now noon break. Sitting will be resumed at 2.P.M.

Recess till 2.P.M.

AFTERNOON SITTING

SPEAKER: We will continue our discussion on the resolution. As no member submitted his/her name, I will call the name of members in sequence. Only 5 minutes each will be allotted to one member. Gover and the opposition Leader had spoken in the morning session.. I will not call again Pu Lal Thanhawla. Now, Pu Bualhranga, Chief Whip may speak.

PU BUALHRANGA: Pu Speaker, in view of the present circumstances and on scrutiny of the resolution, we will realize that what had been proposed was what we need most at present. Besides revealing reasons for establishing peace-centre, the resolution also clearly affirmed its aims and objective. As we know, peace-issue had been widely discussed now and in the past and the same had often been used by some politicians as an instrument for winning the people in the election. In spite of various attempts made in the past, durable peace has not yet been achieved till today. We cannot say that all the attempts were all ended in fiasco. But, it is evident that none has found satisfactory solution of our problem. Recognizing all these the Resolution proposed the establishment of peace-centre. For its member, non-politicians and social workers are recommended.

Being aware of the results of efforts made earlier for the attainment of lasting peace, I feel that Peace centre is a must especially in view of the present circumstances. It seems that Nagaland Peace Mission has too been making progress due to full hearted co-operation extended by members of various political parties. With a view to achieve durable peace, I desire that the resolution be passed.

SPEAKER: Now, Pu P.Lalupa may speak.

PU P.LALUPA: Pu Speaker, inspite of my appreciation of its principle, I did not fully understand the objective of our resolution. Does peace centre mean for paving the way for resumption of peace-dialogue between Central Govt. and the I.N.F.? Our member had just stated the activities and functioning of Nagaland Peace Mission. Perhaps peace-centre will be of use in the attempt to achieving peace. Yet, if it cannot bridge the mis-understanding gap between the concerned parties, mere passing of the resolution might not be so fruitful unless recommendation made by our opposition Leader, Pu Lal Thanhawla is included in it. I think peace-centre will be too limited if there is no resumption of peace-talk.

SPEAKER: Pu C.Vulluaia may speak now.

PU C.VULLUAIA: Pu Speaker, I am glad for being able to participate in the discussion on an important subject. As we all are aware, lasting peace cannot be achieved till date inspite of great and sincere efforts made by various organisations and enthusiastic individuals. Mizoram Peace Advisory Board was once constituted. The goodwill team of Central Government figures came to Mizoram to study the situation for establishment of peace-centre. In the midst of all these, emergency was proclaimed which hindered all the programmes, besides bringing many difficulties all over the country. Nevertheless, I must say that we are fortunate in having leaders who are much interested in the affairs of the country. I believe it is their enthusiasm for betterment of Mizoram which had prompted them to move this resolution. I strongly believe that Peace-Centre when established, will know what to do and what not to do for the attainment of peace. If we really desire peace, I think we should pass this resolution without further ado.

SPEAKER: Pu Lalthanzauva may speak.

PU LALTHANZAUVA: Pu Speaker, What is being discussed today is a thing of much importance. Our desire for peace and various efforts made for its achievement had been stated. I think we have now realized the need to put full concentration on the attempt to achieving peace. When there was peace-talk, there was operation suspension and the atmosphere was also calmer than the present. While we look upon peace-talk with great anticipation, there was breach in the talk. Since then, all sorts of difficulties had cropped up again.

Pu Laldenga, leader of the Underground activists is now in the custody of Jail while we regard resumption of peace-talk as the first and foremost necessary step for the attainment of peace. I believe that the attainment of peace would be easier if Pu Laldenga is set free from Jail. I am not opposed to establishing peace-centre if necessary. However, establishment of peace-centre alone might not lead us towards our goal if there is no resumption of peace-talk. It may be noted that the position of the Mizos has come down so low that we are now treated as mere second-class citizens. Besides being threatened from all sides, no one is in a position to express his own viewpoint and opinion and the Press is more or less like censored. As was our position, it is high time for us to make sincere efforts for resumption of peace-talk which I believe is the key-point for the achievement of lasting peace. I desire that the amendment motion made by our opposition leader be passed and included in the resolution.

PU P.B. ROSANGA
MINISTER

Pu Speaker, as stated earlier, what is being discussed today is a thing of much importance. In support of his desire for resumption of peace-talk, one of our members alleged the resolution ~~as putting carriage in~~ front of horses. But, if we dictate the activities of peace-workers, we will be more like carriages in front of horses, for, peace workers will do all the necessities without our having to dictate.

As regards resumption of peace-talk- if it is necessary, I am sure the peace-centre when established will propose such dialogue. According to the statement made by Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh, it seems that it was the underground Govt. which have not had voice for resumption of peace-talk. He said that the Central Govt. was ever willing to resume peace-talk with any peace-lover except Pu Laldenga who, according to this statement approached the Govt. with two faces without actual desire for peace. I think none of us can deny the facts about the troubled atmosphere of Mizoram. Being aware of this, the Government proposed to establish peace-centre consisting of non-politicians and social workers. I strongly believe that peace-centre when established will play an important role in our attempt for achieving peace. I feel that we should pass this resolution without further amendment.

PU SAINGHAKA

Pu Speaker, it was stated that peace-centre when established will consist of non-political members and renowned social workers of all India fame. We can presume that non-political members will be our local church leaders and leading citizens of the society. But, I would like to know which renowned social workers will be approached and will they and their services be acceptable in our society? As nothing about programmes and policies to be pursued by Peace-centre is being mentioned, I am quite perplexed as to what result peace-centre would bring. Our member from Serchhip constituency stressed much the importance of peace-centre. Yet, attainment of peace is much more important than peace-centre. It seems that there are two opinions in our approach to peace-issue. Though we regard resumption of peace-talk as of foremost importance for attainment of lasting peace, there is but no resumption of peace-talk till date.

Even if peace-centre is set up, the Government should press hard the Central Government to resume peace-talk with underground Government and inform the House their desire for resumption of peace-talk. In his letter to the Prime Minister of India, one of our Ministers used the words 'Mizo traitors' which, in my opinion clearly reveals the attitude of the Govt. towards our underground elements. If the Govt. have such attitude towards them, how will there be lasting peace? We should know that the Govt. of Mizoram can play an important role in bridging the gap between the two mis-understanding parties for resumption of their talks. I think it is necessary to express in the House our desire for resumption of peace-talks.

PU LALHMINGTIANGA:
MINISTER

Pu Speaker, it seems that our members mis-understood the objective of this resolution. As stated, the objective of peace centre is to bring lasting peace which we all desire. In spite of our differences in political ideology. It also aims to prevent further mis-use of peace issue by some politicians. That is the reason why the resolution proposed establishment of peace-centre manned by non-political members and social workers. Hence, there is no reason for mis-understanding the objective of our resolution. In fact, it is quite comprehensive. As we all seemed to be desirous of peace, I see no reason for amendment to this resolution, for it offered a stepping-stone for the achievement of what we all desire. I think we should therefore pass the resolution without further amendment and let us hope that with God's guidance there will be peace in the land.

PU C.L.RUALA:

Pu Speaker, it seems that different opinions are formed regarding this resolution. We may be aware that there can be two avenues through which we aim to achieve peace. While emphasis is laid on resumption of peace-talk, there can as well be intention to use violence for settlement of peace issue. Whatever method we aim to use in this regard, there should be clear-cut-policy before taking any step. Being aware of our longing for peace, I moved a resolution for resumption of peace-talk in the previous session. But, unfortunately, there was no time for taking it up. However, the same resolution was again submitted in the current session. But, this too has not yet been accepted till today perhaps because it has the same objective. If we desire peace, why cannot we include proposal for resumption of peace-talk in the resolution? Only resumption of peace-talk will lead us nearer to peace. We should therefore include in the resolution the amendment moved by our opposition leader. Even if Peace-centre was set up, the members must agree to work for resumption of peace-talk.

PU B.LALCHUNG NUNGA

Pu Speaker, it is a surprise that there can be a lot of controversy over the question of peace-settlement while everyone of us puts much emphasis on the attainment of peace. It seems that we are not yet ready to part with our useful instrument for winning the people in the election. Some of us think very little of peace-centre for the attainment of peace. Yet, peace is not a thing that can be brought or achieved all of a sudden with easy means.

But, we should be aware that certain steps need be taken in our approach to it. As one of the steps, establishment of peace-centre was proposed. I am surprised that some of our members cannot understand the objective of peace-centre even after it is being clearly explained and clarified by our hon'ble Ministers. We should know that peace-centre when established will surely know their assignment towards the attainment of their objective. If necessary, they might as well propose resumption of peace-dialogue, in which case, the opposition and the Ruling parties will give them support. Establishment of peace-centre does not mean we are to withdraw totally in the attempt to achieving peace. As a matter of fact, it should be our duty to extend our whole-hearted co-operation in this attempt. It is my desire that the resolution be passed without further ado.

PU J.H.ROTHUAMA

Pu Speaker, peace-centre has an attractive name although policies to be pursued by them are yet concealed. It may be noted that there can be two avenues by which peace can be achieved. Similarly 'peace' can have two meanings- peace acquired by wiping out the underground activists and peace that prevails as a consequence of fruitful peace-dialogue between Central and the Underground Governments. I request our hon'ble Chief Minister to clarify as to which policy peace-centre will pursue in the attempt to achieve the objective. Also it would not be right to think of peace centre as an only mean for achieving peace. If we all desire peace and if the Govt. make concentrated efforts, why should not peace be achieved? And why should we hand-over the task of achieving peace to some other persons unless we think that the underground elements are too raged up towards the Govt. to make contact?. I strongly believe that peace-centre when established, will find it easier to tackle their task if there is resumption of peace-talk. At the same time peace-centre is established there should be resumption of peace-talk between Central and the Underground Governments.

PU ELLIS SAIDENGA:

Pu Speaker, I am glad that peace-issue is being brought up for the subject of our discussion. In the course of his speech, Our opposition leader stated the limitation of peace-centre for attainment of lasting peace besides mentioning the hopelessness of efforts they had made in the past. It is a regret to have leader who easily loses hope while a word of encouragement is expected from him. As we all know, inspite of various efforts made in the past at political level, durable peace has not yet been achieved till the present day. Recognizing this that our Chief Minister proposed to establish peace-centre manned by non-political body. Actually, none of us is opposed to the resumption of peace-talk if necessary. As a matter of fact, our Chief Minister had made great efforts for it which I think we have not forgotten. The Central Govt. is also ever willing to have peace-talk. But, have we any assurance from the M.N.F. that they truly desire resumption of peace-dialogue?. As was the condition, I think we should all agree to pass the resolution without further amendment.

PU NGURCHHINA: Pu Speaker, it seems that there are two opinions regarding the establishment of peace-centre. Having closely watched the functioning of Nagaland Peace Commission, I do not see much use of peace-centre. I have in fact been thinking whether it would be wise to hand-over the task of peace-settlement to persons other than sons of the soil as the matter concerns wholly Mizoram. It will also be wrong to think of us, the opposition members as opposing to the establishment of peace-centre. We are not opposing it, but merely stated the uncertainty of the objective of the resolution. If we truly desire peace, we should agree to include in the resolution the amendment of Pu Lal Thanhawla for resumption of peace-talk. If the objective of the resolution is to bring-about peace by the strength of army or by wiping out the underground elements, let us not pass it. It is almost believable that there is different motive behind the resolution. Nevertheless, if it is with the objective of bringing about durable peace, we will pass the resolution with the amendment brought forward by our opposition leader.

PU J. THANKUNGA: Pu Speaker, from what I gathered, it seems that the attainment of peace was our common objective inspite of our differences in opinion and political ideology. As stated, various efforts had been made in the past for the attainment of this objective which however did not bring fruitful result. The opinion I formed in the course of political movements in Mizoram is that what one party builds, other dismantles it and if one suggests certain thing, other will speak of it in a contradictory way. Under such circumstances, great care need to be taken in our activities. In the case of peace-issue - as stated earlier, many politicians had been using it for winning the people in the election which in a way caused difficulty in the attempt to achieving peace. It is understood that there will be peace only when the two mis-understanding parties come to an understanding. And if peace-centre when established proposed resumption of peace-talk, we will accept. And if they regard the ruling party as an obstacle in the way to peace, we, the members must agree to withdraw or resign. Are we prepared in such a way for the attainment of peace?. I think we should not always compare Mizoram with other states particularly in case of the attempt to achieving peace. I feel that the resolution should be passed as it is and if Peace-centre thinks it is necessary, we will as well accept the amendment of the opposition leader.

PU LAL THANHAWLA: Pu Speaker, it may be noted that there are three policies that can be pursued in the attempt to achieve peace. They are - isolation policy, peaceful policy thro' peace-dialogue and a policy of extinction of the underground activists. Of these, which policy will be pursued by peace-centre when established?. That is what we want to know before passing the resolution.

SPEAKER: I think the objective of the resolution had been clearly stated. We will not entertain anymore question before all the members who wish to participate in the discussion speak.

PU SAIKAPTHIANGA: Pu Speaker, the subject of our discussion must be truly important that each member who spoke before me had laid much emphasis on it. But, I regret to note that there are members who made speeches in the interest of only their party. While we are here to represent the people of entire Mizoram we should remember that the decision or inclination of the House is the decision of the people whom we represent.

In spite of my appreciation of the resolution, I feel that the amendment of our opposition Leader should as well be included. Resumption of peace-talk is a must while peace-centre is being set up. Perhaps Pu Laldenga had approached the Govt. with two faces. But, this is too old a story even if it was the reason emphasized by the Central Govt. for not willing to talk with him. So far as I know, the Central Govt. have not voiced their willingness to resume peace-talk since they proclaimed the underground elements as 'outlaws'. Recently, there was gun-firing at Tuirial Jail. Though the firing was started by C.R.P., the All India Radio announced that it was an act of the M.N.F. As was the condition, peace is most needed. We should dare reveal the mis-behaviour of C.R.P. or Security Forces who are posted here to safeguard the lives of the Public. In our attempt to achieve peace, we should also prepare ourselves to resign or withdraw at any time if necessity arises. I feel that peace-centre when established must deeply consider policy that will be best pursued. Keeping in mind the desire we all have for lasting peace, we will pass the resolution with the amendment of Pu Lal Thanhawla, for, peace-centre and resumption of peace-talk must go side by side.

PU F. MALSAWMA:
MINISTER Pu Speaker, being aware of their sincere wish for lasting peace, I truly appreciate what were said by our members in the course of the discussion. As may be noted, it seemed that we all have the same objective in spite of different ideas formed in the approach to this objective. While we emphasize peace-centre to take initiative in the attempt to achieving our objective, some of the members alleged it as being too limited. However, we should believe that peace-centre when established, will do the needful and if necessary they might as well recommend resumption of peace-talk without which there will never be durable peace. I think we should not be too sceptical about the activities of peace-centre before it is being established or before we see its actual performance. If they recommend resumption of peace-talk, we will gladly accept.

As regards policy to be pursued by peace-centre - some members stated the possible existence of the policy of extinction which in my opinion was an exaggeratory statement. Though we do not know what policy peace-centre will pursue, we have but clear definition of the objective of our resolution. Hence, it is understood that peace-centre will function in the way to achieving this objective. The resolution as a matter of fact, opened opportunity for enthusiastic persons to extend their abilities and efforts towards the attainment of our common objective. We will therefore do well in passing the resolution as it is and if necessary amendment may be made later on.

PU K. BIAKCHUNG NUNGA:

Pu Speaker, listening to the speeches of our members, it is evident that we are all desirous of lasting peace. But, I regret to note that some of us are still

doubtful of the objective of our resolution perhaps because we have not properly gone through it. I think our opposition members also regard peace-centre as not including resumption of peace-talk as they off and on proposed resumption of peace-talk in the course of the discussion. It may be noted that peace-centre includes any attempt that will be made towards the attainment of peace. It also includes resumption of peace-talk if and when necessary. The aim of this resolution is not to establish peace-centre for extinction of underground elements. I am surprised that some members could have formed such opinion while the resolution has good motive. To achieve our common objective, we must have co-operation and understanding. A time might also come when the opinions of various political parties will be collected and everyone of us here too will have to contribute what we can for the attainment of our common objective. As was what this resolution aims, we will pass it as it is being moved.

PU K. LALSANGA:

Pu Speaker, though much had been said, but, I would like to say certain things regarding our resolution. As may be noted, there can be lot of controversy

over the establishment of peace-centre if one intends to interpret things in a different way and various opinions are formed even now. However, I feel that we should try to understand the objective of this resolution which does not aim to use peace-centre for an instrument to extinct underground elements as some of the opposition members alleged. We should know that there are many things that needs to be done for the attainment of peace. It is also understood that there has to be peace-talk between the different parties in order to come to an agreement. Nevertheless, We should know that there are certain things that need to be done even before the two parties come to term to resume peace-talk. Hence, peace-centre is proposed to do in our attempt to achieve peace. As was the condition, I think we should pass the resolution as it is being moved.

SPEAKER:

We have had broad discussion on the resolution moved by our hon'ble Chief Minister along with the amendment made by our opposition Leader, Pu Lal Than-

hawla. If Pu Lal Thanhawla has anything more to say regarding his amendment motion, he may do so.

PU LAL THANHAWLA:

Pu Speaker, we did not disagree to pass the resolution nor we are opposed to the establishment of peace centre. As stated, peace-centre when established might re-

commend resumption of peace-talk if necessary. However, we are of the opinion that there will be more weight in what we, the representative of the entire population of Mizoram propose in the House than the recommendation of peace-centre which, as stated will be composed of non-political members, in the attempt to achieve our objective.

PU LAL THANHAWLA: Pu Speaker, as stated by Pu C.L. Ruala, he had submitted resolution for resumption of peace-talk in the previous and the current sessions which were but rejected. If it has the same objective, why can't we include my amendment in the resolution. I think we better leave the House if voting is to be done, for we will be out numbered.

PU BUALHRANGA: Pu Speaker, after they made correction this morning, it is no more identical. If they (opp. members) do not agree to establish peace-centre for the attainment of lasting peace, they might as well be permitted to leave the House.

SPEAKER: As there had been different opinions with pressure from our Opposition Leader for inclusion of his amendment in the resolution, we will have voting. Members who agree to pass the resolution as it is may say 'Aye'. (Members said 'Aye')

Members who wanted to pass the resolution with the amended version of our Opposition Leader may say 'No'. (Members kept silent)

Now, the resolution is passed as it is. We will adjourn the House. Sitting will be resumed on 20.8.1979 (Monday) at 10:30 A.M.

Meeting adjourned 4:04 P.M.