

points and suggestions that have been made during the course of their speeches. In great many of these speeches, some points were made which did not really concern the Budget that is in front of you.

A reference was made to drought conditions. I may assure the House that we will do whatever we can to see that the drought problem is tackled in a permanent manner. So far it has been tackled in an *ad hoc* manner which is not altogether satisfactory.

In the main, I would say that there was no point that specifically needs a reply or calls for any comments from me immediately. Whatever points need to be attended to, will be attended to. That is all that I would like to say at this stage.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister one thing. Yesterday he said in the Lok Sabha "that the Indian economy is not sound in the context of the present situation. . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): The remarks were not in connection with the Tamil Nadu Budget.

THE BUDGET (NAGALAND) 1977-78— GENERAL DISCUSSION

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): Now, we take up Nagaland Budget.

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह (बिहार) ।
आदरणीय उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ पर अभी तक हम तमिलनाडु के बजट पर चर्चा कर रहे थे। उसी तरह से यह नागालैंड प्रदेश भी है। वहाँ भी राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू है। राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू होने का क्या दृष्टिानाम होता है, यह हमने तमिलनाडु के बजट पर चर्चा के दौरान सुना।

मे समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति का शासन सही मायनों में भरत राजा पर्यायवाची होना चाहिए। भरत ने जिस प्रकार से राम की गद्दी पर खड़ा रखकर, ट्रस्टी की तरह राज्य का संचालन किया था, उसी प्रकार से राष्ट्रपति के माध्यम से, राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा नियुक्त राज्यपाल जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के आगमन की प्रतीक्षा में शासन को ट्रस्टी के नाते चलाना चाहिए। लेकिन दुःख की बात यह है कि कहीं का भी अनुभव राज्यपाल के द्वारा शासित प्रदेशों में अभी तक अच्छा नहीं रहा है।

नागालैंड में भी दो साल गुजर गये और दो साल से वहाँ राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू है। मेरी पहली मांग सरकार से यह है कि नागालैंड में तत्काल चुनाव कराये जायें और जनता का जो निर्णय हो, उसके अनुसार चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को राज्य संचालन का कार्य सौंपा जाय। क्योंकि हम सारे देश में, सभी प्रदेशों में प्रजातान्त्रिक व्यवस्था चाहते हैं और नागालैंड, जिसकी पिछले तीन दशकों में विशेष समस्याएँ रही हैं, उनसे भी चाहेंगे कि राष्ट्र की जो प्रमुख धारा है, राजनैतिक धारा है, उसके साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर चलें। राष्ट्र की जो प्रमुख सांस्कृतिक धारा है, उसके साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर चलें। अभी भी कुछ घुसपैठिये, कुछ आतंकवादी तथा पृथक्तावाद तत्त्व नागालैंड में सक्रिय हैं और यह आवश्यक है कि इस समस्या का तत्काल समाधान किया जाय। यह भी सही है कि नागालैंड एक अत्यन्त गरीब प्रदेश है इसलिये राष्ट्रपति शासन से वहाँ के लोगों की वास्तविक समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। हम जनतान्त्रिक बसुलों के हामी होने के नाते यह चाहते हैं कि वहाँ की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये वहाँ के लोगों को ही जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जाय।

[ड० राम कृपल सिंह]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर एक बार नागालैंड में दो साल से जो राष्ट्रपति शासन है, उसको तत्काल हटाने की मांग करता हूँ और यह जो 34,75,71,000 रुपये की मांग है, इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI IRENGBAM TOMPOK SINGH (Manipur): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this should be the last occasion of discussing the Nagaland Budget here, as the new Government has given the assurance that in all the States where there is the President's Rule, elections would be held. So far as Nagaland is concerned, even-though the Janata Party has come to power at the Centre, we will ventilate our feelings. Of course, we support the Budget *in toto* because this Budget was prepared by the previous Government.

But we have some apprehensions. If the hon. Prime Minister had been present here, we would have conveyed our feelings to him. Of course, the hon. Finance Minister is here. Whenever there have been political movements for the formation of small States, whether in Nagaland or in Tripura or in Mizoram or in Manipur, the present Prime Minister had always opposed such movements. He was deadly against such movements though he was very much in minority in the undivided Congress. Therefore, some fear is lurking in the minds of the people of the North-Eastern zone. What will be the attitude of the present Government and what will be their plan and mental make-up so far as the North-Eastern zone is concerned? As you know, Sir, this zone consists of small States. On the other hand, take for example a State like U.P. It has 34 representatives here. Some people may go out and some people may remain. But the State will continue to be represented by some other people here. In the case of States like Nagaland, Sikkim or Arunachal or Manipur or

Tripura, if a particular Member representing the State is found absent from the House, the whole State is absent. Therefore, India is such a country where big and small States are there, where the democratic setup has proved itself by these elections and it will be seen whether the people in the north-eastern region, that is the Indo-Gangetic plain, are in favour of the Janata wave or the policy programmes. It will be too early to forecast how long this Government will survive. At the same time, I may inform the House that this north-eastern zone, particularly Nagaland and other areas, even during the Moghul rule, were never reached. During the British rule also these areas where freedom loving people live, were left untouched. In this wave also—whether the Congress wave or the Janata wave—the election result has shown that the Nagaland remained unaffected and a lone UDF Member has come in the lower House. The UDF is a local party. Another hon. friend of mine, Mr. Lotha, belongs to the UDF, at the moment. He was with us for some time and he may be knowing both the sides. But my apprehension is that in this part of the country some forces are working behind the screen against the interest of India. Although the strength of those forces is very much minimised during the last 30 years, yet some forces are still there, some vested interests are still there, working against the interest of the country. It is not for the first time, ever since I joined this House, I have categorically stated the political background and warned that some vested interests are working in this area. These vested interests are working with the help of the Anglo-American bloc. Even in olden days, when we were young, we know that in Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and these areas, the Anglo-British people wanted to build a sovereign State, but their attempt was foiled as there was no popular support. The people of this zone consider themselves as Indians first and Indians last.

When Mr. Subramanian Swamy and others used to sit on the Opposition Benches, I used to tell them frankly to visit our part of the country and know the conditions prevailing there. You should visit this part of the country and try to know and understand the problems being confronted by the people of this area. I would like to submit with humility, though it is out of the context of the Nagaland Budget, that these Indian Parliament Members are merely running after foreign tiipy. I do not know how many of us know thoroughly our own India. Take for example, a Member hailing from Kashmir, if he does not visit Nagaland or Mizoram, it will be very difficult for him to understand the situation. Similarly, a person from Gujarat should visit Kanyakumari and *vice versa*. Some of us are very privileged people because we were taught that Punjab is a land of five rivers. We are taught like that. We are supposed to know the history of the modern India. We have embraced Hinduism. Nagaland is mainly a Christian State. I would like to remind some of my old colleagues, who are now in the Government, that we will have some difficulty in regard to the language attitude. Mr. Fernandes is my old colleague. Had he been here, I would have reminded him of the days when I w^{as} in Socialist Party and when I had told them that English should be included in the Eighth Schedule. The Anglo-Indian people in Nagaland had adopted English as their State language. I am to see how they are going to function. I expect some good things to be done in our part of the country. I know th^e s^{entiments}, feelings and attitudes of the persons who are in the opposition today. When we were sitting on th^e ruling s^{ide}, through our Madam Prime Minister and through our national leaders, I had appealed to them that the problems °f this area should not be treated with partisan attitude. In the high hihs in Nagaland, there is no drinking water; there is no electricity; even kerosene oil is not available. If you happen to travel to the

interior parts of Nagaland, salt is not available. Th^e villagers will be very happy if you distribute salt to them. This is the condition there. Therefore, sometimes our problems are being misunderstood by the big leaders of this country.

The Nagas have fought and won their political aspirations. There are still some misguided friends who have to reconcile themselves. About their number, the new Government will try to find out the information. Some have gon^e to China and have not come back. These things are going on. During the recent elections, on th^e 16th of last month, I was at the border town of Mura. It is not in Nagaland; it is in my State of Manipur. That is th^e last post of Manipur where there was a big fire. And it is a shame on the part of the Government of India that they could not provide ^a Are brigade and the Burmese Government provided a fire brigade and the fire w^{as} extinguished by the Burmese fire brigade. Now these boy^s are moving freely. Some were caught and there were encounters. These are very sensitive areas. Therefore, we are not very much interested in these numerical figures which you are passing. You may put some money; you may not put some money. Some roads may be taken up, some roads may not be taken up. Some schools may be run with no teachers, some dispensaries may be run with no doctors, with no sisters, with no pharmacies. These problems will continue in that part of the country. Our submission to the Finance Minister in the long run is this. This State of Nagaland has 60 members in its Assembly. By the verdict of the people, a Government ther^e will be formed. But after the formation of th^e Government, unless and until th^e Central Government takes a sympathetic attitude to these small States which are not in a position to stand on their own legs economically, which are very backward, it is not going to help them.

[Shri Irengbam Tompok Singh] In this country there is disparity. This is becoming a disease in the body politic of India. We have learnt a very good lesson from the neighbouring country—Pakistan. For 25 years, one chunk of it was West Pakistan and another was the present Bangladesh. And it was a very difficult state of affairs because in these two parts of the country the language was different, the economic disparity was there, there was exploitation by some groups of the West of the people of the East. Suppose we move from Nagaland and we have to reach Calcutta, most of the area we have to cover is Bangladesh and we are linked by the narrow chicken neck of Siliguri. If Siliguri is cut off, we are cut off from the rest of the country. This is the condition of Nagaland; this is the condition of Mizoram; this is the condition of Tripura, of the whole of Assam.

The Nagas are all born militant fighters and they can be good citizens of this country. For example, one Naga Regiment was formed. Now how many Nagas were taken? Regarding the rehabilitation programme, whether they are properly rehabilitated or not, let the new Government look into the matter. Regarding roads and other things, if you happen to go to Kohima, which is the capital of Nagaland, you will find there is no transport, no buses, no taxi, no auto-rickshaw. My Colleague, Sardarji, had paid a visit as a member of the Consultative Committee. He might have seen the conditions there. There are beautiful places like Kangra, Dharamsala I would request the Finance Minister to consider, while reviewing the Plan allocations, that these are all sensitive areas. We have won statehood by fighting—not the 'JF type of movement because that is not conducive to that part of the country because there will be a large number of MLAs and MPs who will come but our population is very small. What is applicable to the plains may not be applicable to that part of the country.

My humble submission to the hon. Finance Minister would be that he should keep in mind how the new leadership will run the whole country and see that there is no partisan attitude. Now the Tripura Government has been toppled because of CFD. Now, for example, Manipur is a small State from which I come. If aid is given to us with strings there will be problems. Till we are disturbed, we are simple creatures. We love India, we are Indians first and Indians last. We know that India is the largest democracy in the world where there is secularism, that it is on the way to socialism and that it is free from exploitation by one class of another class or discrimination between a big State and a small State. We do not look at the grants to Nagaland by the new Government from a narrow partisan point of view, but in the best interests of the country the demands of Nagaland should be met from the point of view of making them as totally integrated areas—mentally, psychologically and sentimentally—and it should be the duty of the Janata Government to bring the Nagas closer and closer to the mainstream of Indian national life. With these words, Sir, I conclude.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA (West Bengal): Sir, my colleague the previous speaker has already raised an apprehension regarding the attitude and policy of the Government, that is, the Janata Government, towards small States like Nagaland which are non-viable. So I would like the Finance Minister to clarify the position regarding the present attitude of this Government towards the small States, specially the hill States.

Sir, last month only we extended the life of the President's rule in Nagaland under the Congress rule. Now, under the Janata rule we are feeding the President's rule with money in the budgetary form. That is the crux of the problem. Whenever we discuss President's rule, every one of us says that there is no

alternative to a popular, elected Government. Still we persist in that argument, whoever comes to office and power. I hope the present Government, the Janata Government, will think over this matter as to what should be their policy regarding President's rule and what should be the policy regarding Governor's rule *visa-ins* a democratic, popular, elected Government. I think this should be clarified and I hope the President's rule would be used only occasionally in extraordinary situations. But, unfortunately, today we are faced with the Governor's rule in Jammu and Kashmir. I do not understand whether this Governor's rule could not have been delayed or adjusted in some other way by forming a popular Government there. This is the apprehension in my mind.

As regards Nagaland", I would like to say the same thing. I have got this book from the Cdftgress Government last month regarding the President's rule in Nagaland in one year. Sir, from this book I understand that though Nagaland is a very sensitive and susceptible area, though 90 per cent of its population depends on agriculture and though 17 per cent of it is forest land,, the hill State of Nagaland is very very poor and the living conditions of the people there are very wretched. They are delinked from the mainstream of national politics and national life. So, all these things should be specially considered when we discuss a hill State like Nagaland. In Nagaland President's rule was imposed on 22nd March, 1975. Sir, after the President's Rule there was the Shillong Agreement. The book that I have with me here states what the actual position today in Nagaland is.

(a) Shillong Agreement for Peace of November 11,. 1975 has been effective.

(b) Nagaland Nationalist Organisation and AICC have merged.

(c) Constitution of India accepted.

(d) Since Agreement normalcy prevails.

(e) Effort of Nagaland Peace Council successful.

(f) Arms of the under-ground deposited.

(g) Arms of the under-ground unearthed.

(h) Peace camp—doing good work.

(il) Prisoners are released on acceptance of Shillong Agreement

(j) Only 31 are left to be released from among those arrested during the emergency.

(k) Civil administration started-down to the village level.

(l) Lok Sabha elections peacefully held.

All these things are there. If the situation is so, why a popular government is not accepted? This is the question. How long will the President's Rule continue? I hope the Finance Minister will today say that, if the situation as given in this book is true, there is no reason to continue the President's Rule a day further in Nagaland. Sir, it has already been stated that a popular government along can serve the people. The bureaucratic forms of government only deter the development works'. Ultimately we find that some people in Nagaland under the President's Rule have created such conditions that a party's rule has been established there. It has been stated in the other House also that some agent of the Congress, who was acting as an adviser to the Governor, was all powerful. I think that in the name of the President's Rule some person of a particular party acting on the advice of the Governor, can create hell there. I think this is not at all

[Shri Irengbam Tompok Singh] democratic. AH these things should be stopped.

Then, from the Budget point of view, I would say that there is 17.56 per cent area under forests there, though hilly areas require 60 per cent forestry. I think the Government need to give special consideration to this matter and see how the hilly areas can create more and more forests for their protection.

The main source of living of the people in Nagaland is agriculture, but the agricultural yield there is very low. They yield Per acre is only 13 maunds of rice. When highyield-ing varieties are there for cultivation, why special emphasis should not be given to it in Nagaland where agriculture is the main source of living? Agricultural activities should be developed for yielding more and more of high-producing varieties of food-grains.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): You will have to wind up now. Already you have taken 10 minutes.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Sir, in the Plan outlay . . .

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND (Punjab): Sir, it is not even 7 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): I am going by this watch.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: In the Plan outlay, out of Rs. 19.27 crores, only Rs. 6.33 crores are for agricultural development. I think this sum is most inadequate for agricultural development of Nagaland where 90 per cent people depend on agriculture. Only one-third of the Plan outlay is for agriculture. It would not suffice for the people of Nagaland who are very much distressed and poor economically. The budget

is good enough. It has come with a surplus. But I think the surplus money should be spent purely on agricultural development and mainly for the handloom and co-operative development. Hilly States have got their own imagination of co-operation. I think hilly people are always co-operative. If we can develop cooperatives there, if We can highlight the co-operative movement there, if we can develop handloom industry there, if there are co-operative organisations in these and if we can have weaving centres, weaving directorate, then I think the Naga people can be organised more and they can help the country well. I should like to state and urge upon the Minister that he will not take any action for further restoration of the President's rule and immediately he will call for the election in Nagaland so that a popular government comes into being there. .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): The Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
AND REVENUE AND BANKING
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I . . .

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH (Nagaland) : I have given my name yesterday.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): Your name is not there. All right."

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH: Vice-Chairman, Sir, indeed 90 per cent of the population of Nagaland is dependent on agriculture. I would like to start with this subject that Nagaland depends on agriculture and only through agriculture we can reach the people in the remotest parts of the country. We have different tribes in Nagaland, but only a few tribes really work on permanent cultivation like terrace cultivation and the rest mostly go for jhooming. And t^{nen} their problem of deforestation or

afforestation comes into being with this jhumming cultivation, that is shifting cultivation. Now, Sir., in order to help the people in Nagaland today, the Government has to see that high-yielding seeds and fertilizers are provided at a cheap rate. Then, we require irrigation because without irrigation this permanent cultivation like terrace cultivation cannot be done. Since it is also the policy of this new Government that priority is given to agriculture, I am sure and I hope that the people of Nagaland will benefit much from the policy of the new Government. Sir, then the problem of marketing comes because at present the policy of the government has been that loan, short-term loan, should be provided to the cultivators. But what I find is that these cultivators or farmers do not have marketing facilities there. So, unless they have marketing facilities, they cannot repay the loan because they are not able to sell their products. So, the problem of their repayment of loan also comes into being. That is why we have to see that marketing facilities are provided to these farmers. But as I was saying the question of shifting cultivation has to be gone into. We have many a time talked on this subject. There have been a symposium and discussions in Nagaland itself, but we have not really gone deeply into the root or into the causes of this shifting cultivation. The problem is that. In order to have this terrace cultivation, as I was saying earlier, capital is also needed. Then irrigation is required. That is why the poor farmers, when they have no capital, cannot take to terrace or permanent cultivation. That is why they go in for "jhum" or shifting cultivation. Because that is cheaper. By that again they destroy the forests. So, although right now I appreciate their difficulties, I would like to impress upon the new Government that they have to provide soft and long-term loans to these farmers so that they can develop terrace cultivation and also they can

develop irrigation facilities. Then I would again emphasise that marketing facilities have also to be given. We are at present receiving some amount of high-yielding seeds from the Government. But then the high-yielding seeds that are brought from other States have to be examined again to see whether they will really work in our State because of the climatic conditions, because of the different type of soil that we have. Unless even those seeds that are brought from other States are properly experimented and their use explained or taught to the farmers, it will not help us much. So the Government has to see that they are properly experimented and then introduced in the different areas and regions of the State. Now we have in the State low-lying valleys where terrace cultivation is easier. And it is less expensive. So while giving loans to the farmers, you have to see that terrace cultivation is developed in the hill areas and in the plain areas. The only way to preserve forests is to develop this terrace cultivation. It will preserve the ecological balance also. Landslides are a real problem in Nagaland. So afforestation is essential in order to check land-slides which we experience every year in our State.

Then I come to communications. Nagaland is a hilly region and we need communications. The only communication we can have is road. We cannot expect to have railways like other States. So road communication is what we require and still much needs to be done. Though something has been done, we need more money for these communications. Sir, in this connection I would like to mention about National Highway No. 39 which is the only life-line connecting Nagaland with the other parts of the country. It is the gateway of the north-eastern region to the country and this is the only life-line to the rest of the country. Now this Na-

[Shri Khyomo Lotha]

tional Highway No. 39 has been handed over to the Border Roads Organisation. And the Government, in the last two years, especially during the President's rule and the emergency, has given a lot of credit to this Border Roads Organisation for their good work. I appreciate it. It is good. It is coming up very well. But I would like to impress one thing upon the Government and upon this House. Forget about the year in which we got independence. Let us start with only 1964 when Nagaland got fup-fledged Statehood. Now if you compare the amount that has been sanctioned since 1964 to 1974 and the amount sanctioned or given to the Border Roads Organisation, you will find a discrimination. This l#ghway construction was taken away from the State Government and handed over to the Border Roads Organisation. The road is coming up nicely and for that the Border Roads Organisation has received praises. But after it was handed over to them a lot of our people employed on the road construction work were thrown out of jobs. Their earnings suddenly stopped. Many of the villagers were working on this project. This is not the way to complete a project. If you give us the same funds as are given to the Border Roads Organisation we can also do this work. But then why this discrimination. We are grateful to the Border Roads Organisation for doing this work for us. But why throw away a lot of our people out of employment? This has happened in spite of the Twenty Point economic programme. In fact the Border Roads Organisation wanted to take over three more roads, which somehow our Government has prevented them from taking over. As I travelled this time for electioneering, I saw our people working on the road construction and earning something. That is the only source of income to our villagers. Villagers have no other work for two or three months after their harvest. They go and work on the road construction

and earn something. This is how they earn their livelihood, and educate their children. Even students, during their vacation, go and work on roads. All these people wer_e deprived of their jobs and earning after National Highway No. 39 was taken over by Border Roads Organisation. When we appreciate their work, you should also see that they do not throw out of employment our local people. If the same amount given to Border Roads Organisation is sanctioned to the State Government, they also can do this work. But then there was discrimination. Why this is »r Our people are willing to do the worL. 3ut the amount should be sufficient, enough. It is just like this. My shirt is torn. What is needed is a new shirt which requires some money. But you give me some small amount and ask me to get the torn portion repaired. While you are giving enough money to the Border Roads Organisation, why not give sufficient money to the State Government to improve their roads?

Now I come to power. We are in the midst of several steps to augment power supply in this region, especially Assam and Manipur. You have given a lot of money to Assam for development of power. And we are getting power from Assam. There is no power developed so far as Nagaland is concerned. The Central Government thinks that we should get our power from Manipur's Loktak project which I think may not come up at all, for another decade or so. I want to impress upon the Government the need to generate power in Nagaland itself. We have several rivers which can be harnessed for power generation. In my district of Wokha we have the Doyang river. It is a big river and the survey for a hydro-electricity project on this river is on. There is something going on and we do not know what will happen. In Wokha we have struck oil also.

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this comes up, we will be contributing oil to the country's economy. The hydro-electricity project on the Doyang river is coming up. Rumour has it that it may not come up. it may be true also. Well, if you give up these things and if you start denying all these projects to our State, then it will be very difficult for us. We would like at least the oil project to be developed there properly.

Then, Sir, I would like to come to the 20-point economic programme the benefits of which have really gone to some of the officers' pockets and now it seems it has been given the go-by. In order to implement this 20-point programme, Sir, a Super Bazar was set up at Kohima. I do not know how much you pay here in Delhi to the Manager of the Super Bazar. But there they brought from outside an cincer and they are paying a very high salary to him—I am told it is Rs. 1500/- or more—and he is given government vehicles and is given a quarter, a big quarter also. He is being paid so much. Although there are many officers belonging to the Co-operative Department in Nagaland, who are getting less than a thousand rupees or so and who could be easily brought to manage this, they brought a man from outside without resorting to the process of advertisement' or interview. He was ju'st brought in from outside and he is running it there and I am told that it is being run at a loss and they are incurring a huge loss, amounting to some lakhs of rupees. So, Sir, I would like to see the Government going into these things. I would also suggest that the Board of Directors should be suspended and an inquiry should be conducted immediately.

(Time bell rings)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): Please wind up now.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH: I will finish, Sir.

Then, Sir, I come to the election business. I would like to cite a few instances only which I came across during the elections. In some parts of the State, Sir, the government machinery was used to repres-3 the party workers. The workers of the UDF Party could not just come out to work for the elections especially in the Tuensang district. It was like a big party mela. The UDF Party could not just come out. Only the Congress workers were working who were moving about so happily, so boldly and So courageously. They started even questioning me when I went to the polling booth just to see how things were going on. They started arresting our party workers. The polling was on the 16th and on the 15th I was travelling to Tuensang. Just before reaching there, I was given the information that one of our party leaders was issued an arrest warrant. When I reached there, he had already been arrested and his only crime was that one of the party workers had lodged a complaint and he had drafted that complaint. He was educated and the other man was not educated. So, his only act was to have drafted that complaint on behalf of that party worker. Actually,. Sir, that complaint was sent to the returning officer in Kohima and also to D. C. Tuensang. So, I would say that it is their business to conduct a thorough inquiry into this incident also. There is another thing also. One government employee, a village guard was campaigning for the Congress at that time.

(Time bell rings)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): Please wind up now. You have taken 18 minutes already.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH: Only one point more, Sir. As I said, the man was arrested on the 16th. I left immediately. He was arrested and convicted for three months. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to go into these things. I have

[Shri Khyomo Lotha] brought many such instances of arrest during the emergency to the notice of the government and I have pleaded with the officers and the Ministers concerned. But they have never listened to me unfortunately and most of these people were released only on the 24th of this month.. .
(Time bell rings.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): Please wind up.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH: I am coming to the last point, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): Only half-an-hour was allotted to this Bill.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH: I am the only Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): You have already taken 18 minutes.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH: I can sit if you wish.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): It was the decision of the House...

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH: So far as the abuse and misuse of power is concerned, I hope the Government will look into this, and I shall leave it at that.

Now, in other States, Government servants have been given dearness allowance. In Nagaland they have not been given this allowance. I would impress upon the Government, I would request the Government, to see that the Nagaland State employees also get it. Things are more expensive in Nagaland than in many of the other States. Therefore, people have to have more money... (Time bell rings.) This has to be looked into.

Then Sir, President's rule is there since March 22, 1975, when our House was dissolved. Two years have passed since then. I would request the

Government to see that a popular government is installed immediately. The Nagaland people are fed up with the President's rule. They are fed up with mismanagement. That is why a popular government should be installed. Then, ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): Please sit down.
The Minister.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH: And,
then ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): I have called the Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have been greatly impressed by the various problems that are faced by Nagaland. And I can only assure the House that every effort will be made to see that these problems are attended to. As you know, the Janata Party has in its manifesto stated that agriculture would be given the highest priority. Accordingly, first attention will be given to agriculture, because agriculture is the major problem of Nagaland. A proper balance would be maintained between agriculture and forestry which is also important for that State.

A reference was made to handloom development which, again, is something to which we attach considerable importance. We will see to it that the development of handloom industry is given special consideration.

About the question of holding the elections, I think, the Prime Minister had made a statement already that elections will be held as soon as possible in States where President's rule obtains today.

There was another point which was made, which I cannot quite understand, that the people in Nagaland are somewhat apprehensive about the attitude of this Government, in regard to small States. I just do not

understand why they should be apprehensive. There is nothing, as far as I recollect, in the manifesto of the Party which suggests that it is the intention of the Janata Party to undertake any revision of States which are already existing. I do not...

AN HON. MEMBER: The Prime Minister made some such statement.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know if the Prime Minister has made any such statement in regard to this or if there is anything in the President's Address about this. I think, therefore, there need be no apprehension on this score.

I do not think, Mr. Vice-Chairman, there is any further need for me to speak.

THE BUDGET (PONDICHERY) **1977-78—General Discussion**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): We now take up the Pondicherry Budget.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, my first little request is that you give me 15 minutes. Yesterday you reduced my time and my speech was mis-reported because of the fastness of the speech. I would request that out of the half-an-hour, you give me 15 minutes and I will finish within 14½ minutes. Sir, half-an-hour has been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for this Bill and Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari and myself are prepared to share this time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): What about the hon. Minister?

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: The hon. Minister takes only two or three minutes. We will spare these two minutes for him. I can

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): Only one hour for both the Bills was allotted.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: Sir, I do not want to disobey and take 18 minutes if you allot me eight.

Sir, it is a very sordid game, because of which I want to speak for 15 minutes. The Pondicherry Government was constituted in 1974. On the 26th March 1974, the Assembly met. The result was that the Anna D.M.K. at that time—and the All India Anna D.M.K. of today—got together with the C.P.I., and both secured only 14 seats. The CPI(M) got one 5 P.M. seat on its own and declared its support to the combination of parties. The Congress led by the then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, came out with an assurance for a stable Government. The Congress led by the then Prime Minister and the Congress that used to be the Congress of today's Prime Minister were together in elections. The Assembly met on 26th March. On 27th March, the Assembly was toppled on technical grounds. It was 28th March, 1974, when the Assembly was dissolved. Three years and more have passed. According to the Constitution of India, three years is the ultimate limit for keeping a Government under the President's rule. I will not go into this legal technicality. I see that the predecessor of our hon. Minister and Rashtrapati Ji had wangled something in February. Therefore, legally or technically it may be correct, but morally it is so wrong especially when the newly-elected Government was toppled the very next day after the Assembly met. I want to go into this toppling business because this was the first toppling. After that, during the emergency under the extra-constitutional authority or the caucus, as they used to be called, they started toppling their own Governments. They began toppling the Congress Governments.

The best Government that Uttar Pradesh got was the Government of Mr. Bahuguna. It was toppled in December, 1975. Orissa Government was toppled in December 1976. If the