

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

do not think any more improvements could be made in this direction. Sir, there is another provision. Supposing a legislator or an office-bearer of a political party goes to a foreign country and falls ill suddenly there. There is a provision that even without prior intimation, he can avail of any foreign hospitality and then intimate to the Government that he had received foreign hospitality at that time. These things have been taken into consideration at the Joint Committee stage and many improvements have been made. Of course, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has given us some useful information in regard to the CIA activities in various countries and various spheres. It may be difficult to know how foreign money is working in various fields. But efforts are being made. We have got our intelligence agencies and we have also got our own sources of information. Every effort is being made to see that foreign money is not utilised for undesirable activities. Certainly, I am in agreement with him when he says that in some of these cases, foreign money was mis-utilised. It was used for subversion and disruption and creating disorder in our own country. We have got that information. The concern expressed by many Members now and even before has been taken care of. Section 10 of the Bill can take care of any situation. In respect of any person receiving foreign money, if we have got secret information that the money is likely to be utilised for some other purpose, we will prohibit it. So, Government have got sufficient powers to take care of all these things. I can only appeal to the Members that there may not be any hesitancy about the intentions of the Government.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Then I suggest that he should appoint an advisory body because, when the administration comes he will not be in the picture. I am not blaming you. You may not be there by the time it

comes into effect. Why not, then, appoint a committee of Members of Parliament who will oversee this kind of thing, whether it is being administered effectively or ineffectively or whether there is use or misuse. Some kind of check should be there. You are introducing a new type of thing.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: This is not acceptable. All these points were discussed in the Joint Committee meetings and we have not made any changes in whatever has been accepted and put in the Joint Committee Report. The proposal for appointing a Parliamentary Committee is not acceptable to us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKANATH MISRA): The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed."

The motion was adopted.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION APPROVING THE CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF THE PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE 22ND MARCH, 1975, UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF NAGALAND FOR A FURTHER PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS WITH EFFECT FROM THE 26TH MARCH, (1976).

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"This House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 22nd March, 1975, under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Nagaland, for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th March, 1976."

As the Members are aware, both the Nagaland Nationalist Organisation and the United Democratic Front parties having failed to give a stable Government to the State. Nagaland came under President's Rule on 22nd March, 1975. To give an opportunity to the parties to form a Ministry, the Legislature was not dissolved but kept in suspended animation. Ultimately when neither party could secure a stable majority in the Legislative Assembly, it was dissolved on 20th May, 1975 on the recommendation of the Governor. The Members may recall that the Resolution was moved in this House for continuation of the President's Rule on the 22nd July, 1975 and this House accorded its approval for the Proclamation to remain in force up to 25th March, 1976.

The underground were active during 1974 and in early part of 1975. Soon after the imposition of the President's Rule, the Governor of Nagaland took steps to intensify Security Forces' operations against the underground and also activated civil administration right down to the village functionary level to assist and help in the counter-insurgency measures. This led to considerable improvement in the overall law and order situation which is evident from the following:

There were only eight violent incidents after the imposition of the President's Rule up to November, 1975 as against 83 in 1974 and 14 in 1975 (before the imposition of President's Rule). The underground were able to recruit 598 men to their ranks in 1974. There has been no recruitment by them since July, 1975. Nine hundred and forty-six underground came overground in Nagaland after the imposition of the President's Rule as against 188 during 1974. Similarly, 711 underground were arrested during 1975 as against 494 in 1974. One hundred and eighty-three underground arms were captured and 104 brought out by the underground who came

overground during 1975 as against 73 arms captured and nine brought out during 1974.

The pressure maintained by the Security Forces on the hand and the overall urge for peace amongst the law-abiding citizens of Nagaland on the other hand, led to the starting of a dialogue which resulted in the signing of an agreement on the 11th November, 1975 at Shillong between the representatives of the Naga underground and the Government of Nagaland on behalf of the Government of India. Under this accord, the underground Nagas conveyed their decision to accept the Constitution of India and to bring out and deposit their arms. The modalities of deposit of underground arms in pursuance of this accord was discussed further and a supplementary agreement was reached on the 5th January, 1976. As a result, 168 weapons of different types and 4783 rounds of ammunition have been brought out upto the end of February, 1976. There has been no violent incident in Nagaland after the signing of the Shillong Accord.

Nagaland has been making steady progress in the development field also. A sum of Rs. 15.4 crores is expected to be spent on various schemes under the Annual Plan 1975-76. An outlay of Rs.17.7 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1976-77.

In the field of administration also during the President's Rule various measures have been initiated to provide the State with an efficient and effective administration. Development machinery has been fully activated and due priority has been given to rural development programme to meet the immediate needs of the people at the village level.

The improving law and order situation and the tempo of development has generated a feeling amongst the people of the State that the present trend of development should not be halted or reversed and Assembly elec-

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tions in Nagaland should now be held only after there is permanent restoration of peace. Also implementation of the Accord reached at Shillong on the 11th November, 1975 between the Governor of Nagaland, acting on behalf of the Government of India, and the representatives of the underground has reached a crucial and delicate stage. Holding of elections in Nagaland in the immediate future is likely to create new complications which may hamper the progress towards normalcy.

I request to this House to accord approval to the Resolution.

The question was proposed.

SHRI SCATO SWU (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir I congratulate the Nagaland Administration for solving the 20-year old problem. The Governor and his officers deserve all praise, for the way they handled this delicate and complicated problem and issue. I would like to give all credit to the ex-underground leaders for they understood the actual situation prevailing in Nagaland and extended the hand of friendship and accepted the will of the majority of the Nagaland people. So, now it is for us to give time to the Administration and the ex-underground leaders and the people at large so that they may be able to bring real normalcy in Nagaland. Now, every assistance should be given to the people who have come overground so that they may be able to adjust themselves to the life. Some compensation were given to the Naga people who were killed either in battle-fields or in some encounters but there are still many more people who have not yet been compensated. So, I would appeal to you and through you to the Government that compensation should be given to those who were killed by security forces. And when it is done, I think it will be a healing touch to many Naga people. Now the signing of the agreement is over and weapon have been brought out, but

the wounds of two decades have to be healed. So, to bring complete normalcy, the present administration will have to be given time. We in this House will have to be patient so that before the elected Government is installed, let the good works, already started be completed first

Sir, I may inform you that even the underground Naga people are in favour of the President's Rule because of their contention is that if State elections are conducted before their problems are settled, it will be a serious breach of the agreement. And it is anticipated that at least two candidates from among the underground people shall be contesting in the coming State elections, and both the NNO and the UDF had given written declarations that the underground Naga people were inalienable citizens of Nagaland. So, in order to implement this, those underground people should be given complete political and social rights and they should be allowed to participate in the elections.

Sir, it is true that there may be some insignificant errors or faults of the administration, but our main problem is to bring the Naga people together so that we may be able to sink our differences and become one. So in order to help the Naga people to be one, once again we need to have a little patience and give a little more time to the present administration so that the Naga people have an understanding among themselves the undergrounds are now fully prepared to come overground. So it is simply because of the interest of the underground Naga people that the State elections are being postponed. Only to give complete satisfaction to them, and in the interest of the underground Naga people, I support that the President's Rule should be extended once again.

SHRI IRENGBAM TOMPOK SINGH (Manipur): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we support wholeheartedly the Resolution put forward before the House. A year back, i.e. in the month of March, a political drama took place

in Nagaland. As you know, Sir, Nagaland has an area of 16,527 sq. km. and with a population of 5,16,449. Though small in size, because of the strategic position and the developments taking place over the last 28 years, Nagaland was a cancer in the body politics of the country. Somehow or other, in the year 1963, Nagaland was given the status of a full-fledged State, and since then there had been a constitutional Government in Nagaland. For the first time in the history of Nagaland, there was a constitutional breakdown in the year 1975. That was nothing but defection of the MLAs from the UDF to the NNO and from the NNO to the UDF. According to the 1974 elections, in a 60-member Assembly, the UDF secured 25 seats which is the largest number of seats secured, and the NNO which was the rival, which came to be the ruling party before the UDF came to power, secured 23 seats. And 12 seats were got by the Independents. The UDF got the 12 Independents to their side and the number was 37 in an Assembly of 60 and they formed a Ministry of 13 headed by Mr. Vizol. And it lasted for about one year. We are all aware of the fact that in a small State like Nagaland, because of the insurgency and the deployment of the army and because the society was quite secluded and cut off from the rest of the country with the area unexplored, there were friction and disturbance. Since Nagaland came into limelight, there has been modern way of life, modern way of thinking and a democratic setup; it is a sort of change. Therefore, there was friction between the two groups, the NNO and the UDF. The crux of the problem at the moment is that it is under Presidential rule and during this rule a lot of things have to be done. And one thing the whole country has to bear in mind is this. In the eastern region, talking of Nagaland or Mizoram or Manipur or Arunachal Pradesh or Assam or Tripura, these are all small States. We have had some problem of insurgency in Nagaland and Mizoram. In between these two is the State of

Manipur. The area of Nagaland is 16,527 square kilometres and the population is 5,16,449. The area of Mizoram is a Union Territory of 21,087 square kilometres with a population of 332,390 and the area of Manipur is 22,356 square kilometres with a population of 10,72,753. The total area of the three regions comprises 59,970 square kilometres and the total population is 19,21,592. This is according to the 1971 Census. During the period of insurgency, how much money has been spent on Nagaland to bring it on a par with the rest of the other parts of the country, to bring it into the mainstream of Indian political life? The Home Ministry, the Defence Ministry and the Finance Ministry may have their accounts about this.

So far as Nagaland is concerned, we are very happy that most of our friends who have spent their best part of their lives underground, who are with the NNO or the UDF, who were dreaming of a sovereign State, have come to their senses, they have come into the mainstream of the Indian political life. Whether they belong to the NNO or the UDF makes little difference to us. Sometimes people from the NNO will go over to the UDF and people from the UDF may go over to the NNO. But the crux of the problem is how and when a stable Government be formed in the near future in Nagaland so that the history of this Presidential rule may not be repeated there is only one solution to the problem. After the accord at Shillong the underground Nagas also can play a vital role in the development of Nagaland. They have discarded the use of weapons; they accept the Constitution. The Central Government has also been following persistently a very lenient liberal and progressive policy. I would like to appeal to my Naga brothers here Mr. Scato Swu and Mr. Khyomo Lotha to the friends sitting in the Lok Sabha and to friends there in Kohima that it is high time that they should start political parties at an all-India level. And then we should try to mix with the rest of the coun-

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try and mingle with people in other parts of the country so that people in Nagaland know what is happening in other parts of the country and people in other parts of the country may know what is happening in Nagaland. The problem of Nagaland is really seclusion from the rest of the country. Now with a population of a little more than five lakhs, Nagaland has seven districts, namely; Kohima, Mokokchung, Tuensang, Zunheboto, Wokha, Pheka and Mom. We are very happy that at least there will be effective administration, there will be an effective administrative machinery and there will be peace and tranquility for the law abiding Naga friends. The elections will come after some time. President's rule will not be there permanently. The elections will come after six months or after one year and then the real power will be in the hands of the Nagas. But at the time of elections again there are certain difficulties in small State like Nagaland. I, too belong to a small State, to the neighbouring State of Manipur. In a small State, because of the complex nature of the society, because of the small size of the constituency, sometimes if corrupt politician or people with vested interests or businessmen or money people, play a free hand, it is very very difficult to have fair politics. So far as Nagaland is concerned, the Naga people were very honest, very frank, very straight-forward and very reliable and dependable friends long back. But now, to speak the truth, the Naga way of thinking, the Naga way of life has been eroded a little because of the coming of money people and because people with vested interests are trying to have a free hand there. Therefore, the way of life of the Naga people or of people in those small States should be safeguarded. We should not deviate from our good principles which we had adopted. During this President's rule, particularly because of the 20-point economic programme, the administrators in Nagaland should look into such vital matters as how

peace and tranquillity can be maintained, how roads can be developed, how agriculture, irrigation and industry can be developed. These are important problems. The hon. Home Minister has just now given a clear picture of what is at the moment taking place in Nagaland. But there is one point which the hon. Home Minister may also be aware of, and that is, in the year 1974, at the time of the Vizek Government, some hostile gang had crossed the Naga border and had gone to China. And the report goes like this—I got the information during my one or two weeks' stay in the State; I do not know how far it is correct; it is subject to examination; it is subject to investigation; maybe this information is here with the Centre also—that some hostile China-trained Naga-Mizo gang is returning from China on their way to Nagaland and Mizoram. They are now in Burma and are trying to cross into Manipur and Nagaland, but they are not in a position to enter our territory because of the tightening of the security measures. We do not know who the leader of the gang is, but some Mizo-hostiles are also there and they are trying very hard to cross the border and go to Mizoram through Manipur. Therefore, it is high time that the Government of Nagaland and the Government of Manipur under the guidance of the Centre should look into the matter and tightened up further the security measures. It is difficult to say whether they are returning from China to give their approval to the Naga Accord or they are returning to show their disapproval and their resentment towards the accord. Therefore, this is the crux of the problem. Once this underground problem is solved, once the insurgency is not there, then they are only a microscopic section of the total Indian population. While giving aid to Nagaland or Mizoram or Manipur or Arunachal or to any of these strategic border areas, the Central leaders or the Home Ministry or the Finance Ministry or the Planning Commission should not hesi-

tate in giving more money. For the last 28 years we know how much money we have spent in solving the problems of Nagaland and in constructing roads and maintaining Army. Once the roads are ready, dispensaries are opened and schools are given and when we have direct contact with them there is no hesitation in my mind to say that they will prove to be one of the finest of best Indian people. They will be as good as other Indians are. There will be no point, therefore, in doubting the behaviour of Nagas or Mizos or other people living in the tribal belts. Nagaland, from the beginning, had thought that this extension of President's Rule for six months is bound to come. After these six months the Home Minister will extend it by another period of six months, we do not know. But sooner or later it will be better if they are given a chance to elect their own representatives so that the will of the people who should come to power be ascertained. That will be the best thing and Nagaland should not be treated as Nagaland 23 years back. Nagaland of today is very much in the mainstream of our national political life. With these words, I support the Resolution.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH (Nagaland): Mr. Vice-Chairman, last year when the proclamation was issued, I had vehemently opposed it. At that time things were different and the situation was different because as a democratic country we have every right to have a popular Government. At that time I opposed because our party was in a majority. Today the time has changed and the situation has changed. Although I had opposed at that time this President's rule has come in a way as a blessing in disguise because the long-standing political problem came to a solution last year. It was in November last year that the underground leaders representatives signed the Shillong accord. Our political party, the UDF, has always advocated from the very inception of the party that our political solution must be achieved peacefully. We have always advo-

cated peaceful settlement and our motto itself is "FIDE NON ARMS" not by arms but by faith. Although we are no longer in the helms of the State affairs, we are still the dominant party in Nagaland. But we do not claim the credit for this solution. But we only welcome it and we are very happy that this has been possible. We do also congratulate our Government, and our Governor, so far as this agreement is concerned. But, Sir, while it has been our long-felt desire to have a political solution—and it has come to us at last and it is in the process of being worked out still—we want that the agreement should be fully implemented. But, at the same time, we cannot overlook the day-to-day affairs in the State. I cannot but tell our honourable Home Minister in all frankness, 'Your speech, so far as as this Parliament is concerned, may be welcome. But if you give that speech in Nagaland, I do not think you will be so much welcomed there and the Nagas might even forget their own known generosity, because things are not as you have stated. I say this because you have never been to Nagaland and you do not know what is happening there. So, I have nothing to say against you. But I am very sorry for those who prepare such reports. Sir, you know very well that the Naga problem has been there for many years, for more than twenty years. But, what is the reason for your pinpointing the years 1974 and 1975 as the years of underground activities? Only in 1972, a group of underground known as the revolutionary group, led by our own members here, laid down their arms in the presence of the Governor, Shri B. K. Nehru. But, how are you forgetting such things? Such troubles and this violence started in 1955 when we were in the schools and we suffered a lot. Our houses were burnt down. My own house was burnt down. Many have suffered a lot and many have died. But what is the reason for pinpointing only 1974 and 1975? I am very sorry to say, Sir, that in the Parliament, when state-

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ments are to be made by the Government, they should not be politically motivated. We must look at things straight and only facts should be presented to the House. However, our policy is one of reconciliation and our policy, our party's policy, and my own personal policy are to forget the past although we have suffered much. It may take a long time for us to forget though we are prepared to forget that. Only this morning, Mr. A. Kevichusa, our Lok Sabha Member, called me and showed me those resolutions which were adopted in 1957. It was he who drafted the resolution and signed by the NNO members the former Chief Minister, Mr. Jasokie, as Secretary and Dr. S. Longkumas, who, unfortunately, was killed when he was the Chairman of the interim body in Nagaland. These resolutions were prepared by our Lok Sabha Member.

Sir, when I went through these resolutions, I found that in no sentence have said. "We go out of the Indian Union." They have never opposed this and he was telling me, "We have never opposed this. Only our approach to the problem is different." Yet, Sir, he is branded as an pro-underground Naga and he is not even welcome by the administration in Nagaland except that in our midst though he was elected by our own people to represent them in the Lok Sabha. What is happening today? Well, we have supported Emergency. We have supported the 20-point economic programme. I have supported it in this House. But in the absence of a popular government, there will be difficulties. And there are difficulties. There are no development activities whatsoever since this proclamation was issued. During emergency in implementation of the 20-point economic programme, Nagaland Government has cut down 10 per cent non-Plan expenditure, the travelling of officers was restricted, use of vehicles was restricted, and so on. But as a result, several overdrafts of crores of rupees we find today. And there has been a ban

by the Nagaland Government saying that no payments should be made, except pay—not even TA—because there is no money. This never happened during the time of NNO or UDF. There were full of activities. And there was money. Today if you go to a village in Nagaland you will find no activities. I have toured extensively and I have met people. I know this. The people say that there is no activity what soever. Yet we said that it is all right.

Well, I am not criticizing. I am only suggesting that there may be some activities. All the twenty points of the economic programme may not be relevant to Nagaland. But whatever it is, should be properly and fully implemented.

Then, Sir, I come to administration. There are many injustices done. Now, Sir, what is the point in an officer calling another subordinate officer and telling him that his relative or his son-in-law was in line with UDF, and so on? What is the point in it? What is the motive for a high officer to call a subordinate officer and to tell him like that? There have been things like that (*Time Bell rings*).

Just last minute. On the 19th of February, we had a meeting of the UDF in Tuensang. I had sought permission from the Government of Nagaland to have a procession after that meeting. It was refused. But after a week the same Government allowed the NNO group to have a procession in Mohokchung Town. Sir, in this general session we have passed Resolutions. I have a printed copy here. We have supported and reaffirmed our support to the 20-point economic programme. In one of the Resolutions we have said that the UDF expresses its fullest confidence in the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, who alone can lead the country through the present crisis. These things never came out on the All-India Radio. But on the 27th evening there was a broadcast by the Delhi station of the All-India Radio

mentioning the names of three UDF party men who resigned from Delhi. Has it got any national value? This thing was broadcast, but not those Resolutions. What is the motive behind it? ... (*Time Bell rings*).

Sir, according to this 20-point economic programme, I know that many officers were retired. But there are other officials whose term has been extended. I do not want to mention names. But the term of a retired officer has been extended for the fourth time. It is up to the Government to tell us whether it is within the Central Service Rules. I am only pointing it out. What we want is that during the Presidential Rule, there should be justice. If I am not mistaken, even the Central Government, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have called the Chief Secretaries' Conference and given them instructions that there should be justice. But what is happening? As there is no party Government, this thing should not be there. (*Time Bell rings*) In fact, our officers should not serve the people on party lines. They should do what is good for the people. There should be justice which I demand very strongly. One of the schools was taken over by the Government. Many graduates and one post-graduate applied for the post of Headmaster in that school. But a political leader supported another candidate who was only a matriculate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKANATH MISRA): Mr. Lotha, these individual cases can be forwarded to the Minister. He will look into them.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTHAS: Please let me speak. This is my place to speak. I have not spoken so much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKANATH MISRA): Mr. Bhupesh Gupta not be an example to other Members.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTHAS: I represent my people in this House. My

point is that this thing should be rectified within the coming six months. I would not like to have another six months. Within these six months, we should that this thing does not happen. I would say that people are not very happy during this Presidential Rule because of these injustices and there are many who are being victimised unnecessarily. Therefore, it should be seen that this thing does not happen in the coming months and coming year. I have always advocated that to have a territory is not enough, but to win the minds of the people is so important. This time, it is not one party, but the people who have expressed their desire and it is through the will of the people that these underground Nagas have come to this agreement. One should not forget this. Because of this, the people there should be looked after properly without any partiality, nepotism and favouritism by a few who are at the helm of affairs today. Unfortunately, our people are denied all these things. I know it very well. I have supported emergency and I know that during emergency there cannot be elections. The term of Parliament has also been extended by one year. Therefore, although I am not happy about this extension of this proclamation I cannot help it. However, I am not going to be a party to this extension. I would just express my desire to be free this and I would abstain from this. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Sir, I am thankful to the Members, all the three Members, who have supported the Resolution. Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House.

Sir, one point was made by Mr. Scato Swu about the sanctioning of lumpsum grants to persons killed by underground Nagas and also innocent people who were accidentally killed by the security forces. He was saying that they were not given any compensation. During the current year, Sir, the Government of India have provided an additional amount of Rs.25 lakhs for relief and rehabilitation. And all those who have suffer-

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ed either in the hands of rebel Nagas of accidentally killed by the Security Forces will be given some kind of assistance. As regard the rehabilitation of underground Nagas, it has been our consistent policy to give them proper relief and rehabilitation. And they are welcome to join the mainstream of our national life and take their due place in the national set-up. Sir, the other Member opposite has commented about the treatment and about some individual cases. They will be given due consideration. The peace of development in Nagaland has been given due consideration, especially under the President's Rule. Sir, I might say that a tentative outlay of Rs. 83.1 crores was approved for the Fifth Plan of Nagaland. The anticipated expenditure on the Annual Plan of 1975-76 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 15.4 crores as against the expenditure of Rs. 14.3 crores during 1974-75. Sir, I will give the figures on various heads of development.

Sir, for agriculture and allied services in 1974-75, the actual expenditure was Rs. 212 lakhs, in 1975-76 it was Rs. 282 lakhs, and in 1976-77, the proposed outlay is Rs.614 lakhs. In co-operation, it was Rs. 20 lakhs in 1974-75, Rs. 22 lakhs in 1975-76, and the proposed outlay is Rs. 27 lakhs in 1976-77. For water and power development, it was Rs. 52 lakhs in 1974-75, Rs. 72 lakhs in 1975-76, and the proposed outlay for 1976-77 is Rs. 92 lakhs. For industry and mining, the expenditure was Rs 140 lakhs in 1974-75, Rs. 169 lakhs in 1975-76, and the proposed outlay would be of the order of Rs. 214 lakhs. As regards transport and communications, which is a very important item in this territory, the same increase is there. Rs. 348 lakhs were actually spent in 1974-75, and Rs. 391 lakhs in 1975-76. And the proposed outlay for 1976-77 is Rs. 471 lakhs. So also, we can say that the Fifth Plan outlay is of the order of Rs.8,301 lakhs. Sir, agriculture has been given priority, and the main strategy is to wean the people away

from jhooming cultivation. During the current year, an additional area of 2,000 hectares has been brought under permanent cultivation, bringing the total area under permanent cultivation to 29,000 hectares. Sugar-cane production is also likely to increase by 23,000 tonnes, bringing the total to about 81,000 tonnes.

Sir, as regards construction of roads, I would say that it is a very vital development activity in Nagaland. The portion of National Highway No. 39 falling in Nagaland has been transferred to the Border Roads Organisation for speedy improvement. An expenditure of Rs. 280 lakhs has been incurred after imposition of the President's Rule in the State. Even animal husbandry, milk and poultry development have been given special attention.

Sir, I am very much thankful to the Members who have welcomed the extension of the President's Rule. It is very gratifying that after this accord no violent incidents have occurred. It is a good thing for the whole country to know that peace now prevails in Nagaland and pace of development would be faster during this peaceful time.

Sir, it is gratifying that some of those Nagas who were not reconciled to the Constitution of India and the administration of the Government of India have now realised the futility of their stand and have decided to come in the mainstream of national life. I thank all those people who have contributed for this accord. I only hope that this kind of atmosphere will continue and there will be stress on the development of this backward region.

I again thank the hon. Members for having given their support for the continuation of the President's Rule.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH: I want to seek one clarification about which the Chief Minister of Manipur also met you.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Yes, I overlooked this point. In this connection I can say that strict security measures have been taken to see that no infiltration takes place either from Burma or those returning from China. Strict vigilance is maintained and we will see that no insurgency takes place from any side.

I again thank the hon. Members for having given their united support. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKANATH MISRA): The question is:

“This House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 22nd

March, 1975, under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Nagaland, for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th March, 1976.”

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKANATH MISRA): The House stands adjourned till 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 10th March, 1976.