

the leather industry which is in crisis now. It is only through export to our friendly countries that this industry can be saved.

With these words, I extend my support to the Government Resolution moved by the hon. Minister.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: One Resolution was issued on 1st May, 1976 and this was done only to support the contention of Mr. Banerjee so that raw hides are not exported out of the country and that is why we wanted to impose export duty at 25 per cent. So far as the export policy on leather and other things are concerned, this is something concerning the Commerce Ministry and we are in dialogue with them. We have asked what structure they would like to have, what type of administrative machinery and so on. My purpose is to get the surplus of the profit to fill our national exchequer, and that is the job of Revenue Minister, so far as export duty is concerned.

Here what we are doing in this particular matter both in hides and in animal feeds is this. We, in consultation with the Commerce Ministry, have brought this notification. I do feel, that more and more it should be our endeavour to see that we are in a position to export finished leather instead of raw hides and skins and the whole objective of imposing export duty is with that end in view. What should be done in relation to exports to the friendly countries and in what way the improvement of the leather industry can be taken care of—these I can pass on to the concerned ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8, read with sub-section (3) of section 7, of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), this House approves the following notifications

of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Banking (Revenue Wing), namely:—

- (a) No. G.S.R. 74(E), dated the 2nd August, 1976 increasing the export duty on hides, skins and leathers, tanned and untanned, all sorts, but not including manufactures of leather from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (b) No. G.S.R. 743 (E), dated the 2nd August, 1976 levying export duty on animal feed at the rate of Rs. 125 per tonne under the new Heading No. 21 in the Second Schedule to the said Act;
- (c) No. G.S.R. 745(E), dated the 2nd August, 1976 for substituting the entry ‘Mica’ in Heading No. 8 in the Second Schedule to the said Act by the entry ‘Mica, including fabricated Mica’.

from the date of each of the Notifications aforesaid.”

The motion was adopted.

15.07 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF THE PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF NAGALAND

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the next item on the continuance of the Proclamation in respect of Nagaland. Shri Brahmananda Reddy.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

“That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 22nd March, 1975, in respect of Nagaland, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th September, 1975.”

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

The hon. Members will recall that the Resolution for the continuance of Presidential Proclamation in Nagaland for a further period of six months was passed by this august House on the 11th March, 1976. The Proclamation will be in force up to and inclusive of 25th September, 1976. A brief report highlighting the important measures taken by the State Government and the various achievements during the period of President's Rule for Nagaland upto the 31st July, 1976 has been circulated for the information of the hon. Members in the House. The most important development in the State since the imposition of President's Rule was the peace talks with underground Nagas which culminated in the Shillong Accord signed on 11-11-1975. This Accord is a distinct landmark in the History of Nagaland. Under the Accord, the underground elements have accepted unconditionally the Constitution of India. They have also undertaken to abjure violence and to bring out weapons. The implementation of the Shillong Accord has been going on satisfactorily. There have been no violent incidents by the underground in the State since the signing of the Accord. The Government, on their behalf, have released all prisoners detained in connection with the insurgency including undertrials and detenus as a gesture of goodwill.

Government are anxious that with the return of peace and normalcy, Nagaland should forge ahead in economic and social development. A number of steps have been taken in this direction during President's Rule. Execution of plan and development projects has been sought to be speeded up. The Fifth Plan provision has been increased to Rs. 83.47 crores, the per capita outlay in the State now being one of the highest in the country. The provision for the Annual Plan has been raised to Rs. 17.7 crores as against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 15 crores in 1975-76. The State Government, are attaching the

highest importance to the fulfilment of the 20-Point Economic Programme.

As I stated earlier, the present term of President's Rule is to expire on the 25th September, 1976. If elections are to be held before this date, the arrangements will have to be made during the monsoons which are quite heavy in the north-eastern region and continue till the middle of October. During this period, the communication remains uncertain and the movement is difficult. This is also the period when the vast majority of people are tied with agricultural operations which provide the mainstay for their economy. The implementation of the Shillong Accord is proceeding apace under the President's Rule in the State and a new atmosphere of peace, harmony and orderly progress is being built up. Holding of elections at this juncture may create new complications which may even provide a setback to the process of normalisation in the State.

It is accordingly felt that peace must be consolidated and further progress made in this direction before elections are held. Government, therefore, is of the considered view that the President's rule in Nagaland should be continued for another period of six months with effect from 26th September, 1976.

With these words, I commend the Resolution for the approval of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved.

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 22nd March, 1975, in respect of Nagaland, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th September, 1976."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kamrup): Generally, speaking, we do not support

extension of Proclamations. But if it is the contention of the hon. Minister that because of certain conditions prevailing in Nagaland, after the Naga rebels have almost surrendered themselves and their activities are under check, it is necessary to keep that atmosphere for some time before elections could take place, I think that is a very reasonable stand for Government to take. And we Members of this House cannot possibly oppose any extension of President's rule or demand immediate elections because we are also on extension. So naturally if the life of this House is to be extended because of the abnormal situation for a year, why not extend President's rule in Nagaland for six months?

The question—in Nagaland is this. There is a silver lining which is of great importance. Even the hostile Nagas have realised that hostility has a limited place, that after all they have to remain in United India. That is one reason why the chain between the hostile Nagas and Mr. Phizo, the self-styled great leader of Nagaland, who is in a foreign country, who thought of establishing a link with them from there, who promised them that once he is abroad he would create world opinion in favour of the Naga rebels or hostile Nagas, is broken. Because of the miserable failure on his part despite some malicious propaganda against our Prime Minister and this Government by the western press who supported Mr. Phizo in certain ways, these Nagas have realised and seen the futility of such a movement and ultimately they have become more peace-loving citizens.

Apart from this, one has to remember one thing. These Nagas are honest people. We have seen them during the Republic Day celebrations and in delegations which have come here. They are honest people. They are not like us who sometimes talk hypocritically and so on. If they feel they are against you, they will act up to that; if they feel they are friends with you,

they will equally be friendly with you. That is their characteristic. I am sure they have done this in genuineness in their heart and they have done it with very good intention.

But that is not all. Nagaland has to be developed. Their young men have to be provided with jobs, because Nagaland and the people of Nagaland cannot be controlled merely with the help of the Border Security Force and the CRP. It is an integral part of the country and the people of Nagaland must feel that they are an integral part of India. Nagaland has to be an integral part of India both industrially and agriculturally. Then there will be no trouble. How was this trouble created? There were some sections which went on propagating a separatist tendency, who were telling the people of Nagaland 'We do not belong to India; our culture is different, we should remain separate' and so on. This separatist tendency was much in evidence before the emergency in the country. Now nobody talks of separatism. Time was when in Nagaland, Mizoram etc., there was a constant and sustained propaganda going on telling people 'We are a different people, we are separate from the Indian people' and so on. That tendency has been curbed. But that tendency is there. This has to be combated by imparting proper education to the young children there. They have to be told that they are the sons of the soil of a country which has produced men like Buddha, Gandhi and others.

They should also be made to feel that they are in the stream of our national movement. They should not think that they are a different people. Certain agents were there and they were doing this type of propaganda, namely, people like Michael Scott, etc. were responsible for this situation to some extent. I think their culture should remain what it is; I have seen how jubilant they are; they know how to enjoy life. Groups of Nagas should be taken round the country, not only on 26th January

[S. M. Banerjee]

but at other times also so that they see other people, how they live, etc. so that they may see for themselves that what was propagated in Nagaland by interested parties was absolutely wrong. Under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi, the country is implementing 20-point programme; they are like any other state and they should also get the benefit. Fortunes and misfortunes should be shared by all alike. The separatist tendency may not be there now; but one should be cautious in one's approach. I congratulate the hon. Minister for releasing all those who were arrested during the time of the earlier movement. A general amnesty should be granted to all because they have surrendered. We should also take steps to promote industries in that region, whether cottage industries or medium or whatever industries. I know it is difficult for the hon. Home Minister to make a statement on industrialisation of Nagaland. My point is that it should be industrialised and made a strong state. It may be a small state but it can be developed industrially, so that when young boys get educated and grow up, opportunities may be there for employment. Otherwise the problem will become serious.

I now come to another point. Some-time back serious charges were made on the floor of the House by several Members how some officers misbehaved; how some women were raped and so on by the CRP men. If this thing continues, it will give a lot of irritation to those people and whatever good has been done will be spoiled. So the jawans and others we send to those areas should behave correctly and they should protect the local people against internal and external danger. They should be the friends of the local people so that the sisters and mothers of Nagaland could feel that the CRP men and others are there for their protection. Some cases of rape etc. were mentioned here; they may be right or they may be wrong. There was some truth because some officers were suspended after some

investigations. The temper and atmosphere should be created for democratic rule because President's rule might have done some good but it cannot continue indefinitely and the ground should be prepared for a fair election as they want an elected assembly. I feel that conditions should be created for a fair election and elections should be held. We are supporting this resolution only because of certain conditions prevailing in Nagaland; otherwise we would not support it.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:

Sir, I would like to express my thanks to Mr. S. M. Banerjee for ably supporting my resolution. I have not much to differ from the sentiments he has expressed, namely, a lot of separatist propaganda had gone on for a long time and therefore, we have had trouble in Nagaland for the last 20 years. However, luckily with the understanding by the underground Nagas of the realities of the situation etc., a climate for reaching an agreement has been created and an accord has been entered into. You may also note that in fulfilment of the objectives of the accord, we have released the prisoners. We have even returned back the collective fines levied long ago to inspire confidence and faith in them. We have been making available to the Nagaland administration sufficient money for rehabilitating the underground friends who have come over-ground, so that they may be able to live on their own, either on agriculture or by some other means. The Government of India and the State Government have thus been generous in the treatment of the underground Nagas and in their rehabilitation, etc.

I agree that many young people of Nagaland, both boys and girls, should be made to tour the other areas of the country so that they may be enabled to get a feeling of oneness with them and they may also see the developments going on. Therefore, we are trying to see that more and more Naga boys and girls go

to the rest of India and observe the life of the people. It is also true that more employment opportunities have to be created. There is no gainsaying that fact. Sir, you know the area much better than many of us. Several steps are being taken to improve the communications. In that area, communications is one of the most important developments or infrastructure for further development. Therefore, though communications has lower priority in the rest of India in the fifth Plan, thanks to the efforts of our Prime Minister, in the north-eastern region communications is a very high priority item for development of that area. I would request some hon. members to go and see that area now. It should present a different picture than what it was a decade ago. I am glad to see many people there going to the schools and colleges and the university in Shillong. I have no doubt that with more understanding and more cooperation and more development projects coming up there, they would become an integral part of the national mainstream.

You may have noticed during Question Hour or at some other time that a paper mill is being sought to be established, which is a big one, in Nagaland. That is not on behalf of the Nagaland Government, but on behalf of the central sector of the plan. I do not know at what stage it is, but it is being pushed through and it will provide large employment. There is also a sugar factory at Dimapur. We are trying to see that more employment opportunities are made available in the area.

I entirely agree with Shri Banerjee that the officers and others who go there must behave in such a manner as to make the Nagas feel that friends have come to help them. I think we are instilling that sense of responsibility in them.

So far as elections are concerned, certainly they will come in due time. But, at the present moment, as you are aware, it is not opportune to have the elections. We shall certainly bear your

observation in mind and try to see that Nagaland is not attempted to be perpetually under President's Rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 22nd March, 1975, in respect of Nagaland, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th September, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

15.27 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF
THE PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT
OF TAMIL NADU

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the next Resolution in respect of Presidential Proclamation on Tamil Nadu.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 21st January, 1976, in respect of Tamil Nadu, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 10th September, 1976."

Hon. Members would recall that the Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution issued by the President in relation to Tamil Nadu was approved by this House on the 10th, March, 1976 and will continue to be in force up to the 9th September, 1976. A report on the performance and achievements of the Government during six months of President's Rules in Tamil Nadu has been circ-