

इसलिये मैं आपकी मार्फत इस महकमे के जो बजेटे साहब हैं, उनकी खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि बराय कर्म वह दस साल से जो प्रोजेक्ट पेंडिंग पड़ा हुआ है, जिसके टेंडर हो चुके हैं, जर्मन मुफ्त मिल चुकी है, म्युनिसिपल कमेटी की माफत, अब तो पाकिस्तान ने भी लगा दिया है, अब उनकी देखा देखी इस बार्डर शहर में उस ट्रांसमिटर को चालू करें, और अबोहर जहाँ से मैं आया हूँ, उन लोगों का मुझे बहुत शिकायतें आई हैं, आप आज भी टेलीग्राम आई हैं, और चौधरी बलराम जाखड़ जी, वह भी अबोहर के रहने वाले हैं, उनको भी आई है कि चार महीने हो गये हैं, हम कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं देख सकते और अब 15 प्रगस्त आ गया है, हम इस 15 अगस्त के प्रोग्राम देखना चाहते हैं, तो बराय कर्म कोई ऐसा इंतजाम करिये तो इस सदर्भ में मैं इस स्पेशल मेशन को आपकी मार्फत रखकर सरकार से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ मैंने यहां कहा है उस पर जरा गौर करने की तकलीफ गवारा करें। आपका बहुत शुक्रिया।

Necessity of New Railway line between Dholepur and Gangapur City in Rajasthan.

श्री मूलचन्द भोणा : (राजस्थान) : मैडम, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से इस सदन में कई बार सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया लेकिन समस्या जैसी है वैसे ही कायम है। मैंने कहा था कि राजस्थान के आदिवासी एरिया में शिड्यूलड कास्ट का जो एरिया है वहाँ लाखों मजदूर खानों में काम करते हैं। पत्थर जिस एरिया में निकाला जाता है, लेकिन लाने के लिए जो हसाघन थे केवल ट्रकों से वहाँ से माल लाया जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो भयंकर कठिनाई लोगों के सामने हो रही है इसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार से यह मांग की थी कि धौलपुर से गंगपुर सिटी यदि नई रेल लाईन निकाल दी जाए तो वहाँ लोगों की यह समस्या मिट सकती है। महोदया, आज इस एरिया में खानों से जो पत्थर निकलता है, वह पत्थर सारे देश में तो

जाता ही है बल्कि आज हम उस पत्थर का, जापान और जर्मनी जैसे देशों का एक्सपोर्ट भी कर रहे हैं।

महोदया, मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करते हुए कहना चाहूँगा कि यदि आपने इस रेलवे लाईन को निकाला तो रेलवे विभाग को इससे आर्थिक लाभ ही होगा, नुकसान नहीं होगा, इसलिए आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस सार्वजनिक महत्व की ओर आकर्षित करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE MANIPUR APPROPRIATION  
(No. 2) BILL, 1994.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1994. Mr. Chandrashekhhar Murthy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR  
MURTHY): Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1994-95, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Madam, as the hon. Members are aware, the Budget of the State of Manipur for 1994-95, was presented to Parliament on the 7th March, 1994 and a 'Vote of Account' to meet the requirements of the State Government for the first six months ending September, 1994 was obtained and the Appropriation (Vote-on-Account) Act 1994 was passed in March, 1994.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please speak into the mike. You are not audible enough.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: Right, Madam. The Lok Sabha has granted the balance of the Demands for Grants and has passed the connected Appropriation Bill, which is now before this House. To meet the total estimated expenditure during the current year, the Bill provides for the payment and appropriation from and out of the Consolidated Fund of Manipur a total sum of Rs. 629.99 crores, comprising Rs. 550.47 crores voted by the Lok Sabha and Rs. 79.52 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, and is inclusive of the sum earlier authorised for withdrawal under the Manipur Appropriation (Vote-on-Account) Act, 1994.

Madam, in March, 1994, while discussing the Appropriation (Vote-on-Account) Bill, this House had a general discussion on the Manipur Budget for 1994-95. I do not, therefore, wish to take the time of the House by again dwelling on the various provisions in the Budget. I shall, however, endeavour to deal with the points that may be raised by the hon. Members, in my reply to the discussion. I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to initiate this discussion in this House. We have once again come to this House to pass the Appropriate Bill because we have no Assembly in Manipur. Madam, the background in which the Central Government had to impose President's Rule in Manipur is known to all of us and the circumstances in which we have to pass this Appropriation Bill for a meagre sum are also known to us. This money will be spent on establishment and in some other non-developmental sector. This will not be spent in the developmental sector. But, anyway, Madam, when the Bill has come before the House, we have to discuss

it and we have to give our own suggestions so that the Government can take some of our suggestions into consideration and take steps to improve the conditions in that economically backward State of the North-Eastern region. The present situation in Manipur is not very encouraging. Although we thought that the situation would improve after the promulgation of President's Rule and we have seen some improvement in the beginning of the year also in the first few months of this year there was a genuine improvement and we thought that this would continue and we would once again see that the State moved on the path of progress and development and peace and prosperity came to Manipur. But there were some disturbing news in the last few weeks when we had seen that the ethnic clashes like Naga-kuki clashes taking place. I do not know why these clashes have suddenly started again when the matter was about to be settled politically. There are broad reasons for this, which I want to discuss in this House. But I hope that if we take some concrete measures, some concrete steps, the situation will definitely improve. It is not difficult to handle it because the insurgency that has started in Manipur and some of the ethnic clashes which took place in Manipur are not something exclusive that has happened, but it has become a phenomenon in that part of the country, which needs national attention and needs to be handled by the Central Government as a national problem. Madam, the deterioration really started when the present Assembly, which is now under suspended animation, was elected. This Assembly was constituted as a hung Assembly and the then Government was formed in such a circumstance, when there was no majority of any party although the Congress Party was the single largest party. Madam, fortunately or unfortunately, I was a witness to how this Manipur Assembly was elected

and how the claim of the single largest party was denied or ignored.

Madam, today, in this House I pay my respectful tributes to Raj Kumar Jaichandraj, the former Chief Minister of Manipur. Actually, in his two years' Chief Ministership, he brought some improvement in the law and order situation created by insurgency. I pay my tributes to him because I know how sincere he was how dedicated he was. He was a Member of this House. He was also in the Union Government for some time. He was a person during whose rule a serious thought was given to the insurgency problem and he really tried to solve the basic problem from where the whole deterioration had started. Madam, he is no more with us today. I am mentioning his name to pay my tributes to him because it was he who contributed a lot in finding a solution to the insurgency problem and the law and order problem in Manipur. After Jaichandra Singh and after the Assembly elections, a hung Assembly was constituted and a regional party-Government was formed and the whole deterioration had started resulting in the dissolution of the regional party Ministry if the Complaints had started coming that the politicians were giving succour to the insurgents. There were complaints against some Ministers. That Ministry fell in its own way and a Congress Ministry came into power and some improvement took place. However, it was too premature to expect any significant progress, any significant improvement, because the time was too short and the problem was too serious. Today we have Central rule in Manipur. I am happy to say that the Central Government has taken some concrete measures to find out the real reasons for the insurgency in the backwardness of these States. The Government has rightly constituted three high powered Committees to look into all the problems of Manipur and of the other States of the North-Eastern region

Though their findings have not come out, I have seen in the newspapers that the Committees have told the Press that the main reason, the basic cause for insurgency, restlessness, militancy and extremism is the economic problem or the economic backwardness of the area. This is what has been told to the Press by these three Committees. They were headed by senior Central Ministers. One was headed by the Leader of the House, Shri S.B. Chavan, the second was headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh and the third was headed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee. These Committees have rightly told the Press the basic reasons for the disturbing situation, insurgency, restlessness, militancy and extremism in the North-Eastern States, particularly in Manipur. I am happy that they have realised this and they have gone into the real reasons for these problems.

When I talk about the economic backwardness, which is the basic reason for all these problems, I wouldn't say that people of Manipur are not industrious, they are not as nationalistic as we are. The people of Manipur had fought against the Britishers. They had been felled down. They had never surrendered. That is their race. That is the background of the people in this border area of the country. Unfortunately, no back-up is given to these industries people. We don't have any economic programmes to give them encouragement, to offer them a proper livelihood. There is no major industry. There is not even a major industry to mention about. The only agricultural economy is very poor. Though there are agriculture in the valleys, it doesn't contribute much to the State exchequer, to the expenditure for development and prosperity of the State. So also is the tourism industry which could have been developed in a big. A large number of foreign tourists, Japanese, British, etc., come there. They come there to pay tribute to their people who died there. Madam, today, all over the world, one can

see those areas in the films made by Hollywood and by the other film-makers of America and the UK. But, unfortunately to develop those areas and to take tourists, there, we don't have the proper back-up and we do not have proper development of Communication there. Until and unless the tourism industry is developed, the revenue of the State exchequer will remain meagre and it will depend more on the Central assistance.

It is very unfortunate to say that the people of that part of the country have not yet received the benefit of a railway line. If they want to travel by rail they have to come all the way to Guwahati to board a train. Madam, after so many years of Independence, after so many years of planned development, we are yet to take a railway line to Manipur. All these factors resulted in unemployment of the young people. I really admire the spirit of the young people of Manipur. We all know how much industrious they are. Manipur got 13 Gold Medals in the last National Games in Pune. Everywhere, in every sport, in every cultural activity and in every field you will see, Manipuri. But unfortunately we have failed to give them employment and we have failed to develop them economically. As a result of unemployment, the young people have become insurgents. They have joined other fields which are not respectable for this country. Now, I come to smuggling. Why is it increasing day by day? Who are these smugglers? They are the unemployed people. Then there is drug-trafficking. Drug-trafficking and smuggling are the results of unemployment. We have not been able to give them employment. That is why they are doing anything to earn their livelihood. Madam, this has resulted in serious diseases like AIDS. Now, due to drug-trafficking AIDS has spread to Manipur and from Manipur it is going to other parts of the country. If

we don't give a serious thought to it and if it continues, then how can we expect this area to develop? We have to give a serious thought to this problem. Until and unless the unemployment problem is solved, until and unless they are given employment, until and unless we increase the economic activities in the State, the problem will remain there and the frustration of the people will increase. It has been rightly said, it has been rightly demanded by my colleagues that the Sixth Schedule should be extended. Our hon. Prime Minister once said

"The Sixth Schedule is a very good Constitutional instrument for social and economic development of the North-East." I support them. I agree that the upliftment of the tribal people can be done by extension of the Sixth Schedule to those tribal areas. Madam, the tribal people living in the hills of Manipur, and the Muslims and other tribals living in the valleys, and until a few years they were living in a state of harmony. How has that harmony been disturbed now? This harmony was disturbed when the people living there did not see any future in that State either for themselves or for their children. And, one group started fighting with the other. That is how the Naga-Kuki clashes, the communal clashes, came about. Madam, if we have to really tackle the problem of insurgency in Manipur or anywhere else in the North-Eastern region, we have to take it as a national problem and we have to take some concrete measures so that they will feel that they are being treated like other Indians belonging to any other part of India. The Central Government has rightly appointed three Committees to go into the basic causes of this problem. If the Reports of these three Committees are accepted, I believe that a comprehensive economic policy for the North-Eastern Region, including Manipur, can be brought

about. A special programme should be undertaken to uplift the people of this region. The special treatment should not only be in words. As we know, Manipur is already a special-category State. But, what is "special category" in the real sense? What is the speciality about it? Allotting a little more funds is the speciality? If we really want to give special-category status to that State, if we really want speciality in them, we have to give special attention. Special measures should be taken to see to it that that part of the country develops in big way. Madam, we have seen the Appropriation Bill. How is the money spent? About fifty five per cent of the total Budget allotted to Manipur goes towards establishment, which does not contribute anything to development as such, then about 25 per cent is for the valleys and 20 per cent is for the hills. A major chunk of it goes for the maintenance of law and order, within does not, in any way, contribute to the development of the economy of that State. There is a vicious circle in the sense that there is insurgency because there is no development, and there is no development because there is insurgency. And, because of insurgency, the people do not want to put up industries there; the people do not want to start industries there. So, we get into that vicious circle which never ends. I would like to suggest that some economic programmes should be undertaken by the Government. The Government should pay special attention to the development of that State economically. Small-scale industries and agro-based industries should be set up there. Tourism also should be promoted. It should also take concrete measures to bring railway services to Manipur by the Railway Ministry. Madam, there is a demand for setting up a Central University. This aspect also should be looked into, because in each of the other North-Eastern States, namely, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram,

a Central University is there. I don't know why Manipur should be left out. The demand for setting up of a Central University should also be considered by the concerned Ministry. I request the Government not to come before this House with another Appropriation Bill again after six months and the Government should see to it that the Central rule is ended in Manipur and a popular Government established. I appeal to the Central Government to restore the popular Government in Manipur and revive the Manipur Assembly.

Thank you very much, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I adjourn the House for lunch till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-eight minutes past two of the clock,

The Vice-Chairman (Miss Saroj Khaparde) in the Chair.

THE MANIPUR APPROPRIATION  
(No. 2) BILL, 1994—Contd.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, may I raise a point of order. About the quorum, a lot is being published in the papers. It affects the prestige of the Rajya Sabha. The point is that only the Congress Members are here. So, I would very much request the Congress Party to issue a whip to its own Members so that all their Members are present and the papers may not write like this. The quorum can be made only by the Congress Members not by anybody else because other Members are not here. Then, naturally your own party should issue a whip as your Members are not coming. I can only request I can only request otherwise, the papers are writing that there is no quorum.