

hard the poor areas and the poorer sections of our society and that is why distress has been there. It is not due to the failure of rain alone. There are many other factors in the economy which are causing hardship to the people. The Government of India is aware of it and I can only say that we shall try our level best to help these people.

REQUEST RE LAYING ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE OF THE KAPUR COMMISSION REPORT ON BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you to the fact that Mr. Justice Kapur has submitted his Report on the inquiry held into the Bharat Sewak Samaj. Therefore, I request that the Report should be laid on the Table of the House at the earliest possible opportunity. As you know, the Sachar Commission Report was laid on the Table of the House immediately. Then why are they leaving out the BSS Report? I hope the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will see to it that within this week or next week that Report is laid on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned still 2.15 P.M. today.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-nine minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at fifteen minutes past two of the clock, **MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN** in the Chair.

THE MANIPUR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, 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 1973-74, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

In March last Parliament had approved four months' supply for the current financial year in respect of Manipur in order to carry on the administration of the State pending detailed consideration of the Budget. The Lok Sabha has on the 24th July, 1973 now voted the Demands. The Bill before the House arises out of the Demands passed by the Lok Sabha and the expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 47.16 crores, including the sums earlier voted 'on account'.

Details of the provisions included in the Budget were given in the documents circulated to the House in March last. I would, however, like to indicate that against an outlay of Rs. 7.67 crores last year, the State's Plan in the current year will be of the order of Rs. 8.9 crores. Emphasis in the Annual Plan is on communications and social services in the context of the need for creating minimum infrastructure for development and provision of educational and health facilities to the people, a bulk of which are from the weaker sections of the society. In addition, sizeable outlay on certain Centrally sponsored plan schemes is also provided for in the current year's Budget. These include expenditure on the Loktak Lift Irrigation Scheme, Regional Medical College and 132 kw. power transmission lines.

The question was proposed

श्री बिरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मनीपुर के बारे में यहाँ ऐप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पास करना पड़ रहा है। इसका कारण आप को ज्ञात है। प्रेसिडेंट रूल वहा पर इम्पोज किया गया है। मनीपुर की विधान सभा थी जिस को समाप्त कर के वहा

[श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा]

प्रेसिडेंट रूल लागू किया गया है। इसी कारण मे मनीपुर का एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल यहाँ पास करना पड़ रहा है।

मेरा यह निवेदन है कि मनीपुर देश के कुछ ऐसे भागों में से है, जहाँ प्रकृति ने सब कुछ दिया है। हर दृष्टि से मनीपुर देश के अत्यंत सुन्दरतम भागों में से एक इलाका है। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चार वर्ष पूर्व मुझे मनीपुर स्टेट में जाने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ था, जब मध्य प्रदेश की कई पुलिस बटालियन मनीपुर की कुछ पोस्ट्स पर पोस्टेड थीं। उस समय मनीपुर की सारी स्थिति मैंने देखी। चारों ओर पहाड़ और उसके अन्दर एक छोटी सी घाटी थी और वही पर सारी आबादी कसट्रेटेड है। वहाँ पर प्रचुर मात्रा में पानी है और लैंड बड़ी फर्टाइल है। वहाँ की ऐसी सांस्कृतिक परम्पराएँ रही हैं कि मनीपुर देखने के बाद पता लगता नहीं कि देश के कोई बड़े दूर के इलाके में हम पहुँचे हों। वहाँ के लोगों का रहन-सहन और वहाँ की सांस्कृतिक परम्पराएँ सब इस प्रकार की हैं कि मानो देश के एक विशिष्ट भाग के अन्दर हम पहुँचे हों। चैतन्य महाप्रभु का इस प्रकार वहाँ पर प्रभाव रहा है, वहाँ की सांस्कृतिक परम्परा पर लोगों के जीवन के ऊपर कि आज वह स्पष्ट दिखाई देता है। लेकिन जब वहाँ की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में हम देखते हैं तो हमें वहाँ दशा कुछ और ही दिखाई देती है।

इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की आर्थिक स्थिति के सुधारने के लिए दो महत्वपूर्ण बातें होनी चाहियें। एक तो यह है कि वहाँ पर प्रचुर मात्रा में पानी होने के बाद भी इरिगेशन के लिए इसमें कुछ 24 लाख 20 हजार रु० एक्सपेंडीचर के लिए रखा गया है। इरिगेशन के सोर्सों वहाँ पर बहुत हैं और बढ़ाई जा सकती हैं। वाटर लेवल वहाँ पर इतना नीचा नहीं है। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि जमीन के ऊपर, अकाल के ऊपर 82 लाख रु० हम खर्च कर रहे हैं। इसमें 82 लाख रु० मांगा गया है फेमीन के बारे में, लेकिन इरिगेशन के बारे में कुल 24 लाख 20 हजार रु० मांगा गया है। कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट के अन्दर कैपिटल आउटले आन इरिगेशन एंड नेवीगेशन एंड ड्रेनेज है, उस पर 1 करोड़ 50 लाख रु० रखा गया है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि उस स्टेट की विचित्र स्थिति है। उसके चारों ओर पहाड़ हैं, जहाँ ट्राइबल्स रहते

हैं जिनकी आर्थिक दशा अत्यंत खराब है। उनके लिए छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों के अलावा उनकी जीविका सुधारने का कोई माध्यम नहीं हो सकता। मनीपुर बैली के अन्दर बुनकरो की बहुत बड़ी तादाद है। मनीपुर में कपड़े खाम कर चदरे बहुत बनती हैं। जो लोग इम्फाल जाते हैं वे वहाँ से हथकरघे का बना हुआ कपड़ा विशेष रूप में लाते हैं। आज वहाँ के बुनकरो की दशा अत्यंत खराब है; क्योंकि उनके उद्योग में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो रहा है। वे अधिक सम्पन्न बन सकें, उनका उद्योग सेल्फ-सफिशिएंट बन सकें, यह आज संभव नहीं है। आज वे सूत के लिए पराश्रित हैं। सूत नहीं मिलने के कारण वे बेरोजगारी का शिकार हो रहे हैं। इस तरह की आज हालत वहाँ पर है। इस नाते से अन्य उद्योग धंधे वहाँ पर प्रारम्भ कर सकें, अन्य उद्योग धंधों से जीविकोपार्जन करने में उनको लाभ मिल सकें, कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी उस छोटी सी घाटी में अधिक उन्नति हो और इसके साथ-साथ वे केवल लैंड पर डिपेंडेंट न हों, इसके लिए विशेष प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये।

मनीपुर एक अलग छोटा सा राज्य है। उस छोटे से राज्य की कुल दस लाख की आबादी है, लेकिन आज जब केन्द्र के हाथ में वहाँ की सत्ता है तो वहाँ की जनता को यह प्रतीत नहीं होना चाहिये कि हम देश की राजधानी से बहुत दूर हैं, इसलिए हमारी तरफ कोई ध्यान देने वाला नहीं है। जिस समय मैं मनीपुर गया था तो वहाँ चीफ मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्टर्स यह कहते थे कि नागालैंड जहाँ कुल पांच लाख की आबादी है वहाँ 35 करोड़ रु० का प्लान एक्सेप्ट किया जा सकता है और आज नागालैंड के लोग मनीपुर के लोगों से कहते हैं कि नागालैंड में शामिल हो जाओ तो तुम्हारे डेवलपमेंट के लिए ज्यादा रुपया मिलेगा। मनीपुर के अन्दर रहने वाले लोगों के अन्दर यह आन्दोलन चलता था कि हमें नागालैंड में मिला दिया जाये।

उसका खास कारण यह था कि इतनी अधिक फाइनेशियल ऐड वहाँ मिलती थी। तो मनीपुर जो कि सांस्कृतिक रूप से पूरी तरह से सभन्न है वहाँ के लोगों को हम यह न प्रतीत होने दे कि वहाँ के लोग चूक देश के दूर के इलाके में रहते हैं इसलिए उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और उनकी ओर कोई ध्यान देने वाला नहीं है, उनके कष्टों की कोई देखने वाला नहीं है और उनके लिए कोई प्रयास करने वाला नहीं है।

इस नाते उनकी जो कृषि और बुनकर उद्योग ह उस की उन्नति होनी चाहिए और नये छोटे-छोटे उद्योग वहा स्थापित कर के उनकी और हम को ध्यान देना चाहिए। खास कर हम वहा विद्युत् शक्ति और अधिक मात्रा मे पहुचायें और उस के आधार पर छोटे-छोटे कारीगरी के काम वहा स्थापित करे। आज बुनकरी का काम वहा हर घर मे होता है और छोटे-छोटे उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्र मे जो हम वहा का बजट पास कर रहे है, उनके लिए कोई प्रावधान दिखाई नहीं देती। कुल 1 करोड 14 लाख रुपया इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। हमको वहा के गरीब लोगो की स्थिति मे कुछ परिवर्तन लाना चाहिए। जब तक विद्युत् शक्ति के आधार पर वहा छोटे उद्योग धधे नहीं स्थापित होंगे बुनकरी के अलावा तब तक वहा की आर्थिक स्थिति मे कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता। प्रेसीडेंट हल मे भी अगर आप वहा की स्थिति मे परिवर्तन नहीं कर सके तो आखिर कब वहा परिवर्तन आ पायेगा। खास कर वहा के ट्राइबल्स मे जो भावना है वह मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हू। वहा चारो तरफ पहाडिया है और उनमे अलग अलग जातिया रहती है और एक इलाके मे नागा रहने है और दूसरे इलाको मे अन्य ट्राइबल जातिया रहती है, लेकिन नागाओ के अलावा अन्य ट्राइबल जातियो से ठीक तरह का व्यवहार वहा नहीं होता है। जो लोग उनमे से विद्रोह के लिए तैयार होते है और आपके पुनिश फोर्म पर अटक करते है उन की तरफ आप ध्यान दे सकते है, लेकिन दूसरो की तरफ आप कोई ध्यान नहीं देते। मुझे स्मरण नहीं है उन ट्राइबल जातियो के नाम, लेकिन आज उनके इलाको के बारे मे आपके पास कोई प्लान नहीं है, उनके पास कोई साधन नहीं है, उनके इलाको मे रोड्स नहीं है और आज वे ट्राइबल जातिया अत्यन्त गरीबी की स्थिति मे वहा रहती हैं। उनकी स्थिति मे परिवर्तन लाने की जिम्मेदारी आज खास कर हमारी है ताकि जो वहा के आदिवासी हैं, वे यह न समझे कि हम भारतीय समाज से कुछ अलग हैं। उनकी उन्नति इसी प्रकार से होनी चाहिए कि वे नमझे कि वे आज हमारे ही शरीर के एक अंग है। इस के लिए हम प्रयास करे, उनको अपने समकक्ष लाने का हम को प्रयास करना चाहिए और मिशनरीज के अलावा उन की उन्नति के लिए और कोई ध्यान देने वाला नहीं है, इस भावना को उन के दिलो से दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

आज यह दुर्भाग्य है कि नागाओ के और मनीपुर के इलाके मे भी होस्टाइल एक्टिविटीज जारी है। गवर्नमेंट इंडिया के पास इतने साधन हाने के बाद हम उन को अभी ममाप्त नहीं कर सके यह दुःख की बात है। जहा होस्टाइल एक्टिविटीज है उनको हमे शक्ति के बल पर या अच्छे व्यवहार के बल पर समाप्त करना चाहिए। यह दुःख की बात है कि इतने वर्षों के बाद भी हम वहा की होस्टाइल एक्टिविटीज को, इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर सके है। आज भी वहा इनसिबयोरिटी है। अभी-अभी दो सी० आर० पी० के जवान वहा मारे गये। तो इस स्थिति का समाप्त करने के लिए हम को दोनों दृष्टियो से प्रयास करना पड़ेगा। जो लोग वहा समझने को तैयार नहीं हैं उनको शक्ति के बल पर और अन्य लोगो को हम अच्छे व्यवहार के बल पर सुधार सकते है, और उनको ठीक कर सकते है। वहा बार-बार गोलिया चलती है। आज के समाचार पत्र मे खबर है कि सौ के करीब नागा जो चीन से शिक्षा लेकर आये हैं, उस इलाके मे प्रवेश कर चुके हैं और उनके कारण मनीपुर का इलाका हमेशा डिस्टर्ब रहता है। जब मध्य प्रदेश का एम० ए० एफ० वहा पर फोर्टेड था तो मैं वहा गया था, लेकिन आज 1969 के बाद 1973 आ चुका है, फिर भी वहा विद्रोह की कार्यवाही हम समाप्त नहीं कर सके है। तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को वहा की होस्टेलिटीज को समाप्त कर के वहा की कृषि और उद्योग के डेवलपमेंट के लिए विशेष प्रयास करना चाहिए। यह आवश्यक है और इस बिल पर मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया कम से कम इस अवसर पर जरूर इस दिशा मे प्रयास करे।

श्री गणेशो लाल चौधरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक जो हमारे सामने मनीपुर का आया है उसके सबध मे निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि देश का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि मनीपुर को अभी एक स्टेटस मिला था स्टेटहुड का, लेकिन किस तरह से टापेल कर के वहा की गवर्नमेंट गिरायी गयी यह सब को मालूम है। वहा कुछ परंपराये बननी चाहिए थी और उन को परंपरा बनाने का पूरा मौका देना चाहिए था, किन्तु ऐसा नहीं किया गया। ऐसा क्या नहीं किया गया इससे मैं ममझना हू कुछ कारण है। मनीपुर एक पिछडा इलाका है, वहा शेड्यूलड कास्ट और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स का इलाका है।

[श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी]

तो मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि सरकार नहीं चाहती कि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के आदमी आगे आकर अपनी कुछ परंपराये डाले। गवर्नमेंट बन सकती थी वहाँ टापील करने के बाद भी दुबारा लेकिन उसे नहीं बनने दिया गया इसलिये कि अगर यहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट बन जाती तो वैसे ही उड़ीसा में भी गवर्नमेंट जो अपोजीशन की है वह बनानी पड़ती। तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि इस तरह का व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिये। जब कोई नई स्टेट बने, नया-नया काम आवे, तो यह स्टेट के ऊपर देना चाहिये कि वह खुद अपनी परम्परायें डालें।

श्रीमन्, यदि आप इस विधेयक को देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि इसमें सबसे ज्यादा खर्चा जो हो रहा है वह पुलिस के ऊपर है। अगर हिसाब लगायें तो लगभग 30 रुपया परकैपिटल पुलिस के ऊपर व्यय हो रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ आप देखें कि वहाँ खेती पर और रोजगार घटाने पर बहुत ही कम खर्चा किया जा रहा है। चाहिये यह या कि हार्टीकल्चर को वहाँ ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता। श्रीमन्, यह एक पहाड़ी इलाका है और चारों तरफ से विदेशों को छता है, तो इसमें रोड्स का कांस्ट्रक्शन जो है वह बहुत ही अच्छा होना चाहिये, लेकिन उसमें जो धनराशि खर्च की जा रही है वह बहुत ही कम है। यहाँ पर तो रोड्स का एक नेटवर्क बिछा देना चाहिये ताकि देश की सुरक्षा में उससे पूरी सुविधा हो। श्रीमन् स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन पर अगर आप देखें तो लगभग सौ रुपया परकैपिटल के हिसाब से खर्च किया जाता है, लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इतना खर्च करने के बाद भी ये शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग इतने बैकवर्ड और इतने गरीब हैं। तो इन सब चीजों की पूरी जांच होनी चाहिये। कहीं न कहीं यह पैसा ठीक से खर्च नहीं हो रहा है। तो इसकी जांच करनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ, श्रीमन्, मैं चाहूँगा कि यह बिल जो है, यह विधेयक जो है, वह वापस किया जायें।

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA (West Bengal): Sir, we are discussing the Appropriation Bill on Manipur State. The State is under the President's rule. Manipur, as it stands today, first needs political stability

and immediately or as early as possible, a Government elected by the Manipur people. This is the urgent need of Manipur. Manipur is now under the President's rule and this objective is to be achieved. The Appropriation Bill recommends to this House that this money should be given for the cause of administration. I think the money allotted is too meagre to cope with the situation as it stands today in Manipur.

SHRI SALAM TOMBI (Manipur): Manipur without money!

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: That is correct. The Administration is allotted a sum of Rs. 1,93,06,000 and the Police a sum of Rs. 3,54,87,000. Both these items cover nearly Rs. 5 crores out of the total amount of Rs. 47 crores. That means, one-tenth of the allotted money will go for Police and Administration. But Manipur today needs its political stability. You cannot bring political stability by money. If you want political stability there, we must approach Manipur affairs politically. The administration should be run in such a way that Manipur gets freedom from corruption which is rampant there and it should get rid of the factional squabbles. These are the essential needs of Manipur today. I do not know for what cause this money is going to be appropriated and spent. I do not apprehend the cause, but still I urge upon the Government that Manipur should be politically approached, its civil and military administration should be run in such a way that Manipur attains political stability. Today the Congress Government is running the administration there through some advisor. Manipur funds should not be spent in such a way as to promote factional squabbles. Manipur needs development in the field of agriculture, industry, forestry. Manipur is backward. It is an agricultural State. So its animal husbandry, its irrigation, etc. need urgent attention. But from the allotments made I find only Rs. 78 lakhs for agriculture/fisheries, Rs. 46 lakhs for industry, Rs. 24

lakhs for irrigation. These meagre amounts are quite inadequate for sufficiently coping with the situation of Manipur. Manipur badly needs development of industries, irrigation, etc. But this inadequate allocation cannot bring about that development which could make Manipur an independent and free society where it is free from factional squabbles. It needs economic development, development of irrigation, industry and such other things. The present allocation is too meagre to meet the situation. Secondly, I think Manipur has got abundance of bamboo forest; woods are there. Pulp industry, paper industry, etc. can be developed there. Why are such projects not thought of and provided for? Manipur also needs some special attention towards its culture. Its cultural heritage should be developed and especially youth community should be encouraged and should be encouraged in such a way that they would not kill their time in the so-called factional squabbles and politics. They should develop their mind for the development of the whole of Manipur. They should develop their personality so that Manipur also develops culturally, industrially and in all other aspects of its life.

Lastly, I want Manipur administration to be run in such a way that the sectarian way of the ruling party be not exposed and Manipur should grow up to a healthy situation with a stable Government.

SHRI SALAM TOMBI : Sir, the main source of income for the present is the Centre. This is the creation of the Centre after independence of 25 years. They have not done anything so far, for the improvement of the three main industries: (1) agriculture (2) handloom weaving and (3) cattle breeding. On these depend 75 per cent of the working class. There is no single industry established during the last 25 years. Recently we were exporting considerable agricultural produce and handloom cloth. Now we are importing rice, dal, fish and all the important necessities. Export of cattle and handloom produce had gone down. This is mainly due to the criminal negligence of the Centre. After

Independence, Manipur had been more or less a centrally administered area. The Centre cannot run away from any failure or lapse in Manipur. No one can deny that any Government which fails to give employment has no right to govern. The Centre should take drastic steps to improve the three industries. There must be sufficient provision in the budget for the same. The budget for one complete year could have been passed in the last budget session. Now Manipur is suffering for non-availability of funds. All works suffered and people have in general no sources of income. Prices rise like anything. People are starving. Before a decade or so Manipur was a self-sufficient area in all respects. But time changes. We have more wants. We have to depend on outside for many things—food and other necessities. Even vegetables and fruits we are importing. Our resources can feed only round about five lakhs of people. Now the population has risen to 11 lakhs. There are Army and CRP units and they also depend on local supply for some commodities. The Centre should not lose sight of the growth of population, in our area. The Centre should do something to produce more to meet the demand and to give employment to the rising population. Of late Manipur became one of the costliest places in the East. It was the cheapest place in India before. More money is needed than the provision of the budget to give employment and to meet the rising price which is a national phenomenon. The present budget is nothing but a *status-quo* budget. It will not help the people at large. It is not a progressive budget. The people of Manipur have no other alternative than to depend on the feeding spoon of the Centre. This is the result of not doing anything for the improvement of the above industries by the Government of India during the past 25 years. During the President's rule the Centre must take serious note of this. Every Indian was happy when 14 major banks of India were nationalised. At least they will give some credit facilities to the last man. But to our great dismay, the local people of Manipur are getting the least whereas the

[Shri Salam Tombi.]

outsider businessmen are getting huge amounts. The Finance Minister should see that the local grievances may be removed as soon as possible.

The Loktak project is a Central project. All the officers are hand-picked men of the Centre. The local administration has got no hand in that project. But my great apprehension is that the project cannot be completed even after giving three years' grace time to the schedule time of completion which is 1975, though the hand-picked men of the Centre are managing it. We are paying the heaviest electricity charges in India. I would request the Finance Minister to see that Manipur Government gets more funds for improvement and for providing employment.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank all the honourable Members who have spoken on this for their valuable suggestions.

I agree with the opening speech of Mr. Sakhlecha who described the glory, the cultural heritage and the scenic beauty of the State of Manipur. And, Sir, I think the name, Manipur, itself signifies that it is a jewel on the head or forehead or something like that. Though I have not had the privilege or pleasure of being in that State, I certainly look forward to an opportunity to see what I hear from my friends here. It is an extremely beautiful State and it has a colourful community there. The people there are very hard-working who, at the same, have a very difficult career to make.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Especially the ladies are more hard-working.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, ladies all over the world are very hard-working provided the menfolk concede that fact. But, Sir, I am told that apart from being very hard-working, they are more

colourful also there. Of course, I am not casting any aspersion that the menfolk are not as hard-working.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, on a point of order. Sir, if ladies start praising themselves, what would be left for the menfolk to do?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually, it was started by a man here.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, that reminds me of a line from Shakespeare. I think Mr. Bhupesh Gupta would have read it. With his permission I would like to remind him of that line. It is about virtue. "Whether people see it or not, it will be there on its own". So, Sir, this is there and this has to be appreciated.

Sir, the State has, at the same time, many economic difficulties and I agree with the honourable Members that there is much to be done. But one thing I would like to refute and it is the statement made by Shri Ganeshi Lal. He said that Ministries are toppled there, that "Ministries topple karwayee jari hai." Now, nobody bothers to topple the Ministries and it is the people who themselves did it. We cannot make the Centre or the Government or any party responsible for that. The people are there who are grown up and who are mature people and it is up to them to choose a particular Ministry. If they want a stable Ministry, they can choose a stable Ministry and it is for them to choose a stable Ministry. Today, we are not able to say who is responsible for this. We all know the facts. The fact is that there was a State Government and if there was no defection at all, probably the State would have progressed faster.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I want to say one thing to the Minister. Madam, you are quite right. Our problem is that workers, as you know, are laid off. Now, we have a lot of MLAs in India today who have been laid off. You have the largest number of MLAs laid off.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It is a matter of common thinking and we should pool our wisdom to solve the problems.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You have got about 425 MLAs in UP, about 300 in Andhra and so on. So many laid-off legislators in India which nowhere else in the world you can see.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: In the biggest democracy that we have, we will have turmoils and troubles of this nature and when the Bill on Defections is brought forward here, I think we will have ample time to discuss these issues. The fact is that because of defections instability is there and partly because of this instability many of the difficulties are there and I do share the concern of the honourable Members here and this is precisely motivated by these very factors to improve the economic lot of the community in this State which has a very big border, along the international border also. Sir, for this, sound law and order situation is necessary there and peace is necessary there especially because it has borders with the other country. Keeping all these things in view, Sir, the Government has taken a number of measures and I think when I place them on record, Sir, the Members would be convinced that they are not *status quo* measures, but measures which have been enunciated and which have a long-term effect and are for the benefit of the poorer and weaker sections of the people and the tribals who constitute nearly 31 per cent of the population there.

Sir, the estimates for 73-74 show the figure to be Rs. 8.91 crores and as I have stated in the beginning, out of this amount, Rs. 8.51 crores will be the Central assistance and the rest will be the State's resources. The allocations under different Heads are as given here and I will break them down for the information of the honourable Members:

For agricultural programmes : Rs. 112 lakhs

For Co-operation, Community Development and Panchayats : Rs. 24 lakhs.
For irrigation, flood control and power : Rs. 112 lakhs.

Industries Rs. 102 lakhs; Transport and Communications, including Tourism Rs. 255 lakhs; Social Services, including Education, Health, etc. Rs. 254 lakhs; Municipality, Notified areas, Statistics, Information, Publicity, etc. Rs. 21 lakhs. The total comes to Rs. 891 lakhs.

In addition, an outlay of Rs. 4.96 crores for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been provided for in the Budget of 1973-74: Lift Irrigation Scheme will cost Rs. 140 crores. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme will cost Rs. 50 lakhs. Medical College, inclusive of buildings, equipment, etc. will cost Rs. 70 lakhs. 132 KV Transmission line will cost Rs. 50 lakhs.

Now, it is a pity that financial institutions have not been active there due to geographical conditions, communications and *infra-structure* difficulties. As such, special efforts have been made so that this assistance is provided by financial institutions and banks. A co-ordination committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, including local bankers, has been formed mainly to ensure proper implementation of various employment schemes to meet the needs of the community there. About the *infra-structure*, as I have already told, this is one of the main drawbacks there. So far as the Assam Financial Corporation is concerned, the State is already giving 1 per cent interest subsidy making effective rate of interest on loans to the borrowers at 6 per cent per annum. The State is also endeavouring to keep adequate liaison with the Commercial banks and all-India financial institutions to get more branches opened by the Credit institutions and simplify their procedures, etc.

Irrigation and Power, as has been expressed by hon. Members here, deserves top priority. I would like to point out the steps that have been taken in this direction.
(1) A lift irrigation scheme based on the water available in the intake channel of

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi.]

the Loktak Hydel Power Project has been launched. It is expected that this will irrigate, when completed around 1975-76, about 60,000 acres. (2) On the basis of certain discussions in May, 1973, between the Chief (Irrigation) of the Planning Commission and the State Government officials, a comprehensive scheme for irrigating about 2.2 lakhs acres out of 2.5 lakhs acres of cultivated area in the valley is being investigated. I think this is a major programme and when investigations are complete, this will go a long way in alleviating the distress and meeting the requirements of the public there . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Investigations are going on . . .

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I do hope that hon. Members will agree that nothing can be launched before a thorough investigation is done. The first in the second stage and the second is in the first stage . . .

SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA: This has been under Central rule for so many years and yet it could not be done before. After 25 years it is being done . . .

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: This has nothing to do with 25 years. But it shows the urgency and the genuine concern of the Central Government.

Now, Sir, enough has been said also about drought situation. Many steps have been taken. If hon. Members are interested, I can also give figures in this regard. Three steps I would like to point out here.

Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme aided by the Centre through grant of loans to the State, an outlay of Rs. 37.7 lakhs was sanctioned and incurred on purchase and distribution of pumps for irrigation and subsidy for dykes across the rivers.

Three temporary dams at Irank Sipai, Keirak and Kumbhi across the rivers were

built which served well the purpose of agriculture as also supply of water during the period of acute scarcity of water felt in April-May, 1973.

This amply shows that the Government is serious and all steps are being taken and will be taken in the future to see that maximum support is given to the people.

In order to meet the power demands till the Loktak Hydel power becomes available to the public, some steps are being taken. Two diesel sets of 700 KW each manufactured by M/s. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. have been ordered. One of them has been received and will be commissioned sometime in July, 1973. The other one will be commissioned shortly thereafter on receipt and installation. The State Government is also contemplating purchase of some more second hand diesel sets from the Gujarat State Electricity Board. This will alleviate the difficulties of the people.

The State Government is also preparing itself to set up all the facilities needed to enable utilisation of the power that will be made available from the Loktak Hydel Project from middle-end of 1975. This will be a comprehensive scheme. A site for the 132 KV sub-station at Imphal has since been selected, after overcoming hurdles, action is being taken to have the sub-station erected in time to synchronise with the availability of power from the Loktak Project. Similarly, for the transmission of the excess power to be fed in the North Eastern Grid, contract for laying of the 132 KV transmission line is being executed with M/s. EMC under a time-schedule for completion within 18 to 20 fair-weather months which will synchronise with the availability of power from the Loktak Project. Another 132 KV transmission line is being laid from Jiribam to Imphal to complete the connection with the North Eastern grid within the State. Survey for its laying has also been completed and alignment almost fixed.

To enable the Electricity Department to take up a big programme of rural electrification, which is absolutely necessary, and

other power schemes in the Fifth Five Year Plan, following availability of ample and cheap power from the Loktak Hydel Project, the Electricity Department is also being strengthened and a post of one Addl. Superintending Engineer has been created. An additional Project Division has also been sanctioned and is in the process of being raised. That shows that all the possible steps are being taken in that direction.

Roads, of course is a very important problem. There is shortage of roads and the communications are extremely difficult. Especially in the hill area of the State, communications are very inadequate. After the imposition of the President's Rule, however, the New Cachar Road connecting Silchar in Assam to Imphal, which will provide the second link to the State after the Dimapur-Imphal road, has been opened to traffic and tri-weekly passenger service of the Manipur State Transport Department is now running on this road between Imphal and Jiribam. Efforts are also being made to have this road widened to carry double-lane traffic. A meeting of the Programme Advisory Board was held recently and a programme for road construction and improvement for the current year has been prepared keeping in view the committed liability, interests of the people, the needs of the State and finances available.

About industries, some hon. Members mentioned that there was absolute *status quo* and nothing had been done in this direction. I will not take much of the time of the House and would just like to inform that in this State, handloom industry is the main industry. Every effort is being made to see that yarn is made available to the people as early as possible. Two important steps have also been taken in this connection. They are to set up a Khandsari sugar factory and the commencement of construction work on the 25,000 Spindle Spinning Mill. Work on the Spinning Mill Project is also going on as per schedule. This will give employment to a number of people there.

Two paper mills, one near Jiribam for producing paper, based on bamboo available in the region, and the other to produce fine insulated paper are also under consideration. The report has been prepared and I think soon they will be launched there.

The question of a cement factory is also being thoroughly reviewed in the light of high deposits of limestone and I think this matter is also being reviewed by the authorities concerned. So, when the cement factory comes up, it is also liable to provide employment to the people. A Glucose-cum-starch factory is also under consideration. This matter is being reviewed from the employment potential. A Tasar silk industry is also under consideration in the State. I think, Sir, these matters will bring to light the fact that a number of projects are under consideration, under review and if they receive the possible raw material resources, I think they will be coming up there.

SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA : The Budget should also be kept under consideration.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I am under consideration now but if the budget is not allowed to pass now, I would only ask the hon. Member whether it is going to serve the interests of the State better. Suppose, the budget is not passed what will happen to the State?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : If the Budget is not passed, what will happen to the Minister?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, the Minister is safe in the hands of the hon. Members. The question does not arise.

Certain schemes are under review and we find that the Planning Commission have requested the State to prepare the Fifth Five Year Plan for an outlay of Rs. 7 crores. The preparation of the Plan is in progress. While preparing it, stress will be laid on provision of basic infrastructure, communication, adequate irrigation

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi.]
and exploitation of natural resources. If any feasible scheme so warrant, the question of raising the above ceiling will also be considered.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I will put the motion.

The question is:

'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 1973-74, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was proposed

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government a fact to which I hope some answer will be given or alternatively, the Government will look into it and take necessary steps. I was in Imphal on the 19th of this month. When I was there I was met by representatives of some refugees from erstwhile Pakistan, now Bangla Desh, who have been there in Manipur for several years now. It appears that the Chief Commissioner had sanctioned some land to them for their rehabilitation and the orders

were also passed. Actually, the Government of Manipur sanctioned the land for 214 refugee families vide order No. 254/1/64-8(Ref.) dated 21st February, 1969. The orders were issued but unfortunately most of them up to now have not got this land. Some kind of conflict seems to have developed between the local population and these refugees. As you know, I would never have liked any such conflict between the local people and the refugees. So I asked them if they were prepared to accept any alternative land. They said: Yes, if good land is given we have no hesitation to accept that.

But even that has not been done and the matter has been hanging fire for such a long, for five or six years now. As it is, these people are very much in difficulty. They are extremely poor and, therefore, I think that the Government should take the necessary steps. This was reiterated by an order of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Manipur, Mr. O. P. Malhotra, on 21-1-1969. There is no dispute that the land has been sanctioned for the 214 refugee families. The Manipur Government does not dispute it because the orders are there. I have got copies of them also. But some-how or the other this order is not being implemented. May be authorities are facing some difficulties there with regard to the local population and that is why they are not going ahead with this. In that case, I suggest that the Government should provide some alternative land in Manipur for these people. I can pass on this thing to the Minister. I do not know if it comes under the Ministry of Finance. But it should be passed on to the Manipur Administration. I am told that the matter has been taken up in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha by Members from Manipur; from both sides of the House also they have taken it up, but nothing has been done. Some bureaucrats seem to be interested in not implementing it at all. I think that is not fair. Assurance has been given in reply to questions in that House which I was shown, and also in this House also. But in that House I saw a number of replies according to which this should

have been implemented. And I do not see as to why this is not being done.

One other thing I would like to say about the Manipur shopkeepers. They are suffering from all kinds of difficulties, service conditions and wages. Their interests should be looked after. The shopkeepers in Manipur are actually dealing in handloom goods and very many other things for which, as you know, Manipur is famous. But their legitimate grievances should be looked into.

But one warning I would like to give you. Now the Assembly is not there, elections will take place. The old Government was really a corrupt Government. I heard that for everything there was a price, transfer price, posting price. Every Minister competed with others in taking bribe. That was common. The Chief Minister's bribe was naturally higher. But what was going on there, everybody knows.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (Kerala): Is there any exception in any State?

DR. Z. A. AHMAD (Uttar Pradesh): In some degree.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, not to that extent, perhaps. Here it was a society for bribe, the whole Council of Ministers. That is all. They were there for a short time and they wanted to make hay while the sun shines. So with both hands they started taking bribe. Where one should be posted dependent on it—two thousand, one thousand, five hundred, six hundred, like that, wholesale and retail—and all these things were going on. And separatist tendencies are growing. Some people promoting this kind of thing. And I have heard—you better find it out—from very reliable sources that the young, ex-Maharajah of Manipur is now very much interested in helping the separatist forces. When I went there many years ago, he was a boy. Now he has grown up, a young man and all that, but very active and taking interest in politics and wrong type of politics. One day, he said: "Are we Indians?" because the privy

purse was stopped. If the privy purse was given, he was an Indian because he would get the privy purse. This is ridiculous.

Therefore, kindly look after Manipur. Listen to their genuine grievances and help the economy of Manipur develop as best as you can and see that a proper type of popular Government comes into existence order to take charge of the affairs of Manipur.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) श्रीमान् उपसभापति महोदय, मनीपुर भी अततो गत्वा टापलिंग का शिकार हो ही गया और इसके लिए कांग्रेस सरकार कांग्रेस के उच्चाधिकारी बहुत ही प्रसिद्धि प्राप्त किए हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का दो-तीन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मनीपुर, श्रीमान्, मचमुच में रेशम-मय स्वयं भी हो सकता है और अपने देश को भी बना सकता है। मनीपुर में टसर का काम बहुत आगे बढ़ सकता है, उसकी योजना भी बनी हुई है। अगर सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर जाये तो मनीपुर टसर के निर्यात में सालाना 25-30 करोड़ रु० का निर्यात कर सकता है। मैंने मनीपुर के गावों को देखा है, उसके बगल में फैले हुए उन जंगलों को भी देखा, जिस पर टसर के कीड़े पाले जाते हैं और लोगों का उस ओर झुकाव भी देखा। एक बहुत बड़ा घड़ा जो खेती और उद्योग दोनों बन सकता है, जिसके द्वारा वहाँ के लोगों को काम भी मिला सकता है, उस पर मैं अपनी माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाते हुए नहीं देख कर सचमुच ही बहुत कष्ट अनुभव करता हूँ। अगर सचमुच में मनीपुर अपना नाम सार्थक कर सकता है, तो वहाँ सार्थक करने वाला सबसे बड़ा काम टसर का है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस ओर जाए और उस काम में सहयोग उस स्टेट को, उस राज्य को मिले।

दूसरे, श्रीमान्, मनीपुर की कला देश में और विदेश में विख्यात है, चाहे वह नृत्य की कला हो या जो कपड़ों पर या खिलौने पर उनकी कलाकृति का जो काम है, उसमें जितनी विकास की आवश्यकता है, उस ओर भी हमारे इस राष्ट्रपति शासन के समय में जो बार-बार ध्यान जाना चाहिए, वह नहीं गया है।

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव]

तीसरी बात, श्रीमन्, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी में इम्फाल का नाम बड़े ही आदरणीय शब्दों में लिया जाता है। अगर मनीपुर का पुराना इतिहास देखा जाए, तो तो मनीपुर एक छोटा सा स्टेट रहने हुए भी सदा बर्मा का मुकाबला करता रहा, इसलिए युद्धों में भी उसका महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहा है। लेकिन आज इम्फाल का इतना आदरनीय नाम होने के बावजूद भी वहाँ के लोग का जो स्थान अपने देश की सेना में होना चाहिए, वह स्थान आपने नहीं दिया।

जहाँ तक इटीप्रेशन की बात होती है श्रीमन्, छोटे-छोटे राज्यों में बनने के बाद राज्य में पृथकता की बात आती है और उस पृथकता की बात का एक नमूना हमारे मित्र भूपेश गुप्त जी ने पेश किया है। यह फीलिग, प्रिबो पर्स जाने और न जाने की बात हो सकती है, लेकिन दूसरे लोगों में भी इस प्रकार की पृथकता न आए और अपने को सचमुच में भारतवर्ष का एक अंग समझें, इसलिए भारत के सभी भागों में उसकी पहुँच हो सके, इस प्रकार का प्रयास करना नितात आवश्यक है। इसीलिए हम चाहेंगे कि मंत्री महोदया का कुछ ऐसा विचार प्रगट हो, जिससे इस बात का पता लगे कि सचमुच में भारतवर्ष के रहने वाले लोग वे हैं और भारतवर्ष की हर पार्टी को उनके बारे में चिंतित होना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, मनीपुर एक बहुत बड़ा पर्यटन का स्थल बन सकता है। उसकी खूबसूरती और कलाकारिता के बावजूद भी, आवागमन के साधनों का विकास न होने के कारण, अगर लोग वहाँ जाना चाहें तो सिवाय आकाश मार्ग से और कोई दूसरे मार्ग से नहीं जा सकते हैं। अगर कोई दूसरे मार्ग से जाता है तो उसको दिक्कत और कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मनीपुर को बाकी देश के साथ इंटिग्रेट करना चाहते हैं, वहाँ की विचारधारा से देश के दूसरे लोगों को जोड़ना चाहते हैं, तो आपको वहाँ पर आवागमन के साधनों का सुधार तेजी के साथ करना होगा ताकि वहाँ के लोगों का सम्बन्ध बाकी देश के लोगों के साथ जल्द से जल्द हो सके। अगर आपने इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर दी तो सचमुच में मनीपुर हम लोगों के साथ अच्छी तरह से इंटिग्रेट हो जायेगा।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी मान्यवर, मैं माननीय सदस्य की बड़ी आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने जो अपने विचार इस तरह के प्रकट किये और वे वास्तव में बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करने योग्य हैं।

मेरा खयाल है कि जहाँ तक उन्होंने दूसरे के उद्योग के बारे में कहा, मैं स्वयं इस विचार की थी और सरकार की ओर से भी इस बारे में कहा जा चुका है कि एक कारखाना खोलने के बारे में सारी चीजों के बारे में अच्छी तरह से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है। हम लोगों का प्रयास यही है कि इस उद्योग को रहा तक आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आज मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि एक मंच पर कम से कम हमारी ओर आपकी राय एक-सी रही है और मैं आशा करती हूँ कि भविष्य में भी इसी तरह से आप हमें सक्रिय भाग देते रहेंगे कि जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उनको किस तरह से आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है और वहाँ के रहने वाले लोगों के जीवन को किस तरह से सुधारा जा सकता है ताकि वे आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभ प्राप्त कर सकें और देश के दूसरे भाग से लोगों के समान आ जायें। प्रयत्नावादी प्रक्रिया की जो बात आपने कही और इसके पहिले श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने भी जिक्र किया था, मैं इस बारे में नहीं कह सकती कि इस बारे में हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है। पर यह बात सही है कि हमें इस बारे में काफी मतर्क रहना चाहिये और इस तरह की कोई चीज हमारे बीच में अगर आती है तो उसको बड़ी सफाई के साथ और हिम्मत के साथ निबटना होगा ताकि सारे देश की एकता और अखंडता बनी रहे। मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ कि आपने इस तरह से अपने विचार प्रकट किये।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA What about refugees ?

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The question is

‘That the Bill be returned’

The motion was adopted.