

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

"That the Bill be returned" The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

"That the bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1970-71 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.*/1

THE BUDGET (MANIPUR), 1971-72— General Discussion

2 THE MANIPUR APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1971

3 THE MANIPUR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 1971-72, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI K.R. GANESH: I also move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1970-71, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The questions were proposed.

श्री निरंजन वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : श्रीमान्, मनीपुर के बारे में सदन के सामने अभी यह बिल आया है। मनीपुर एक ऐसा राज्य जिसकी बाहर के बहुत से देशों के साथ सीमाएं मिलती हैं। मनीपुर राज्य के निवासियों ने बहुत समय से यह आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ कर रखा है कि उनके लिए एक प्रान्तीय स्तर का स्वरूप दिया जाय और इसके लिए उन्होंने शासन से प्रार्थना भी की थी। 7-8-70 को एक कालिंग अटेशन नोटिस के समय मिनिस्टर महोदय की तरफ से ऐसा बताया गया था—

"As the House is aware, we have a number of Union Territories. In considering the grant of Statehood to any of them, factors like area, population, terrain, level of economic development, financial resources and security considerations, if any, have to be carefully gone into before any conclusions can be reached. The question whether Manipur could be made into a State has been engaging our attention. It will take some time for Government to come to a definite conclusion."

लगभग 6 महीने पहले गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह घोषणा की गई थी। उसके बाद दो-तीन

दिन हुए मनीपुर राज्य के तीन-चार सज्जनों का एक डेपूटेशन यहाँ आया और वह राष्ट्रपति जी से, प्रधान मंत्री जी से और गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों से भी मिला और उन्होंने यह मांग की कि मनीपुर राज्य में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएँ हैं जिनके कारण उसे एक राज्य का दर्जा दिया जा सकता है तो अवश्य दिया जाना चाहिए। वैसे, श्रीमन्, हम स्वयं इस बात के विरोधी हैं कि भारतवर्ष को छोटे-छोटे राज्यों में विभाजित कर दिया जाय क्योंकि ऐसे राज्य विभाजन करने के योग्य नहीं होते और न ही होने चाहिए और उनमें ऐसी क्षमता भी नहीं होती कि वे आगे चल कर एक स्वतंत्र इकाई के रूप में अपना विकास कर सकें। लेकिन तब भी मेघालय सरीखे छोटे-छोटे राज्यों को एक पूर्ण विकसित राज्य का दर्जा दिया गया यद्यपि उनकी जनसंख्या बहुत कम थी, उनके आर्थिक स्रोत बहुत कम थे लेकिन यह समझ कर कि वे सीमाप्रान्त से लगे हुए हैं और सीमाप्रान्त के जिले भी राज्य हैं उनकी तरफ शासन का दृष्टिकोण बहुत अच्छा रहना चाहिए ताकि उनमें किसी प्रकार असंतोष न हो इसलिए मेघालय को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा प्रदान किया गया और इसी संभावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए भी इस प्रकार का दर्जा दिया गया। अब प्रश्न यह है कि यदि बर्मा की सीमा से लगे हुए इस छोटे राज्य में, जो कि केन्द्र द्वारा शासित है, असंतोष व्यक्त होता रहे तो क्या यह सम्भावना नहीं होगी कि जैसा हाल आज पूर्वी बंगाल का हो रहा है उसी प्रकार के वातावरण में हम इसको छोड़ देंगे। वहाँ की सारी जनता इस मांग के पीछे है और यह बात भी अग्रव्य है कि वहाँ की जनता मेघालय या नागालैंड की तरह तोड़फोड़ में विश्वास नहीं करती। इस राज्य के आदमी सीधे हैं और भारतीय संस्कृति और सभ्यता को बहुत अंश में एक ऐसे स्थान पर संजोए हुए हैं जहाँ चारों तरफ से उस संस्कृति को रखने के लिए और दूसरे किसी प्रकार के व्यक्ति मिल नहीं पा रहे हैं। तो केवल उनका आन्दोलन अगर एक सीमित गति पर चल रहा है तो उनको इग्नोर कर दिया जाय या उनकी उपेक्षा कर दी जाय हम

समझते हैं कि यह बहुत बुरी बात होगी। इसलिए उनकी समस्याओं पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। 6 महीने से इस प्रश्न को उलझा कर लटका कर रखा गया है भारत शासन की तरफ से। हम समझते हैं कि जल्दी ही इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए और जो उनका शिष्टमंडल यहाँ आया हुआ है उससे बात करने के बाद अगर शासन यह समझता है कि वहाँ की कुछ समस्याएँ ऐसी हैं जिन पर भारत शासन को गौर करना चाहिए तो वहाँ से लोकसभा और राज्यसभा का मिलजुल शिष्टमंडल वहाँ पर जाय।

वह वहाँ की समस्याओं को देखे और वहाँ की समस्याएँ देखने के बाद उस सीमावर्ती राज्य में वहाँ की जनता को अधिक असंतोष में न भटकने दिया जाय। इस लिये वहाँ पर इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की जाय कि वहाँ के लोग संतुष्ट हो जायें और हमारा भी किसी प्रकार का अहित न हो।

श्रीमन्, वहाँ पर दोनों बंगालों में बराबर 50 वर्षों से यह भावना आ रही है कि उस प्रदेश में एकात्मक भावना आनी चाहिये। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि 1905 के बंग भंग का जो आंदोलन हुआ उस आन्दोलन से दोनों बंगाल एक हो गये और अभी भी लगभग उसी प्रकार का आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है। संभव है कि आगे चल कर के इसका भी परिणाम कुछ न कुछ उसी प्रकार का निकले। मनीपुर भी वहाँ से लगा हुआ है। मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा और बंगाल इन तीनों का वातावरण, इन तीनों की स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई और वहाँ के लोगों की समस्याएँ लगभग एक सी हैं। अंतर केवल इतना है कि बंगाल डाइरेक्ट ब्रिटिश शासन के अन्तर्गत था जब कि मनीपुर में एक देशी राजा राज्य करते थे। लेकिन इसका तात्पर्य यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो भावना बंगाल से पटुंचते-पटुंचते वहाँ पटुंची वह भावना किसी प्रकार से दब कर रह जाय। वैसे भी भारतीय शासन का रख सीमा प्रांत पर जितने भी हमारे छोटे-छोटे राज्य और एकाइयाँ हैं उनकी तरफ अधिक होना चाहिये

[श्री निरंजन वर्मा]

विशेष कर के रक्षा के मामले में। रक्षा के मामले में अगर वहां पर असंतोष व्याप्त हो गया तो आजकल का युग ऐसा है कि टैंकों से और हवाई जहाजों से रक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है। वहां की जनता की सम्भावना अगर हमारे साथ रहेगी तो हम वहां की रक्षा कर सकते हैं।

इस लिये हमारे योग्य मित्र मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मैं इस ओर आकर्षित करता हूँ कि वहां की समस्याओं को जल्दी से जल्दी मुलझाया जाय और किसी प्रकार से भी वहां पर कोई असंतोष की भावना व्याप्त हो, कोई चिन्ता गरी एक बड़ी आग का रूप धारण करे इस के पहले ही उसको शांत करने का उपाय किया जाय।

✓ श्री जी० बरबोरा (आसाम) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मनीपुर की जनता काफी दिनों से स्टेटहुड के लिए लड़ाई लड़ती आयी है। गत वर्ष हम लोग, कुछ विभिन्न दलों के संसद सदस्य नान-आफिशियल तौर से मनीपुर गये थे, और उस के बाद भी मुझे मनीपुर जाने का अवसर मिला था तो हम लोगों ने देखा कि वहां लोगों में बहुत बड़ी निराशा फैली हुई है क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान के एक कोने में वह स्थित है, और काफी दिनों से कोई डेवलपमेंट मनीपुर में हुआ नहीं है। वहां कोई इंडस्ट्रीज बगैरहा नहीं हैं। हाईड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट बनाने के लिए अभी कुछ स्कीम बनी है। जब तक वह कामयाब होती है उस के बारे में भी हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है। खास तौर से नागालैंड का चार लाख की पापुलेशन होते हुए भी जब उस को स्टेटहुड मिला तब से मनीपुर वालों की, जहां की आबादी दस लाख की है, यह मांग है कि उनको भी स्टेटहुड मिले। मनीपुर के लिए यूनियन टेरिटरी का जो लेजिस्लेचर रहा वह 1969 के सितम्बर महीने से भंग है और वहां राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू है। मनीपुर की तरह की ही मांग त्रिपुरा की थी, हिमाचल प्रदेश की थी। न जाने क्यों लोक सभा डिजाल्व होने के पहले

ही हिमाचल प्रदेश की मांग तो पूरी हो गयी। उस के लिए यहां एक बिल भी ले आया गया और उस पर मुहर भी लगा दी गयी, लेकिन मनीपुर की मांग अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई। मनीपुर की एक अलग संस्कृति है, उस की अलग भाषा है और देश के एक कोने में उन्होंने भारतीय संस्कृति और सभ्यता का झंडा उन्होंने फहरा कर रखा है। मनीपुर के लोग इंडस्ट्रियस हैं, वहां की काटेज इंडस्ट्री बहुत मशहूर है, वहां के मनीपुर नृत्य के बारे में आप लोग जानते ही हैं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में और सारी दुनिया में उस की चर्चा है। मनीपुर के लोगों की मांग है कि वहां उन लोगों को स्टेटहुड मिले। मनीपुर में एक यूनिवर्सिटी की मांग भी है। वहां के विद्यार्थियों ने इस बारे में एक आन्दोलन भी चलाया था कि वहां पर एक यूनिवर्सिटी हो और एक मेडिकल कालेज हो। वहां पर यातायात की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। रेलवेज नहीं हैं। मिलचर से लेकर इम्फाल तक की लाइन खोलने के लिए बहुत दिनों से मांग थी और उस के लिए कोई कंफर्टी भी बंटी थी, लेकिन आज तक उस के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया है। जो इंडियन एयर लाइन है वहां आज लाक आउट चल रहा है। मनीपुर और अगरतल्ला ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां हवाई जहाज के सिवाय बाहरी हिन्दुस्तान के और प्रान्तों के साथ संबंध रखने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, और आज करीब एक साल हो रहा है, आप जानते हैं कि हवाई जहाज के मामले में कितनी गड़बड़ी चल रही है और इस के कारण मनीपुर के लोगों को बाहर आने जाने में बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। जब हम लोग वहां गये थे तो हम ने देखा कि वहां के जो रोड कम्युनिकेशन हैं वह गत महायुद्ध के समय में बनाये गये थे और वे बरमा की सीमा तक हैं, उन सब की हालत बहुत खराब है। आसाम से लेकर नागालैंड होते हुए मनीपुर के बीच से बरमा के बार्डर तक जो नेशनल हाईवे है उस की हालत बहुत खराब है। इम्फाल शहर का हर रास्ता टूटा हुआ है। वहां इन सभी चीजों के बारे में लोगों में व्यापक असंतोष है। इस लिए आज मनीपुर के इस बजट पर चर्चा करने के अवसर पर मैं

फिरसे जाँरों से मांग करता हूँ कि मनीपुर के स्टेटहुड के सबाल का जल्दी से जल्दी हल किया जाय क्योंकि वह हमारी सीमा का इलाका है। आज पूर्वी बंगाल में जो आन्दोलन जारी है उस के लिए हम उनको बधाई देते हैं, लेकिन उनकी जो आटोनामी की मांग है वैसी ही परस्थिति आज सारे उत्तर पूर्वी इलाके में है। उत्तर पूर्वी इलाके के सभी लोग, चाहे वे नेफा के हों या मनीपुर के, नागालैण्ड के हों या आसाम के, वे सोचते हैं कि हम पिछड़े हुए हैं और हमारी तरफ दिल्ली का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ विशेष सुविधायें दी जायें और वहाँ के लोगों की मांग को जल्दी से जल्दी स्वीकार कर लिया जाय।

DRI K. MATHBW KURIAN
(Kerala) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is most unfortunate that the Manipur Appropriation Bill 1971 and the Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1971 should have been introduced in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. It has happened because of the failure of the Government of India to reconstitute the Manipur Assembly. The Government of India and the ruling party are deliberately denying the people of Manipur their right of self-rule, their right for determining their own destiny by initiating developmental activities nearer to their heart. Why is it that the elections to the Manipur Legislative Assembly were not held simultaneously with the elections to Parliament? It is very clear that if the elections had been held simultaneously the people of Manipur would have thrown out the ruling party. This is the way in which the Central Government is dealing with the people of various areas who stand against the Government and their wrong policies. The people are being denied their right to have a democratic form of Government. It is the result of the most cowardly act of the Government in denying the people the right to have their own Assembly and to determine their own destiny.

Last year the Prime Minister made

an announcement in Parliament that he agreed in principle that Manipur and Imphal would have Statehood. Why is it that the Government has delayed for so long this decision to have Statehood for Manipur? If you look into the Appropriation Bill circulated to us, it is one of the most fantastic things in terms of allocation for different heads. In the Manipur Appropriation Bill (Vote on Account) we find allocation for General Administration Rs. 32.3 lakhs; Jails Rs. 1.86 lakhs; Police 1.12 lakhs. How much money is being allocated for Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry? It is one of the most shameful things. While the Government tries to allocate money for Police, General Administration and Jails, what about people's misery, what about people's livelihood? The money allocated for the ordinary needs of the people is one of the most shamefully low amount, I think this is the result of the attempt of the Government to bring the Appropriation Bill to this House and to the Lok Sabha without consulting the people of Manipur through their elected representatives. We find that instead of allocating more money for Education, for Industries, for Agriculture and other purposes, Government is arming itself with the most repressive Acts. For instance, the Orissa Preventive Detention Ordinance was extended to Manipur and a large number of people, particularly youth and students, have been arrested and put in Jail. Not only this, the West Bengal Security Act of 1950, which was non-existent, was introduced in Manipur. And armed with these repressive Acts a large number of people, particularly people who stand against the wrong economic, social and political policies of the ruling party, are being put in jail. I demand that the Orissa Preventive Detention Ordinance be withdrawn forthwith. I demand that all such repressive Acts be withdrawn forthwith.

Manipur is one of the areas which

[Dr. K. Mathew Kurian.]

has been neglected so badly. After 23 years of independence, after 23 years of Congress rule, is it not a fantastic fact that a unit of electricity should cost Rs. 1.20 in Manipur ? This is most surprising. Why is it that the Government is not allocating money for exploiting the hydro-electric potential of Manipur and nearby areas and ensure that this high cost of electricity is reduced ? Sir, in most parts of Manipur, particularly the tribal areas, there is not even a footpath worth mentioning, not to talk of roads. This is the direct result of the wrong economic and social policies pursued by the Government. If this Government continues in this particular manner of allocating more and more money for Police for repressive measures, for Jails and for General Administration without allocating money for economic development, I would ask the hon. Minister and the Government which he represents to take a warning from East Pakistan. I think the Government should take a clear warning from East Pakistan. If States are neglected in this manner, I think the people will revolt against this Government and their wrong policies.

Lastly, with reference to the continued neglect of Manipur I would request the hon. Minister and the Government to ensure that adequate money is earmarked for the economic development of Manipur. In this connection I would like to pass on the hon. Minister my six concrete demands in respect of Manipur : (1) hold immediate election to the Assembly and restore the democratic rights of the people ; (2) give full Statehood to Manipur; (3) allocate adequate funds for allround development of Manipur; (4) give special assistance to tribals particularly for their economic and social uplift; (5) withdraw the Orissa Preventive Detention Ordinance, the West Bengal Security Act and all such repressive measures; (6) release all prisoners most of whom are students and youth. Thank you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Sir, would not like to discuss many of the aspects which have already been discussed by previous friends. One thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government is that the situation in Manipur is very explosive, and this explosive nature of the situation is mainly and primarily due to the attitude of negligence which has been shown by the Government of India towards the people of Manipur. Sir, as far as I am informed, the people of Manipur, particularly the younger generation, do not feel any involvement in the matter of the administration of the State, for many people from outside Manipur are brought there under the name of experts, people who even do not know the language of Manipuri. They cannot get themselves very well acquainted with the tradition, culture and customs of the people of Manipur and thereby they project an image as if they are under a colonial rule, that the people of Manipur have been subjected to a colonial nature of rule. The Lieutenant-Governor who is there is very much taken to be a representative of the ruling community at Deihi, he is not taken to be a part and parcel of the administration of Manipur who are to be the primary forces to determine their own future. This is the basic reason for their social tension, that the people of Manipur do not feel that they are one with the administration, that the administration's policy is being formulated after due consultation with them for their own interest and for framing their own destiny. Unless this attitude is changed by the Government of India, unless the Government of India is prepared to show to the people of Manipur that it is the people of Manipur who are to determine the shape of things to come in future, I think the explosive nature of the situation cannot be met properly. When I say that the situation is explosive, it is not because of any guess work. Of late there has been an uprising under the leadership of an organisation called the United Libe-

ration Front. ' They have given a call to take resort to arms and to upset and overthrow the so called legally constituted Government. Now, my friends are stating that the people of Manipur will go the way of Bangla Desh. They will not go the way of Bangla Desh . . .

DR. K. N. JHEW KURIAN : I hope not.

SHRI CHITA BASU: . . . rather I would say they are stepped in the slogan which the people of Bangla Desh have given today. And they were prepared even to set up a Government under the leadership of the United Liberation Front with armed accent.

Then, there is another problem, the problem of the Naga population in Manipur. It has been consistently demanded by the Naga people that the portion of Manipur State which is inhabited by the Nagas should be handed over to Nagaland. Now, the Government is remaining silent over that issue, and that silence is also creating or adding to the social and political tension there. Now I would take this opportunity to ask, and to bring to the notice of the Government, what would be the attitude of the Government towards this problem of annexing a part of Manipur which is inhabited by the Nagas. What is the attitude of the Government of India in relation there ?

Therefore I want to drive home to the Government that the demand for Statehood which received universal support not only of the people of Manipur but all lost all the democratic people of the country as a whole has been successfully shelved till this day on the convenient plea of examining the economic viability of the State, on the convenient plea of considering the question of the security of the State. I want to know how much time the Government of India will take in the matter to complete the so-called exami-

nation of the so-called question of economic viability and security of the State. Are they in a position to tell us by which time the Government would come forward with a comprehensive Bill affording complete Statehood for the people of Manipur? Unless this is done, I think the explosive situation will be much more alarming and it will take such an alarming proportion that it will be beyond our control. I only now want to say that immediate arrangement should be made for elections to the Territorial Assembly, even a Territorial Assembly for Manipur may to some extent, alleviate the feelings of the people and the administration, that may also create some rapport between the people and the administration. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government of India should bear in mind all the facets of the explosive situation and make an announcement as early as possible with regard to the hopes and aspirations of the people of Manipur, in the best interest not only of the people of Manipur itself, but in the best interest of the integrity and sovereignty of this great motherland of ours.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir I am thankful to Members who have taken part in this brief debate and have made very useful suggestions. Sir, the major point that has been raised in the debate is the question of Statehood for Manipur. As the House is aware and the hon'ble Members who raised this question are aware, in the last Parliament a categorical announcement was made that the Government of India in principle accepts the granting of Statehood to Tripura and Manipur. Sir, having accepted this, there is absolutely no going back from this principle. There are certain matters which are vital to the very geographical position which Manipur occupies to work out the concrete details of the form of statehood that Manipur should take. But on behalf of the Government I can assure hon'ble Members that in the quickest possible time these matters will be studied

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Studied ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : . . . and a Bill will be brought before both the Houses of Parliament for grant of Statehood to Manipur.

Sir, it has also been suggested by one Member that election should have been held there simultaneously with the Lok Sabha elections. Sir, the Members are themselves aware that there has been a strong demand by the people of Manipur that no elections should be held there, under the existing set-up until a Bill for giving full Statehood to Manipur has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament.

Sir, it has now become a fashion particularly with our C. P. (M) Comrades and friends to bring up these Pakistan developments and project them on the Indian scene. I warn them. The situation in India is completely different from the situation obtaining in East Pakistan.

SHRI GOLAP BARBORA : In Calcutta during the course of election campaign a slogan was raised "Dacca-Calcutta Ek Airar, Indira-Mnjobur Zindabad.

{ Interruption by some lion. Members }

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am not yielding.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA
(Orissa): Human factor is common.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): If you continue to deprive the people of their liberties people will revolt. That you cannot help.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I was trying to say that it is not question of greeting the people of East Pakistan, for the great upsurge that has taken place, in its qualitative nature, in its objectivity. This honourable Parliament has conceded all the just demands

of the various sections of our people that have come up from time to time. It is in these Houses that the demand of the people will be conceded. A situation similar to the one existing in Pakistan will not be allowed to arise. Let our C. P. (M) comrades understand this at least.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : Then why not withdraw the Preventive Detention Act ? Why can you not do that . . .

SHRI K. R. GANESH : He is very intolerant. This intolerance is not going to help you. Even a small Deputy Minister you do not want to listen to.

Sir, as far as the Budget is concerned, the S. S. P. Member raised the question of communication difficulties and the question of backwardness of Manipur which has a very vulnerable, geographical position. The Government is aware that a faster rate of development is necessary for such an area. I am sure that when the Budget is again taken up, this point of view and these suggestions that have been made will be taken into consideration. For his attention and for the attention of the House, I wish to state that the major road which will link Imphal and Silchar has already been completed and various other district roads connecting sub-divisional headquarters are under construction. About electricity, for the Loktak hydro electric project, a provision of Rs. 2.85 crores has been made. Work on this has already been started. The installed power capacity has been doubled to 5,500 kilowatts. As far as other provisions are concerned, they have already been explained in the statement that has been circulated. About the demand for a university to be set up in Imphal, the Nehru University is going to investigate possibilities, and it is being discussed.

With these words, I commend the Bills for the acceptance of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 1971-72, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1970-71, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I beg to move;

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was proposed.

^SHRI BIREN ROY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, as we take up this Appropriation Bill the first thing that I would like to bring to the notice of this House is about civil aviation and the connected subjects because we get very seldom time for that item to be discussed in this House. During the last few days, of course, the matter came up not in a big way but in a very funny way, I should say. For the last three years we have been in this House trying to appoint a committee of Members of Parliament of this House or of both Houses so that we could go into the working of the Indian Airlines Corporation. Everytime in their complacency the Minister in charge of Tourism and Civil Aviation, the expert lady on this subject and also, I would say, the Ministers in