

on defying the declared policy of the Government all the time in public places. Therefore, he is violating the fundamental principle of the Constitution, of collective responsibility to Parliament. Whoever being a member of the Council of Ministers defies the basic principles of collective responsibility to Parliament forfeits his right to be called a member of the Council of Ministers. Hence he should not be entertained here as a member of the Council of Ministers. He should be entertained as a stranger. Because he is a member of the other House and not morally entitled to be called a member of the Council of Ministers, being a truant, recalcitrant and delinquent Minister in every respect, whatever he says should be treated as coming from a stranger and hence it should be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, the next item.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : What is your ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No point of order.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Do you not think he is a delinquent child of the Council of Ministers ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

THE BUDGET (MANIPUR), 1970-71— GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, there are three items : the Budget (Manipur), the Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1970 and the Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1970. All the three pertain to Manipur and I think we can consider all these matters simultaneously.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : No, no, you cannot. I do not understand this. If you do not have time you can cut it to two minutes each. Now, there is a tendency, I find, in this House that in order to accommodate business, we try to mix up things which cannot be mixed up. You see, you never mix the Budget with the Appropriation Bill. First comes the Budget discussion and then the Appropriation Bill. Mother and child cannot be born together.

SHRI M. N. KAUL (Nominated) : That is a valid objection.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Yes, I know that. I never make a bad objection. I fully sympathise with you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, in the matter of saving time. But do not try to create mother and the child together. One by one they should be taken up.

SHRI M. N. KAUL : The two cannot be combined.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : First let us take up the Budget.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Business Advisory Committee has allotted 1½ hours for all these three items. Now, if the hon. Members want to have separate discussions, they can have half an hour for each item. Or if the House comes to an understanding that it will have a full discussion on the Budget and after that it will pass both the Bills formally, without discussing them, then we can have that arrangement also. So you can divide the time of 1½ hours equally between the three items, or you can discuss the Budget at length and formally pass both the Bills.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, I know the difficulty. In a hurry sometimes we are doing things. We do not understand the implications of it. Now, imagine, Sir, that the Central Budget and the Appropriation Bills are taken together. What are the implications ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am not asking you to take them up simultaneously.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, the Budget discussion should come first. Then the Bill has to be moved. About the timing, it is for you and the Business Advisory Committee to consider. I am not coming in the way. But for goodness' sake, do not mix up these things.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Sir, I agree with what the other Members have said. I think as far as the Budget discussion is concerned, perhaps one hour may be given for it and half an hour for the two Bills. The Budget should be discussed fully.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh) : We should finish them today.

SHRI OM MEHTA (Jammu & Kashmir) : Yes, we may have to sit late.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : May be till 7-30. Both the Bills must be disposed of to-day. Tomorrow we have got many other things.

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : May I point out, Mr. Deputy Chairman, that on the Order Paper, with the concurrence of all parties represented in the Business Advisory Committee, you have mentioned that these matters would be discussed together.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : It cannot be done.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Now a technical objection has been raised.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Not technical, fundamental.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Now, would you like me to say something on the Budget ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, you may reply to the discussion. Now there will be general discussion on the Budget and Mr. Yajee will speak first.

श्री शीलमित्र याजी (बिहार) : उसभा-पति महोदय, मैं मणिपुर बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं अपनी सरकार को मणिपुर के संबंध में कुछ राय देना चाहता हूँ। मणिपुर आज से नहीं बल्कि महाभारत काल से एक सैपरेट स्टेट के रूप में रहा है और हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहा। जब सारे हिन्दुस्तान में रियासतों का मर्जर हुआ, राजा महाराजाओं का मर्जर हुआ, तो उसको "सी" क्लास स्टेट बना दिया गया था। "सी" क्लास स्टेट बनने के बाद उसको डिग्रेड किया गया और उसके बाद इंडियन टैरि-टरी कर दिया गया। उसके बगल में ही नागालैंड है, जो पहले उसका हिस्सा था, अब उसे स्टेट का दर्जा दे दिया गया।

नागालैंड की आबादी 4 लाख की है, जो मणिपुर से बहुत कम है। जब नागालैंड जिसकी

आबादी मणिपुर से कम है एक स्टेट बन सकता है, तो मणिपुर को स्टेट क्यों नहीं बनाया जाता है, जब कि यहां कि आबादी 10 लाख की है और उसका क्षेत्र नागालैंड के क्षेत्र से भी बहुत ज्यादा है। उसको स्टेटहुड न देने की वजह से जो वहां पर राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं, जो वहां पर शासक पार्टी है, उसकी पार्टी यानी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने भी वहां पर धरना तथा सत्याग्रह कर रखा है। वहां पर लोग अब बागी हो रहे हैं और जेलों में जा रहे हैं। जो वहां पर नव-युवक और नवयुवतियां हैं, उन्होंने जब यह देखा कि नागालैंड के लोग जब सत्याग्रह करके, लाठी खा करके, गोली चला कर तथा जेल जा करके अपने लिए अलग से एक स्टेट ले सकते हैं, तो वे क्यों नहीं इस तरह की बात करें। आज वहां पर जो नौजवान नवयुवक और नव-युवतियां हैं, वे पैकिंग और ढाका जा रहे हैं। उनकी वहां ट्रेनिंग हो रही है और एक रिवो-ल्यूशनरी काउंसिल भी बन गई है। उनकी क्या मांग हो रही है। जैसे नागालैंड में मांग थी कि नागालैंड हिन्दुस्तान से अलहदा हो जाय, आज वहां उसी तरह की मांग हो रही है और हमारी सरकार चुप बैठी हुई है।

आजादी के बाद, स्टेट के मर्जर के बाद वहां कोई भी डेवलपमेंट का काम नहीं हुआ, कोई भी इंडस्ट्री नहीं लगी। रुपया मिलता है, तथा प्रशासन में खर्च होता है। कुछ सड़कें बनी हैं, लेकिन कोई कल-कारखाना, कोई इंडस्ट्री या कोई सीमेंट की फैक्ट्री नहीं बनी। कागज की फैक्ट्री बन सकती थी, बांस बहुत हैं। झील है जिससे बिजली पैदा हो सकती थी, वहां कुछ नहीं हुआ। इसलिए वहां असंतोष की इतनी अग्नि उठी कि अभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबवा इम्फाल गई थीं, आई० एन० ए० मेमो-रियल का उद्घाटन करने के लिए तो वह मीटिंग नहीं हो सकी। इतनी नाराजगी है लोगों में और इसलिए जरूरी है कि जल्दी से जल्दी उसे स्टेट बनाया जाय। बगल में त्रिपुरा है जिसमें कछार जिले को मिला कर एक स्टेट बनाना चाहिए, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा गोवा को भी स्टेट बनाना चाहिए। अभी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

के चटर्जी जी ने कहा कि यह तो होम मिनिस्ट्री की जमींदारी है। मैं भी समझता हूँ कि जमींदारी है। जब अमरीका में 50 स्टेट हो सकती हैं, अगर हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ स्टेट और हो जायंगी तो क्या नुकसान हो जायगा। नागालैंड जो एरिया में कम है, पापुलेशन में कम है, उसको 30 करोड़ और मणिपुर को 22 करोड़ रुपये मिले। इसलिये समय को देखते हुए सरकार को जल्दी से जल्दी स्टेटहुड देना पड़ेगा। जब पार्लियामेंट में बहस होती है, तो बराबर मांग होती है, लेकिन सरकार उसको करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यह हमारे मुल्क की सीक्योरिटी के लिहाज से बहुत बड़ी बात है। यह एरिया बार्डर पर है। चीनी और पाकिस्तानियों ने जिस प्रकार नागालैंड में किया, यदि उसी प्रकार मणिपुर में वहाँ के नवयुवक और नवयुवती उनके एजेंट बन गए, तो हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ जायगी। इसलिए वहाँ के डेवलपमेंट के खयाल से और हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा के खयाल से सरकार को मणिपुर को सबसे पहले स्टेटहुड देना चाहिये। सिर्फ मणिपुर को ही नहीं, जैसा मैंने कहा, त्रिपुरा तथा कछार को मिला कर स्टेट बनाना चाहिए, हिमाचल प्रदेश को भी स्टेट बनाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब से पार्लियामेंट है, वहाँ के प्रतिनिधि और हम बराबर कहते रहे हैं कि वहाँ रेल लाइन ले जाओ। नागालैंड के दीमापुर में रेलवे हैं। मणिपुर में चीजें कितनी महंगी हैं? ईंटों के दाम 250 रुपये हजार हैं। सभी चीजें महंगी हैं। हवाई जहाज से कितना ढो कर ले जाएंगे। सब मिनिस्टर जाते हैं, रेल मिनिस्टर भी भाषण दे आते हैं पोलो ग्राउन्ड में कि रेल बनाई जायगी। वहाँ से चले आते हैं और भूल जाते हैं। अभी तक वहाँ रेल लाइन का निर्माण नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए सिलचर से जीरीबाम तक, जो मणिपुर का समतल इलाका है, जल्दी रेल लाइन बनाई जाय। हमारे सिलचर से ऐजल, चुइचान्दपुर तथा मोयरंग होते हुए जल्दी से जल्दी इम्फाल तक रेलवे लाइन बनानी चाहिए। रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं, वे कहेंगे कि कोई नहीं

रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनेगी; क्योंकि पैसा नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से देश की सुरक्षा के नाम पर रुपया लीजिए, जित करोड़ लेना है लेकर जल्दी से जल्दी रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करें। जो लोकटाक स्कीम है, जिससे मणिपुर में बिजली पैदा होगी, जो त्रिपुरा असम और नागालैंड को भी दी जायगी, उसे जल्दी पूरा करने का यत्न करें। सीमेंट की भी फैक्ट्री वहाँ जरूर होनी चाहिए; क्योंकि सीमेंट की फैक्ट्री के लिए वहाँ उपयुक्त मेटीरियल है। उसके साथ-साथ वहाँ कागज फैक्टरी का भी निर्माण करना चाहिए। खंड-सारी के लिए आपने कहा है बनेगी। बीस साल में जो नहीं बना है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी बना कर मणिपुर को डेवलप करना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विधेयक की तार्ईद करता हूँ।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN IN THE CHAIR)]

श्री जी० बरबोरा (आसाम) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मणिपुर एक यूनियन टेरीटरी है, जिसकी आबादी 10 लाख है। आज मणिपुर में 10 लाख लोगों में बहुत बड़ा असंतोष और बहुत बड़ा विक्षोभ फैला हुआ है। एक महीने से मणिपुर में बहुत जोर का आन्दोलन चल रहा है। मणिपुर के लोगों की मांग है कि मणिपुर जो यूनियन टेरीटरी है, उसको फुल-फ्लेज्ड स्टेट बनाया जाय। लोगों को वहाँ समझ में नहीं आता कि नागालैंड 4 लाख की आबादी का फुल-फ्लेज्ड स्टेट है और मणिपुर में 10 लाख की आबादी होते हुए भी उसे फुल-फ्लेज्ड स्टेट नहीं बनाया जाता। यहाँ जब कभी भी इसके बारे में सदन में आलोचना होती है, तो होम मिनिस्टर की तरफ से इकानामिक वायबिलिटी का सवाल खड़ा कर दिया जाता है। क्या आपने दूकान खोल रखी है कि नफा नहीं होगा तो दूकान का दरवाजा बन्द कर देंगे? आज हजारों लोग जेल में हैं, मणिपुर की सभी पार्टियाँ मिल कर उस आन्दोलन को चला रही हैं। मणिपुर की कांग्रेस भी शामिल है, वहाँ की संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, पी० एस० पी०, सी० पी० आई० मणिपुर पीपुल्स पार्टी सबने मिल कर इस

[श्री जी० बरबोरा]

आन्दोलन को चला रखा है। हजारों लोग गिरफ्तार हैं, लेकिन शायद सरकार का रुख है कि जिस प्रकार नागाओं ने हथियारों को इस्तेमाल किया, इसलिए नागाओं की मांग कुछ हद तक मान ली गई, लेकिन मणिपुर के लोग शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं, इसलिए उस आन्दोलन के सामने सरकार झुकने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, मणिपुर के लोगों की मांग पूरी करने के लिए सरकार तैयार नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इस सरकार को होशियार कर देना चाहता हूँ कि उस एरिया में भी ऐसे तत्व पैदा हो रहे हैं, जो सशस्त्र क्रान्ति की बात सोच रहे हैं। जब नागा लोग गए थे पाकिस्तान या चीन में सशस्त्र क्रान्ति की ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिए तो हम लोग बँटे रह गए थे। जो लोग पाकिस्तान और चीन में ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं, वे लोग भी वापस आएंगे और वे लोग सशस्त्र आन्दोलन की राह में मणिपुर के नौजवानों को खींच कर ले जाएंगे। वहाँ गरीबी है, भुखमरी है। मणिपुर की औरतें और आदमी बहुत बढ़िया बुनकर हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए कोई मार्केट नहीं है। कलकत्ते के सेठ लोग म्फाल शहर में बैठे हुए हैं और बहुत सस्ता माल खरीद कर ले जाते हैं। वहाँ शिक्षित नौजवान हैं, उनके लिए कहीं नौकरी का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। यह हालत है।

श्री भी नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल ने फोर्थ फाइव इयर प्लान के लिए विभिन्न प्रान्तों के लिए जो आउट से रखा है, उसमें हम देखते हैं कि नामालूम को 40 करोड़ मिला, लेकिन 10 लाख की आबादी वाले मणिपुर को 30 करोड़ मिला। यह क्या तमाशा है? इसको लेकर आज मणिपुर में इतना व्यापक असंतोष है और जब कभी वहाँ बहुत बड़ा विस्फोट हो सकता है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर गई, तो जो एक छोटी सी मिनिस्ट्री चल रही थी, उसमें बहुत बड़ा विक्षोभ हुआ। प्राइम मिनिस्टर का हेली-कोप्टर जहाँ उतरना था वहाँ नहीं उतर पाया और कुछ दूर जाकर उसे उतरना पड़ा। उसके बाद वहाँ ओ असेम्बली के 32 सदस्य हैं, वे

निकल आए थे और उन्होंने लिख कर दिया था कि हम लोग सरकार चलाने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन वे इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ थे, इसलिए उनको सरकार चलाने का मौका नहीं दिया। जो वहाँ का, यूनियन टेरीटरी का लेजिस्लेचर है, उसको खत्म कर दिया गया। यह हालत आज वहाँ है। इसलिए मणिपुर की यूनियन टेरीटरी की व्यवस्था को खत्म कर उसे जल्दी से जल्दी फुल-फ्लेज्ड स्टेट बनाने की जो मणिपुर की जनता की मांग है, उसको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए। इस मांग को स्वीकार करके ही वहाँ के जो नौजवान हैं, उनको सशस्त्र क्रान्ति के रास्ते पर जाने से रोकने में हम लोग कामयाब हो सकेंगे।

साथ ही साथ इस एरिया की तरक्की के लिए रेलवे का प्रबन्ध हो, नए-नए उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाय, तभी जाकर मणिपुर की तरक्की हो सकती है।

SHRI S. K. SINGH (Manipur) : Sir, I rise to support the Manipur Budget. As I don't have much to speak on this Budget itself, I would confine myself to certain matters of Manipur, economic and political. I am glad that Mr. P. C. Sethi, Minister of State for Finance, assured in the other House while discussing this Bill that some khandisari units and one cement factory would be established in Manipur. But I am afraid these measures will not touch even the fringe of the problem of the educated unemployed. This hon. House may be aware that the literacy percentage of Manipur is the next highest in India after Kerala. In the greater Imphal town area of Manipur with a population of about two lakhs in a family of five members on an average at least one person is a graduate while the matriculates are innumerable. It is therefore absolutely necessary that many more industries should be established to help solve the unemployment problem on the one hand and to increase the income of the territory on the other.

At present there are only two industries in Manipur, namely, agriculture and handloom industry. So far as agriculture is concerned, after running into deficit for the last five or six years Manipur

has now become a surplus area with regard to wheat and rice. In order to accelerate further growth rate in agriculture and to facilitate adoption of multiple cropping sufficient inputs in the form of minor irrigation, cheap fertilizer and credits should be made available to the agriculturists of Manipur as a special case, because this is the only sustaining industry now in Manipur as the other one, *viz.*, the handloom industry, to which I am coming next, is now in a bad way. The Manipur handloom industry has suffered a serious setback mainly due to transport bottle-neck. Formerly Manipur handloom products had great demands in other parts of India, even in foreign countries, in spite of high prices, because the Manipur designs were unique then. But now as the said designs have been imitated elsewhere, the demand for Manipur handloom goods has slumped down very low as they cannot sell at competitive prices. The Manipur weavers get yarn at a very high price on account of transport charges and in export of these products from Manipur very heavy transport charges are to be paid. Consequently the Manipur handloom products cannot be sold outside at a competitive price and hence the fall in demand, special attraction for unique designs having gone now as shown above. So long as the Government cannot extend railway lines up to the centre of Manipur the Government should provide sufficient transport subsidies for rehabilitation of this once flourishing industry of Manipur. The people of Manipur also contribute their mite to the railway income in the form of fares and freights without getting full benefit of the railway lines. So the Government need not be stingy in providing the proposed transport subsidies to rehabilitate the handloom industry, the only extensive industry in Manipur besides agriculture. The proposed transport subsidies may be made available to the apex handloom weavers' co-operative society for import of yarn as well as for export of handloom goods by the said apex society. This will also help much in revitalising all the co-operative societies of the weavers of Manipur which are now in a moribund state.

Sir, along with the above remarks I also want to refer to the political situation in Manipur. On account of delay of the Central Government in restoring Statehood to Manipur the political situation there has regrettably deteriorated. I am not speaking of the agitations now

being carried on by all the political parties in Manipur but I am speaking of a matter of more serious nature. When Manipur was integrated into Indian Union, the people of Manipur, by and large, welcomed this merger in consideration of the religious and cultural ties between Manipur and the rest of the country and with the belief that the status of Manipur as a State would be kept intact. But there was a small section of the people who could not reconcile themselves to this position and who held the extreme view that Manipur should be a sovereign independent State. By way of reproducing their arguments for their stand I would give the background history in a nutshell. In the wake of the lapse of British paramountcy and before integration of Manipur into Indian Union Manipur had a sort of responsible form of government with a full-fledged Legislature elected on adult franchise under a Constitution approved by the then Maharaja of Manipur. These people contend that the then Maharaja of Manipur had no right or authority to enter into the merger agreement with the Government of India without the knowledge and consent of the then Manipur Legislative Assembly and that as such the said merger agreement is legally invalid and constitutionally untenable. Their intention is to declare Manipur a sovereign independent State with the help and guidance of some foreign countries. I don't propose to go into the legality or otherwise of their contention and also into the feasibility or otherwise of their objective but I am simply bringing the matter before the notice of the Government of India. With the passing of time and due to long indifference of the Central Government to the Statehood demand of the people of Manipur this extremist section has gradually gathered much strength by taking in new recruits in their persuasion from amongst the youths of Manipur. I am afraid the longer the Central Government delay in restoring Statehood to Manipur, the larger will become the number of people toeing the extremist line. In democracy it may not always be desirable to suppress the political aspirations of the people by strong-arm methods. I would therefore earnestly request that before 1971 the Central Government should restore Manipur to Statehood which the rightfully enjoyed at the time the Constitution of India was introduced.

By the way I would also like to make a short reference to a portion of the speech made by the hon. Member from Nagaland

[Shri S. K. Singh]

in the course of the general budget discussions. In his speech my hon. friend demanded with some threat transfer of some portions of the hill areas of Manipur to Nagaland. In this connection I would only request my hon. friend to read two books. One is 'Nagaland' by Verin Elwin and the other is 'My experiences in Manipur and the Naga Hills' by Major General Sir James Jhonstone. If he cares to read these two books, he will come to understand what the Manipuris are to the people of Nagaland and I think a second thought will surely come to him. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Budget of the Manipur State. Of course, it is a very small place but it has got very rich and magnificent culture and tradition. As has been pointed out by Mr. Yajee, the people of Manipur have been victims of backwardness, in the sense that there is nothing which can be called industry, except of course small-scale and cottage industries of which Manipur is very famous, Sir, not only in this country but abroad.

Sir, I have got certain figures to suggest that the whole State of Manipur consists of about 1800 villages of which more than 1000 villages are so located that there is no easy means of communication for that particular village with the principal town of Imphal. I am reported that there are villages from where a person has to take more than two days to reach the capital. There is no communication, there is no road service, and as a result of that there is the least relationship between the ruler and the ruled. The people have got no direct access to the seat of power. The people have got no scope even to express their feelings or give vent to their democratic hopes and aspirations. Sir, they are a people having rich and magnificent cultural traditions and naturally they will have certain hopes and aspirations of their own and the hopes and aspirations of the people of Manipur are to attain Statehood for their State. Why do they demand Statehood? Because they want to become more involved in the matter of the administration of their own affairs. But what is obtaining today in this Union territory is shocking to all of us. Even if there is a sort of Ministry under the Chief Commissioner, the Ministry cannot function freely.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE : Now there is a Lieutenant-Governor.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The Ministry cannot also work in a way that a responsible Ministry should work. They have got only advisory powers. They cannot formulate their policy. They cannot manage their affairs in the way they like best and in the way which can fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the people of Manipur. Sir, not only that, I have been reported that most of the executives have also been drawn from outside of the Manipur State. A large number of the executive on whom rests the responsibility of running the administration, is either from Delhi or from some other places, people who do not know the language of Manipur, who are not one with the hopes and aspirations of the people of Manipur and people among them who have got the least sympathy for the people of that State. An advanced and culturally developed people as they are, it is a natural hope and aspiration for them to be more involved in the administration of the state of affairs. That being the case, Sir, the people of that State are always dissatisfied and, as I said, they have no access to the administration as a whole. Now that led to the demand for full-fledged Statehood for Manipur. Not only that, Sir; even I am reminded of the opinion given by the Home Minister some time ago that full-fledged Statehood cannot be granted to Manipur because of Manipur's lack of economic viability. Now what is this question of economic viability? Is any State economically viable and completely independent of Central assistance? So it is not the question of economic viability only that should condition the grant of Statehood. Economic viability may be one of the ingredients in the matter of taking a decision for the grant of full-fledged Statehood, but there should be other ingredients also. The important ingredient, by and large, should be the political situation prevailing in a particular region. Sir, when I raise the question of political ingredient, naturally I am inclined to draw in the instance of Nagaland, which today is a full-fledged State. Now, if we are to discuss the Budgets of Nagaland and also of Manipur, one striking similarity appears before us; that is, both the States are dependent heavily on Central subvention. Now Nagaland, having a population, I think, of four lakhs, gets on an average a Central subvention of Rs. 28 lakhs a year. On the other hand, this Manipur State, with a population of ten lakhs, has been granted

the highest amount of Central subvention only to the tune of Rs. 18 crores. Now a State having a population of about four lakhs gets, on an average, Central subvention . . .

(Time bell rings)

I am not speaking irrelevantly, Sir. We should do justice to the people of Manipur.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Mr. Barbora has spoken on this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You should also do justice to them, Sir. You are the Vice-Chairman, and you are the custodian of the rights, for the time being of the people of Manipur also who have been neglected all these years.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : You are the custodian of our conscience.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What is this, Sir? Here is Manipur, having a population which is more than double the population of Nagaland, and yet gets a Central subvention of just a little more than one half of that which a state whose population is a mere four lakhs, gets, and Nagaland gets a Central subvention of Rs. 23 crores a year. Therefore Sir, when that much Central assistance is available to the State of Nagaland to enable it to run as a full-fledged state, why should not the people of Manipur be given that particular opportunity to run their State as a full-fledged State after getting the necessary Central subvention from the Government of India? Sir, this difference is also one of the reasons which has made the people of Manipur restive today. Now with this higher amount of Central subvention the executive officers, the clerks, the teachers and others in Nagaland are in a position to get higher salaries than the employees in Manipur State. For example, I have got this one figure to compare that an M. L. A. of Manipur gets a remuneration of only Rs. 250/- per month whereas an M. L. A. of Nagaland gets more than Rs. 400/- per month. An executive officer doing the same kind of work in Nagaland gets almost double the amount which is now being given to a corresponding employee in Manipur. Now the people of Manipur generally feel that they are not being better paid or better cared for because they have not so far taken to arms or because they have not so far established any relations with Pakistan or China or

any other hostile foreign country. And this idea among a section of the youth of Manipur is gradually gaining ground. As a matter of fact, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is the ominous portent that a section of Manipuri youth is also thinking on those lines, that is, on the lines of taking to arms, so that they may have full Statehood for their State.

Now I would say that the Government of India should bear all this in mind and lose no further time in acting in the matter. Otherwise, they may force the people of Manipur to take to an undesirable path, which may ultimately force the Government of India to grant them full Statehood, which is the universal demand of the people of Manipur today. As has been narrated earlier by my friend, Mr. G. Barbora, more than two thousand peaceful *satyagrahis* have so far been arrested. They have been offering *satyagraha* on the demand of Statehood for the people of Manipur. In that movement all the political parties including the Congress are also taking part—in this peaceful *satyagraha*.

Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, while discussing this Appropriation Bill the question of backwardness of Manipur, and other relevant factors should also be taken into consideration. In this respect I only want to remind the House of two very significant recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission. They have suggested that more powers should be given to the Ministry of Manipur so that they may feel more involved in the matter of administration, and that there should be devolution of powers in the hands of the Ministry to a larger extent. But I do not know whether any step has so far been taken with regard to these very important recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission. Had they been accepted, the people of Manipur might have thought that the question of their being more involved in the matter of administration has at least to some extent been acceded to.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Now you must wind up.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Another important recommendation made by the ARC was that there should be an advance budgetary system in the matter of Manipur also because a lot of time is taken after the passage of the Budget before the

[Shri Chitta Basu]

actual financial allocation is made by the Centre. It is only after a good deal of time that financial allocations are made to the Manipur Government by the Centre. Besides, the people of Manipur have got no direct access either to the Government of Manipur or to the Centre. They will have to take up any matter which they want to with a Joint Secretary of the Home Ministry. Therefore their cases are not properly represented to the Centre. They have no direct access either to the seat of power at Imphal or to the Centre. By not conceding the demand for Statehood we are unnecessarily throwing a very patriotic section of our people to those who really want to create chaos and confusion in our country which may ultimately pose a grave danger to the security and integrity of the country. Therefore the Government of India should take note of this and take a proper decision so that the hopes and aspirations of the people of Manipur can be fulfilled without further delay and without any peril to the integrity and security of the country.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, now Manipur is on the agenda. Whenever I think of Manipur I really cannot but think of it as a very beautiful land. Sir this is a land of artistic beauty with people having artistic inclinations. Sir I do not know whether you have any idea of our puranas and all that. You know the famous story of Chitrangada how Ajun fell in love with Chitrangada, a daughter of Manipur. Not only that Chitrangada has been immortalised in that famous ballet by Poet Rabindranath Tagore. Therefore Manipur has a culture of its own, has a tradition of its own, has a history of his own, and it always gives an echo to our hearts, to that portion of the heart which is always sensitive to beauty and art. Not only that; Manipur is a place which has given a motive for dancing. You know that Manipur has a famous dance genre and as far as Bengal is concerned, we have drawn quite heavily upon Manipur art and Manipur dancing. Who does not know that in Santi Niketan Rabindranath Tagore evolved a dance for his ballet which was almost wholly based upon the Manipur way of dancing ? Now such a beautiful land, with such artistic people, with such a cultural artistic heritage which has taught so much to the people of the country. . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Has a beautiful advocate also.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : . . . we are very sorry to see that this Manipur is now in the throes of sorrow. . . (*Time bell rings*) No, Sir; I have just begun.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : You should finish in five minutes; not more than that.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : You appreciated his beauty a little while ago and immediately you ring the bell. Do I understand that in your case beauty is not a joy for ever ?

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : It is in the throes of sorrow. Everybody knows that the people of Manipur have been fighting for their Statehood. It is true that Manipur is a land of people with sensitiveness for beauty and they have given so much to art but let not anybody in Delhi think that Manipur is a land where people are less brave than people elsewhere. Therefore it will be a great folly, Mr. Vice-Chairman, if they trifle with the sentiments of the Manipur people further. Their women no doubt can shoot the arrows of their glances from their arched eyebrows but their young men can also shoot poisonous darts from their bows at these enemies and those poisonous darts may be more killing. Therefore Mr. Vice-Chairman it is necessary that the aspirations of the people of Manipur have to be complied with and have to be satisfied. Their aspiration is the aspiration for Statehood and nationhood nationalityhood. I should say because India is a nation comprising many nationalities. Manipur wants Statehood; but why actually it is not being given, I do not understand. It is said that it is not a viable State. If Haryana can be a viable State, if Nagaland can be a viable State then it is not understandable why Manipur cannot be a viable State. Moreover there is a great fallacy in the logic. All those who say that Manipur cannot be a viable State base their opinion on the present economic situation of Manipur. Manipur has got untapped resources and if those resources were tapped it can be viable. And they can be tapped only if the people of that State can elect their own representatives to

the Legislative Assembly. If that Legislative Assembly can bring forward legislation for the development of the State, if that position is brought about in that State, then its untapped resources can be tapped and Manipur will get resources and will beget wealth and that wealth will be quite enough for making the State very highly viable. Therefore this beautiful land...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Thank you.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Don't thank me too soon.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : It is already time.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : I am just finishing. I am just concluding within a few seconds.

What I am saying is this that as far as Manipur is concerned it is a land which has been pining for Statehood. Thousands of people have gone to jail and I am asking the Minister to consider this case for Statehood sympathetically because we have found that as far as the Central Government is concerned intelligence dawns upon them a little too late and only when the people are up in arms either metaphorically or physically they begin to think : yes, there must be a case as far as they are concerned. But before that our Central Government seems to be obtuse to whatever is said from that hapless State, that hapless people. Therefore it is rather a sad thing that as far as the Manipur Budget is concerned it is being considered by a House consisting of persons who are not very much the representatives of the Manipur people. It is being considered by persons who have not come with a mandate from the Manipur people so as to say and that is the tragedy of it. I hope this tragedy will not be repeated every year and that Manipur will be given Statehood and you will leave the function of drawing up the Budget and passing the Budget to the representatives of the Manipur people.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS (Orissa) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will not speak for more than two minutes because I am only interested, not in the artistic aspect of Manipur, but in the political aspirations of the people of Manipur. By that I am not going to deride the artistic aspect because I come from a State which is also full of artistic people, but here much

more important is the political aspirations of the people of Manipur. For the last few years all the political parties in Manipur including the congress are demanding Statehood for Manipur and we all & now what sacrifices they have gone through within this period to achieve their ends. I hope the Government of India will seriously consider this demand and confer Statehood on this strategically important place because after all from the defence point of view, from the security point of view, only when the people of the State are taken into confidence you can ensure the safety and security of the country. So I hope with the passing of the Budget the Government will sympathetically consider this demand of the people of Manipur.

Secondly, I am entirely in agreement with my friend who spoke about the development of Manipur. It has not seen railways or any other development, industrial or agricultural, worth the name and I hope the Government during this Fourth Five Year Plan will consider seriously the question of extending railway line to that area and will also develop industrially that small area which is so beautiful and strategically situated.

Thank you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I also rise to express our full and unstinted support to the demand of the people of Manipur for full-fledged Statehood. This demand has been pending for years now and it has a history behind it of a united struggle by all sections of the people, by all parties including the Congress and yet we find the Government is shirking its responsibility in conceding this important and very legitimate demand. The people of Manipur were enjoying a kind of autonomy immediately after freedom. After independence they had a certain status. They had an Assembly and a Council of Ministers, but now they have got a Union territory and, of course, the paraphernalia that goes with a Union territory. They have got an Assembly and a Council of Ministers, but the powers of the Assembly are crippled. The powers of the Council of Ministers again are crippled. It has a Chief Commissioner or people like that who run the show, where there is a facade of a parliamentary show in the form of a truncated, mutilated Assembly, and shall I say, an anaemic Council of Ministers constantly deprived of whatever little power it has or it is entitled to have.

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

The theory of viability is an absurd theory. Manipur wants Statehood within the Union of India. Manipur just wants to fit into the texture of our Indian polity and in the Indian States' structure by being one of its several units, naturally assuming to itself the obligations and also expecting from the Centre its obligations to Manipur. The question of financial viability, again, is a misnomer because today no State in India is in the true sense of the term financially viable. If the States were financially viable, then the States together would not have owed to the Centre an aggregate debt of over Rs. 7,000 crores and then it would not have been necessary for the Centre to provide, even in the present Budget, nearly Rs. 200 crores as ad hoc aid. There would not have been any need for overdraft on the State Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India for meeting the financial difficulties of various States. Now, therefore, to put forward the argument of financial viability is an insult to the common-sense of the people of Manipur and the people of this country. Now, this is being done with the knowledge of the Government. This is no argument at all and I think they are fooling about the people of Manipur for years. The result is that discontent and frustration are piling up. The Manipuris are a proud people. They have been a fighting people. They have a culture of their own. They have a heritage of their own. They have an excellent way of life and naturally they are justly proud of what they have achieved and they also want to look forward to their future, not the future as we are making for them from Delhi, but as they wish to make it in the context of a full-fledged State. Therefore, I say this demand should be met immediately. The Government is delaying it for no reason whatsoever. There is no justification except for some wooden-headed bureaucrats who sit in New Delhi, who are unsympathetic to the people of Manipur and who advise the Council of Ministers here. We have a council of Ministers in this matter who are completely oblivious of the facts of life and who are not responding to the popular demand coming from an entire society as in Manipur. On the contrary, they are playing ducks and drakes with the aspirations of the people of Manipur. Today the fact that we are discussing this Budget is in itself testimony to the cavalier manner in which we deal with the affairs of Manipur. (*Time bell rings*) You are ringing the bell three times before

I have finished three minutes. We will be passing the Budget today of a State which the State Assembly would have taken perhaps three days to discuss. Today we are not giving them even that right. By proxy we are having their Budget discussed here. This is the way in which we are treating them. Therefore, I think there should be a sense of urgency amongst us. I must strike a note of warning also.

The younger generation of Manipur are feeling frustrated. There is a feeling amongst the youth of Manipur, rightly or wrongly, that the Naga people could get their Statehood only by resorting to arms. The use of arms like sten guns, rifles, handgrenades and so on was necessary in order to make an impression upon this Government that the Nagaland should be granted to them. Only after a prolonged period of struggle did the Government realise that the situation had to be met politically and it was for that reason full-fledged Statehood had to be granted to the brave Naga people. Do I understand that the Government is forcing the younger generation of Manipur to take to arms to make sense to the Government that they should get full Statehood or do I take it that before it is too late they would go logically along the way we have gone in the reorganisation of States and give Manipur full-fledged Statehood? Why is not being done? What is the difficulty? The Central Government realise that various parties support it and the Central Government also realise that it has popular support. May I know which party in the country is opposing full-fledged Statehood being granted? Does the Swatantra Party oppose it? Does the Jan Sangh oppose it? Does the Congress Organisation oppose it? Does any party oppose it? No party oppose it. There are certain matters which no party opposes. The Congress Party also does not oppose it. The Manipur Congress supports it, and joins with the other parties in building up a mass movement for granting full Statehood to Manipur. Then, why is it being denied? Where is democracy? I do not know how to impress upon the Government that Manipur should get full Statehood. All the parties in the country or the entire people of Manipur want that Manipur should get their legitimate demand of full-fledged Statehood and yet the Centre is not coming forward. Therefore, my suggestion before I sit down is this and you, Sir, will see that my friend, the leader of the House is discussing matters with Mr. Krishan Kant and

Mr. Shukla. The trio are discussing things. Probably they are discussing cinema or some such thing, I do not know. I do not know what you are discussing.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : We are discussing what you are talking about, viz., Manipur.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I am very glad three wise heads have met together to discuss Manipur.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I told Mr. Shukla : It is because you are now sitting here that he has been laying so much stress on this point of Statehood.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I am very glad that the Minister of Works and Housing has realised it now. My suggestion would be, immediately call a conference of different parties, the leaders of different parties or representatives of different parties in Manipur and start a discussion with them. Within a short time Manipur should be given full-fledged Statehood. Before the year is out Manipur should get full-fledged Statehood. I would suggest that before the 2nd of October, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, Manipur should be given Statehood. Put a time-limit. Hold discussions and then bring forward legislation to give it. As far as the financial aspect is concerned, it is no argument at all and, therefore, I think we can dispose of the matter in no time, if only the Government makes up its mind. If the Government can spend money on very many projects we can certainly spend some money, at the initial stages, on Manipur to meet its budgetary and other financial requirements.

As regards Manipur there should be certainly development of industry and communications, Small-scale industries should be assisted in a big way and Manipur should have all the facilities and should have communication with the rest of the country for the development of a viable economy and that can only be done when full-fledged Statehood is given to them, when there is a Legislature to be seized of the matter and when they can handle and manage their finances themselves according to their likes. Therefore, I say 6 P. M. this matter need not be kept pending. I am very glad they are making some move in respect of Himachal Pradesh, good; but Manipur should not be denied what is its due. Therefore, I think I will be voicing the sentiments of the entire House when I say that this Parliament of ours is solidly behind the people of Manipur in their demand for full-fledged Statehood.

We consider it our moral and political duty to extend to them what we have given to ourselves, namely, full-fledged Statehood. Let us not treat them as if they are a class of second-class people who should be treated on mercies. They are entitled to it, we are in honour bound to give it to them. I think the transaction should take place in all solemnity and honour in the best interests of the people of Manipur and above all in the interests of national integration of which we speak so much these days. Thank you.

श्री नेकीराम (हरियाणा) : प्वाण्ट आफ आर्डर । मैं केवल एक मिनट लूंगा । सभापति जी, यह जो कम्युनिस्ट हैं दो तरह के, एक अपने साथ 'एम' लगाते हैं और एक 'आई' लगाते हैं, यह बोलते तो बड़ा अच्छा है, लेकिन इन्होंने अपने घर में तो अपर हाउस की सफाई कर दी और दूसरों के लिए कहते हैं कि यह करो और वह करो । उन की यह बात कहाँ तक ठीक है ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : ठीक है, आप बैठिये ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Mr. Vice-Chairman, all Members who took part in this debate have fully supported the aspirations of the people of Manipur for full Statehood. Manipur is a land of colour and culture, and a cleaner people I have yet to come across. They represent a very ancient tradition of Chaitanya which is so well preserved nowhere else but in this tiny place, in this eastern valley. So far as the cultural entity is concerned, creative expressions in various forms, whether it is dancing, whether it is music, or even dress, if I were to compare, I have yet to come across a cleaner community than the Manipuris. I have seen that even a sweeper woman when she goes out for work in the morning will have a bath and a Poojah and that famous Chaitanya mark on her head. This is the land of Manipur. If you get an opportunity, and those who have not visited Manipur, I would certainly ask them to go and see that place, and their political complexion—Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has talked of integration . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Are you speaking as a Minister of Tourism ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Please hear me. I am replying to the debate.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : They want Statehood.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : He talked of integration and other things, integration of India. Apart from the political and the economic aspects, there is a certain basic integrating factor in our social, in our ancient mythological strain. That has survived even now and that is more important. If it is strengthened, the integration problem we will solve much more easily than if we emphasize unnecessarily too much on economic or political aspect of our life.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : All culture, and no Statehood.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : When it was Maharashtra, you did not talk about Maharashtrian culture.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I may assure my hon. friend that I do not belong to that sort of regional chauvinistic group as we find round about, and he knows it fully well. Whatever Maharashtra demanded, it was within the broad framework of the national structure of our life. The national structure of our life must be preserved. That is our aim. We never say Bangla. We say we belong to Maharashtra. (*Interruptions*). That means India. It is a big nation. (*Interruption*) All Members including my friend, Mr. Yajee, were waxing eloquent about so many matters instead of applying their mind to certain immediate problems. I know Statehood is a problem which must be seriously considered. It is not a questions of Manipur only...

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE : You go to Manipur and face the music.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I said, we fully share the feelings expressed in the House, but at the same time at the present juncture I am not in a position to make an authoritative declaration. It is not a question of Manipur only. The question of Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, all will have to be taken into consideration. Whatever Mr. Bhupesh Gupta might say, apart from other considerations, the tradition, the Indian cultural stream and all that are there, but economic and other aspects cannot be totally ignored. He attacked the question of viability, but when we are running a Government—and he has had occasion to run the Government in Bengal for some time at least, he was the guiding force behind it, if I may use that word; and there also the basic question, if I were to understand his philosophy, is the economy, and

they foundered because they could not solve certain problems for lack of resources. So, keeping in mind all these aspects I would only say on this occasion that we on this side of the House fully share the sentiments and aspirations.

My friends, Mr. Yajee, Mr. Basu, Mr. Das and Mr. Bhupesh Gupta raised certain points. I will be very brief because time is running short and I cannot afford to be elaborate. The question is, at this stage a reference was made to the delegation of more powers to Manipur. I fully share their desire, and the various recommendations of the A. R. C. in regard to the delegation of more powers to the Manipuris, reform in budget, etc., are under active consideration of Government. The main problem is economy. Then the question was raised regarding communications. I would just point out a few figures without going into all other aspects. First, lack of communication was referred to. It is a very important problem in the eastern region, and when we talk of strategic area from the military point of view, unless we have a communicating link with the people throughout, the strategic area will remain a backward area. So, if you want to get them into the main stream of national life, the communication aspect must be emphasized, it cannot be over-emphasized, and some of the hon. Members stressed this and I would like to point out to them that priority has been given to this, and for development of roads in Manipur during the Fourth Plan Rs. 10 crores out of Rs. 30 crores total plan outlay have been earmarked. So, the problem of communication is well understood and attended to.

Then the question of outsiders having gone there was also raised. Only 50 officers out of a total administrative staff of 19,000 Government servants are from outside on deputation.

I must also remind the hon. Members—in many States in the eastern region, even in Assam, even in Orissa or for that matter in Bihar, quite a number of officers were supplied from Bengal and even now they are suppling. Do you mean to say that the Bengalees are coming over there as foreigners? This is absolutely, totally a wrong approach to the problem and therefore, at this present juncture every care is taken... (*Interruptions*) Now, I am not yielding.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : In Maharashtra you have Mr. Naik applauding the Shiv Sana.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So, every care is being taken to train local personnel because this is the beginning. If they want Statehood they must have their own officer cadre and that is being done.

Sir, one more point and I will finish.

Some reference was made that because it is far away and that it has no Statehood of its own, the people of Manipur are neglected. It is a baseless charge. I will just give the figures. If you consider their total income, you will realise how much we are concerned. Even if they get Statehood, we from here, the Central Government, have to see that the economy of that territory improves, that it becomes viable and a prosperous and industrious unit of the Indian Union.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : That is why you have got two State Ministers of Finance.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The Third Plan outlay was Rs. 12.87 crores, nearly Rs. 13 crores. The Fourth Plan outlay is Rs. 30.25 crores. From this it will be clear that they have not been neglected though they have no Statehood. On the contrary, the Centre shows greater concern for their development from the point of view of communication, from the point of view of education, from the point of view of building up a local cadre of administrators. As I said earlier, the question of Statehood at the present juncture will have to be considered from all angles. Beyond this, I do not want to add anything.

THE MANIPUR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1970

**THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K.
KHADILKAR) :** With your permission,
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 the Union territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1969-70, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The question was proposed.

Sir, I also beg to move :

That the Bill to authorise ...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : One by one, please.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : One by one.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I think that it was agreed that both the Appropriation Bills can be taken together.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : All right, one Bill. After 15 minutes another Bill.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Mr. Vice-Chairman, first of all, will you kindly tell your Ministers that they must know the rules of the House? Two Bills are put together and then suppose I want to give an amendment recommending for a ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN) : Why do you labour on that?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Mr. Khadilkar, I think, is a lawyer who knows it and he has been the Deputy Speaker in the other House. And I was a little surprised that the Lok Sabha has not taught him these things. I am very sorry. I mean, even the Chair has not taught him Mr. Khadilkar should be particularly careful, when he makes statements, regarding the Rules of Procedure of the House. After all, he has been in the Chair for quite a few years. It is very important. Therefore, I say, the trouble with our friends like Mr. Khadilkar is, the moment they get into the Ministries, they forget the good things in life and cultivate bad things. So, he should be very careful; never two Bills can be taken together because amendments cannot be given there.

Now, with regard to this Appropriation Bill, I was a little surprised—Mr. Khadilkar, I felt, was speaking as the Minister of Tourism trying to side-track the issue by talking about the beauty and culture of the people of Manipur as if we do not know about them. I can understand Dr. Karan Singh as making a speech of this kind so that more tourists go there. But Mr. Khadilkar was asked to give an assurance of make some statement as to why, from the financial point of view which also falls within his domain