

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri R. P.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Horo, Shri N. E.
Kodiyani, Shri P. K.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mandal, Shri Mukunda
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Negi, Shri T. S.
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Shri A. K.
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sen, Shri Subodh
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Singh, Shri B. D.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result of the division is: — — —

Ayes: 99; Noes: 40.

The motion was adopted.

14.45 hrs

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION REs.
PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO
STATE OF MANIPUR, MANIPUR
BUDGET, 1981-82—GENERAL DIS-
CUSSION, DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS
ON ACCOUNT (MANIPUR), 1981-82,
AND**

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR
GRANTS (MANIPUR), 1980-81**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up items No. 13, 14, 15 and 16 together. Giani Zail Singh to move the Statutory Resolution.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 28th February, 1981 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur."

Election to Manipur State Assembly were held along with the Election to Lok Sabha in January, 1980. No party was able to get an absolute majority. A coalition Ministry comprising of Congress (I), Congress (U) and Manipur People's Party, headed by Shri R. K. Dorendra Singh was

@The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashree Zail Singh, T. V. Chandrasekharappa, B. K. Nair, Prof. Narain Chand Parashar, Sarva shree P. Shanmugam, B. V. Desai, P. Penchalaiah, G. S. Nihal singh wala, Birbal, M. S. K. Sathiyendram and Subhash Chandra Yadav.

NOES: Shri M. Ramanna Rai.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

sworn in on 14th January, 1980. Shri R. K. Dorendra Singh resigned from Chief Ministership on the 19th November, 1980 and thereafter a new coalition Ministry headed by Shri Rishang Keishang assumed office on 27th November, 1980.

In his report to the President, dated the 27th February 1981, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House on 2nd March, 1981, the Governor informed that the Ministry led by Shri Rishang Keishang was reduced to a minority in the Assembly on the 23rd February, 1981 with the defection of 10 Members to the Opposition. He recommended introduction of President's Rule in the State under Article 356 of the Constitution as according to him no party was in a position to form a stable Government in the present situation. He also recommended that the State Assembly may be kept in suspended animation. Accordingly the President issued a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution on 28th February, 1981.

Possibilities are being explored for having a stable Ministry in the State. It is, however, possible that no Ministry may be able to assume office when the aforesaid Proclamation ceased to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period, it has been approved by a Resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

I would, therefore, request the House to grant its approval to the
4369 LS-11

Proclamation issued by the President on 28th February, 1981 in relation to the State of Manipur.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 28th February, 1981 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur."

Motions moved:

(i) "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue account and Capital Account shown in the third Column of the Order Paper, by granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands, entered in the Second Column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 25."

(ii) "That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of heads of demands entered in the Second Column thereof:—

Demands Nos 1 to 10, 12 to 15
and 17 to 25.

Demands for Grants on Account (Manipur) 1981-82 submitted to the
Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Legislature, Election and Administration of Justice	35,60,000	..
2	Confidential and Cabinet Department	7,20,000	..
3	Secretariat	57,10,000	..
4	Land Revenue, Stamps & Registration, District Administration, Rehabilitation and Gratuitous Relief & Planning	71,80,000	40,000
5	Sales Tax, Debt Obligations, Treasury & Accounts Administration, Pension, Other Social Security & welfare and Loans to Government Servants	57,85,000	22,50,000
6	Motor Vehicles and Road Transport Department	3,90,000	18,75,000
7	Police, Jails, Fire protection, Home Guards, Civil Defence and Rehabilitation Schemes	5,11,04,000	20,85,000
8	Public Works	2,56,80,000	5,36,65,000
9	Information and Public Relation and Tourism	11,60,000	2,50,000
10	Education Stationary & Printing and Other works	6,85,68,000	49,55,000
11	Medical, Health & Family Welfare	1,88,30,000	30,65,000
12	Local Self Government	16,90,000	13,75,000
13	Labour and Employment	9,20,000	..
14	Tribal and Backward Classes Welfare	1,32,70,000	..
15	Food and Civil Supply	8,40,000	1,99,40,000
16	Co-operation	40,55,000	43,30,000
17	Agriculture, Soil Conservation, Area Development and Fisheries	2,13,80,000	1,54,75,000
18	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department including Dairy Farming	65,40,000	4,55,000
19	Forest and Soil Conservation	67,75,000	..
20	Community Development and Panchayat	97,45,000	..
21	Industries and Weights & Measures	1,51,40,000	₹52,40,000
22	Water Supply and Irrigation	1,07,50,000	6,19,40,000
23	Power Projects	3,80,85,000	1,69,85,000
24	Miscellaneous Departments	2,45,000	..
25	Sports & Physical Training, Arts & Culture and Social Welfare	₹77,75,000	₹2,70,000
	GRAND TOTAL	32,58,97,000	19,41,95,000

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Manipur), 1980-81 Submitted to the
Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	Legislature, Election and Administration of Justice	4,15,000	..
2	Confidential and Cabinet Department	93,000	..
3	Secretariat and attached offices	1,14,59,000	..
4	Land Revenue, Stamps & Registration, District Administration, Rehabilitation and Gratuitous Relief & Planning	16,12,000	..
5	State Excise, Sales Tax, Interest Payments, Treasury & Accounts Administration, Pension, other Social Security and Welfare	13,41,000	1,66,000
6	Motor Vehicle and Road Transport Department	94,000	..
7	Police, Jails, Fire protection and Home Guards	1,000	..
8	Public Works, Housing, Building and Roads	..	7,03,000
9	Information & Public Relations and Tourism	1,88,000	..
10	Education and Stationery & Printing	19,00,000	13,35,000
12	Local Self Government	2,71,000	10,36,000
13	Labour and Employment	36,000	..
14	Tribal and Backward Classes Welfare	6,87,000	..
15	Food and Civil Supply	..	25,64,000
17	Agriculture, Soil Conservation, Area Development and Fisheries	36,45,000	3,14,000
18	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department including Dairy Farming	1,000	.
19	Forest and Soil Conservation	2,62,000	.
20	Community Development	11,80,000	..
21	Industries and Weights & Measures	30,38,000	..
22	Minor Irrigation, Irrigation, Flood Control and Water Supply.	..	1,59,42,000
23	Power Projects	02,98,000	70,00,000
24	Miscellaneous Department	7,000	..
25	Sports and Physical Training, Arts & Culture and Social Welfare	44,45,000	25,000
		<u>3,98,73,000</u>	<u>2,90,85,000</u>

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The House will take up all these items together. These are items Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16. We will take all these together and have a General Discussion.

Now, Shri Subodh Sen.

SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri): I rise to oppose this Resolution. I think that the Report, on the basis of which this proclamation has been promulgated is, to say the least, misconceived. If you go through the Report you will find that the conclusion does not follow from the premises that he has built up. What are the premises he relied upon? One premise is this, that Manipur has become very conspicuous for its invariable concomitant feature of shifting loyalties and therefore breaking of Governments very often.

Sir, Congress (I) Government was formed capitalising the situation, on the basis of these shifting loyalties. Congress (I) did not get the majority there. They purchased some legislators and got the majority there. Then they were saddled into power. When those shifting loyalties are against them they have been compelled to resign. Here what do we find? When the Leader of the PDF comes and appeals to the Governor to give him a chance to form a Government, the Governor says 'No'. It only shows that Congress (I) can capitalise on shifting loyalties. But no other party (other than the Congress-I) can do that. That is clear. Only Congress-I will be given the chance to cash on these shifting loyalties. This is the situation. This is the so-called even-handed justice that we find here! Sir, if any thing, the Governor should have given a chance to the PDF leader to form the Government. The strength of the party could have been tested on the floor of the Assembly. It is very amusing to find that the Governor did not know what to do. In the same strain, he says this. I quote from the Governor's report. Please see page 5. It says:

'Second, it may be possible for one side or the other to gather even from the present house adequate support to be able to form a stable Ministry.'

And then he says:

'As against these, if the Assembly is only suspended, there is a possibility of support being bought by money or through lure of office. The dissolution on the other hand, might have a chastening effect on the various political parties and the candidates'

Now, Sir, the position is this. If the Congress (I) can cash on the support of shifting loyalties by money or lure of office, that is something that is permissible! That is why the Assembly is kept in suspended animation. That is why PDF is deprived of the opportunity of forming the Government there. But if PDF attains the majority, then, I am afraid, the Assembly will only be dissolved. So, Sir, you find here that Congress (I) is being given all the facility of capitalising on vascillating or shifting loyalties. Then it is permissible! But, Sir, if other parties get more strength, then, the Assembly will be dissolved. That is what the intention is. And what is more? The background that the Governor has made out is, to say the least, that Manipur is unfit for parliamentary democracy. The Governor is raising the bogey of insurgency and telling us that some candidates may indent the service of insurgents and extremists if election is held. This, to say the least, is very unfair to the people of Manipur and I think the proclamation or promulgation—whatever you may call it, should be abrogated and Manipur Assembly should be allowed to decide its fate as to who commands the majority. Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this motion and I oppose this motion.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री

द्वारा मणिपुर में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के संदर्भ में रखे गये प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। वास्तव में आज देश के उत्तर-पूर्वी भाग में जो अस्थिरता की स्थिति है, उसमें इस के अलावा और कोई विकल्प नहीं था कि मणिपुर में कुछ समय के लिए—जब तक वहाँ पर स्थिरता का वातावरण पैदा नहीं होता है, तब तका के लिए—राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया जाये।

मेरे मित्र ने सरकार की मंशा पर संदेह व्यक्त किया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि ऐसी कौन सी बात है, जिससे उन्हें सरकार की मंशा पर संदेह हो रहा है। वह कहते हैं कि मणिपुर में राष्ट्रपति शासन को लागू करने और कुछ समय के लिए विधान सभा को स्थगित करने का कारण यह है कि केन्द्र की कांग्रेस की सरकार चाहती है कि जब मणिपुर में कांग्रेस पार्टी का बहुमत बने, तब वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन को उठाया जाये और सरकार को गठित करने का अवसर दिया जाये। वह इस ह्रात से इस रूप में भी कह सकते थे कि केन्द्र की कांग्रेस की सरकार मणिपुर में प्रजातांत्रिक इंस्टीट्यूशन को बनाये रखना चाहती है और मणिपुर के लोगों ने जिन प्रतिनिधियों को एक निश्चित अवधि के लिए चुन कर भेजा था, वह उन्हें उस अवधि के लिए काम करते का अवसर देना चाहती है।

निश्चित बात यह है कि यदि हमारे मन में प्रजातन्त्र के मूल्यों में आस्था न होती, यदि हमारी यह इच्छा न होती कि वहाँ के लोगों को यह अवसर दिया जाये, कि वे निश्चित अवधि तक अपने प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार से शासित हों, तो हम राष्ट्रपति शासन के द्वारा भी वहाँ पर सरकार को अनिश्चित काल के लिए चला सकते थे।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, उत्तर-पूर्व का इलाका आज अस्थिरता के युग से

गुजर रहा है। उस क्षेत्र में हर प्रकार की साजिशें हो रही हैं कि वहाँ पर अस्थिरता पैदा हो और देश तथा लोगों के लिए कठिनाइयाँ बड़ी हों। इस लिए यह एक बिल्कुल वाजिब कदम था कि मणिपुर में अल्पकाल के लिए राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाये और इस बीच में लोगों का समझाने की कोशिश की जाये कि अस्थिरता पैदा करने के प्रयासों को सहन नहीं किया जायेगा, और जो विधायक आज इस पार्टी में और कल उस पार्टी में जाते हैं, उन्हें भी यह समझ दी जाये कि इस से न जनता का और न उन का लाभ हो सकता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार ने, गृह मंत्रालय ने, मणिपुर में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर के और विधान सभा को स्थगित कर के वाजिब कदम उठाये हैं। मैं इन दोनों कदमों का स्वागत करता हूँ और इस प्रस्ताव का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

1500 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Gouzagin. Please come in the front.

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN (Outer Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, Sir I am from the north-eastern most corner of the country and here also, I would like to speak from my seat which has been allotted to me in a corner of this House.

Sir, as you know, Manipur Assembly has been put under animated suspension. As you have seen from the various reports, there has been a political instability in Manipur State. Instability of Govts. is not a new thing either in this Parliament or in other States of the country. Defection is rampant everywhere and Manipur is not an exception. It is unfortunate to hear the remarks from the hon. Member opposite saying that Manipur is not fit to be put under a democratic form

[Shri N. Gouzagin]

of Government. This is very unfortunate, Manipur is very much one of the Indian States.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the
Chair]

The hon. Minister has introduced the Manipur budget in this House on 16-3-81 and I am going to introduce Manipur to the hon. Members of the Parliament today. Manipur is a very small State and has got only two seats in the Lok Sabha. The insurgency which has been spreading throughout the north-eastern region of the country has been infesting the State of Manipur also. The law and order situation there is not good and in the midst of this, dissolution of the assembly would not be the answer to the problems obtaining in Manipur. Manipur is located in the north-easternmost corner of the country bordering with Burma and is completely land-locked. Communication bottleneck is there; there is no sufficient electric power. The Loktak hydro electric project, which is a central project, is still not completed and has yet to be commissioned. It is very much behind schedule by about a decade. There is, therefore no medium or large scale industry in Manipur. It is only the traditional cottage or small industries that we can see there. Unemployment of the educated youth is one of the biggest issues in the State. According to the live employment register, about a lakh of people are registered, out of which seventy thousand are educated. People are getting frustrated. There is a lack of sense of participation in the country's affairs and that has been one of the main reasons for insurgency which is looming over the atmosphere there. The Central or the State Government may deploy police or army, personnel, may use any amount of weapons

to tackle the problem of insurgency, but these alone cannot and will not solve the problem. It is the mind that has to be searched out. To find out how these people have become frustrated and how they have started all these things, it is necessary and desirable that the Government of India should search out the hearts of people not only in Manipur but the whole north-eastern States. An atmosphere of mutual trust needs to be created. Until and unless this sort of approach is made I am afraid, we will not be able to solve the problem. We may blame other people as CIA or KGB agents, but how do we make these blanket charges? If there are people who are engaged in all these sabotage activities, let us pinpoint, let us punish them under the law. Without naming who is doing this or who is doing that, how can we make this blanket charge? Let us pinpoint them. If there are some people who are working practically for this, they should be severely punished.

How many Central Minister have visited these areas during the last one year or during this year? What is the attention you have given? When people are economically backward, when people feel that they do not have enough representation in the affairs of the country, when they are not even known to their colleagues here as well as in other parts of the country, anything can crop up. So, it is our duty to bring them to the mainstream; it is the duty of all the hon. Members here to create mutual trust in the minds of these who have gone astray. We have to bring them back. Let us win them over again.

So instead of dissolving the Assembly, the President has kept it under animated suspension as it is the only immediate solution of the problem. As hon'ble members are aware

Assam Assembly was put under suspension for such a long time. In Manipur's case, it was only one year and animated suspension is justifiable. It is not an isolated case. Everywhere defection this way or that way takes place.

The President made a right decision and the Home Minister's Resolution deserves support from all sections, of the people. All hon'ble Members who love democracy and who love to have people's representatives to ventilate the grievances of the public in the midst of hostile or insurgency activities in a State like Manipur should support the resolution. Out of our people, particularly the majority Community's the Manipuri Meities) in Manipur, till now only one person has qualified to be in the All India Administrative Service through U.P.S.C. Examinations. It is very much surprising how and why these people who could come out first class first in the Universities, in postgraduate examinations, could not get into this All India Services when they went to join the Services through the competition. This has added to be of the main factors of frustration that led to insurgency in the State. So it is my since appeal to the Government as well as to all the hon. Members of this House to pay proper attention to this problem State of the country. If we are not going to discard the whole (Manipur State) let us try to create an atmosphere which will be congenial to the growth of the people economically and otherwise.

With these few words, I support the Resolution.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this move of the Government. Before I actually come to the grounds on which I have come to this conclusion, may I, in brief, submit as to what the situation is there in Manipur? Probably it is known to everybody that for the last one

year or even more the situation is very explosive there. It is evident from the very fact that on 8th September 1980, Manipur was declared as a disturbed area, except for one place—if I pronounce it correctly—called Diribar. The reason why it is so, must also be discussed here briefly. The land which was once upon a time the headquarters of an Army which wanted to make India free, is now a place where every day some sort of violence is taking place—lootings and bank robberies are there. Curfew is enforced and so many things are going on there.

The population of Manipur area, as I understand it is about 14 lakhs. Out of this, 8 laks of people are called Maiti and they believe in Vaishnav Hindu dharma or philosophy. And though they before to that area, they are denied all the advantages which the scheduled tribes get there; others, e.g. Christians, Maos, Nagas, Kukris and Mizos are entitled to have all those facilities which are given to scheduled tribes. And that is the main cause why the agitation has started there. Maitis are deprived of their right to be represented in the services and other places, and, therefore, this trouble has started there. And that is why the students' organizations also have started this trouble. The situation there also is the same as in Assam. They also say: "Oust all the *vide-shis* who are foreigners. Remove them." This was their demand; and on that basis, the Government there has actually come to an agreement in the month of October, saying that they would rely on the voters' list of 1948, and the Census report of 1951, and that the other problems should be dealt with on the basis of the Register of Foreigners maintained there. This was conceded by the then Government and the then Chief Minister, Mr. Dorendra Singh. But because no effect could be given to

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

that, the situation could not be controlled. Not only that. The internal political situation in the ruling party was not good. I should use the words 'ruling party' in the sense of those who were ruling there, because the whole of the Congress (I) was not ruling there.

The results of the elections there were like this: out of a House of 60 members, only 15 were Congress (I) members; 10 were of the Janata Party; 4 of Congress (U); 5 of Communist Party, one of Marxist Party, 8 of Manipur People's Party; 2 of one other party and 17 of other groups. This was the composition of the party; and only 15 Congress (I) members were there. Still they somehow or the other managed to win over the other people and got their own majority. But again they could not continue there. And within their own party, there was a rift. The Chief Minister had to be changed. Another Chief Minister was given the oath three months ago.

I should not say this actually; in an explosive situation like the one in Manipur, the ruling party is not trying to allow the norms of ordinary political democracy. They believe in horse-trading. They did so in Assam, they did so in Manipur. And in Haryana, the example is a very simple one. There, the whole of the party was inducted into the Congress (I). So, here was no necessity for taking over, that Government, or for President's rule. Similarly, here also they are playing the same game. There is one daily which was published from Varanasi and its name is *Aaj*. In its editorial of 6th March, they had said that Indira Congress Organisation is one which gives shelter to all indiscipline anywhere they bring;

मनुष्य-हीनता का परिचय देनेवालों का कारण-बन्धक बनना है।

This is what he said; and actually this is what we see. What can we expect from such people? Whether they can deliver the goods I am afraid, whether they can do anything. The action which has been taken also speaks for itself. I can understand it because of the horse trading, some party coming into a majority, this group is coming up and that group is going down and so on. Therefore, instability is there. If they say, instability is there, why should they not suspend the Assembly? Why should not they dismiss it at all and have a fresh election? In fact, they want this sort of horse trading. Today, they want to bring somebody; tomorrow, they want to bring somebody else. On that basis, they want to proceed.

May I warn that the power cannot restore peace in that area? They may come to power in that area, but peace cannot be restored in the basis of power. If they are sincere, if they really feel that there is an instability, they must follow some principles some norms of democracy; at least, in the situation in which they are, they must; once for all, see off all *aya ram*, and *gaya ram* things; and have some sort of an example set before the whole nation that they are not after just the power. They want a fair administration which should be obtained fairly. With these words, I say this sort of thing cannot be in any way supported.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
समापति जी, मणिपुर के संबंध में जो रिजोल्यूशन घोषणा है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और उस के महत्व को विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखने की आवश्यकता है। वहाँ पर कांग्रेस सरकार बनी, लेकिन हमारे विरोधी दलों को यह चीज धार्ड नहीं और जैसा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि कांग्रेस हार्ड ट्रेडिंग में विश्वास रखती है, लेकिन मैं विरोधी दलों पर आरोप

लगाता हूँ कि वे हमेशा हार्स ट्रेडिंग की कोशिश करते रहे और इस बात की कोशिश करते रहे कि कैसे कांग्रेस सरकार फेल हो ।

सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि वह ट्राइबल एरिया है, सेंसिटिव एरिया है, इस वजह से वहाँ पर निश्चित तौर पर एक मजबूत सरकार की आवश्यकता है । जब तक वहाँ पर मजबूत सरकार नहीं होगी तब तक वहाँ व्यवस्था अच्छी तरह से नहीं हो सकती । इसलिए कांग्रेस हमेशा प्रयत्न करती रही है कि वहाँ पर एक मजबूत सरकार रहे, जो उस क्षेत्र का विकास कर सके । लेकिन विरोधी दलों की वजह से, इन की पालिटिकल एक्टिविटीज की वजह से वहाँ पर दारेन्द्र सिंह की सरकार गिरी और इस के बाद एक और सरकार वहाँ पर बनी, लेकिन वह भी कुछ दिनों में ही समाप्त हो गई, वे भी सब आप के ही कारनामे थे, आप की ही वजह से वहाँ पर सारा मामला गड़बड़ हुआ । अब माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने वहाँ की असंबली सस्पेंड कर के प्रेसिडेंट रूल कायम किया है, यह एक निश्चित तौर पर स्वागत योग्य कदम है । असंबली का बार बार चुनाव कराया जाना काफी खर्चीला होता है । कितना खर्चा होता है, कितनी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है, इस का असर जनता पर भी पड़ता है । अभी एक साल हुआ है, वहाँ पर चुनाव हुए थे । इसलिए असंबली को सस्पेंड कर के वहाँ पर चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को एक मौका दिया गया है कि वे एक मजबूत सरकार वहाँ पर बनाएं । यह निश्चित रूप से एक स्वागतयोग्य कदम है और इस कदम का हर-एक को समर्थन करना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोलीस भी काफी खराब है । जब कोई-भी समय पर सरकारें बदलेंगी

तो निश्चित है कि वहाँ पर ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोलीस खराब होगी । इसलिए वहाँ पर प्रेसिडेंट रूल कर के वहाँ के प्रतिनिधियों को मौका दिया गया है और यह एक बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य कदम है ।

विद्रोहियों को अनेक प्रकार की कार्रवाइयाँ और गतिविधियाँ भी वहाँ बराबर चलती रहती है । बहुत सी विदेशी एजेंसियाँ भी वहाँ पर काम करती हैं इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो कदम उठाया गया है वह निश्चित रूप से स्वागत योग्य है ।

जो बजट रखा गया है उस में इंडस्ट्रीज की स्थापना तथा काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज तथा दूसरे प्रकार के कार्यक्रम दिए गए हैं ताकि वहाँ के लोगों की अनएम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या समाप्त हो । नवयुवकों के अन्दर जो असन्तोष की भावना पाई जाती है वह इसी समस्या से पैदा होती है । इसलिए सरकार ने जनरल तथा रेलवे बजट दोनों में काफी इसके लिए प्रावधान किया है । पूर्वी क्षेत्र के जो छोटे छोटे राज्य हैं मणिपुर आदि राज्य हैं उन में सड़के बिछाने के कार्यक्रम को हाथ में लेने की व्यवस्था है, रेलों के कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेने की व्यवस्था है । इस प्रकार से वह एक मजबूत राज्य बने और रेल तथा सड़क तथा अन्य प्रकार के कार्यक्रम वहाँ हाथ में लिए जाएँ और इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित करने का काम बड़े पैमाने पर हाथ में लिया जाए तो निश्चय ही वहाँ के लोगों का मन जीता जा सकता है और वहाँ एक अच्छी व्यवस्था कायम की जा सकती है । यह जो कदम उठाया गया है यह स्वागत योग्य है जितना अधिक मजबूत हमारा यह बोर्ड एरिया बनेगा, जितनी अधिक वहाँ पर ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति को मजबूत किया जाएगा, लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा राहत दी जावेगी अनएम्प्लायमेंट की समाप्त करने के लिए वहाँ के लोगों के

[श्री गिरिधारी लाल शर्मा]

बास्ते ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध दिए जायेंगे उतना ही यह देश हित में होगा और निश्चय ही वहाँ की व्यवस्था को सुधारने में मदद मिलेगी और हम उन क्षेत्रों को ज्यादा मजबूत बना सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रजाल्यूनशन का स्वागत करता हूँ और इसके अपनाने समर्थन देता हूँ।

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the motion. At the very outset I would like to submit to this House that this proclamation is an outcome of a very sketchy arithmetical assessment of the political situation by the Governor who is burdened with the duties of looking after more than half a dozen States and therefore has so many loopholes to plug and so many issues to evade. Whether this is a product of his office or his own, I cannot say, it is for the House and for the Home Ministry to look into that. The intention is clear to us. (Interruptions) There is a confidential D. O. which was circulated to the Members of this House on the 28th of February. The first two paragraphs deal with the situation immediately preceding the proclamation. The third is very material. He tries to give the relative strength of the respective parties that is obtaining in Manipur and he writes that 39 Congress (I) members were there. It would have been very helpful to hon. Members and the Government of India had he given how this figure of 39 was arrived at. As a matter of fact one of our hon. Members has said that in the last elections only 11 Congress (I) candidates were returned by the people of Manipur. Let us not lose sight of that. (Interruptions) Initially there were 11, later on 2 joined. So let us start with the modest beginning of 13. Now it is this 13 which increased

to 39 by defections. Such defections are obtaining elsewhere and everywhere and Manipur is not very much behind! Let us not deny facts. Eventually the Congress (I) people as well their party here are elated in the sense that they had been able to take in more men by defection. I do not know whether it is true but just as other hon. members have said and in view of the absence of any anti-defection Act or Bill or whatever it is,—it is very difficult for me to say anything, but such things are there and they have occurred. My grievance is that the Governor should have given that fact too. Otherwise, at the first sight, it appears as if the Congress (I) opened their account with 39 members—that is not so; that is my point. It is rather a short report and much has been made out about the much talked insurgency. May I draw your attention to para 8 of the D.O. at page 3 of the document circulated to us? There he says:

“Political instability in the circumstances prevailing in Manipur can have grave consequences. Manipur is a border States beset with multiple insurgencies.”

Much has been made of it. I remember to have submitted before this House on 21st July last year and I made a fervent plea to all the Ministers in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and I am glad that one of them is present to find out whether any big official or for that matter any Minister or Ministers, are involved or are at least directly or indirectly related or connected with the insurgency. Nothing has been heard of it. I do not know whether the Home Ministry is pre-occupied with some other things because I have only two ears to hear, but the Home Ministry has got several ears to hear and so many intelligence agencies are there to apprise them. I do not know whether they have been able to get the real nature of news or intelligence reports from those agencies. I made that same statement on that very day also.

My friends on the other side sympathised with our being in a border area, beset with all kinds of problems. I would appeal that it is not that I am for being sympathised with; it is not that I am for showing pity on us. But it is high time that those who are at the helm of affairs have such modesty and honesty to understand us and to do promptly whatever is needed, just as they have issued the proclamation so promptly. That promptitude must be shown in all aspects and not only in the matter of bringing in the proclamation. Why concern only with suspension or dissolution or proclamation not in the least. On 27th the Government fell there. On 28th we had the proclamation. Similarly so many things have been done. Why can't they be so prompt in other matters also? It is food for discussion; it is food for understanding. Why cannot chance be given to others also?

In the same report it is said:

"If the Assembly is only suspended, there is a possibility of support being bought by money or through lure of office."

It is for the concerned Ministers to say 'yes' or 'no' to this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): There is something above that. Read that also.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Since you have asked me to read the foregoing para, I am reading it:

"It may be possible for one side or the other together even from the present House adequate support to be able to form a stable Ministry."

Do you mean to say that you are actually encouraging re-defection? I do not think Mr. Makwana or Mr. Zail Singh will entertain such ideas!

As regards corruption, why do the Ministry fall there so often? The President's rule is not a new thing in Manipur. It is continuous thing almost a fashion. I am happy to see that two hon. Ministers from the Home Ministry are present here. We had been directly under the Home Ministry till 1972. The Home Ministers are our guardians. But what have the guardians been doing all along? Can something not be done? I do not think any of the Home Ministers had gone there. Once Mr. Venkatasubbaiah had halted at Imphal Air port for a few minutes to meet local traders. Is this the way to visit a state in turmoil? You can visit Gauhati several times and you cannot fly to Imphal, a distance of 30 minutes from there?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We will definitely visit Manipur.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Is it for the fact that Manipur does not burn as Gauhati burns?

What is going on around there? Of course, the Centre will say that they have been giving money. We are thankful to the Centre for that. But have you ever thought of looking into how those moneys are being spent there? To say a few; Our Ministers there do not sit on chairs worth less than Rs. 3000/- plus carpets of a higher price. I am not attacking their private life or official life. But the Centre's money is wasted like anything. I do not deny that the Centre is bountiful. But there should be some agency to see that wasteful expenditure does not take place.

Of course, corruption is rampant everywhere in India. But it has become a household rumour/allegation that MLAs are paying money to the leader of the party for becoming Ministers! It is for the Home Ministry and others to look into the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since it is a rumour, why do you say this?

SHRI NGANGOM MAHENDRA: It has become a household rumour. If it is untrue, I shall be glad.

There is a military operation to root out, as they say, insurgency. It is very doubtful that some persons who are at the helm of affairs are or are not in league with the insurgency there because one day, one Minister of the earlier Cong. (I) Ministry, while addressing a public meeting, where I was the Chief Guest, extolled the insurgents. He said boldly that the money that was coming to Manipur was not due to the negotiations carried on by the Ministry, of which he was then a part, but was due to the activities of the boys in the bush? It was published in the local papers. At the same time, there was a *de-menti* by the same Minister afterwards. . . (*Interruptions*) I can give evidence before a court. He said it in my presence. I informed the then Chief Minister of what this Minister had stated. Of course, he is no more a Minister. That is why I implore a visit by anyone of you to assess things yourself.

Then there was a scandal, which was very much current, before the fall of the Ministry that one particular Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry, had purchased lakhs of rupees worth of horticultural plants, platains plants (cavendish type), mango saplings and things like that, which were never delivered! They might have been delivered only on paper. This is the way things are happening there. That is why I would request the hon. Home Minister, or any other Minister, to visit that area and meet the local people. It is no good running after the Communists or the opposition party members only when you are in difficulty. You never come to us when you are not in difficulty. After coming to Delhi I heard that one of the Ministers went to one of our leaders to implore the support of my party. We are prepared to support everybody, provided something good is done

to our people, something better is done to our people. Otherwise it is no good.

You seem to want to make out much of the insurgency. Can the Central Government shirk their responsibility? I am glad that Shri Gouzagin, who represents the other half of Manipur, also said that it is due to neglect by the Centre. How can the Central Government shirk responsibility for what is happening there? When men take to arms and precipitate an armed uprising, can you simply dismiss it by saying there is foreign hand behind it?

Quite apart from that, what are the failures of the Central Government? Even today, 32 years after independence, I am yet to see an industrial chimney bellow smoke in Manipur. Nobody cares for us. We do not want pious hopes or wishes. There is not even a single chimney, a single industry. We have only the handloom and some other in significant industries.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: What about the spinning mill, which is already commissioned? At least, do not ignore the facts.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Has it produced anything?

SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT: It has been commissioned.

श्री नारायण चौबे (सिदनापुर): गवर्न-
मेंट ने एक स्पिनिंग मिल दिया है। वह बहुत
बहापुर है। वह भी कमीशन नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: So, Sir, instead of mortars, tanks, machine guns and Army you should give more bulldozers. I repeat, instead of tanks and the Army, please do something which will serve the interests of the people there. Please send more

bulldozers, introduce mechanised farming, open more job avenues by starting industries, not only the spinning mill but also other industries. Please take over the supply and distribution of essential commodities with popular participation and there will be less insurgency. (Interruptions). Once I told the Defence Minister also about the army operations.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. State Minister, you should kindly listen.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Because the hon. Member is giving some facts we are practically ascertaining the facts.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: But in the mean time, you should also listen.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA. I am prepared to discuss across the table, not in the midst of what I am submitting.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: You are most welcome.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: The military operations started there at a time when there was massive opposition to the proposed operations and there have been certain newspapers from outside, Delhi, Calcutta and elsewhere, which published certain very offensive pictures and I brought it to the notice of the Defence Minister. What happens? If a senior member of the Army, a General or any other officer, goes there, he does not try to meet the people. So, please meet the people. I was alarmed to see the news day before yesterday that Mr. Tiwari, the Planning Minister, would go to Gauhati and he would go to Imphal also to meet the Congress(I) people! Why are you so parochial? Why can't you meet the people and listen to their sentiments? That will be very helpful. Manipur

is unlike any other place. There is no communal incident in Manipur so far like the ones in Moradabad, Delhi, Jamshedpur and even Gujarat. None of us are fighting against each other there. The former Home Minister, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, whom we had the privilege of receiving knows about this. So also the Secretary of your Department knows that. We have a different type of thinking among the youths there. This thinking is not new and it can be corrected provided we pay timely attention to it. Why should you let things grow beyond certain limits and accuse us? We are not trouble-shooters. Please also consider your inability and your failures. What wrong the youth of Manipur have committed? There are over one lakh registered unemployed young people out of a total population of 13 to 14 lakhs. That is the problem and I made it very clear in my submission as early as 21st July last year.

Again, in the matter of employment and all that, what do the people think there? We are ready to accept any expert, a genuine expert. For example, it is no good deputing an Executive Engineer from here only to make him a Superintendent Engineer or a Chief Engineer! We are ready to accept any number of experts. We are not that parochial. But please send people who can stop the wastage and plug the loopholes in the interest of the people there. Can you deny that we are very much a part of India? Some of them are separatists. Yes, separatist tendency is there. Revivalism is there. There, some elderly people go around and tell the young people, look three or four divisions of the Army BSF, CRPF are there. All have come to wage war against the young people!

Now I would like to draw the attention of the House to the type of reply that we get from the Home Ministry.

[Shri Ngangom Mohendra]

I refer to Unstarred Q. No. 1384
Makwanaji replied to this question.

"According to the Government of Manipur operations were started in phases after September 8, 1980. Information regarding the number of persons apprehended surrendered, etc., is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House".

This answer was given on the 25th February 1981. You could not even collect how many had surrendered, how many had been killed, although operation started on or after September 8, 1980. Is this the attention you are paying to a far of State like Manipur?

I will quote one or two more examples, questions about floods, drought, etc. Whenever there are floods in Manipur, Minister flourishes! When there is drought in Manipur, Minister flourishes! (Interruptions)

The Government of Manipur sent a Memorandum on 28-11-1980 on the extent of damages caused by floods in the month of October, 1980 in that State. The Memorandum was found deficient in various aspects. This Memorandum was prepared by deputed officials whom our Deputy Speaker humourously called "God's Avtar".

It did not specify the quantum of central assistance needed. The State Government was requested to send a revised Memorandum. The revised memorandum was received on 28-11-1981.

It was said that an Engineering expert was being sent. I do not know whether he has gone or not. He is going to Manipur for assessing the requirement of funds on the basis of the damage caused due to floods.

This question was replied to on 2nd March, 1981.

I come to Q. 1385. It is on a very crucial matter. Everybody knows about the murder of my own comrade Shri Bira Singh, who was shot dead on 1-1-1980; and who shot him? But certain evasive answer comes from the Home Ministry. Of course Makwanaji has not been given correct information though everybody over there knows it. Two assailants were there and both of them are said to be in jail custody. But I may say that here either the Home Ministry has been hoodwinked or I am being hoodwinked by the Home Ministry!

I asked the question—

Whether the assailants of Shri Thokchom Bira Singh who was shot dead on 1st January, 1980 have been arrested and if so, the number thereof?

The reply was—

"According to the State Government one of the assailants has been arrested and the murder appears to have been at the instigation of some member of the outlawed People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak".

The leader of that party is very much in jail. There has been no investigation. Nothing of that sort has been undertaken as is best known to the Home Ministry or the Congress Ministry.

Such being the case, I once again suggest please send experts who are really experts, who really intend to help us. We do not say that we are that much advanced. We are still backward. I am coming from a backward region. But I want that such an understanding must be in the minds of our venerable people here

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
माननीय सभापति जी, मणिपुर की स्थिति के बारे में हमारे गृह मंत्री जी को बहुत जानकारी

है और केवल मणिपुर ही नहीं बल्कि उत्तर भारत (व्यवधान) अभी गृह मंत्री जी की देख रेख में, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो त्रिपुरा में एक बहुत बड़ा नरसंहार हुआ है, उस समय मैं वहाँ गया हुआ था। काफी दूर तक और अग्रतला व त्रिपुरा आदि स्थानों क मैं घूम कर आया हूँ और देखा है कि आप लोग वहाँ क्या कर रहे हैं।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मणिपुर की स्थिति भी उतनी ही खराब है, जितनी की उत्तर पूर्व भारत के दूसरे सूबों की। मणिपुर उत्तर पूर्व भारत की समस्याओं से उसी प्रकार घिरा हुआ है, जिस प्रकार कि दूसरे राज्य। असम, त्रिपुरा, इन सभी जगहों पर घटनाएँ हुई हैं और उससे कहीं भयंकर रूप में ये घटनाएँ आज मणिपुर में हो रही हैं। उस के पीछे वजह क्या है? अगर हम इन के कारणों को विस्तार से समीक्षा करें तो मुख्य रूप से इस के पीछे आर्थिक कारण हैं, जिन की वजह से ये सारी समस्याएँ वहाँ पर हैं। इसलिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, जो यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं उन का ज्यादा सुनना चाहिए और गृह मंत्री जो भा सुन रहे हैं। वहाँ पर उद्योगों को कमा है, भयंकर बेरोजगारी है, गरीबी है। अभी मुझ से पूर्व माननीय सदस्य ने उन तमाम बातों पर प्रकाश डाला है। जब तक उस क्षेत्र का औद्योगिकरण सुचारु रूप से नहीं किया जाता, जब तक वहाँ पर अधिक रोजगार की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती, तब तक इस प्रकार की समस्याओं का कोई अन्त नहीं है। क्योंकि आज जितनी भी अराजकता की स्थिति हम वहाँ पर देख रहे हैं, उन सब की जड़ मुख्य रूप से आर्थिक समस्याएँ हैं। सेना और पुलिस के जवानों को भेज देने मात्र से वहाँ की समस्याओं का हल नहीं होने वाला है। वैसे वहाँ पर विद्रोही गति-विधियाँ हो रही हैं। उन विद्रोहियों को

विदेशियों से कुछ सहायता भी मिलती है—हथियारों और पैसों आदि की। इस संबंध में वहाँ के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, श्री दारेन्द्र सिंह ने एक बार कहा भी था कि विदेशियों का हाथ है। वहाँ पर जाँ विद्रोही गतिविधियाँ होती हैं, उन में जो विद्रोही लोग हैं, उन्हें विदेशियों से पैसा और हथियार दोनों मिलता है—यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है और सरकार जगभग इस स्थिति को रोकने में पूरे तरीके से असफल हुई है। पूरे उत्तर भारत में, उत्तर भारत के सभी राज्यों में विदेशियों से इस प्रकार की चीजें मिलती रही हैं, लेकिन भारत सरकार उस को हल करने में पूरे तरीके से अक्षम और असफल रही है, इस को तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को मानना पड़ेगा।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : यदि ऐसी कोई बात हो, तो माननीय सदस्य बतायें।

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर : आप के दल के मुख्य मंत्री ने ऐसा कहा था। यह बात मैं यहाँ पर इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि आप पूरी तरह से असफल रहे हैं। वहाँ पर सेना और पुलिस के जवान मारे जा रहे हैं, हत्याएँ हो रही हैं। अभी आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र पर हमला हो रहा है, टैंकों का अपहरण हो रहा है, ट्रकों का अपहरण हो रहा है, लोगों का अपहरण हो रहा है और बलात्कार की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। इस प्रकार की स्थिति अराजकता का पूरे उत्तर भारत की स्थिति है। यह सरकार इस को नियंत्रण करने में पूरे तरीके से असफल रही है। वहाँ पर विदेशियों को निकालने का एक आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ। विदेशियों को निकालने में जो आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ, उस में उन लोगों को भी निकलना पड़ा है, जो हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे सूबों से वहाँ पर गए हुए हैं। यह समस्या जो उत्तर भारत में शुरू हुई है, वह असम से करीब करीब हर जगह फैलती जा रही है और इस को रोकने

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

में सरकार असफल रही है। यह देश के लिए बहुत घातक है, देश को एकता और अखण्डता के लिए बहुत घातक है इसलिए इस में गृह मंत्री जी की अधिक जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन अगर वह ऐसा मानते हैं, कि केवल पुलिस या सेना भेज देने और कुछ लोगों को मार देने से, इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकेगा, तो वह नहीं हो सकता है। उस में उन्हें अपने विल मंत्री जी से सहयोग लेना पड़ेगा और वहाँ की आर्थिक समस्याओं का निराकरण करना होगा। जब तक वहाँ पर बेरोजगारी और गरीबी का अन्त नहीं होता, तब तक इस प्रकार की समस्याओं का अन्त नहीं हो सकता है। वहाँ पर सड़कें नहीं हैं, उद्योग नहीं हैं, आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बता रहे थे कि बाढ़ के समय वहाँ पर कितनी भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हुई। इन तमाम बातों पर सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मणिपुर में मई, 1980 में चावल 6 रुपए प्रति किलो और नमक 4 से लेकर 5 रुपए प्रति किलो के हिसाब से बिका, जिस की वजह से सरकार को नमक का व्यापार व्यापारियों के हाथ से लेकर अपने हाथ में लेना पड़ा और इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि बहुत से दूसरे प्रदेशों के लोग मणिपुर छोड़ कर भागने लगे। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था वहाँ पर है। चाँजे ठीक ढंग से नहीं मिल रही है, वितरण व्यवस्था भंग हो रही है और सरकार इन चीजों की ओर ठीक ढंग से ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। अब वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया गया है। राष्ट्रपति शासन सभी समस्याओं का हल नहीं है, यह तो केवल राजनीतिक तिकड़म का साधन है, इस से ज्यादा और कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। मान्यवर, विपक्ष को वहाँ पर सरकार बनाने का मौका देना चाहिए था, लेकिन मौका नहीं दिया गया, क्योंकि वहाँ पर दल-बदल के ज़रिए कांग्रेस (ई) के लोग अपनी सरकार बनाना चाहते हैं। (अभ्युत्थान)

आप पूरे देश में देखा लीजिए। हरियाणा को ले लीजिए, हिमाचल प्रदेश को ले लीजिए। हिमाचल प्रदेश से लेकर कर्नाटक तक और मणिपुर तक एक ही प्रक्रिया चल रही है, उसी के ज़रिए सरकारों को बनाने-बिगाड़ने का काम चल रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, एक सूचना यह आई है कि वहाँ पर कुछ विशिष्ट लोगों द्वारा विद्रोहियों को मदद दी जा रही है। ये कौन लोग हैं? पीपुल्स रेव्यूल्यूशनरी पार्टी और पीपुल्स लिबरेशन आर्मी के प्रमुख नेता ने यह बात बताई है, जो अभी पुलिस की हिरासत में है। विद्रोही गतिविधियाँ बढ़ रही हैं, भारी मात्रा में हथियारों और पैसों से सहायता दी जा रही है, विदेशों से भी सहायता मिल रही है और अंदर से भी विभिन्न दलों के लोग भी सहायता कर रहे हैं। यह भी सुनने में आया है कि पहले के सत्ताधारी दल के लोग भी उन की मदद कर रहे हैं। अखिल मणिपुर छात्र संगठन और अखिल मणिपुर छात्र समन्वय समिति ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से अपील की थी कि मणिपुर में विदेशियों के मुद्दे को वार्ता द्वारा हल किया जाए। इस के बारे में आप ने क्या पहल की है? आप का वार्ता में विश्वास नहीं है, केवल गोली, लाठी, पुलिस, फौज, इन चीजों में आप का विश्वास है। जब वहाँ के लोग वार्ता चाहते हैं तो क्या हर्ज है। अभी तिवारी जी वहाँ जा रहे हैं, लेकिन वे सिर्फ कांग्रेस (ई) के लोगों से ही मिलेंगे। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि जो लोग कांग्रेस (ई) के मेम्बर नहीं हैं उन को आप इस देश का नागरिक भी नहीं मानते। कहीं ऐसी योजना तो नहीं बन रही है। जब मिनिस्टर जा रहे हैं तो मिनिस्टर तो पूरे देश का है।

श्री जी० एम० बनतवाला : दूसरे लोगों से मिलेंगे तो आप कहेंगे कि उन को खरीदने जा रहे हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : ये लोग ऐसा करते हैं, इसलिए यह कहा जाता है। मैं

कह रहा था कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि जो कांग्रेस (ई) का मॅम्बर न हो उसे इस देश का नागरिक ही न माना जाए और इसलिए जब कोई मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री जाएगा तो केवल अपनी पार्टी के ही लोगों से मिलेगा। यह यह स्थिति देश के लिए बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को सभी दलों के प्रतिनिधियों से, सभी वर्गों के लोगों से बात करनी चाहिए, और समस्या का समाधान ढ़ढ़ना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मेरा एक निवेदन और है। अभी भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री दारेन्द्र सिंह जी को नार्वे का राजदुत नियुक्त किया गया है, अभी वे गए नहीं हैं। मैं कम से कम इतना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय उन को यह सालह दें कि वे राजनीति गति-विधियों में भाग न लें, क्योंकि वे राजदूत के पद पर नियुक्त हो चुके हैं: अभी वे विधायक के रूप में वोट देंगे, कांग्रेस (ई) का काम करेंगे, यह उच्च परम्पराओं के विरुद्ध है; इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक गति-विधियों से उन्हें बिल्कुल अलग हो जाना चाहिए और उन्हें इस प्रकार के कार्यों में भाग नहीं लेना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, एक चीज और है। वहां पर वैली और हिल्स के लोगों के बीच में ठीक ढंग से कोऑर्डिनेशन, समन्वय नहीं हो पा रहा है। जब वैली का चीफ मिनिस्टर बनता है तो हिल्स के लोग एजीटेड होते हैं। जब हिल्स का चीफ मिनिस्टर होता है

तो वैली के लोग कुछ न कुछ आन्दोलन शुरू कर देते हैं। एक समन्वय की स्थिति वहां पर नहीं है। यह देखने की बात है, इस में भारत सरकार के पहल की विशेष आवश्यकता है।

असम की जो स्थिति है—वह यह है कि कुछ दिनों से आन्दोलन थोड़ा ढीला पड़ा है। भारत सरकार सोचने लगी है, बल्कि वहां की सरकार भी सोचने लगी है, कि यह सब खत्म हुआ, अब कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। ये लोग आराम से सोने वाली स्थिति बना रहे हैं। मेरे ब्याल में यह बात ठीक नहीं है। यदि आप मुख्य समस्या का ठीक ढंग से समाधान नहीं करते हैं तो भविष्य में यह काफी भयंकर रूप धारण कर सकती है। आप पुलिस और फौज भेज कर समस्या का निराकरण करना चाहते हैं, कुछ देर के लिए तो उस से दब सकती है, लेकिन आग यदि सुलगती रहेगी तो किसी भी समय विस्फोटक रूप धारण कर सकती है। इसलिये वहां की आर्थिक समस्याओं को विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखते हुए इस अराजकता की स्थिति को सुधारने में वहां के लोगों का सहयोग लीजिये और उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये सतर्कतापूर्वक कार्य कीजिये तथा मुस्तेदी से कार्य कीजिये।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
 This Proclamation under article 356 is relation to the State of Manipur is another example as to how the ruling Party at the Centre misuses this particular provision of the Constitution. We have got our past experiences as to how this article 356 has been misused on several occasions to enhance

[Shri Chitta Basu]

the interests of the ruling Party at the Centre.

If you analyse the Report submitted by the Governor of Manipur, you will find that he bases his report on the question of defection and instability, that is, very fitting loyalty to the party.

There was never a one-Party Government there—even at the state of installation of the Government of Rajkumar Dorendra Singh; there was a coalition Ministry. The Congress Party had only eleven Members and they had to wean away a number of Members, really, to quadruple their strength; from 13 it rose to 39. This was because of defection, and the Government was based on defection, the Government was based on some lures on certain considerations. Now, the Governor comes and gives this Report though the PDF, the Progressive Democratic Front—another coalition of several Parties, six Parties—claimed the majority, that is a strength of 30, while Congress-I and its supporters were 29, they were not allowed to form the Government; the reason is that that government of the PDF, with a strength of 30 Members, cannot be a stable government. But, at the end, the Governor suggests that the Assembly cannot be dissolved, it should be kept in suspended animation. For what purpose? You will be astonished to learn this. I am quoting:

“ . . . It may be possible for one side or the other, Congress-I or the PDF, together, even from the present House adequate support to be able to form a stable Ministry.”

How? There is the possibility of support being bought, being purchased, not 'brought' but 'bought' by money or through lure of office. Unfortu-

nately, the President of this country has become a partner of this document which encourages defection, which encourages bribe, which encourages horse-trading, which encourages this kind of malpractices. Therefore I am strongly opposing this Resolution. Had they been sincere, they should have straightway dissolved the Assembly and created the condition for a democratic process of Government. Instead of that, they are relying on the immoral practice of defection, of money and of lure of office. It is not only corrupting the Manipuri politician but it is also an encouragement for corruption in politicians of other parts of the country. As has been mentioned, the entire Haryana Party was purchased and they became the ruling Party now. . .

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Karnataka?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There are so many and it is not necessary for me to say. Therefore, the basic problem of Manipur to-day is instability and insurgency.

Now, dealing with the problem of instability, my allegation is that the Congress(I) is encouraging instability. They are standing in the way of having a stable political system in that part of the country. Why I say so? I say so from certain background stories. You know there is an attempt of remote control operation. Mr. Dorendra Singh was made the Chief Minister. You know for some time he fell from the grace of the authority here, presumably, for two reasons. One reason is that there was a report—and the Government of India knows it—that he has certain unspecified links with a section of the insurgents. Secondly, Mr. Dorendra Singh got himself involved in the Assam tangle. You know the story. He was acting as a mediator between the AASU and the Gana Sangram Parishad and the Government of India. He claimed himself as the representative or the

accredited representative from the Government of India in the matter of conducting negotiations whereas our friends here were not accepting his credibility.

As a matter of fact he complicated the entire issue of the North Eastern region regarding the foreign nationals issue. He came here and compromised the hesitating students from Manipur to accept 1952 as the cut-off year for detecting and deporting foreign nationals. It has got a wide impact. It has got wide implications. If the Government of Manipur with the consent of the Government of India agrees to the principle of taking 1952 as the cut-off year, it must have some repercussions in the case of Assam. Therefore, he fell from the grace of the authority here. He has been made the Ambassador of Norway. But Mr. Dorendra Singh is not the man to take things lying low. Therefore, Mr. Rishang Keishang, who was his deputy, was made the Chief Minister and Mr. Dorendra Singh started wirepulling from Delhi. Instead of going to Norway, he is very much here indulging in factional politics. And this Mr. Rishang Keishang was made the Chief Minister on the understanding or on the hope or on the calculation that he would be in a better position to deal with the insurgents. Instead of doing it, it is also alleged that he has also involved a section of the bureaucracy in encouraging directly or indirectly the insurgents.

Sir, I would only like to mention that Shri Imbotombi Singh, former P.W.D. Minister made a public statement saying or exposing the nexus between the insurgents and some highlyplaced politicians and a section of bureaucracy. Therefore, my allegation against the governor and the Central Government is that insurgency is being prompted or is being encouraged or is being aided and abetted by a section of highlyplaced politicians belonging to the Cong-

ress(I) and a section of the bureaucracy operating under them. In this connection, I would say that insurgency is not a phenomenon which is very peculiar to Manipur alone. Insurgency is a product of socio-economic conditions, as has been pointed out. Of the total population of 13 lakhs, only one lakh educated youths are unemployed without any scope of a life to live. This very problem of unemployment of educated youths is creating an ideological basis of insurgency. Even that support is from a section of higherplaced politicians. I do not want to score a point. My point is: I agree, I concede and I feel that there are two major problems for the Manipur people—insurgency and instability. For God's sake don't encourage instability; for God's sake don't destroy the democratic process in that State because, ultimately, the democratic process can bring back the Manipur people to the mainstream of the national life.

So far as insurgency is concerned, that has to be fought from economic point of view. I may bring to your notice that in the name of meeting the insurgencies, large scale excesses are being committed. The bureaucrats and the police and the military officers who go there do not take the Manipuri people as their brethren or as their own men, as their own countrymen. A feeling of alienation is created among the people. The bureaucrats, the highlyplaced officers, should not behave in the way they do and the younger section or educated section of the people of Manipur, get a feeling that they are not part and parcel of India.

The alienation is the breeding ground for insurgencies or it is a breeding ground for the separatist movement. I would appeal that to enhance all parties' interest there, the problem of Manipur is to be viewed from:

(a) wider perspective, and

[Shri Chitta Basu]

(b) attempts should be made honestly and sincerely to remove the deeprooted sense of alienation among the people of Manipur.

I hope and trust that since it is under the President's Rule, the Government should take appropriate measures to bring about economic development and restore the confidence among the people of Manipur so that they may become strong bulwark against all kinds of separatism and insurgency.

With these words, I want that Government should take proper note of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Makwana.

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member how has just spoken was charging the Congress Party and some of the Members to have incited the youths of Manipur taking up armed insurgency. Is he making the allegation or is he merely expressing his opinion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. The Minister will reply now. Shri Makwana.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, I heard the hon. Members with rapt attention and I have taken note of all the points which the hon. Members have made. I would like to start with Sarvashri Chitta Basu and Ngangom Mohendra. Both of them have stressed the importance of the economic development of the area. While Mr. Ngangom was speaking I pointed out that the Government is very keen about it and we have taken certain measures. The Prime Minister is very keen on the economic development of the North Eastern region. Therefore, she has set-up a Committee of which I am the convener. After the Committee has visited certain parts of the North Eastern region and

gone into the details of the various programmes which are proposed to be undertaken in the North Eastern region we have given. . .

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: The hon. Member's complaint is that none of you have visited Manipur.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is not possible for the Minister to visit every part within the short period. I will be visiting. Why should I not? I will definitely visit.

Sir, it is not an assurance which a Minister has to give in the House that he will visit the North Eastern region. I am interested in visiting the State and for the benefit of the hon. Members I may point out that I have visited twice Manipur before I became Minister. So, I am aware of the problems of Manipur.

Sir, I was speaking about the economic programme in this North Eastern region. Both Mr. Basu and Mr. Ngangom have stressed top priority for the economic programmes. I really appreciate the feelings of both the hon. Members and I can point out to them that the Government has taken up various programmes. Sir, in the First Plan (1951-56) the Plan outlay was Rs. 1.55 crores; Second Plan (1956-61) it was Rs. 6.28 crores; Third Plan (1961-66) it became 12.88 crores; Fourth Plan (1969-74) it was Rs. 30.32 crores; Fifth Plan (1974-79) it was Rs. 92.86 crores and the Sixth Plan it became Rs. 163.20 crores. The revised Sixth Plan outlay is Rs. 240 crores.

So far as the Annual Plan is concerned for 1978-79 it was Rs. 29.6 crores; 1979-80 it was Rs. 32.5 crores; 1980-81 it was 41.85 crores and 1981-82 it is Rs. 43 crores. This is the importance which Government gives. So far as economic programme and setting up of industries for the removal of unemployment in the area is concerned, I was pointing out to the hon.

Member that two medium size industries Starcn/Glucose and Sugar/Distillery are being taken up. A spinning mill with a capacity of 25,250 spindles has already been partially Commissioned. A mini-cement factory with 10 tons per day capacity is being set-up at Ukhrul. Now, these are the industries or the industrial projects which the Government is taking up. Then, Special Programmes for the Backward Classes are made for which we have provided money.

So far as provision of roads is concerned, Shri Harikesh Bahadur was speaking about this. He was mentioning that no importance is being given to the construction of roads and irrigation projects in this area.

For the benefit of the hon. Members here, I would like to point out that a large number of construction of roads and irrigation projects are being taken up. The area under Irrigation in 1979-80 was only about 6,000 hectares. In 1980-81 it became 11,000 hectares. In 1981-82 it would be 24,000 hectares. This is the position regarding Irrigation.

Now, take the villages connected by road.

In 1979-80 their number was only 948. In 1981-82, it is proposed to be increased to 1026. This shows the great importance which the Government is giving to construction of roads.

Then, take the total length of the road constructed. I give the figures of Surfaced Road in K.M. The figures are:

1979-80	1433 K.M.
1980-81	1508 K.M.
1981-82	1645 K.M.

Take Unsurfaced Road in K.M. Here the figures are:

1979-80	1700 K.M.
1980-81	1794 K.M.
1981-82	1799 K.M.

From this you will know the importance which the Government is giving for the development of roads.

So far as Generation of Power is concerned, the position is this.

1979-80	19.6 M.W.
1980-81	22.2 M.W.
1981-82	27.0 M.W. proposed.

Now, from this, you will understand the importance being given to the economic development of the State. There are programmes for generating gainful employment for the educated unemployed people.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Is the report correct that there are about 1 lakh of unemployed educated youths in Manipur?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am not sure; I cannot give the figure offhand just now. It may be with the Labour Ministry. But it can be checked up. There is a crash programme which has been started and this includes schemes like starting of industries, poultry estates, social forestry, mushroom cultivation, consumer departmental stores, setting up of workshops etc. We offer various training programmes for all these projects which I have mentioned. These are the steps which the Government has taken in order to provide gainful employment to the unemployed youth in the State of Manipur.

Why is it found necessary now to impose President's rule? The Governor's report is very clear about the need to impose the Presidents' rule. Shri Mohendra Ngangom quoted some lines from the report and I said, you please read the foregoing paragraphs. He was reading something out of context and so for the information of the hon. Member I would like to

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

read this portion of the Governor's report. The report of the Governor says as follows:

"The reasons in favour of suspension are, first and foremost, that the present Assembly was elected only about thirteen months ago, and it would not be desirable so soon to have another election which, in the present conditions of Manipur, is likely to be marred by a great deal of violence, with some of the candidates enlisting the support of one group of extremists or another. Second, it may be possible for one side or the other to gather even from the present House adequate support to be able to form a stable Ministry. And third, going by past experience, one cannot reasonably hope that another election would result in the election of candidates with more stable party loyalties or better political ethics."

As against these, if the Assembly is only suspended, there is a possibility of support being bought by money or through lure of office. The dissolution on the other hand, might have a chastening effect on the various political parties, and the candidates. Weighing both sets of considerations, I feel that on the whole, it would be preferable only to suspend the Legislative Assembly for the present. However, if after watching the situation for sometime, it appears that neither side is able to secure an adequate majority through legitimate means, the Assembly should be dissolved."

This the report of the Governor which says why the Assembly should be kept under suspended animation and why the President's Rule should be imposed now. After giving the reasons, he has said that it should be kept under suspended animation and if it is

not possible to establish a stable rule in the State, then it can be dissolved. He has referred to shifting loyalties. The history of the State is that before Manipur became a State the President's Rule was imposed two times. After it became a full-fledged State, it came under President's Rule in 1972, 1973, 1977 and 1979. If we examine the question of shifting loyalties, it will be an interesting matter, specially the defections in the present Manipur Assembly since January, 1980.

Now, I would give the picture of the present Assembly only. I do not want to go into the details of the previous Assembly. Otherwise, it will be a very very interesting picture. Sir, 24 Members shifted their loyalties once, 5 Members shifted their loyalties twice, 5 Members shifted their loyalties thrice, 3 Members shifted their loyalties four times and 2 Members shifted their loyalties five times. Now this is the picture of the Assembly. Every day the Members go on shifting their loyalties. It is not possible for the Governor also to know on which side a Member will sit today and on which side he will sit tomorrow. Today he may be in the Congress-I, tomorrow he may be in another party. So, in the present situation, the strength is like this.

It is an Assembly of 60 Members. Out of 60, only 59 Members are there and out of 59 Members, 31 are in Opposition and 28 are in Congress-I Party. One Member will definitely be the Speaker. If one shifts the loyalty, there will be imbalance. Under the circumstance, it will be very very difficult to function. So, in this situation, the Governor has recommended imposition of the President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution. And for these reasons which I enlisted, he had suggested that the Assembly should be kept in suspended animation for sometime and then the position should be examined.

This is the situation in the State. Therefore, we have come before this House with this Resolution and the Budget of the Manipur State. Sir, I have pointed out to the hon. Members the various economic programmes which the Government proposes to undertake in that State and various measures to eliminate unemployment among the educated youth. I can assure the hon. Members. . .

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I have said that the former Chief Minister Shri Dorendra Singh has already been appointed Ambassador to Norway. But he is still participating in the political activities. I want to know whether the Government is going to advise him that he should at least now stop the political activities because it is against the principles and traditions.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Till Shri Dorendra Singh resigns from the Assembly, it is open to him to vote how he likes.

The hon. Member, Shri Gouzagin, while speaking, referred to one question which he put in the House and I had given an assurance to lay the figures on the table of the House. I will come before the House and place those figures here, but for the information of the hon. Member, I would like to give the figures now.

These figures are for the year 1980 and upto 16th March, 1981.

	During 1980	Upto 16-31-1981
Extremists killed	29	2
Extremists captured	195	30
Extremists surrendered (upto Dec. 80)	112	36

We can total these figures up and we would know the total number of extremists killed, captured and surrendered.

This is the position of the State of Manipur. On account of the reasons which I have explained and which my senior colleague has already mentioned before the House, I would request the hon. Members to pass the resolution as also the budget proposals of the Manipur State.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will be taking both the things together, supplementary demands for a total sum of Rs. 7.62 crores for the budget for 1981-82 with the vote of account for a period of five months.

While giving the reasons for the supplementary demands, I would like to mention a few facts also. The budget for 1980-81, as presented to the State Legislature last year, envisaged a revenue surplus of Rs. 17.81 crores. However, taking into account the opening deficit of Rs. 20.30 crores and also the net effect of transactions on capital and public accounts, the year was expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 30.58 crores. According to the revised estimates, the opening deficit is Rs. 15.15 crores and the closing deficit Rs. 9.43 crores. The improvement is mainly due to increase in revenue receipts, larger Central assistance for Plan schemes, increase in special loan meeting the State's opening deficit and more loans from the Life Insurance Corporation.

If I may give the break-up of the plan expenditure which is going to be Rs. 5 crores, it is as follows. Major plan provision in the supplementary demands are—irrigation and water supply schemes: Rs. 1.59 crores; power projects: Rs. 93 lakhs; crash scheme or employment generation: 91 lakhs. education: Rs. 68 lakhs; agriculture: Rs. 36 lakhs and industries: Rs. 29 lakhs. The main non-plan provisions are—repayment of ways and means advances from RBI: Rs. 67 lakhs; purchase of foodgrains:

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

Rs. 26 lakhs, and miscellaneous:
Rs. 169 lakhs.

My distinguished colleague, the Ministry of State for Home Affairs, has already given some details about the 6th Plan and I would like to give a few more details. So far as Manipur and its plan is concerned, it is relevant to note that in the draft Five-Year Plan 1978-83, which never saw the light of day, an outlay of Rs. 173.20 was provided; now the approved Plan outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 240 crores.

Now, I come to the question how the Government is concerned with the development of plan programmes in the State of Manipur. My colleague has already mentioned about that. The annual plan for 1980-81 provides for an outlay of Rs. 41.85 crores including Central assistance of Rs. 36.75 crores. But Sir, for the present year 1981-82, the Plan outlay for Manipur is Rs. 43 crores, which will be 100 per cent met from the Central assistance. I hope the hon. Member Ngangom Mohendra who was good enough to say that the Central assistance is in bounty, will further appreciate, that compared to the last year, where in the Outlay of Rs. 41.85 crores, the Central Assistance was Rs. 36.75 crores. In 1981-82, as I said; the figure is raised to Rs. 43 crores and this is to be fully met from Central assistance.

I may also state some details about it.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Will the hon. Minister assure the people of Manipur that loopholes will be plugged?

SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT: Sir, that is what we all desire and let us try and I am sure you will also cooperate.

Now, Sir, let us know a few facts about important items into the State Plans because a concern was shown about the development of Manipur. Therefore I will mention only a few facts. —

Irrigation. The Plan Outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 6 crores, compared to Rs. 5.87 in 1980-81 and the area under irrigation is expected to increase by 5,000 hectares in 1980-81 and by 8,000 hectares more in 1981-82.

Sir, if I may mention the schemes and Plan, the Loktak Lift Irrigation scheme is one of them for which estimated cost is Rs. 16.21 crores. Upto 1979-80, an expenditure of Rs. 10 crores has been incurred. The spill-over in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 6.20 crores. The Scheme is expected to create an irrigation potential of 40,000 hectares during the current year and 5,000 hectares are expected to be brought under irrigation.

Sir, Singda Dam is one of the schemes and if I may say so, this Scheme has got a target of 4,000 hectares of irrigation potential. During 1981-82 1,000 hectares will benefit from the Scheme.

Then, Thoubal Multipurpose Project is estimated to cost Rs. 54 crores. The Control Board for the project has been constituted recently. The project is expected to be completed during the Seventh Plan. It will create an irrigation potential of 34,000 hectares.

So far as Outlay on power is concerned, there is a provision of Rs. 3.80 crores for 1981-82; installed capacity is 19,672 KW, which is mostly from diesel generators. The important hydel schemes in progress are Lokchao and Booning, which are expected to be commissioned by 1983; and Leimakhong Stage III is likely to be commissioned in 1984. Sir, out of the total number of 1,949 villages, 323

villages have been electrified. Similarly water supply. Coming to industry, which my distinguished colleague mentioned, there is a provision of Rs. 2.60 crores for industry. The break-up is as under:

Village and small-scale industry—
 Rs. 1 crore;

Sericulture—Rs. 1 crore;

Large and Medium Industries—
 Rs. 60 lakhs.

Important industrial projects include the following:

Spinning Mill with 25,250 spindles is expected to be commissioned in 1981-82. It has already been partly commissioned with 6,000 spindles and the estimated cost is Rs. 8.16 crores.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA:
 Number of employees?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Well, you can imagine that 6,000 spindles are already in commission and we expect it to rise to 25,250.

The Starch and Glucose project has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 6 crores.

Setting up of a sugar and distillery plant with a capacity of 1,250 tonnes at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.5 crores is also under consideration. So far as Education is concerned, there is a provision of Rs. 3.14 crores for 1981-82. This includes Rs. 1.80 crores for general education, Rs. 52 lakhs for Manipur University and Rs. 50 lakhs for physical education and sports. Other provisions are: Rs. 8 lakhs for adult education and Rs. 18 lakhs for technical education.

Coming to tribal areas development, I may mention that about 35 per cent to 40 per cent of the Plan outlay is utilized for programmes for tribal areas development. In addition special Central assistance for supplementary programme in tribal

areas is provided. During 1981-82, over 40 per cent of the State Plan outlay of Rs. 43 crores will be utilized for tribal area development. There is a separate tribal development corporation for implementing special programmes for tribal areas.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Is there any specific provision in the budget for unemployed, educated youth?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I hope the hon. Member will appreciate that these programmes of tribal areas development, programmes for bringing up industries and programmes of setting up new industries—all these will absorb the unemployed people. I think I have given the possibilities and potentialities, year-wise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 28th February, 1981 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget for the State of Manipur for 1981-82. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands, entered in the Second Column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 25".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for

[Mr. Chairman]

Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Manipur for 1980-81. The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of heads of demands entered in the Second Column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1 to 10, 12 to 15 and 17 to 25."

The motion was adopted.

16.43 hrs.

MANIPUR APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL,* 1981

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 1981-82.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year

1981-82."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I introduce* the Bill.

I beg to move**.

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Scheduled stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

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 MAGANBHAI BAROT: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed.†"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2 dated 19.3.1981.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.