

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Ganesh is there; we only want this assurance from the hon. Minister..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): His point is only this. We only want a clarification on one point. His apprehension is due to the fact that Mr. Chavan is going abroad, Although it has been stated that before Government takes its final decision there will be another round of negotiations with the employees' representatives, his apprehension is, since Mr. Chavan is going abroad, Government may come to a decision without any further negotiations. Are they wanting a negotiated settlement or they are bypassing this? That is all that he wants to know.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I want to add too what my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee has said. He has said that the retrogressive recommendations of the Pay Commission should not be implemented, and Government should give an assurance to that effect. I would request Government not to implement the recommendations whether it be after bilateral talks or even unilaterally.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why has he withdrawn his strike notice?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: No, we have not. We want Government not to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They have called a meeting at the highest level of the National Council of the JCM. of which Shri A. P. Sharma, is the President, from the workers' side....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member is making a speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not making a speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already made his speech.

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SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I speak so less. I shall take only one minute. Kindly hear me...

* They have called a meeting of the highest committee, namely the National Council of the JCM...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member is repeating himself.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They have called that meeting for the 3rd August but the agenda does not include this item. I want that the Pay Commission's recommendations should not be implemented, and I agree with Shri A. P. Sharma on this point. Minimum wage, dearness allowance and everything else has come in that. Let Shri K. R. Ganesh assure us that the Pay Commission's recommendations will not be implemented. Everybody is behind this demand. My hon. friend has taken a strike ballot, and we have also taken a strike ballot on this issue....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him not repeat. The hon. Member is taking too much time. The hon. Minister has heard him. If he does not come forward with any observation, I cannot help it. Now, Shri G. P. Yadav.

15.06 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR), 1973-74—Contd.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार): मणिपुर एक सीमान्त राज्य है। 1971 में वहां पर राष्ट्र शासन लागू हुआ था। 1972 में ग्राम चुनाव हुए और लोकतंत्री सरकार बनी। लेकिन 1973 में फिर वहां पर लोक-तांत्रिक प्रथा की समाप्ति कर दी गई और वहां पर आज फिर राष्ट्रपति शासन है। हम नागरिक स्वतंत्रता की बात करते हैं, लोकतंत्र की दुहाई देते हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस ढंग से लोकतंत्र इस देश में चल सकेगा। केवल मणिपुर में ही नहीं आन्ध्र में भी यही स्थिति है, उड़ीसा में भी है, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी है और अब बिहार की बारी

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

आने वाली है। इस प्रकार से मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली में बैठे हुए शासक मुगलकालीन सलतनत या सूबेदारी प्रथा को लागू करना चाहते हैं और अपने सूबेदारों को भोज हर प्रान्त में शासन व्यवस्था को हथिपा लेना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार से नागरिक स्वतंत्रता पर बड़ा आघात हो रहा है। मुझे याद आता है कि कुछ दिन पहले रूनिंग काथेम के माननीय सदस्य श्री शशि भूषण ने एक स्टेटमेंट में कहा था कि हम तो लिमिटेड डिक्टेटरशिप चाहते हैं। वह तो पहले से ही है। शायद उसी को और कम्प्लीट डिक्टेटरशिप कायम करने के लिये किसी न किसी बहाने पर एक प्रदेश से लोकतांत्रिक सरकार को हटाया जा रहा है। मणिपुर में अच्छी वर्षा होती है। लेकिन आज वह सूखे से त्रस्त है। वहाँ की जनता को खाने की मामूली, उपभोग की वस्तुएँ काफी महँगे भावों पर मिल रही हैं या नहीं मिल रही है। उनको मुहैया करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रपति शासन में आवश्यकता इस बात की होना चाहिए कि केन्द्रीय सरकार वहाँ की आवादी के भरण पोषण का इंतजाम करें, उपभोग की जितनी सामग्रीयों हैं उनको समय पर और सस्ते मूल्यों पर मुहैया करे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है।

मिचार्ड की ओर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है ताकि वहाँ की कृषि समुन्नत हो सके। उसकी ओर भी नौकरशाही ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस कारण से वहाँ की कृषि व्यवस्था बहुत ही खराब हो गई है और लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है।

जहाँ तक रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का सम्बन्ध है, हम बातें तो बहुत करते हैं और कहते हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का हम विद्युतीकरण करेंगे लेकिन मणिपुर को देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के

मामले में सरकार पूर्ण असफल रही है। अगर हालत इसी तरह से चलती रही तो जनता की आस्था लोकतंत्र से हिलेगी और लोग दूसरे तरीकों को अखत्यार करेंगे और ऐसी स्थिति अगर उत्पन्न हो गई तो इसकी जवाब देही केन्द्र पर होगी।

मणिपुर का अपना इतिहास है। उसका सांस्कृतिक इतिहास बहुत ही उज्ज्वल है। वहाँ की आदिम जातियों की दशा सुधारने के लिए सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। जो आदिम जाति के लोग वहाँ रहते हैं उनकी हालत को सुधारने के लिए सरकार को बजट में विशेष प्रावधान करना चाहिए था, लेकिन ऐसा आपने किया है, इसका कोई संकेत बजट में नहीं मिलता है।

वहाँ पर उद्योग धंधे जिस ढंग से विकसित होने चाहिए नहीं हो पाए। गृह उद्योगों में लगे हुए जो बीवर्ज थे, जुलाहे थे, बुनकर थे, उनके सामने, हजारों बुनकरों के सामने आज भूखमरी की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। उस का एकमात्र कारण यह है कि उन बुनकरों को समय पर सूत नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि उन हजारों बुनकरों को सूत मुहैया किया जाये, जिन की रोजी इस गृह उद्योग पर निर्भर है। आज हजारों की तादाद में वे लोग बेकार हैं और उनके बाल-बच्चे भूखे मर रहे हैं। इसलिए उन की दशा सुधारने के लिए तुरन्त कदम उठाये जायें।

स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है :

"In addition, 1973-74 Budget provides for an outlay of Rs. 4.96 crores for Centrally-sponsored Plan schemes. This includes Rs. 1.4 crores on the Loktek Lift Irrigation Scheme, Rs. 70 lakhs on the Regional Medical College and Rs. 50 lakhs on the 132 KV power transmission line forming part of the North-Eastern Grid".

बजट में यह प्राविजन तो किया गया है, लेकिन क्या वहां की नौकरशाही के द्वारा उस का उपयोग हो सकता है ? वहां के गवर्नर और उन के सलाहकार तथा आई० सी० एस० अफसर वहां के लोगों की दशा सुधारने में सक्षम नहीं हो सकते हैं। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि वहां पर इस व्यवस्था को तुरन्त समाप्त कर के लोकप्रिय सरकार का गठन किया जाये, ताकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वहां के लोगों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए जो प्रावधान किये हैं और जो योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, लोकप्रिय सरकार उन का क्रियान्वय कर सके। अगर ऐसा न किया गया, तो यह कहना पड़ेगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार वहां अपनी नौकरशाही के द्वारा ही शासन चलाना चाहती है, जिस के कारण वहां पर न गरीबी मिट रही है और न बेरोजगारी।

अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार वहां तुरन्त चुनाव नहीं कराना चाहती है, तो कम से कम वह नौकरशाही पर अंकुश रख, ताकि उस ने उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए जो राशि आवंटित की है, उसका सदुपयोग हो सके।

मणिपुर की वन-सम्पदा का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। वहां वांस काफी बहुतायत से पैदा होता है। इस लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वहां पर कागज का एक कारखाना खोला जाये, ताकि मणिपुर की वन-सम्पदा का उपयोग कर के उस की स्थिति सुधारी जा सके।

SHRI PAOKAI HAKIP (Outer Manipur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Manipur State. While supporting these Demands, I would like to say a few words about the situation prevailing in Manipur.

This is the second time that the Budget of Manipur has been brought

before the House. Each time a member rises to say something on Manipur, we find we do not have anything new to say, any new things on which you can talk about, any new progress that has been made in the State. In this sense, it is very painful that I have to repeat the same thing which I said last time.

I would like to submit that the law and security situation has been improved. It has improved during the past few months but unfortunately it has not been controlled completely. On the 11th of this month or so, some Naga rebels fought with the CRP men at a place called Sansung in the Ukhrul sub-division. It is really very bad that even now this sort of incidents should take place. Unless this is completely checked, the whole task of development, progress and improvement in the hill areas will be very, very difficult, because, in the absence of peace and a peaceful atmosphere, how can you expect to conduct any programme of development and progress? Therefore, one of the serious aspects for the development of that State is to maintain peace and security in the State. Then alone one can speak of progress and the programmes for the upliftment of the State.

In this connection, I would stress that the Government should see that those batches of Naga rebels who have been trying to go abroad to China and elsewhere and get trained there should be checked by opening or by posting more forces in the interior and also in the remote places of Manipur. The present arrangements in the hill areas, in the remote places, I should say, are not adequate. Therefore, I would like to suggest here that the Government should see that more security arrangements should be made without delay so that those activities of the rebels could be checked adequately and the programmes of development conducted peacefully.

Secondly, I would like to submit to the House that the district councils were there about two months ago. The elections were over, and it is now two months since the elections were over. But unfortunately or fortunately, so far, the councils are not finally getting formed. I do not know the causes. May be it is due to some difficulties in regard to the opening of offices and houses. Here, I would like to say that the formation of the councils should be expedited. It should no longer be delayed since they were meant for the purpose of conducting the programmes sponsored by the Centre as well as by the State. So, there is no justification in further delaying the formation of the councils.

In this connection, I would like to say that in the course of the formation of the councils in those areas, offices are going to be created; we would like to know what types of offices are going to be created for the purpose of these councils. Here, the Government must be very careful, in the very beginning itself, to see that in the course of creating the offices, the appropriate types of offices concerning the 'appropriate departments should be transferred to the district councils and they should be so formed so that there is always a very close link and there is no difficulty between the offices created in those regions and the rest.

The third thing is about roads and communications. There has been no improvement; they are as they were long ago. There is of course some slight improvement but it is not sufficient. Without improving the conditions of roads, it is impossible to step up development. Therefore in order to uplift the State of Manipur, priority should be given to the development of roads and communications. For instance take the cement factory which is going to be opened. How will the products of this factory be

transported when there is no proper road? In every aspect, the progress of communication comes first. In the absence of good road communication, it is no use talking about industries. Manipur is landlocked and is cut off from the rest of the country. But even in the State of Manipur itself, people living in the plains are unable to mix with people living in hills; it is very painful but it is so because of lack of communications. People in the State are not meeting together. In such a condition, how do you expect progress and development? At least people living in the same State should be allowed to have opportunities to meet in order they come into contact with one another. Therefore, I lay the first emphasis on the development of roads and communications. There are two roads in Manipur, one is Cachar Road which has been completed; it is one of the important State highways. There is another one, yet under construction—Tipaimukh road, which is longer; it will be 170 miles. This will become one of the biggest and most important State highways and this will contribute to the development of the State. So far this has to be looked after by the BRTF, Border Roads task force. I request the Government to look into the progress of this road and do whatever possible for the completion of the road.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में जो दो तीन मणिपुरी हैं उन में से एक मैं हूँ। मणिपुर की एक पुरानी लोकतांत्रिक परम्परा होते हुए भी वर्षों तक इस प्रदेश को राज्य का दर्जा नहीं दिया गया और राज्य का दर्जा मिलने के बाद भी हम लोगों ने देखा कि लोकतांत्रिक सरकार वहाँ ज्यादा दिन तक चल नहीं पाई। राष्ट्रपति शासन जारी कर दिया गया है और जो सरकारी प्रतिनिधि वहाँ जा कर राज्य कर रहे हैं वह नये राजा महाराजाओं की तरह जनता के साथ व्यवहार

कर रहे हैं। मेरे पास मणिपुर से एक चिट्ठी आई है कि एक बड़ा अफसर महीनों तक सर्किट हाउस को दबा कर बैठा रहा और रोजाना पांच रुपये में अपने सारे परिवार का खर्चा सर्किट हाउस में रह कर चलाता रहा। जितने बड़े अधिकारी हैं अयातित गाड़ियों में बड़ी शान से घूमते हैं और मणिपुर की जनता की रैयत के समान मान कर उन के ऊपर अपना अधिनायकवाद चलाते हैं। यह मनोवृत्ति इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है कि इससे मणिपुर की जनता में एक घृणा और विद्वेष की भावना पैदा होने वाली है। हमें जो जानकारी सलाहकार समिति में दी गई थी उस के अनुसार कुल 18 इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मविम के अधिकारियों में मणिपुरी अधिकारियों की संख्या 5 है। उसी तरह क्षेत्रीय लोकतंत्र का पहाड़ी इलाकों में चुनाव हुआ, लेकिन अभी तक 6 जिला कौंसिलों को अस्तित्व में नहीं आने दिया गया तो क्या यह जरूरी है कि चूक असेम्बली नहीं चल रही है इसलिए पहाड़ी इलाके में कौंसिलें भी न चले? कौंसिलों का चुनाव होने के बाद उन को तत्काल अपना कारोबार पाने की छूट देनी चाहिए थी जो कि नहीं दी गई है।

जनता की जो शहरी आजादियां हैं उन के ऊपर भी सरकार के द्वारा आक्रमण हो रहा है। अभी तक 34 नौजवान विभिन्न कानूनों के तहत बन्द हैं। मीसा और कई तरह के कानून वहां लागू हैं। मैंने पिछले सत्र में भी जब मणिपुर के बारे में यहां चर्चा उठी थी, गृह मंत्री से प्रार्थना की थी कि इन नौजवानों को मुक्त कर दिया जाए और उनको दुबारा लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से काम करने का मौका दिया जाए लेकिन अभी भी सरकार उनको छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। वहां के एक प्रोफेसर की शिकायत मेरे पास आई है और आप दंग रह जायेंगे कि इस आजाद भारत में इंडियन पीनल कोड की धारा 124 ए के तहत जिस को राजद्रोह कहा जाता है, जिस के तहत लोकमान्य तिलक और महात्मा गांधी जैसे

राष्ट्र के नेताओं को कैद कर लिया गया था और सजा दी गई थी उसी धारा का इस्तेमाल मणिपुर राज्य में एक प्रोफेसर के खिलाफ किया गया है। मैंने यह भी सरकार से कहा था कि ये मुकदमें वापिस लिए जाएं। इतना तो आश्वासन मुझे मिला था कि राजद्रोह वाला 124 ए वाला मुकदमा तो वापिस लिया जाएगा लेकिन 153 ए का जहां तक सवाल है उसको वापिस नहीं लेंगे।

मणिपुर में अगर आप साधारण स्थिति को कायम करना चाहते हैं तो शहरी आजादियों की रक्षा होनी चाहिए और जिन लोगों के ऊपर राजनीतिक कार्यों को ले कर मुकदमें चल रहे हैं उन लोगों को तत्काल रिहा कर देना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, और भी बहुत सारी समस्याएँ हैं। अभी मेरे एक साथी ने हथकर्थों का जिक्र किया। इस देश में सब से ज्यादा हथकर्थों तामिलनाडू में हैं, लेकिन लोक-संख्या की दृष्टि से तामिलनाडू की आबादी मणिपुर से 50 गुना अधिक है। इस 10 लाख की आबादी वाले इलाके में अशोक मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, जो 7-8 साल पहले आई थी, हथकर्थों की संख्या मणिपुर में 2 लाख थी और इस वक्त ढाई लाख से ज्यादा हथकर्थ हैं, लेकिन उन की यह दुर्गति है कि तकरीबन एक लाख बुनकर आज भुखमरी की स्थिति में हैं, क्योंकि उन को आज सूत मिलना चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिल रहा है।

मणिपुर लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी में जब मैंने यह मामला उठाया तो राज्य के जो अफसर प्रतिनिधि वहां पर आये थे, उन्होंने गलत बयानी की और कहा कि हम लोगों को पर्याप्त सूत मिल गया है। जब मैंने उन से पूछा कि क्या मणिपुर के बुनकरों को 22 न० का, 24 नम्बर का, 26 नम्बर का 40 नम्बर का, 46 नम्बर का, 60 नम्बर का, या दूसरे काउन्ट्स का जो सूत उन को चाहिये, वह मिल रहा है? तब जा कर मामला खुल गया

[श्री मधु लिमरे]

और वे अफसर बोले कि वह सूत नहीं मिला है। तब मैंने कहा आप की इस गलत बयानी का क्या मतलब था, क्या आप केन्द्र सरकार से डरते हैं और झूठी बातें बोलते हैं। असलियत यह है कि आज कुछ ही समय पहले सूत की समस्या के बारे में मैंने एक बयान दिया है। आज मणिपुर के विषय में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के लोगों का कोई प्रतिनिधि असेम्बली में नहीं बोल सकता है, इस लिये लोक सभा का दायित्व है कि वहाँ क्या हो रहा है, उस के बारे में गौर से देखे टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने वहाँ के जो नई दिल्ली और मणिपुर के जो अधिकारी लोग हैं उन के साथ मिल कर जिस काउन्ट के सूत की वहाँ जरूरत नहीं थी, उस सूत को वहाँ भेजा। जब बनकरों ने कहा कि हम इस का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो वह असम में, बंगला देश में और पड़ोस के दूसरे देशों में भेज दिया गया, जहाँ सूत के दाम ढाई तीन गुना अधिक थे और यह सारा पैसा अधिकारी लोग, टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का जो संगठन है, वह खा कर बँठा है और मणिपुर के गरीब बुनकरों के ऊपर भुखमरी का संकट आ गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इस के बारे में पूरी जांच की जाये। व्यापार मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि भी उस दिन लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी में आये थे, मैंने उन को बलवाया था और उन्होंने इस के बारे में कहा था कि हम कार्यवाही करेंगे, लेकिन मणिपुर से जो अन्य पत्र मेरे पास आये हैं, उन से पता चलता है कि अभी तक स्थिति में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। इस समय डीकन्ट्रोल के बाद भी उन लोगों को सूत नहीं मिल रहा है। आप कन्ट्रोल करें या डीकन्ट्रोल करें, बुनकरों की मोत इस राज्य में टलने वाली नहीं है। इस लिये आप की मारफत इस सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो राज्य खेती के बाद तनो बड़ा संख्या में हस्तियों पर निर्भर

है, जहाँ दूसरे उद्योग धन्धे नहीं हैं, उस इलाके के लिये व्यापार मंत्रालय को ज्यादा तवज्जह देनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से वहाँ बेकारी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। चूंकि वहाँ कोई औद्योगिकरण हो रहा है, वहाँ बैंकों का विकास नहीं हो रहा है, रोजगार का कोई दूसरा साधन नहीं है, पढ़ाई लिखाई के मामलों में मणिपुर पहले से ही बहुत आगे रहा है, आज वहाँ स्कूल कालिजों में बच्चों की संख्या ढाई लाख है, जब पढ़ लिख कर ये बच्चे स्कूल से निकलते हैं तो प्रश्न यह है कि उन सामने कौन सा भविष्य है। उन के लिए किसी तरह का कोई सहारा नहीं है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि तरह तरह के हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन वहाँ पर चल रहे हैं, उन की ओर वहाँ का नौजवान अभिमुख हो रहा है। इस की जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार पर है, मणिपुर की सरकार पर है। इस लिये इस बेकारी की समस्या की ओर भी मैं आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा आखिरी मुद्दा यह है कि वहाँ पर लोकटक आदि जो बिजली और सिंचाई के परिकल्प हैं इन के क्रिगन्वयन के बारे में बड़ा विलम्ब हो रहा है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है, कि बिजली के अभाव में न वहाँ लिफ्ट-इरिगेशन का कार्य हो रहा है, न किसी तरह के कुटीर और छोटे उद्योग चल रहे हैं। इन परिकल्पों को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने का काम किया जाये और वहाँ पर जो सूत की मिल लग रही है, उस मिल में ऐसे यन्त्र बँधाय जाय जिस से स्थानीय बुनकरों की सूत की जो आवश्यकता है, जिस काउन्ट का सूत उन्हें चाहिये, उस सूत का उत्पादन किया जाय।

इतनी ही आप की भाईत सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to hon. Members for taking part in the second stage of discussion on the Manipur Budget. The situation under which the Manipur State Government was taken over by the President has been discussed in the House during the discussion on the General Budget as well as when the Proclamation of the President came up before this House for approval. Therefore, I do not think it is necessary to waste the time of the House in going into the circumstances under which the administration of the State of Manipur was taken over by the President.

Many points have been raised by hon. Members relating to the development of Manipur State, the building of an infra-structure there, the development of roads and communications and agriculture and various other projects which could put Manipur on the road to development and prosperity. Coming from a territory which is in some form or the other akin to Manipur, with its vast areas undeveloped, with very poor and sparse means of communication and with its distance from the mainland of the country, I can realise very well the various difficulties and concrete problems which may have arisen in the State of Manipur.

With the idea of building the infra-structure and providing the basic requirements of development, the Plan provision in the State of Manipur has been stepped up from Rs. 1,55,00,000 during the First Plan to about Rs. 30,25,00,000 during the Fourth Plan period. This itself indicates the great anxiety that was shown by the Government of India for the development of this State. It may be that, considering the problem that a State like Manipur must be facing even this provision may not be sufficient to meet the requirements and to build in the quickest possible time the infra-structure that a State like Manipur might require, but it is indicative of

the concern of the Government as far as the development of Manipur is concerned within the constraint of national resources.

Certain other steps have also been taken in recent years. They are: the constitution of Manipur into five districts which was taken up in November 1969; creation of district officers, development department and the whole infra-structure of administration; quarterly review of plans; major appraisal of the Plan and stress on communications, power and development activities. These are some of the other steps that were taken to remedy the various defects that are there.

There are various other concrete points which hon. Members have raised and for which, I think, a reply is necessary. Agricultural constitutes a very important part of life in Manipur. I had already indicated in the last Budget discussion that lift irrigation scheme based on the water level in the intake channel of the local hydel power project has been launched. It is expected that this will irrigate, when completed around 1975-76, about 60,000 acres. On the basis of certain discussions as late as May 1973 between the Planning Commission and the State Government officials, a comprehensive scheme for irrigating about 2.2 lakh acres, out of 2.5 lakh acres of cultivable land in the valley, will be investigated.

In the Fifth Plan preparation also, a comprehensive irrigation plan to take advantage of surface water available in the rivers of the State and to irrigate the number of acres of land that I have indicated has been assessed and the attempt is being made to make this provision in the Fifth Plan.

As far as industries are concerned, the hon. Members have mentioned about various industrial schemes that have been there. Two important steps since 1972-73 were taken in the sector of industrial development where the inauguration of a khand-sari factory and the commencement of the construction work on the

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

25,000 spindles spinning mill had been taken in hand. As regards the khand-sari factory, however, the work could not start much after the inauguration since the supply of sugar was inadequate and it was the end of the sugarcane season. The production was affected. Also, the sugarcane was diverted for gur-making as the gur prices were attractive. Now, the full production will commence during the current season from November, 1973.

The work on the spinning mill project is going on as per schedule. Steps have been taken to recruit competent personnel to organise the mill right from the stage of construction to the stage of operation.

Two paper mill projects which were under contemplation are also in the scheme of Manipur industrial development. These points were referred by the hon. Members from Manipur and also by other Members. In both these cases, the project reports have been prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation. One will have a capacity of 200 tonnes of pulp per day and the other will have a capacity of 25 tonnes of insulated paper. These are at various stages of being processed with the Planning Commission. A pre-investment survey of the entire forest resources is also to be conducted by the Agriculture Ministry....

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : पेर मिल

कब तक शुरू हो रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH:

कब तक मैं नहीं कर सकता, जादू मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन जल्दी करना चाहिये, इस बात को मैं मानता हूँ। ये जो दूर के इलाके हैं, इनमें कभी कभी काम में देरी हो जाती है।

As far as the cement factory is concerned, there is a proposal to have a cement factory for which the limestone resources are being assessed by the Geological Survey of India. There has been some difficulty about the availability of limestone in the

area and this matter is also receiving the attention of the Government.

Sir, my object in giving these figures and information about these projects is that necessary provision has been made and the Government has located industries that have got to be established in Manipur. The only thing is that these various procedural delays that may be there and the various other problems that may be there have got to be remedied and these things have got to be expedited so that in a backward area like Manipur the people of the State may enjoy the benefits of industrial development.

Then, the hon. Members referred to the District Councils. Elections to the District Councils were held. The information that has been given to me is that the requirements of the District Councils, the personnel of the District Councils as well as the various powers the District Councils will have, the subjects they will have, are being reviewed. As soon as this is done, the District Councils will start functioning. I agree with the hon. Members that in the absence of the Legislature of Manipur, these District Councils can play an important role in bringing the local people with the mainstream of the administration of Manipur.

Then, the hon. Member opposite, apart from his general comments on the question of civil liberties, raised a question about one Dr. Shukla. The information was also given to the hon. Member in the Consultative Committee about one Dr. Shukla that action has been taken against him for writing an article in a daily journal which was designed to spread a feeling of animosity between the local people and outsiders in the State.

श्री मधु लियये : मैंने लख पढ़ा है, लेकिन आपने नहीं पढ़ा है। यही फर्क है।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have to base myself on what has been given.

The same has been supplied to you in the Consultative Committee.

These are some of the points the hon. members raised...

AN HON. MEMBER: What about yarn?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The State's requirement of yarn for about two lakh handloom weavers is estimated at about 400 bales of yarn, mostly in hanks. The counts needed mainly are 22 to 24. After this matter was raised in the Consultative Committee, the Manipur Government is taking up the matter with the Textile Commissioner and I am informed that every endeavour will be made to secure the needed count, so that the weavers do not suffer.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो आप सात दिन में एक बयान दीजिये ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I will communicate your views to the Minister of Commerce.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ । कौन सी ऐसी मांग है कि जिस पर इन को सलाह करनी चाहिये ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have not said that I will consult. I cannot give a statement on yarn. It has to be given by the Minister of Commerce.

श्री मधु लिमये : संसद कार्य मंत्री बैठे हैं, सरकार के बिना वह जिम्मेदार हैं, वह कहें कि हम सात दिन से जो स्थिति है उस पर एक बयान देंगे । गर्दन हिलाने से काम नहीं चलता ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: With these remarks, I commend the Demands to the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of Cut Motions moved by Shri Madhu Limaye. Unless he wants any particular Cut Motion to be put separately, I shall put them all together.

I now put Cut Motions 1 to 5 moved by Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

The Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1 to 44"

The motion was adopted.

The Motions for Demands for Grants (Manipur) which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 2—STATE EXCISE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur,

to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'State Excise'."

DEMAND No. 3—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND No. 4—SALES TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND No. 5—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND No. 6—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 7—REGISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND No. 8—PARLIAMENT, STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES 'LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,05,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Parliament, State and Union Territories Legislature'."

DEMAND No. 9—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,91,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND No. 10—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 11—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. 12—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,36,58,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 13—CIVIL SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Civil Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 14—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,70,09,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 15—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come

in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,89,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 17—FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,37,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. 18—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,28,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 19—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 20—COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 21—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,18,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 22—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Community Development'."

DEMAND No. 23—LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Labour'."

DEMAND No. 24—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,41,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Manipur, to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 25—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,13,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of irrigation.'"

DEMAND No. 26—ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. 27—PUBLIC WORKS (ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works (Original Works and Repairs)'."

DEMANDS No. 28—PUBLIC WORKS (ESTABLISHMENT)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the

year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works (Establishment)'."

DEMAND NO. 29—ROAD TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Road Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 30—FAMINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND NO. 31—PENSION AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,20,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Pension and other Retirement benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 32—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 33—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,59,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 34—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,21,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. 35—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 36—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works'."

**DEMAND No. 37—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
FLOOD CONTROL**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Flood Control'."

**DEMAND No. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ELECTRICITY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,87,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity'."

**DEMAND No. 39—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROADS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,87,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

**DEMAND No. 40—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
BUILDINGS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,66,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

**DEMAND No. 41—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROAD TRANSPORT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road Transport'."

**DEMAND No. 42—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
STATE TRADING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,74,73,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Trading'."

**DEMAND No. 43—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOP-
MENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND No. 44—LOANS AND ADVANCES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,14,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay Advances'."
