

## Bill

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

notice has been sent to the Railway Board by the Guards about their decision to work to rule. The Minister is here. Let him say something in this regard.

13.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUERESHI): I have seen the reports appearing in the press. It has also been brought to the notice of the Railway Ministry that the All India Railway Guards Council had passed a resolution wherein they have stated that they would start the work to rule from to-day. The Railways have no information whether this action has been implemented actually by the Guards or not. But, I have got the statement by the Chief Adviser of Guards Congress, Shri Attar Singh Ahuja wherein he has stated that 18,000 guards all over the country were going to observe the work to rule from 10th June which would paralyse the railways throughout the country. At this critical stage, the whole House knows that we have to move tremendous quantity of foodgrains from one part of the country to another. I would request the railway guards not to resort to this agitation at this stage. If any other information is available with the Railway Ministry, that will be brought to the notice of the hon. House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What about the revision of pay scales?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUERESHI: This matter has been thoroughly gone into by the Pay Commission. This matter was earlier referred to the Railway Board and the same has been taken up by the Unions also. It is under the consideration of the Board.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I seek a clarification?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is under Rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): But if rule 377 invites a statement from the minister, a further clarification can be sought.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By the member who has raised it, not by any other member.

13.40 hrs.

MOTION RE. REFERENCE OF MATTER TO COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES ABOUT IMPLEMENTATION OF LOK SABHA RESOLUTION

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Steel and Mines in the House on the 25th April, 1973, points raised by Members thereon, and other relevant facts relating to the implementation of the latter part of the resolution adopted by Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1970, namely, that the Government in the light of gravity of the offence administer to Shri S. C. Mukherjee maximum punishment under the law and report the same to this House', do resolve that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges;

The House do further direct that the Committee report to the House by the 16th August, 1973."

At a meeting held by the Minister of Steel and Mines with the leaders of the opposition yesterday, it was decided that this motion be passed without discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Steel and Mines in the House on the 25th April, 1973, points raised by Members thereon, and other relevant facts relating to the implementation of the latter part of the resolution adopted by Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1970, namely, that the Government in the light of gravity of the offence administer to Shri S. C. Mukherjee maximum punishment under the law and report the same to this House,' do resolve that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges;

The House do further direct that the Committee report to the House by the 16th August, 1973."

*The motion was adopted.*

13.42 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MANIPUR AND MANIPUR STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I rise on a point of order about item 18. This statutory resolution stands in

the name of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, who is the Home Minister. If he thinks that fund collection is more important than attending the Lok Sabha, we are not going to listen to Mr. Pant. Not that we have any dislike for Mr. Pant as such. But we insist that Mr. Dikshit be summoned to the House before you take up this item. Otherwise, we are not going to cooperate with the Government in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under the rules, there is no bar to one Minister to officiate for another in the same Ministry. But in this case the notion stands in the name of Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit and I have not been told that Shri Pant will be moving the motion in his place. I can give permission but I expected that the Chair should have been informed about it.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप ने ठीक ही कहा कि जब यह प्रस्ताव या संकल्प श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित के नाम से है तो बिना कुर्सी की इजाजत लिये पंत जी भाषण नहीं कर सकते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आया, जब से मैं यहाँ आया हूँ माननीय उमाशंकर जी को मैंने एक बार भी सदस्यों के प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते या और किसी भी प्रसंग में बोलते हुए नहीं देखा। जहाँ तक उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, योग्यता का ही सवाल है तो इन को तो मैं बहुत दिनों से जानता हूँ और कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत जी किसी भी स्थिति में माननीय उमाशंकर दीक्षित से कम योग्य नहीं हैं, तो यदि घर मंत्री बनाये जाते, कोई एतराज नहीं करता। लेकिन एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को घर मंत्री बनाया जाना जो अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को और दायित्व को नहीं निभा पाता है और घर मंत्रीपद का दुरुपयोग कर के उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव के लिये 2 करोड़ रु० इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश करता है, ऐसे व्यक्ति को हम बिल्कुल रियायत नहीं दिखाना चाहते। इसलिये मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप इस बहस को स्थगित कर दीजिये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर): मेरा कहना यह है कि नियम के अनुसार यह हो सकता है, पंत जी बोल सकते हैं। और अगर दीक्षित जी नहीं हैं, तो जैसा माननीय मधु लिमये ने कहा कि इन्हीं के घर मंत्री बना दिया जाय . . . (श्ववधान)

श्री मधु लिमये: यह मैंने नहीं कहा। मेरी बात को गलत ढंग से न रखा जाय। मैंने यह कहा कि चूँकि उन के नाम से संकल्प है वह धायें। अगर यदि योग्यता का सवाल है तो इन को ही घर मंत्री बना दिया जाता।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी: काबलियत के हिसाब से इन को ही घर मंत्री बना दिया जाय, तो ठीक है। लेकिन हम इस के खिलाफ हैं, हम किसी को वेधर नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं।

Should Shri Dikshit come or not?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Cirayinkil): The hon. Members, Shri Limaye and Shri Basu imputed motives for the absence of the hon. Home Minister. It should be remembered that he is the Leader of the other House. Instead of finding out whether the hon. Minister is in the other House or attending to some important work, they have attributed motives. I fully agree that the Minister should be present. But attributing motives is unfortunate and should not be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All these are slightly beside the point. I am in a difficulty here and I would like Shri Pant to assist me. I have said that under the rules there is no bar; only he has to inform me, what ever may be the reason. I have not been informed. So, it is now for Shri Pant to help me out. What should I do?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I shall certainly abide by your wisdom in the matter. Due to certain other work, the Minister could not be present. Since we have to get through this business I would request you, Sir, and the House to show some indulgence and allow us to proceed with this work.

श्री मधु लिमये: माननीय दीक्षित जी को लिखना चाहिये या कि उन को प्रफर्मास है।

SHRI K. C. PANT: It has not been done. But rather than hold up the work, I would request the indulgence of the House to proceed with this work.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I take it that Shri Pant makes a verbal request now, instead of in writing.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Shri Dikshit must express regret.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. If they had done it before I raised this point, it would have been all right and acceptable and you would have been entitled to accept this request. But

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

since they have been caught in the wrong, if they make a verbal request now, I do not think it would be binding on your good-self to accede to that request. Under the circumstances, if you allow Shri Pant to proceed with the Bill, it would be most unfortunate, irregular and improper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I take it that Shri Pant has now personally made this request that he should be allowed to move this motion in place of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit.

Now, that is before the House; that is before me. I can, of course, allow him to do that. But in this case, I would also prefer to be guided by the House. Even if we agree to his moving the motion, I would like to say that this should not be repeated by any Minister, that he does not inform the Chair and then somebody else comes to move the motion. I think, that is not the way to show respect to the House. This should not be repeated.

I would like to have the sense of the House. In view of the request made by Mr. K. C. Pant and in view of the urgency of the matter because, I think, there are certain constitutional restraints that this must be disposed of before a particular period—he has made that point also—I take it that the House has the pleasure to agree to this. I have already expressed it that this is most unfortunate. We should show more respect to the House if we are to function as a parliamentary democracy. If we decide at any time to do away with democracy, to do away with Parliament, that is a different question. But as long as we are to function as a parliamentary democracy, we must show respect to the House.

I take it that the House agrees with me, in view of the particular circumstances, that Mr. K. C. Pant may be allowed to move the motion in place of Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I would also like to have your guidance on other matter. Item Nos. 18 and 19 refer to Manipur. I want to know whether the discussion on both of these items will be together or separate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, they should be discussed together.

SHRI K. C. PANT: So, I may be allowed to make two speeches, one after the other on both the items. One is the Statutory Resolution and the other is the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Although you have been gracious enough and the House has

been gracious enough to allow me to proceed, I would request you to take into account the kind of insinuations that were made in the course of these remarks which were most uncalled for.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They were rather out of the way. I have said that.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I beg to move:

“That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 28th March, 1973, under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Manipur.”

As the House would recall, following a vote of no-confidence passed on the 24th September, 1969 against the Ministry led by Shri M. Koireng Singh, the former Union Territory of Manipur was brought under the direct control of the President from the 16th October, 1969, as provided in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. This position continued till the 21st January, 1973 when the new State of Manipur was formed. Since the administration of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution until the General Elections were held and the Legislative Assembly came into being, the President issued a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution and took over the administration of the State of Manipur from 21st January, 1973.

Following the General Elections held in March 1972, although no party emerged with a clear majority, a Ministry headed by Shri Alimuddin was formed on 20th March, 1972 under the aegis of the “United Legislature Party” which comprised the Manipur Peoples’ Party, the Socialist Party the United Naga Integration Committee, the Congress (O) and some Independents.

The report of the Governor of Manipur has already been laid on the Table of the House. The Governor has described at length the political events of the State which culminated in the need for the issue of the Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution.

Given the circumstances that were obtaining in the State, there was no alternative to a spell of the President’s rule in Manipur. The fact that the realities of the political situation were such that an alternative stable Government was not possible was accentuated by the budgetary dead-line. So, it was decided that recourse should be had to article 356. The next question that arose was whether the Legislative Assembly should be suspended or dissolved. The Governor did express the view that the Assembly should be kept suspended for the present.

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Manipur State Leg. (Delegation of Powers) Bill*

Such a view could, perhaps, be justified on the basis of a hope of the possibility of the political parties in Manipur sorting out, given some time, their own internal adjustments leading to an alternative Ministry. But the political background, set out in the Governor's own report, did not sustain such a possibility. In fact, the Governor himself had not ruled out the possibility of his being compelled to recommend the dissolution of the Assembly and the holding of fresh elections.

On the positive side there were other valid reasons which argued in favour of the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. It cannot be denied that any Government formed either by the Progressive Democratic Alliance or the United Legislative Party would be dependent on the support of a large number of defectors. As the Governor himself has pointed out, there were several members in either group who had changed their party loyalties more than once. It is only reasonable to conclude that a Government based on such mercurial support could hardly provide a stable administration which is of paramount importance to this young State throbbing with aspirations and expectations. It is most unfortunate that ever since the State came into being, there have been defections and redefections. If this murky political situation is to be cleared, if the State is to devote itself single-mindedly to the tasks of social and economic advancement, it is of the utmost importance that the political parties should go back to the people and obtain an unequivocal mandate.

Sir, I have no doubt that this august House will fully appreciate the soundness and constitutional propriety of the course of action adopted in respect of the State of Manipur and whole-heartedly approve the proclamation issued by the President on the 28th March, 1973.

Sir, I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Manipur to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House is aware that, in the Proclamation dated the 28th March, 1973, in relation to the State of Manipur, the President has declared that the power of the State Legislature shall be exercised by or under the authority of Parliament. However, in view of the otherwise busy schedule of the two Houses, it would be difficult for Parliament to deal with the various legislative measures that may be necessary in respect

of the State. It would be even more difficult in situations requiring emergent legislation. The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the States under the President's Rule and the present Bill is on the usual lines. Provision has been made for the constitution of a Consultative Committee, consisting of Members of Parliament in this regard. It is also proposed to constitute an Advisory Committee for Manipur so that the leaders of all shades of political opinion in Manipur are associated with the administration during the President's Rule. Provision is also being made to empower Parliament to direct modifications in the laws made by the President, if considered necessary.

I request the hon. House to accept the legislative proposal before it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 28th March, 1973, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur."

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Manipur to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): It is most unfortunate that, after attaining Statehood, Manipur had to go under President's rule for short spell of time. There is no doubt that the so-called massive mandate, received in the other States by the ruling Congress Party, could not be got from the Manipur electorate. From that time there was an attempt by the ruling party to have its own Government in Manipur, and that led to the creation of a situation in which defections began. This is most unfortunate. Now to come before the House and declare that the Manipur people only are responsible for such a defection is not correct.

14 hrs.

On the one hand you were encouraging defectors and on the other, you are blaming them. That is how you are creating this situation. Now you are saying that because of defection, the President has taken over the administration of this area. We find that in other parts of the country when the

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Biren Dutta]  
 ruling party has not got the majority, this thing has happened. Election must be held in Manipur as early as possible and there should be no delay in this. After the formal declaration of the Presidential Proclamation, all such things have happened.

In this connection, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that at the time of the formation of the State and at the time of the formation of the North-Eastern Council, so much hope was created in the minds of the people of the North-Eastern region that some concrete and tangible steps would be taken to develop this area. Sir, Manipur has no railway line. I do not know whether the North-Eastern Council has given any thought to develop this area. What will be its relationship, during the period of President's Rule, with this Council? Once I saw in the paper that the North Eastern Council had met. But, I came to learn subsequently that this Council had not even given any importance to the development of this area.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are we discussing Manipur State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill or North-Eastern Council Bill?

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Sir, Manipur needs immediately a railway line. It needs some industry also. Manipur demands establishment of some industries which can give employment to their people. But, you know that in the North-Eastern Council Bill it has been stated that the problems connected with economic development will be considered by that Council. What will be its relationship with the President's Administration and the administration of the North-Eastern Council? Though it is an advisory body, I want to know whether there will be any link or not with the North Eastern Council during the President's Rule and whether this Advisory Council and Parliamentary Committee which are going to be formed will have any relationship with this Council. I want to seek one clarification from the Minister. You know that as regards Manipur there is some serious apprehension in the minds of the people that the Central Government is trying to deny them their rights to have their Legislative Assembly to run their administration. Here, you know there is crisis; there is Naga trouble and things of that kind. In this context I request that Government should do something immediately. How long will the President's rule continue? President's Rule must end as early as possible. Manipur is under long spell of President's Rule. It is situated in the border area and there is a lot of dissatisfaction among the people which create some troubles there.

While I support this Bill at present I request the Government to consider very seriously during the President's rule to develop Manipur economically, specially, politically and culturally and give up this idea that the President's Rule will end only when conditions are created for the ruling Congress to become victorious in elections in Manipur.

Let them create a situation where democracy can really thrive and prosper. If you want to develop the democratic ideas and traditions you should look after the needs and the aspirations of the local people and their democratic systems. We want to know whether you will hold the mid-term elections along with U. P., Orissa, etc. There must be some idea of these things in the minds of the people. If things are not done on proper lines, what will happen is, certain elements and forces, hostile to the development of Manipur will take advantage and will disrupt the minds of the people of Manipur. This should be avoided. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): I support the Resolution on the Proclamation of President's rule in Manipur and also the Bill conferring on the President the power to make laws in respect of the State of Manipur. One month back, the circumstances that led to the proclamation of President's rule in Manipur were referred to during the discussion in this House on the Manipur Budget, and both sides of the House expressed their views. Today I see a marked change in the attitude of one of the opposition parties, namely the CPM. While speaking during the Budget discussion, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, referred to Manipur as 'such a small State'. He laid emphasis on the word 'such a Small State' and he connected it up with the amount of expenditure that was allotted to Manipur in the Budget saying "such a huge amount for such a Small State". Naturally, our sentiments are wounded. His party does not have sympathy for the small State. It likes to judge the State by the Largeness of its size, and population alone. If such a party had come to power, what would have been the fate of backward areas of the country? Sir, luckily we are in safe hands today. I am happy that a marked change has been expressed in the speech of one of the Members of the same party who comes from Tripura. Perhaps he understands the difficulty of the small areas because he himself comes from a small State.

The point which I wish to emphasise is this. The country is developing. There are different areas of different grades of development. In some areas you have to

spend more, in some areas, you have to spend less. You should never think in terms of, why should we spend for them, because that is not proper. You should never think on these lines. After all, what do these terms 'we' and 'them' denote? I believe, Sir, this tendency to divide the country and bring in a sort of 'big-brother attitude' in our relationship, saying, we are spending for them, underlines the idea of all conflicts, of all quarrels, of all differences, either in States or in-between States, in regions or in-between regions. So, this is a very unhealthy tendency which wounds our sentiments that some section of the nation is patronising some other. This a welfare State. We go in where our help and assistance is necessary. Therefore, in some cases the size and population of a State does not decide the quantum of help from the Centre.

Coming to the issue of the proclamation of President's Rule in Manipur and also the Bill that we are considering at the moment I would like to say the circumstances that led to the downfall of the Ministry which was run by an unholy alliance with Mr. Mohd. Alumidin as the head were exposed earlier. I do not want to go into the details. During the earlier discussion we demanded a thorough probe at the highest level into the misdeeds of the Ministry which did so much massive destruction of public morality, in the sphere of Administration, public life and politics. Massive destruction was done in every possible sphere. There is ample proof for most of the charges which we have submitted in writing to the Home Minister. I think we shall be getting an encouraging reply but we are more interested in action. We like this not as a political revenge but because we are interested in paying the way for a healthier future. What we are most concerned with is the future. Unless we do the right thing by undoing the massive misdeeds of the ULP Ministry perhaps we cannot think of anything good for the future. We expect therefore that under the able leadership of the Prime Minister and her Home Ministry a thorough probe will be conducted particularly in Public works Department. It is a small area where money power is in the hands of a few people. Therefore, when this Public Works Department through which we spend so many crores of rupees goes wrong the entire State could be considered to be in danger.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung . . . Now there is quorum.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: I was referring to the corruption in the Public Works Department. During the last one year of the ULP Ministry, the Ministers and also the MLAs sent their workers' representatives and relatives as contractors, enabling them to be registered *ad hoc* and quickly and without formalities, and enabling them to be awarded contracts in such a manner that big contracts were split into small amounts in an unprecedented manner so that these new recruits, followers and patrons of the then ruling group could get the benefit of the contract works. After that, in the PWD the entire drama was only a give-and-take between the Ministers, their workers and some of the engineers.

Particular reference may be made to the present incumbent of the post of Chief Engineer. The manner in which he was appointed and the rumours that were spread before his appointment were reported in all the local papers. He financed and patronised the entire party by mobilising money from his subordinates, and contractors etc., and then after that, as a reward for it, he was appointed Chief Engineer. This man is still continuing. His continuance in office is such an important factor in the politics of the State today that so long as he continues, it makes practically not much difference whether Mr. Alimuddin continues as Chief Minister with his Cabinet or not, because all the money is flowing to them under the patronage of this man whom they appointed on these under-hand considerations which were reported. Now, the responsibility of removing him and setting the whole thing right and exposing the corruptions that have gone into this department during the last one year is on the Home Ministry, and I hope that no time will be lost, because every day is important and even one moment is important. Therefore, there should be no excuse under any technicalities or formalities for his continuance even for one day more. His appointment is *ad hoc*.

Another department which deserves mention is the Education Department. Here, massive transfers were done at the level of primary schools, and transfers were made from one end of the State to the other just because a poor and low-paid teacher did not salute the Education Minister one day, for instance. We heard stories like this in the British days, but we are finding this during the time of the Education Minister of the ULP. He made massive transfers on political grounds. If he had done it at the college level or even at the high school level one could have understood it. But he did it even at the level

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

of the primary school teachers. Nothing could be more condemnable. I do not have words strong enough to condemn this. Records will prove—I am not talking in the air—how promotions, recruitment and appointments were done only on political considerations, thereby reducing the whole Department of Education to a kind of political instrument of the erstwhile U.P. Ministry. If we do not set this right again, education in the State will be ruined. It is not in the interest of the Congress, it is not in the interest of any party that I plead so. What I say is in the interest of the general public because in such a small State a certain standard has to be maintained by all to teach our younger generation the right thing.

In my humble capacity as a member of the Congress Party, I have had the privilege of associating myself in different activities in the administration of the State and no Opposition party, in spite of their general complaints and propaganda against us, could criticise us even to the extent of one-hundredth of what we are doing today against them because we never went to the extent of political punishments and political appointments. We could not think of even a hundredth part of what they have done making room for human weaknesses. Today as we move the honourable Home Minister and also mobilise public opinion about this, we are not doing it in the selfish interest of the party. We know we are at the mercy of the people who voted us to power. Our interest is to see that people are led in the right direction.

In the last budget discussion, I had compared the entire State to a beautiful flower garden which was destroyed by a wild elephant. Like Mohammed Bin Tughlak, who did things as he liked, changing his opinion from moment to moment, this beautiful State was destroyed by them as a wild elephant destroys a beautiful garden. Now we cannot just rest. We have to make the whole State green again, make it a more beautiful garden.

How can we do it? Only by reorganising the whole thing, and also showing to the people and to such officers who paid bribes or any other consideration to the U.P. Ministers for their untimely promotions or transfer that this cannot, and should not, be done, that such malpractice will not carry them anywhere.

We only claim that only such cases where real mistakes have been detected be taken up. That is why we demand that a thorough probe has to be conducted, particularly into these two big departments through which we spend the

greatest percentage of government money. Other departments may also be mentioned. For example, the medical department. Untimely promotions of doctors were made, political transfers were effected. Some of these officers involved were helpless and they had to obey the orders. But we understand a few of them were hand in glove with the Ministry and they got illegitimate patronage in terms of transfers, promotions or fresh recruitment. We have to show that this also does not work, that such unhealthy practices do not take them anywhere.

I would particularly mention the neglect of the Ministry in regard to certain issues in the States. Ours is a State where there is no industry. Therefore, the population depends on agriculture as their main profession. Last year, there was drought. Even this year there are signs of drought. We do not know yet; the rainy season is to start and let us hope there will be a good rainy season. During the rule of the U.P. the Government of India very generously gave some funds for minor irrigation. In answer to one of the questions a few days back, the Minister in charge of irrigation and power was just kind enough to inform me and the House of the details of the funds allotted. But I should say that the way in which the funds were utilised was something shocking, they simply misused.

They selected a few supporters of their own without confirming whether they were actual cultivators or not, these people received pump sets which they used for purposes other than irrigation, and by that method they made money. This is the way in which they utilised the minor irrigation schemes and the amount that the Government of India so generously allotted to them. They think of politics only. They look at things only from the political angle. The result is that this year there is practically no sign of whatever has been spent by the Government of India through them on minor irrigation schemes. Such amounts have been misused for building up the political strength only.

Now, this should not lead to any discouragement on the part of the Government of India to spend more, because, now that there is President's rule, the machinery is in our hands, and we must be able to spend properly and also the appropriate amounts for this. Unless we make arrangements for minor irrigation and supply of water even for drinking purposes, it will be very difficult. You will be surprised that in a place like Manipur where there is plenty of rainfall there was an

unprecedented drought, and people had to purchase a bucket of water at Re. 1. That happened even during the time of the visit of the Minister of State of Home Affairs, Shri K. C. Pant. This could be not except for certain negligence of the State Government. They could have made temporary arrangements by having barages, digging tanks etc. Experience has now taught us that we have to take precautionary measures for the future by digging tanks wherever it is possible, in between villages and also in between agricultural lands, so that in times of scarcity which may happen any time because of the changing climate and unpredictable natural occurrences, we may get the benefit of these tanks. We must also hasten the work of building the dams and barages on the sources of the main rivers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Just one minute. You have been so indulgent. This will be perhaps the last occasion during this session when this matter can be raised. You know, Sir, there is no Assembly there. Till another session comes we do not know whether we shall have an occasion to discuss similar issues in this forum. During the President's rule, I would like to suggest to the Government of India that certain concrete steps should be taken. I would divide these steps into three. One is, the steps to be taken towards the stabilisation of the economy. It may take time. Industry comes into the picture. A few industries have been proposed and considered. So far, we see that no industry has been started. A start has to be made. Since a start is not made now, what happens is, we see only the passage of time, and even after a passage of time say, 10 or 15 years, we see Manipur is not self-reliant.

The resources are there, manpower is there. What is lacking is the will to start, and the Government of India, I think, should not lose any time in starting some industries. I do not know why this is taking time.

Another aspect is the probe into the working of the departments to retrieve the morality of the service people. Service morality has been damaged. The membership of the Public Service Commission was filled by a defeated candidate and prominent leader of Manipur People's Party. The Public Service Commission is responsible for the appointment of officers on the basis of talent. But political considerations weighed in the matter of appointment of the membership of the Commis-

sion. The chairman of the Pay Commission is one who was one of the defeated candidates of the group. Chairman of the Law Commission is also a frustrated leader of the People's Party who was denied a ticket to Rajya Sabha. All these appointments are made on such considerations; no objective outlook, no generous outlook has been adopted; these are things strange to them. Everything is decided politically. What can you expect from them? There should be a thorough probe. There should also be a sincere endeavour to change the structure of the departments and commissions wherever necessary, so that we show a good way for future generations so that it may benefit not only the Congress people but also those who are opposed to Congress.

We talk so much about the development of tourism. But nothing has been done. Unless something is done the natural resources and the natural beauties, particularly of the game sanctuary at Keibul Lamjao, would not be appreciated by people. There is a rare species of deer, the only one of that kind in the world and there is every likelihood of its becoming extinct. If it becomes extinct, you cannot see it again. I do not know the technical name but it is the only sanctuary in the world where this kind of deer is seen. It gets no protection. No adequate rules had been framed and enforced for the protection of this animal. So long as we look to the aspect of tourism in Manipur in a casual way, the money spent will not at all be indicative of the real development that should take place. So, these things should be emphasised. Tourism is one thing; industry is another, taking care of the tradition and culture of that place is also of utmost importance. Reorganisation of the structure and the improvement of administrative machinery are very necessary.

Lastly I want to refer to fisheries and forestry. We have plenty of fisheries in natural lakes in the southern part of the valley; inspite of that we import fish from outside on a large-scale. This means pressure on our economy which could have been avoided. Secondly, we are cutting down forest trees mercilessly in the name of jhum cultivation. We are not trying to replant forests. Unless we take serious measures to replant the forest, the economy of the whole area, particularly the climatic condition of that area which is cleared of the trees will become extremely intolerable. . . . (*Interruptions*) with these words, I support the Resolution and the Bill and I hope the hon. Minister will consider the suggestions that I have made.



श्री भारद्वाज राय (घोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, भारत एक उपमहादीप कहा जाता था। पाकिस्तान के निर्माण के बाद भी भारत के इस चरित्र में कोई मौलिक अन्तर नहीं आये हैं। हमारे देश में विभिन्न संस्कृतियाँ और उप-संस्कृतियाँ फलती फूलती रही हैं और हमारा देश उन का एक सम्मिश्रण आज तक बना हुआ है। यही एक बहुजातीय और बहुभाषीय राज्य है जिसमें अनेक उप-जातियाँ और उप-भाषाएँ भी फलफूल रही हैं। इस अर्थ में भारतवर्ष संसार के बहुत धनी देशों में अग्रणी है।

मणिपुर का एक विशेष स्थान हमारे देश में सर्वदा रहा है। मणिपुर की संस्कृति हमारे देश की संस्कृतियों में अपना एक विशेष स्थान रखती रही है और सारे देश ने उस का सम्मान किया है परन्तु वहाँ की जनता अत्यन्त गरीब है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी वहाँ सामन्ती शोषण आज भी पुराने तरीके से जारी है। पुराने भू-स्वामियों, कबीलों के मुखियों का शोषण और दोहन आम जनता पर जैसा पहले था वैसा आज भी है, उस में कोई मौलिक परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में उसका प्रत्यक्ष शासन आने के बाद इस बात की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये कि वहाँ के सम्पत्ति सम्बन्धी जो सामन्ती आधार हैं आज वे तेजी से समाप्त होने चाहिये ताकि सर्वसाधारण का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठाया जा सके। उस का ऊँचा किये जाने का सब से पहला और बड़ा कदम सामन्ती सम्बन्धों की समाप्ति ही होगा।

आर्थिक रूप में मणिपुर एक बहुत पिछड़ा भूभाग है। लेकिन इस का महत्व हमारे देश की राजनीति में और भूगोल में भी इसलिये है कि यह एक सीमान्त अञ्चल है, नाजुक क्षेत्र है, सेंसिटिव एरिया है। इस की भौगोलिक सीमाओं से दूसरे देशों की भौगोलिक सीमाएँ या तो मिली हैं या बहुत निकट हैं। हमारे देश के पूर्वाञ्चल में बहुत सी गड़बड़ियाँ इन क्षेत्रों में फैलायी जा सकती हैं। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का विशेष ध्यान इस पूरे

अञ्चल, और मणिपुर के विकास की तरफ, विशेष रूप से जाना चाहिये।

वन यहाँ की एक बहुत बड़ी धनराशि है। लेकिन स पर सामन्ती युग में भी जब वह एक स्टेट था, उधर उपेक्षा का बर्ताव रहा। स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी अपेक्षित ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं जा सका। आज केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में प्रत्यक्ष शासन आने के बाद उधर ध्यान जाना चाहिये ताकि वह सम्पत्ति का वहाँ समुचित विकास किया जा सके। वहाँ के जन जीवन को विकसित करने के लिये वन सम्पत्ति का विकास एक मुख्य आधार होगा।

मैंने एक बार पहले भी इस सदन में कहा था कि राष्ट्रपति का शासन हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजातन्त्र और संसदीय प्रणाली में आखिरी कदम है। यह तभी लागू होना चाहिये, चाहे किसी भी प्रदेश में हो जब दूसरा कोई उपाय न रह जाय, और जब किसी भी प्रदेश में वैकल्पिक सरकार बनाये जाने की सारी सम्भावनाएँ समाप्त हो जायें। जब कोई रास्ता न रहे तभी उस प्रदेश में, या और किसी भी प्रदेश में, राष्ट्रपति का शासन प्रत्यक्ष लागू किया जाना चाहिये।

जो कुछ मणिपुर में हुआ है उस के सिलसिले में मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि मणिपुर में, इस बात का मुझे संदेह है कि, सारी सम्भावनाएँ ऐक्सप्लोर कर भी गयी थीं अथवा नहीं। कभी कभी मुझे लगता है कि, जैसी हमारे देश में भी एक धारणा फैलती जा रही है, इस की तरफ मैं सरकार को आगाह कर देना चाहता हूँ, कि ऐसी धारणा अगर फैलेगी तो इस से प्रजातन्त्र और संसदीय प्रणाली को ठेस लगेगी, कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरी सम्भावनाओं को देखे बगैर कुछ जल्दबाजी में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर देती है। एक प्रीव्जेंटिव रिजोल्यूटि की बात है। वस्तुगत सत्य की बात है कि ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आनी चाहिये। किसी भी संकशन में हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा भ्रम या संदेह या इसके लिये कोई आधार हरगिज प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाना चाहिये तभी प्रजातन्त्र और संसदीय प्रणाली का स्वास्थ्य विकास ही सकता है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में इस का शासन घाने के बाद, या प्रान्तीय सरकार से, कुछ विकास वहां के जनजीवन में किया जा सके तब तो लोग यह महसूस कर सकते हैं कि केन्द्रीय शासन किसी माने में बेहतर शासन है और वह उस का लाभ उठा सकेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI PAKAI HAKIP (Outer Manipur): Sir, I support the Resolution and also the Bill that is before the House. This is the second time that the House is discussing Manipur. On the last occasion you were in the Chair and the House discussed fully the problems of Manipur as a whole and the problems created by the dissolved Assembly. Today I do not want to make an attempt to go into details. My friend, Mr. Tombi Singh, has pointed out the facts and figures and has demanded an immediate enquiry into the deeds and actions committed by the dissolved ministry. In this I am entirely one with him and the Government should lose no time in probing into the whole thing, come out with facts and punish the culprits, in order to prevent the recurrence of such things in future not only in Manipur but in the entire country.

Another point I want to make which I do not think will be irrelevant is that the conditions under which the people in the hill areas live are more difficult than those of people who live in the plains. People living in the hills have all along been suffering more. All these years, Government has not been very successful in controlling the situation in the hills and protecting the people adequately to enable them to work with an adequate amount of peace and carry on their daily activities. Now I am happy to tell the House that the situation has changed and the people are having more quiet time for pursuing their daily avocations. But the distressing thing is this. We had hoped that with the advent of statehood to the people of Manipur things would be fast changing and the Government that come into existence—which is no more there today—would be conducting things in such a way that people would have more happiness in all respects.

But we have seen today that Government did not do what the people expected it to do. That is the whole problem before us. I need not go into this aspect further.

I would invite the attention of this House and of the Government to the fact

that the administration of the hill areas has to be very much strengthened by the Centre and by the local Government. In this connection, I would draw attention to article 46 of the Constitution, which says that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Another relevant article is 335 which says that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. This provision, of course, is meant for the whole of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the country. I would like to say with regret that in that part of the country Government have not taken special care to implement this provision.

Secondly, I want to say that I hail from the hill area. I represent a constituency the area of which is about 9,000 sq. miles. Out of these 9,000 sq. miles of Manipur as a whole, only 700 sq. miles is plain area; the rest is hill area. If I may speak in terms of size, my constituency is very vast but it has less population. According to the latest census of 1971 the population of Manipur is 10,79,535. Since the census in that area was not conducted properly I do not think these figures are correct. The population of Manipur may be 11 lakhs or a little more than that. In the hilly area of Manipur we have Inner Manipur and Outer Manipur. I represent Outer Manipur and my friend represents Inner Manipur.

Here, in the Outer Manipur constituency, from the very beginning, there are some portions of the valley which are included, consisting of a population of about 1,50,000; in terms of voters, 85,000 voters and, in terms of M.L.A. constituencies, there are 4 constituencies. In times of elections—I am placing our difficulty—while conducting campaigns, in view of the vastness of the hill area, a candidate who in the field of elections has to remain in the portion of the valley. In doing so, what happens is that one loses the whole time and he is unable to move to other parts of the hill area. In this way, a candidate is deprived of the opportunity of meeting the people. This sort of difficulty is there. There is another difficulty from the side of the hill people also. The people of this area which is included in

[Shri Paokai Haokip]  
the Outer Manipur are absolutely deprived.

SHRI K. C. PANT: You want more seats?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want to conclude from these difficulties during elections? Should this Statutory Resolution be approved or what?

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP: My demand is that the people who are included in the Outer Manipur have been deprived of their right of democracy. Whereas they can contest for the Assembly elections, they cannot contest for the Lok Sabha elections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What stands in their way?

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP: They are deprived of their democratic right. A number of times in the past, a number of Memoranda have been given to the Government of India. But the Government of India has not been giving very serious thought to it. So, my demand is that this portion of the valley should be excluded from the Outer Manipur and it should be included in the Inner Manipur. It should no longer remain in the Outer Manipur.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know very well that there is a Committee to go into these matters of delimiting of constituencies. So, you can make your observations there. You yourself, perhaps, are a member of that Committee.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP: I wanted to bring it to the notice of the House. That is my demand.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बाँवा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय गृह मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री श्री पंत जी ने प्रस्तुत विधेयक को पेश करते हुए राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया। राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट में से वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन क्यों किया गया इस के लिए दल-बदल को दोषी बतलाया। बहुत आश्चर्य की बात है कि सन् 1971 से और उस के पूर्व से इस देश में बाहर और विधान सभाओं में और इस लोक सभा में डिफेंशन के बारे में तमाम बातें कहीं गईं। सरकार और मेरा क्याल है कि गृह मंत्री भी भूले नहीं होंगे कि उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि डिफेंशन पर एक बिल लाया जायगा ताकि दल-बदल न हो सके। जो जिस दल के चुनाव

चिन्ह पर जिन आईडियोलोजीज पर जीत कर आता है उसी दल में रहे। बाद में कोई ऐसी सम्भावना न रहे कि वह दल बदल कर के दूसरे दल में जाय। अगर दल बदल कर के जाना है तो सदस्यता से त्यागपत्र देना पड़ेगा। अगर यह सब बातें उन के ध्यान में हैं तो आज तक वह बिल इस सदन में क्यों नहीं आया? इसका क्या कारण है? क्या मंत्री महोदय इसका उत्तर देने की कृपा करेंगे?

देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि शासन उन लोगों के हाथ में है जो बोलते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। बहुत बड़े दुख की बात है कि सदन के बाहर जनता की किस तरह से प्रलोभन दिये जाते हैं और सदन के अंदर किस तरह कार्य किया जाता है? यह कयनी और करनी का अंतर शासक दल को दूर करना पड़ेगा।

राष्ट्रपति शासन को ऐज़ ए रूल लागू नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन हमें दुख है कि हर जगह जहाँ पर शासक दल का बहुमत नहीं आया, किमी कारण से अगर विरोधी दलों की सरकारें विकल्प में आईं तो किसी न किमी प्रकार से उन को हटाया गया और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। उदाहरणों की कमी नहीं है। उड़ीसा का उदाहरण है, आंध्र का उदाहरण है और इस के पहले उत्तर प्रदेश का भी उदाहरण है। सन् 1969 में शासक दल ने जिस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार गिराई और जिम तरह से राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया उस को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि प्रेसीडेंट रूल को एक रूल की तरह नहीं लागू किया जाना चाहिये जब कभी बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता हो, जब कोई विकल्प सरकार के सामने न रहे तब उसे लागू किया जाना चाहिये। इस डिफेंशन के लिए जिस की चर्चा मंत्री महोदय ने की है कौन जिम्मेदार है? कौन प्रलोभन देता है? कौन तोड़-फोड़ करता है? क्या सरकार के लोग सरकार के मंत्रियों के इंगित पर यह सब कार्य नहीं करते? इसका किसी भी प्रकार से कोई प्रतिवाद नहीं किया जा सकता। यह सब तोड़-फोड़ और डिफेंशन, दल

बदल शासक दल हर जगह करवाता है, हर जगह शासक दल ने करवाया और मणिपुर में जो दल बदल हुआ उस में किसी न किसी रूप में शासक दल का हाथ अवश्य है। अभी तक 1972 के पहले मणिपुर केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश था और वहां पर कितनी राजनैतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक उन्नति हुई है इस का लेखा-जोखा मेरे दो दोस्तों ने जो कि वहां के रहने वाले हैं, मणिपुर जिन की आउटर और इनर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी है, उन्होंने अच्छी तरह से दिया। यातायात के साधनों की दृष्टि से इस बात को ध्यान में रखना होगा कि मणिपुर एक सीमान्त प्रान्त है। अपने देश की सीमा पर है। केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश होने के बावजूद भी वहां पर रेलों का आवागमन अभी तक नहीं हो सका है। वहां पर यातायात के कोई अच्छे साधन नहीं हैं—यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है, हम किस से सवाल पूछें, जिम्मेदारी इस तरह से छिपाई नहीं जा सकती, किसी दूसरे पर ढकेली नहीं जा सकती और इसक लिये इस तरह से विरोधी दलों की आलोचना नहीं की जा सकती, फलाने हमारे विरोध में थे इसलिये कुछ काम नहीं कर पाये। यह शासक दल की गलत नीतियों का प्रतिफल है जो आज हम यहां पर देख रहे हैं।

15 hrs.

श्रीमान जी, आवागमन और संचार के साधनों की बात मैंने आपके सामने रखी है। आवागमन के दूसरे साधनों की वहां बड़ी कमी है। संचार व्यवस्था नहीं है। पत्र और टैलीफोन की कितनी दुर्ब्यबस्था है, इस की कुछ चर्चा मेरे दोस्तों ने भी की है। केन्द्र शासित रहते हुए भी वहां की ऐसी हालत है, मणिपुर इस दुर्दर्शा को पटुच गया है—इस की जिम्मेदारी आप किस पर डालना चाहते हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह कहेंगे कि इस की जिम्मेदारी किसी दूसरे दल पर है...

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : जनसंघ पर है।

श्री रामरत्न शर्मा : माननीय सदस्य जनसंघ  
MLJ(N)7188-9

का नाम ले रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप जरा अपनी नीतियों का पुनर्विलोकन करें तो आप देखेंगे कि आपने न केवल मणिपुर बल्कि देश के किसी भी हिस्से को इस योग्य नहीं बनाया कि वह खड़ा हो सके, हर दम इस तरह से रखा कि वहां राजनीतिक जाग्रत न आये, आर्थिक विकास त हो ताकि वहां का साधारण आदमी आप ही को वोट देता रहे, किसी न किसी दबाव से, डर कर, भ्रतंक से, भय से—यह आप लोगों की राजनीति का ग्रंग है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज वहां पर कोई भी बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है। आप ने वहां पर कोई भी ऐसी इण्डस्ट्री नहीं लगाई, जिस से वहां की जनता का काम मिल सके, उन के पास पैसा आये, उन की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो और अपनी शैक्षणिक योग्यता बढ़ा सकें। ऐसी कोई मुविधा आपने वहां पर नहीं दी। मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा—चूँकि अब यह राष्ट्रपति शासित होने जा रहा है, इस को अच्छी तरह से देखें और प्रयत्न कीजिये कि कम से कम अब आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से मणिपुर पिछड़ा न रह जाये।

मणिपुर की जब की याद आती है—जैसा हमारे एक साथी ने कहा था—इस प्रदेश की साहित्यिक और सांस्कृतिक हैरिटेज सम्पूर्ण देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। मुझ को यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि मणिपुर जो कला, संगीत और दूसरी ललित कलाओं में एक दिन भारत से अग्रगण्य था, आज केन्द्र के शासन में कहीं का नहीं रहा। वहां की ललित कलाओं को कोई बढ़ावा नहीं दिया गया और हर प्रकार से उस को निरंकजे में जकड़ने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

श्रीमान जी, राष्ट्रपति शासन, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा था, यहाँ पर लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। एक दल का बहुमत नहीं था तो देखा जाता कि कौन सा दूसरा दल है जो विकल्प सरकार बना सकता है और जब यह देखा लिया जाता कि कोई विकल्प नहीं।

श्री रामरतन शर्मा]

है तब राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाता। मैं सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाता हूँ कि आपने अछड़ी तरह से जांच किये बिना केवल गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट पर यह कार्यवाही की, जिस का मैं निरनुमोदन करता हूँ और आप्रह करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति शासन में कम से कम जो बातें मैंने कही हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जाय और मणिपुर का सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक स्तर पर देश के समान लाया जाय।

15.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the Private Members' Business.

The motion may be moved by Shri. Giridhar Gomango.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Sir, on behalf of Shri Anarnath vidyalankar, I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th May, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar is here. I did not see him. Mr. Gomango has moved it; he is also a Member of the Committee. Now, the question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th May, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

15.08 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF EASTERN REGION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi on the 27th April, 1973:—

"That this House urges upon the Government to take immediate steps for industrial development of the Eastern

region of the country, particularly Orissa in view of the utter economic backwardness of that part of the country."

Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Shri Panigrahi has moved a Resolution which speaks of the patriotism he is possessing. It cannot be taken in a narrow sense that he is interested in Orissa only, or in the eastern zone only. He is interested in the eastern zone because it is very backward. If there is any other backward area, he would have supported development of that backward area in this country. Eastern zone was denied its legitimate due in respect of industrial development during the last four plan periods. Industrial backwardness was due to two major factors, nature and man. The eastern zone has got very rich potential. We cannot afford to waste any part of the country and keep it undeveloped. These undeveloped areas are becoming more and more backward, because, the advanced areas are developing at a much faster rate. That is the fate of our country. Sometimes we say that poor man is becoming poorer and rich man is becoming richer. The same thing can be applied here also. The undeveloped areas are becoming more undeveloped. The developed areas are becoming more developed getting rapid progress. Some of the talents which are in the backward areas gets migrated to cities and developed areas. The capital in the backward area gets diverted to the advanced and developed area. That is the fate of our country, Sir.

15.09 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

I want to quote certain figures. In regard to the small-scale industries, about 1.25,000 units are there, out of which 80,000 are in big cities, just like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Ludhiana. The rest of the country is devoid of any industrial activity. That is why the poor people are finding no means of livelihood and are migrating to the cities and the cities are becoming very much congested and slums are developing. Most of the cities have become places of slum dwellers and it is very difficult now to clear these slums. When a man goes to the city, city has to provide him many facilities and these facilities cost no less than Rs. 12,000 per head. If this much of amount is spent in backward areas the people from those areas will not migrate to the cities. That will reduce the congestion in the cities and also the people of those areas will be developing. That is why in our