

**Title:** General discussion on the budget for the state of Manipur for 2001-2002 and demands for grants on account nos.1 to 47 in respect of Budget for the state of Manipur for 2001-2002.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Items 12 and 13 will be taken up together. The time allotted for this by the Business Advisory Committee is one hour.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March, 2002 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 47. "

Printed list of demands for grants.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (SILCHAR): Sir, who is the Minister in charge?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): The Minister of Finance has just gone out for a while. I am sitting here to take notes.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I am not speaking against you. I just wanted to know whom I should address.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: You should address the Chair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR): In any event, they will not reply to your points.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in this Session, we have unanimously approved imposition of President's Rule in Manipur.

Sir, the Minister of Finance is back. I just wanted to congratulate him on his being appointed as the Chairman of the IMF Committee. I asked for his presence because I want to remind him of a convention. Since 1947, whenever some Minister got any special recognition or a special international award, he invited all the Members of the House for a dinner. This is like an award to the Minister. So, he should follow that convention. This is why I was asking for his presence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the imposition of President's rule was done unanimously in spite of some reservations that we had because the Government there was hardly six to seven months old. The situation there was very bad. Territorial limits of the peace agreement was signed with NSCN(IM) were extended without the consent of the other North-Eastern States. The whole North-East started agitating against this. Thanks the Government, it ultimately agreed to amend that agreement.

**17.18 hrs** (Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh *in the Chair*)

On 30<sup>th</sup> July when the Minister replied to the debate, he said that as per the Bommai case he could not dissolve the Assembly. He then assured the House that in the very near future the Assembly would be dissolved, fresh elections held and a popular Government installed there. We in the Congress party believe that President's Rule is not a substitute for a popular Government. We want that a popular Government should come there. People asked us questions as to why we did demand for the dissolution of the Assembly. We did demand it for the reason that out of 60 MLAs, 48 changed sides in the course of the last three months. Some of the MLAs defected even before they took oath.

Only one person stuck to his party. He is Mr. Rishang Keishing, the ex-Chief Minister of Manipur.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the whole agitation in Manipur was started by two organisations, namely, AMSU and AMCU. They spearheaded this agitation. They burnt the Assembly and attacked some residences, which my party does not approve. But we salute them as there was no major trouble. There was no fight between Manipuris and the Nagas. There was no internal fight between one group and the other. The agitation was against the Central Government. Because this Government was the Central Government, I do not approve why they should harm the properties of the State Government.

Now, today, the hon. Finance Minister has come with a Budget for Manipur for 2001-02 because earlier the Assembly had passed the Vote on Account for only four months which has lapsed. Probably, he knows that for the last two months, the employees of the State Government of Manipur have not got their salaries. So, this Manipur

Budget should be passed immediately.

But I would like to submit that his Budget has a deficit of Rs. 490.67 crore. There is no increase in allocations. He gave a very nice speech and assured to the North-Eastern States to look after their problems. He had also made announcement of 10 per cent surplus to be spent in the North-Eastern States by each Ministry. Planning Commission was there for it. But in the Budget, there is no increase in the allocation for education, medical care, health, family welfare and for the development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Rather, some of the allocations have been drastically reduced. Why is it so?

Does he want that when the new Government is installed, they should run to the Central Government with a begging bowl asking for money? We want to improve the economic conditions of Manipur. So, the hon. Minister should give a message to the people of Manipur that the Central Government will help them, will provide them money and they should take active part for the development of the State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Manipur is one of the best States in the country which is very rich in the cultural heritage. Manipur -- probably everybody knows -- is very famous for its cottage industries. Their shawls, sarees and various other products have got the market not only in India but also in the international arena. But I am sorry to state that the Budget speech of hon. Finance Minister does not show any encouragement for them.

One of the problems in Manipur is over-staffing of the employees. The Government employees have to be rationalised. We want right-sizing of the Government staff and curtailment of the Government expenditure. The expenditures which are lavish in certain areas have also to be curtailed. We want the Central Government loans to be converted into grants. If they continue these loans as a burden on these States, they will not be able to survive as their revenue income is very less. There is a ban on new appointment for sometime. I understand that one Agreement has been signed between the Central Government and the State Government. If that Agreement is adhered to, this will turn the State into a state of good economic development.

Sir, there must be some efforts in the State for resources mobilisation. In order to do resources mobilisation, the Central Government has to encourage horticulture and the cottage industries there. Manipur is one of the places which is adjacent to Myanmar. Through clandestine manner, many of the Indian products are going there. Some years back, when Shri P. Chidambaram was the Finance Minister, he opened the border Trade Centre in Tamu which improved the conditions a lot.

Eighty per cent of the people of Myanmar use cycle. They are not very keen to use motor cars and other vehicles. So, there was a proposal to start a cycle factory in Manipur with buy back facility with Myanmar. I want that during the period of President's Rule, this matter is looked into.

I would like to have the hon. Finance Minister's pointed attention to a particular thing. Probably, he would have been told about that. About 12,000 employees of the State Government, from the rank of Joint Secretary up to the level of peon, particularly of the Naga community, are not going for the Government service for the last five months. The Governor and his advisors are not taking any action to build their confidence; Manipuri people are not against them. It is because of signing of the fresh accord. Some students' outfit of Naga community has given an appeal to them by saying that they have to boycott Government offices. That situation must change now. How cannot we have a Government with 12,000 permanent employees staying away from job? The Employees Associations must be given some opportunity to have a discussion with the Governor, his advisors and MLAs. They should be encouraged to join service.

I have been told by some MLAs over phone that a group of MLAs from all parties wanted to go to Senapati, to create a good atmosphere. But they were not given vehicles and they were not given any army security or escort. Why is it so? In Manipur, there is no rail communication. There is a small line passing through my constituency and going up to Jiribam. This is an excuse for a railway line -- that is, it is hardly being used. Road transport is the most mobile transport there. For the last one month, there is dearth of petrol; there is dearth of diesel and there is dearth of other essential commodities. Why is it so?

There is a stretch of about 10 Km. between Manipur and Nagaland which the extremists have taken control of. They have an artificial gate and they collect Rs.5,000 or Rs.10,000 per truck, in front of the eyes of the CRPF and BSF. The demand of the people of Manipur is that this bottleneck must be removed; this is not a good thing. The Chief Minister of Nagaland told me that they are giving free passage. But when they are entering Manipur, there is this outfit -- masterminded by Muivah -- by the Naga boys or Naga students. This should be taken care of. Army is the only answer. People are afraid of Army because sometimes the CRPF and the BSF do not want to have any conflict with the local people. This is a very vital point.

I expected one of the Ministers of State for Home Affairs to be present here in this House. Unfortunately, nobody is here. I will request the Finance Minister and Shri Th. Chaoba Singh who is from Nagaland-Manipur area to look

after this particular problem. If road transport is stopped, Manipur will be in serious crisis.

Manipur is in deficit in financial matters. In Manipur, now, there is absolutely no business at all. It was one of the world's top centres for tourists. Tourist development in Manipur can fetch very good revenue for the State, but unfortunately, it has come to a stop. That should be seen and this situation must be corrected. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, when you are on this side, you behave very well, and when you go there, you become somebody else. I will finish it in 5-6 minutes. I will not take long time because there are other speakers from my Party.

Now, terrorists are collecting money. That has to be stopped. Another thing is that the cottage industry must be strengthened. The cottage industry product of Manipur is very much sought after industry all over the world.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of India has approved a techno-economic report of the Tipai Mukdom power project. This plant will produce 1600 megawatt of power. At our request, the Finance Minister has already provided Rs.25 crore for the infrastructure development. But unfortunately, the MoU which has to be signed between Manipur Government, Mizoram Government and Assam Government, has not been signed. Why is it so? The Manipur Government has approved this project. They demanded certain adjustments in the project report. They wanted that the height of the dam should be reduced and rehabilitation programme in the peripheral villages should be taken up more vigorously and effectively.

As regards security, there was some dispute between the Manipur Government and the Central Government. The loading of three battalions on the project itself would have made per unit cost of power unviable. Now, the Government of India has agreed that they will give the security from the Central Government. But it is in a stage which needs our advisors. All the political parties have agreed. Shri Th. Chaoba Singh knows it. Another Member of Parliament from that area would also speak on this. He told me that the people wanted it. I would particularly request Mr. Finance Minister to take a meeting after this Session on the Tipai Mukdom project. He should also invite the Ministry of Power as well as the representatives from the three State Governments which are involved in it. You have said that you are going to Assam. It will be a feather in your cap if by your initiative the MoU for Tipai Mukdom project is signed. The Planning Commission has approved it and you have approved the financial outlay for the next five years. Now, the infrastructure development has to start. This will not only help the people, the engineers and the MBA passed boys who are loitering in Assam, Manipur, and Barrack Valley in my area, but would also benefit my area from the point of view of floods. It will save huge amount of rupees. Like Punjab, we grow foodgrains. But every year we have flood twice or thrice which destroys all the crops. This is the project which Indira Gandhi gave us, Rajiv Gandhi took it up and the present Prime Minister has sanctioned it. This project was taken up at our request by the Prime Minister. You have also obliged us by giving funds. The Planning Commission told us that the Ministry of Finance has agreed and said that the hydel projects should be encouraged in the North-Eastern States. This is the policy of the Central Government. Fortunately, today you are here to have the Budget passed. I hope you will try to do it quickly.

As I said, the memorandum was signed in 1999 with the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure which will provide a road map for fiscal reforms of the States. I have gone through it. It is very positive and very encouraging. It gives a signal to the States that thus far no further. Though I am from the North Eastern State, I always say that some people in North-Eastern area do not like me. You and many other people have also said this. Money is going but it is not converted into fiscal asset because of misuse of money. If you take a study, you will find that the money is going but unfortunately money is not percolating into assets. Why is it so? It is because we the politicians who run the State do not know how to utilise these funds. Sometimes, we are compelled by the terrorists to pay a part of the money to these people.

So, I do not want to go into the details of other things like the Agreement, the fall-out and so on. When my friend, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar would speak, he will deal with the subject. I only want to deal with the Budget and also the present situation. I personally want that there should a specific declaration from the Government about holding elections, as promised in the last Session when the President's rule was declared. That has to be declared. Otherwise, a wrong message will go because we have taken a very unusual step. An Assembly which was there only for six months had been asked to go out because of many things which I do not want to say now. The MLAs did not behave well. They were under pressure of terrorists to do many things which should not have been done. Hence, my humble request to you is that elected representatives should be there to look after the interests of the States. As I said in the beginning, President's rule is not the answer for a popular Government. The students and the people said that they should be given a chance to elect in a right manner their own representatives who are good, effective, honest and sincere. They will try to bring them.

With these words, I support this Budget and I am sure that when you go to the North-East and visit Manipur, you will give a good message to the people of that area.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (MAYILADUTURAI): Sir I am on a point of order under Section 2 of Rule 376 and

Rule 389 which confers residuary powers upon the Chair. Manipur is under President's rule and therefore, in effect, it is the Ministry of Home Affairs which is ruling Manipur. It is very essential that in this debate, we have the presence of some representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs to listen to what we have to say. Shri I.D. Swami was here till a few minutes ago, but just as this debate started, he left the Chamber. I would request you with folded hands to ask the Treasury Benches to arrange for some Minister from the Ministry of Home Affairs - if not the Home Minister, at least the Minister of State in charge of this - to kindly come to the Chamber of the House.

**SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP (OUTER MANIPUR):** Sir, I want to relate the position of three or four days of Manipur. I am very unhappy about it. But I cannot blame the hon. Members of Parliament sitting here tonight for it. It is the people of Manipur or we who have to blame ourselves. It is the result of the administration of the succeeding Governments at the top level, specially the Home Ministry which has mismanaged the situation.

The financial position of Manipur is in shambles. Today, I would like to suggest two very important things since Manipur Budget is under discussion now. I think the hon. Finance Minister will kindly take action on those lines.

Since Manipur is under President's rule, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Manipur are exercisable by the Centre. The Union Finance Minister is, therefore, presenting the Budget of Manipur for the year 2001-2002. Taking into consideration the revenue account, capital account and the transactions in the public account, the Manipur Budget for the year, 2001-2002 closes with a deficit of Rs.498.67 crore only. This is a big deficit for a small State. But, I am very much dismayed because the funds earmarked for the social sector has been reduced to a great extent.

Earlier, my senior colleague, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, had also pointed out that spending on social sector has been reduced to a great extent, be it education, medical, health, family welfare or development of Tribal and Scheduled Caste. There has been drastic reduction in allocation of funds for these services. I do not understand the rationale behind this reduction. I, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to enlighten us on this.

The State Government employees are in a way happy about the President's Rule for the simple reason that they would get their salaries regularly. It is a well known fact that the Government of Manipur had difficulty in giving salaries to the employees. The employees were not getting their salaries for months together. Now, they expect that the Centre will take care of them.

Frankly speaking, the financial position of the State is really in shambles. The fiscal position of Manipur is further aggravated by the adoption and implementation of the Fifth Pay Commission Report. Everyone in the House will be stunned to know the fact that as of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2000 the total liabilities of Manipur stood in the vicinity of Rs. 1,800 crore. Something should be done at the earliest, otherwise the situation will go from bad to worse.

It is learnt from the Press reports that the Union Finance Ministry have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with North-Eastern States, like Assam and Nagaland to undertake fiscal reform programmes. As per this Memorandum of Understanding, the State Government has to freeze fresh appointments, impose a curb on Government expenditure and restructure the financial sector. To reciprocate, the Union Finance Ministry had given an extended Ways and Means Advance and additional open market borrowings as support to the North-East States which adopted the Central pay scales. In the case of Manipur too such kind of approach will certainly bring about positive changes. When it is under President's Rule, it is the right time to adopt and implement acceptable and monitorable fiscal reform programmes in Manipur.

We may experiment the zero based budgeting approach. I do not know whether the Finance Minister and the Union Government will take it seriously or not. Once Shri Yashwant Sinha had indicated the use of zero based budgeting approach, I do not know how serious he was. In fact, the concept of zero based budgeting was propounded by Peter Pyhrr in the Seventies. Jimmy Carter, the then President of USA applied it for the preparation of the Federal Budget in 1979. Thereafter, various Governments have been adopting zero based budgeting in various degrees, depending upon their requirements. Zero base Budget means the past is cut-off, the present is regarded as a clean slate and all Departments have to start from the scratch. It has three essential principles - (1) Should we spend?, (ii) How much should we spend? and (3) Where should we spend?

We may experiment with zero based budgeting in smaller States like Manipur. We can see how successfully we can manage the economy and the fiscal position by adopting such a dispensation. I firmly believe that zero based budgeting will certainly bring about positive changes in the overall economy and financial position of the State.

If I am not wrong, in this year's Budget speech, Shri Yashwant Sinha has earmarked Rs. 10,607 crore for the next five years to encourage States to implement monitorable fiscal reforms as recommended by the Eleventh Finance Commission.

This fund may be utilized for such a zero-based budgeting experiment, particularly when the Centre is administering

the State of Manipur.

Certain measures should also be taken up immediately to bring back the State's finances on the right track and possibly boost the economy too. I would like to suggest some concrete measures which are: first, right-sizing the Government staff. The recent dismissal of more than 14,000 excess staff by the State authority is really a step in the right direction. The hon. Member who spoke earlier said that it is 12,000. It is not 12,000 but it is 14,000 or something more than that. Secondly, I suggest curtailment of Government expenditure to the minimum. Thirdly, I suggest converting the Central Government loans into grants and, fourthly, no new appointments for ten years that include *ad hoc*, part-time and temporary appointments.

For boosting the State economy, I would suggest certain long-term measures. For both resource mobilisation and employment generation, we can identify three areas where we can put maximum focus. They are, namely, tourism, trade and commerce and horticulture. Manipur has the right potential to have a tourism-based economy. But, alas, the amount allocated for the purpose is a meagre Rs.2 crore. We can further promote and expand the Indo-Myanmar trade via Manipur - with *Moreh* and not *Tamu*. The hon. Member who spoke earlier, said about *Tamu* which is in Myanmar. *Moreh* is the centre for the North-East. Horticulture is another sector which can be developed in a massive scale in the hills of Manipur. The hills of Manipur may be converted into orchards, gardens of oranges, lemons, pine apple and tree bearing cash crops.

Finally, I am extending my support to the hon. Finance Minister to pass the Manipur Budget for the year 2001-02. But, I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to have the fiscal health of Manipur in mind. It is a very sensitive State with a very high literacy rate. Paying only lip service and announcing economic packages one after another will no longer appease the people. Let us stop blaming one another - the State blaming the Centre or the Centre blaming the State. Instead, something serious and something concrete should be done together before it is too late.

For the last two-and-a-half months, there is a blockade. Only day before yesterday, some trucks have reached Imphal. Most of the trucks and buses are stranded in Assam. Nagaland has cooperated. Assam has cooperated. Only the Nagas in Manipur create difficulty. From Mao Gate, which is the boundary between Nagaland and Manipur, to Kangpokpi, there is some difficulty. So, we are not getting petrol. We are not getting rice, all the essential materials and food stuff. This is the situation prevailing there. Only day before yesterday, trucks and buses have started moving. Life is slowly returning to normalcy. We say that *Aya Ram, Gaya Ram* Government is not good. We have put the Assembly under suspended animation. We want to see that the State governed by the Centre should progress well. But the Governor has failed to protect peace there. Excepting Mao Gate to Kangpokpi, the situation is peaceful. There is no problem. Day before yesterday, it was shown that a bomb was planted on the road. Some people were injured. Some vehicles were destroyed. This is the situation. Let the Central Government rule prove to be very effective. Let it bring peace to Manipur. We need better Governor and better advisor to the Governor. The present set up will not prove successful.

With these words, I support the Manipur Budget. Let it be passed as early as possible.

**प्रो. रासा सिंह रावत (अजमेर) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत मणिपुर राज्य के बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। 2 जून 2001 को मणिपुर में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के कारण राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की घोषणा की गई थी। धारा 356 के अन्तर्गत सदन को यह शक्ति प्राप्त हुई है। मणिपुर में वित्तीय संकट उपस्थित हो गया क्योंकि वहाँ पहले लेखानुदान मांगें और बजट पारित नहीं हो पाया।

राजनैतिक अस्थिरता के कारण हरियाणा में 'आया राम गया राम' की जो संस्कृति प्रारम्भ हुई थी, उसका सबसे अधिक वीभत्स रूप अगर कहीं देखने को मिला तो वह मणिपुर में देखने को मिला। हम ने देखा कि किस प्रकार से 60 विधायकों में से 48 विधायक कभी इधर, कभी उधर, रात में किधर, सुबह किधर और दिन में किधर आये और गये। इस बीच कई सरकारें आई और गईं। एन.डी.ए. के सहयोगी श्री कोइजम का साथ भी बाद में वे विधायक छोड़ गये और बी.जे.पी. के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार बनाने के लिये तैयार हो गये। लेकिन मैं बी.जे.पी. के नेताओं को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने वहाँ इस प्रकार की अस्थिरता को बढ़ावा न देकर अपनी राजनैतिक परिपक्वता का परिचय दिया। उन्होंने सारी स्थिति का अध्ययन करते हुये राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाकर यह सिद्ध कर दिया कि स्वयं के राजनैतिक महत्व की परवाह न करके राज्य की जनता का हित सर्वोपरि है, इसे महत्व दिया। इसलिये मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री वाजपेयी और गृह मंत्री श्री एल.के. आडवाणी जी का आभार प्रकट करना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने नागालैंड के मुइवा ग्रुप से युद्ध विराम का समझौता किया।

**17.51 hrs.** (श्री बेनी प्रसाद वर्मा पीठासीन हुए)

मणिपुर में राजनैतिक अस्थिरता पहले से थी लेकिन उसके बाद जिस प्रकार से आन्दोलन की स्थिति पैदा हुई, वहाँ की जनता सड़कों पर निकल आई। लोगों ने सोचा कि मणिपुर राज्य का हिस्सा शायद वृहद् नागालैंड का अंग न बन जाये, इसलिये वहाँ की हज़ारों महिलायें सड़क पर उतर आईं और आन्दोलन किया। वे लोग अत्यंत ही भावुक हैं। राजनैतिक अस्थिरता के बाद वहाँ की स्थिति पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं रहा और इसलिये विधायक लोगों को छिपना पड़ा। उन लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिये सैन्य बलों को नियुक्त करना पड़ा। ऐसी परिस्थिति में एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने बहुत ही चतुराई से बातचीत करके वहाँ शान्ति स्थापित की। राष्ट्रपति शासन के बाद वहाँ की जनता धीरे-धीरे नार्मैल्सी की ओर बढ़ रही है। वहाँ के नागालैंड और मणिपुर के लोगों में फिर से विश्वास जमने लगा है। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि उन लोगों के बीच गलतफहमी दूर होनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, जब मणिपुर में शान्ति स्थापित हो गई तो नागालैंड के कुछ उग्रवादी तत्वों ने मणिपुर आने वाले राजमार्ग पर यातायात को रोक दिया है। मणिपुर को मुख्य भूमि से जो सामान सप्लाई किया जाता था, वह सारा बंद हो गया है। वहाँ की जनता को रोजमर्रा की चीजें महंगी खरीदनी पड़ रही हैं। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहूँगा कि वहाँ सैन्य बलों या अर्द्ध सैन्य बलों को लगाकर ऐसी व्यवस्था करे ताकि भविष्य में अनुचित रूप से वसूली न हो और आवाजाही अबाध रूप से जारी रहनी चाहिये ताकि मणिपुर के अंदर सप्लाई में किसी प्रकार की कोई बाधा न पड़े। वहाँ के लोगों को रोजमर्रा की चीजें वैसे ही उपलब्ध हों जैसे देश के अन्य क्षेत्रों में

रहने वाले लोगों को उपलब्ध होती हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मणिपुर का विशेष दर्जा है क्योंकि आजादी का झंडा नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के नेतृत्व में सबसे पहले वहां लहराया गया था जब उन्होंने 'कदम-कदम बढ़ाये जा, खुशी के गीत गाये जा, यह जिन्दगी है कौम की, तू कौम पर लुटाये जा' का नारा दिया और भारतियों को एकत्रित करके देशभक्ति का भाव पैदा किया था। उन्होंने बर्मा की तरफ से सबसे पहले प्रवेश करके मोइरंग नामक स्थान पर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज फहराया था। इसलिये मणिपुरी लोगों में देशभक्ति और राष्ट्रीय का भाव है जो देश की मूल सांस्कृतिक विचारधारा से जुड़ा हुआ है। मणिपुरी कला, नृत्य, भाषा, संस्कृति और वहां के लोगों में भक्ति-भावना बृज और कृष्णमय, चैतन्य महाप्रभु की भक्ति का वातावरण है जो देखने को मिलता है। ऐसी मणिपुरी संस्कृति के अंदर जहां बहुविध नागा हैं, कुकीज़ हैं, मणिपुरी हैं, पहाड़ी हैं और बार्डर स्टेट है, इन सारी परिस्थितियों को देखते हुये मणिपुर की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

यह सच है कि उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों को और विशेषकर छोटे-छोटे राज्यों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, चूंकि उनका स्वयं का अपना इतना रेवेन्यू नहीं है, वे इतने आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हैं, परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्र सरकार को अधिकाधिक अनुदान राशि देनी पड़ती है। इस बजट में जैसा बताया गया है कि वर्ष 2001-2002 के लिए राज्य आयोजना परिव्यय के लिए 375.21 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किये गये हैं और 2001-2002 के लिए सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता 375.21 करोड़ रुपये में से 292.83 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्र की तरफ से सहायता राशि के रूप में दिये जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य अपनी आयोजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए खुले बाजार से उधार लेने का, ऋण का और त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम और वित्त सहायता प्राप्त योजनाओं के द्वारा भी धनराशि जुटायेगा। इन सारी बातों से पता चलता है कि वह राज्य आर्थिक दृष्टि से इतना आत्म-निर्भर नहीं है। केन्द्र से अधिक अनुदान दिया जाता है इसलिए उसका सदुपयोग होना चाहिए, लेकिन अब तक वहां गरीबी का वातावरण है, वह पैसा वास्तव में जनता के हित में खर्च होना चाहिए। वहां चाहे कोई भी सरकार रही हो, चाहे किसी भी दल की सरकार रही हो, जो पैसा वहां की जनता के लिए और राज्य के विकास के लिए खर्च होना चाहिए था वह उसमें खर्च नहीं हुआ। परिणामस्वरूप वहां राजनीतिक अस्थिरता का वातावरण पैदा हो गया और वहां उग्रवादी तत्व भी पनपने लग गये और वहां की अखंडता को खतरा पैदा हो गया। मणिपुर की जनता को इस सदन के माध्यम से विश्वास दिलाया जाना चाहिए कि मणिपुर राज्य की सीमाएं सब प्रकार से सुरक्षित रहेंगी और उनके राज्य का कोई बंटवारा नहीं किया जायेगा और न ही उनके राज्य को वृहद् नगालैंड में मिलाया जायेगा। उस राज्य की जो सीमाएं प्रारम्भ से थीं, देश में पुनर्गठन होते समय जो सीमाएं मिली थीं, वे सीमाएं सब प्रकार से सुरक्षित रहेंगी। यह वहां की जनता को विश्वास दिलाया जाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो गया। हम बजट भी पेश कर रहे हैं, सारे पेमेन्ट्स भी होने लगेंगे। योजनाओं में काम भी होगा। लेकिन वहां की जनता का जो विश्वास एकदम से टूट गया था, उस विश्वास को वापिस लौटाने की आवश्यकता है। वहां जल्दी से चुनाव कराकर लोकतांत्रिक सरकार की स्थापना कराई जानी चाहिए। ताकि वहां के लोगों को अपने प्रतिनिधियों के माध्यम से विकास का अवसर मिले और केन्द्र जो धनराशि प्रदान करता है वह उसका पूरा ध्यान रखे, ताकि उसका पूरा-पूरा सदुपयोग हो सके। (व्यवधान)

**सभापति महोदय :** आप अपना भाग जारी रखिये और चेयर को एंड्रेस कीजिए।

**प्रो. रासा सिंह रावत :** मैं एक प्रार्थना और करना चाहता हूँ कि इन दिनों गलतफहमी के कारण जो नागा लोग मणिपुर के निवासी हैं, मणिपुर के कुछ इलाकों के रहने वाले लोग हैं, वे एकदम घर-बार छोड़कर डर के मारे शरणस्थलों पर चले गये हैं या अन्य जगहों पर जाकर उन्होंने शरण ली है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अब वहां शांति स्थापित हो गई है, वहां का वातावरण सुधर गया है, उन्हें उनके घरों को वापस लौटाया जाए। ताकि वे समझ सकें कि हम मणिपुर में सुरक्षित हैं और नगालैंड में जो अलगवादी तत्व हैं, उनका उद्देश्य पूरा न हो सके और वहां की जनता समन्वय के साथ रह सके। इस प्रकार का प्रयास इस राष्ट्रपति शासन में होना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और जैसा बजट में राजस्व प्राप्ति का अनुमान 1220.16 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है, वह संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में थोड़ा कम है। लेकिन इसमें बताया है कि इसमें केन्द्रीय करों और शुल्कों में राज्य का हिस्सा और भारत सरकार का अनुदान आदि मिलकर 1116.91 करोड़ हो जायेगा। वहां की आवश्यकताएं पूरी होंगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा, सिंचाई, हार्टीकल्चर और पर्यटन इन चार चीजों पर विशेष रूप से अगर मणिपुर में ध्यान दिया जाए और वहां की वन सम्पदा को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने का प्रयास किया जाए, उग्रवाद पर रोग लगाने का प्रयास किया जाए, सैन्य और सुरक्षा बल वहां की संस्कृति और वहां के लोगों की भावनाओं को समझकर वहां शांति स्थापित करने का प्रयास करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मणिपुर बहुत जल्दी वापिस राष्ट्र की प्रगति के पथ में योगदान प्रदान करता हुआ आगे बढ़ सकेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री चन्द्रनाथ सिंह (मछलीशहर) :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मणिपुर देश का अभिन्न अंग है। मणिपुर पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में बहुत ही शांतिप्रिय राज्यों में आता रहा है। वहां कोई समस्या नहीं थी लेकिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी तोड़फोड़ और खरीद-फरोख्त में बहुत माहिर है।

**18.00 hrs.**

उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस पार्टी को बिल्कुल बरबाद कर दिया। बड़ी मुश्किल से 33 विधायक जीते थे, बीएसपी के गठबंधन के बावजूद। उसमें से भी 20 को खरीद लिया गया। अब रह गए 13 जिनमें से एक और को, ...\*â€|â€|\*â€|â€| उत्तर प्रदेश में जो तोड़-फोड़ की है और सौ मंत्रियों की सरकार बनाई है, वही तोड़-फोड़ इस सरकार ने मणिपुर में शुरू की है। कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, उसको वहां बरबाद कर दिया, तोड़-फोड़ कर दी। समता पार्टी और बीजेपी की सरकार बनी। भारतीय जनता पार्टी और समता पार्टी का यह गठबंधन बहुत टैम्पोरेरी गठबंधन है, बहुत जल्दी टूटने वाला है। कब टूट जाए पता नहीं। आज ही इस सदन में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक माननीय सदस्य जायसवाल जी बोल रहे थे और रेल का मुद्दा उठा रहे थे और उसके बाद रेल मंत्री जी की आलोचना कर रहे थे। झा साहब ने खड़े होकर कहा कि मंत्री जी गलत बोल रहे हैं। हमने कुछ कहा तो कहने लगे हमारे मंत्री हैं, आपके नहीं हैं। वही बात मणिपुर में हुई और आज जो घटना वहां घट रही है, उसके लिए वर्तमान केन्द्र सरकार पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार है। वहां की सरकार गिरी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने मणिपुर की सरकार एक ङ्खंत्र के तहत गिराई है। अगर वह सरकार सुचारु रूप से चलती तो शायद यह नौबत न आती। मणिपुर विवाद को भारतीय जनता पार्टी उसी तरह से हल नहीं कर पा रही है जिस तरह से कश्मीर समस्या को हल नहीं कर पा रही है। कश्मीर में आग लगी हुई है, खून बह रहा है। वही हालत मणिपुर में भी हो गई है। वहां अरबों रुपयों की क्षति हुई है। केन्द्र सरकार की हठधर्मी के कारण, विवेकशून्यता के कारण, कमजोर सोच के कारण मंत्री जी को भी घर छोड़कर दिल्ली आना पड़ा। मंत्रियों की गाड़ियां वहां जला दी गईं, दफतर जला दिये गये। वहां इतना नुकसान हुआ है कि उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति असंभव है। जो नुकसान हुआ है, केन्द्र सरकार उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। आज केन्द्र सरकार को जो वहां का बजट प्रस्तुत करना पड़ रहा है, शायद यह न करना पड़ता। वहां के लोगों में दिलों में जो दशर पड़ गई है, उसको कैसे दूर किया जाएगा? इसकी जिम्मेदार भारतीय जनता पार्टी और एनडीए की सरकार है। उनकी सोच और समझदारी में कमी होने के कारण यह सब हुआ है।

\*â€|â€|\*..Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

निर्णय न लेने के कारण यह सब हुआ है।

महोदय, नेपाल से जहाज हाइजैक होता है और काबुल में उतारा जाता है। पायलट सूचना देता है, मंत्री लोग सोए रहते हैं। किसी को पता नहीं है और कहते हैं कि फ्यूल नहीं है और उसके बाद चाकू के बल पर अफगानिस्तान लेकर चले जाते हैं। अगर सोच और विवेक होता तो मणिपुर में यह घटना न घटती। बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है

मणिपुर के लिए। वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जितना नुकसान हुआ है उसकी भरपाई करें। वहां जनजीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो चुका है। आपके छोटे से बजट से उसकी भरपाई नहीं हो पाएगी। हमें दुख है कि एक शांतिपूर्ण राज्य को भारतीय जनता पार्टी और एनडीए की सरकार ने मुश्किल में डाल दिया। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में जो शांति और व्यवस्था बनी थी, उसको यह सरकार कायम नहीं कर पा रही है। इसके लिए मैं एनडीए सरकार के इस्तीफे की मांग करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वहां जल्दी से जल्दी चुनाव होंगे। यह सरकार अगर इस्तीफा दे दे तो नागालैण्ड और मणिपुर की समस्या को जल्दी हल किया जा सकता है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि एनडीए की सरकार वहां की समस्या को बढ़ाती जाएगी, हल नहीं कर पाएगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि मणिपुर में शीघ्र से शीघ्र शांति और व्यवस्था कायम की जाए और सरकार अपनी गलती को माने कि उनकी सोच में कमी रही है, उनकी नीतियां सही नहीं रही हैं। ये हंगामा तो हर जगह करा देते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में आग लगा देते हैं, कभी राम के नाम पर कभी किसी और के नाम पर। मणिपुर में इस स्थिति की जिम्मेदारी भी केन्द्र सरकार की है। वहां की भोली-भाली जनता को आपस में लड़ाने की जिम्मेदारी भी केन्द्र सरकार की है। इस देश में हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों को लड़ाने की जिम्मेदारी भी इस सरकार की है।

सभापति महोदय, यह सरकार कभी नागालैंड और मणिपुर की जनता के बीच में दंगा कराती कभी कुछ और कभी कुछ कराती है। इसलिए मैं इस सरकार की नीतियों की कटु आलोचना करते हुए मणिपुर को और ज्यादा धन दिए जाने की मांग करता हूँ।

**सभापति महोदय :** श्री अय्यर आपकी पार्टी को कुल 12 मिनट आबंटित किए गए थे, लेकिन आपकी पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य श्री संतो मोहन देव ही 18 मिनट बोल चुके हैं। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि आप कम से कम समय में अपना भाग समाप्त करें।

**श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर :** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके निर्देश का पालन करते हुए प्रयास करूंगा कि अपना भाग 12 मिनट में समाप्त कर सकूँ।

**सभापति महोदय :** 12 मिनट में नहीं और जल्दी।

**श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर :** तो क्या मैं बैठ जाऊँ ?

**सभापति महोदय :** नहीं, आप अपना भाग प्रारंभ करें। मेरा अनुरोध है कि संक्षेप में बोलें। Please be brief.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (MAYILADUTURAI): Sir, I will do my best. There are important points to be brought out.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the 27<sup>th</sup> of July, 2001, the Prime Minister convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States and informed them that he was restoring the *status quo ante* by withdrawing the three words, 'without territorial limit' from the Bangkok agreement of 14<sup>th</sup> June 2001. The Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani met the Press immediately thereafter and said to them – I have with me *The Hindu* of the 28<sup>th</sup> July – that the Government's representatives had already discussed the matter with the NSCN-IM, and I quote: "they are agreeable to this proposal." Sir, furthermore, we have *The Indian Express* of the same date and *The Hindustan Times* of the same date, which repeat that the hon. Home Minister did use the expression that the NSCN-IM were agreeable to the withdrawal of these three words. Of course, those of us who saw him on the Television had the opportunity of hearing this with our own ears. I would like to read from *The Telegraph* of the 29<sup>th</sup> July, that is to say, within 24 hours, and I quote:

"The NSCN-IM leadership issued a statement from Amsterdam, tonight (that is the 28<sup>th</sup> of July) saying a truce within the territorial limit was not acceptable to them."

The statement issued by the collective leadership of the NSCN-IM said,

"During the two-day talks with the Centre's negotiator, Shri K. Padmanabhaiah, in Amsterdam, nothing was finalised on the review of the 14<sup>th</sup> June Bangkok agreement. "

And within a couple of days of that, Mr. Punthing Shimra, the Convenor of NSCN Cease-fire Monitoring Cell said that the Centre's claim of consulting the Naga leaders before revoking the cease-fire extension were bogus and the cease-fire within the so-called State of Nagaland has no meaning. Sir, the immediate reaction to Shri L.K. Advani's statement, as put out by PTI was -

"Over three lakh people came out on the streets tonight in Imphal defying the curfew to celebrate the withdrawal of the cease-fire from Manipur. The reports said, people in thousands also turned out in various districts to hail the amendment of the truce. "

Today, nobody knows whether the NSCN-IM has or has not agreed to the deletion of these three words.

Sir, the last 88 days of the President's Rule in Manipur have been the worst 88 days in the history of Manipur with people out in thousands and lakhs upon the street protesting what the Central Government did on the 14<sup>th</sup> of June

without consulting its own Governor, who was implementing the President's Rule in the State. And because of the total confusion that it has prevailed since the 27<sup>th</sup> July, that is, for the last one month over whether the NSCN-IM have or have not accepted the deletion of these three words, there is no civic life in Manipur. There is no political life in Manipur. Most of the traffic in Manipur stands completely stranded.

Many parts of the State are isolated from other parts of the State as well as from other States. There is no question of economic development. There is no question of prosperity being restored. There is no question of resuming farming or industry or small-scale industry or handicrafts in any normal manner. We have the Government presenting us here with a Budget which they claim will be implemented in the next 12 months. It is impossible to implement any Budget in Manipur unless and until the root political problem which has been unilaterally caused by the Union Government of India and the confusion which has been confounded by what the Prime Minister stated to the three North-East Chief Ministers and then the Home Minister stated to the media is removed.

With a view to assisting the hon. Home Minister to get over these problems and place a true perspective before this House and through this House, this country when I was intervening in the debate on the 30<sup>th</sup> of July, 2001 on President's Rule in Manipur, I said Sir, "We still do not know whether the agreement that has been allegedly made to delete those three words is valid or not." I pointed out that even today, *The Hindu* has a report from a local senior representative of the NSCN (I-M) of Manipur denying that the NSCN (I-M) has accepted the deletion of the three words 'without territorial limits'. And to this, in that debate, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani replied as follows: He said:

मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने पूछा कि क्या एन.एस.सी.एन. (आई.एम.) से बात हुई। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनसे बात हुई और उनकी सहमति से ही ये तीन शब्द हटा कर पूर्व स्थिति लाने का निर्णय हुआ है। I repeat. और उनकी सहमति से ही ये तीन शब्द हटा कर पूर्व स्थिति लाने का निर्णय हुआ है। इस पर मैंने उठ कर एक और सवाल किया। मैंने कहा, क्या यह दुरुस्त नहीं है कि उनके नुमाइन्दों ने इंकार किया है कि मोइवा साहब ने इसे स्वीकार किया था? यह सवाल मैंने माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से पूछा और जवाब में माननीय श्री लाल कृण आडवाणी ने यह कहा कि पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में बहुत सारी चीजें छपती रहती हैं लेकिन मैं आपसे जो कह रहा हूँ वह सदन में कह रहा हूँ। यह हमें बताया गया। क्या होता है? दो-तीन दिन के अंदर श्री पदमानभैया यह बताते हैं - "I am preparing to leave Amsterdam tomorrow to clear the air of misunderstanding, if any." Have you ever heard of a written agreement signed by Mr. Padmanabhaiah on the one hand and by Mr. Muivah on the other, being amended without their signatures being obtained on the amended agreement? From the 27<sup>th</sup> of July, that is, one month and one day, we have been asking the Government to produce any documentary evidence at all that proves that the Home Minister was telling the truth to this House when he said that they were agreeable to it. They had agreed to it as is stated over here. We have not seen any document. We know that Mr. K. Padmanabhaiah has been again to Amsterdam. But all that we know of the NSCN(I-M)'s view is that they had never agreed to this deletion of these three words. They still not agreed to the deletion of these three words. Yet, the Prime Minister misleads all the Chief Ministers of the North-East States by claiming that the NSCN(I-M) has agreed to this deletion. The Home Minister then misleads the media and the nation by making a similar statement outside. Then they come into the House. I tried to caution the Home Minister by reading out from *The Hindu*. He still says nothing doing. When I asks him another question, he gets up and tells me that what is written in the newspaper does not matter; what I said on the floor of the House is what it matters. I would have thought that after one month, at least, the Government would come clean on this.

Today, I have a factual note on the notice of a question of privilege dated the 31<sup>st</sup> of July, 2001 which I had given to the Speaker. This matter will come up subsequently. So, I do not want to go in any detail into this.

But I do wish to point out that in a signed document handed over to me today, by Shri L.K. Advani – here is his signature – he has – if you will forgive the expression – the gall to tell us and tell me and then later on this will come to the House and I quote : "After detailed discussion, NSCN(IM) agreed to the deletion of the words 'without territorial limits' from the cease-fire agreement. How can they claim this? Where is the document? After all, the Bangkok agreement of 14<sup>th</sup> June was a signed document. It was not an oral document. It was a document with the signature of the Government of India's interlocutor and the leaders of the NSCN(IM). If there is going to be a major change in that document involving these three words 'without territorial limits', I presume they had obtained the signature of the NSCN(IM)'s authorised representative before the hon. Prime Minister told the Chief Ministers of the North-Eastern States that the three words stood deleted with the agreement of the NSCN(IM). In the face of the fact that that has not happened, one can only conclude that the Government is party to confounding this confusion and until the political situation there is resolved, there is no way in which the hon. Minister of Finance can achieve the objective with which he has placed this Budget before us.

Sir, the same confusion prevailed over the appointment or non-appointment or non-official appointment or officially not-confirmed appointment of Shri P.A. Sangma. I have here *The Telegraph* of 2<sup>nd</sup> August which says : 'Sangma confirmed the offer from PM Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and I agree'. There has been no follow up on that. The consequence is that nobody knows who is the interlocutor from the Government side.

In these circumstances, I am afraid, there is no way in which we can trust the Central Government through its



Governor in Manipur to run a decent, honest, straightforward administration there which will give political stability and the prospects for economic progress.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, my last quotation comes, which is once again from Shri L.K. Advani which he stated in this House with regard to the dissolution of the Assembly :

"हमारी तरफ से हम वहां कोई दूसरी सरकार बनाने का इरादा नहीं रखते, लेकिन डिजोल्गूशन किस समय करेंगे, कितने दिन में करेंगे, इसके लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मणिपुर की स्थिति सामान्य हो जाये।"

Sir, I have with me – this is the last page – *The Telegraph* of 22<sup>nd</sup> August. The news item is datelined 'Imphal, August 21' wherein the Governor of Manipur, His Excellency Shri Ved Marwah stated as follows in a private interview to *The Telegraph* : "Manipur Governor Ved Marwah has hinted at the possibility of early elections in the State. Democratic process in Manipur should be revived at the earliest in the interest of the people there" – he said this in an exclusive interview. Shri Marwah said dissolution of the Assembly was only a matter of formality, now, as Union Minister of Home Affairs Shri L.K. Advani has already committed on this in Parliament. Shri Marwah observed elections will not be divisive; it will rather bring the people together.

Therefore, I request that before this debate is ended, the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, who are present here, intervene in this debate and give an assurance to this House that the suspended Assembly will be immediately dissolved and that the Home Minister's assurance that elections will be held within this period of six months of the President's rule, that is before 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2001 will be fulfilled. Unless and until we get this assurance, I am afraid, there is very little point in voting for or against the Budget that has been presented by the hon. Minister of Finance.

**डॉ. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह (वैशाली)** : सभापति महोदय, मणिपुर में अभी प्रेसीडेंट रूल है और मणिपुर राज्य में कामचलाऊ व्यवस्था के लिए 811 करोड़ रुपये का वोट ऑन एकाउण्ट की स्वीकृति के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं।

मणिपुर छोटा राज्य है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के लिए बहुत अहमियत रखता है, क्योंकि सीमावर्ती इलाका होने के साथ-साथ यह पूर्वोत्तर का संवेदनशील इलाका भी है। इतिहास और पुराण के हिसाब से पांडवों का रिश्ता-नाता भी इस इलाके से रहा है। महाभारत में और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य धर्म ग्रंथों में वर्णित है कि जब पांडव वनवास भोग रहे थे तो यहां भी कुछ दिन रुके थे। हिन्दुस्तान में जहां कहीं भी नृत्य की बात हो तो मणिपुरी नृत्य की चर्चा भी काफी होती है। इसलिए कला और संस्कृति के हिसाब से भी मणिपुर का काफी महत्व है।

मणिपुर की स्थिति खराब करने में भारत सरकार सीधे रूप से जवाबदेह है और कसूरवार है। मणिशंकर जी अभी ठीक कह रहे थे। उन्होंने अपने कागज-पत्रों और अखबारों के उद्धरणों से तथा गृह मंत्री जी के बयानों से यह साबित करने की कोशिश की कि वहां आग लगी हुई है। एक तो वहां आया राम, गया राम यानी दल-बदल काफी हद तक बढ़ गया है। उसके कारण भी उस इलाके की आज यह हालत हो गई है। इस सरकार की विफलता कहें या लापरवाही कि उसने इतने संवेदनशील मामले पर गम्भीरता से नहीं सोचा। विदेश में जाकर नगालैंड के सीजफायर को वहां तक बढ़ाने का काम किया। इसको लेकर मणिपुर में बड़ा भारी आंदोलन हुआ। वहां की विधान सभा में आग लगा दी गई, स्पीकर साहब को चोट लगी और मंत्रीगण भाग गए। भारत सरकार के मंत्रियों को वहां जाकर वहां की हालत देखनी चाहिए कि कैसे वहां इतना भारी आंदोलन हुआ और अशांति पैदा हुई। उसके बाद फिर सुधार हुआ, एग्रीमेंट में संशोधन हुआ। मणिशंकर जी सही कह रहे थे कि इनके सलाहकार पदमानभैया जी एमस्टर्डम गए और वहां जाकर नेताओं से बात की। अब उनकी जगह सुन रहे हैं कि संगमा जी को बहाल किया जा रहा है। हमारे इस संवेदनशील इलाके के मामले पर कैसे भारत सरकार और उसके गृह विभाग से गलती हुई, उन्होंने कैसे मिसहैंडलिंग किया सारे मामले को कि वहां इतनी अशांति हो गई, यह ध्यान देने की बात है। मुहोबा ग्रुप है, एन.एस.सी.एन. (आई.एन.) के समर्थक लोग हैं। उन लोगों के बराबर बयान आ रहे हैं कि हम इससे सहमत नहीं हैं और उधर से अलग आंदोलन की चर्चा हो रही है। नार्थ-ईस्ट स्टेट्स के मुख्यमंत्रियों ने भी कहा था कि इस तरह का समझौता नहीं होना चाहिए। यह सब कैसे अचानक हो गया इस पर हमें आश्चर्य हो रहा है। इसकी छानबीन करने की जरूरत है कि इस तरह के संवेदनशील मामले को कैसे इस तरह से हैंडल किया गया। सीमा विस्तार की आशंका से मणिपुर के लोगों के मन में आशंका पैदा हो गई कि नगा लोग जो नगालैंड की वृहद सीमा की बात करते हैं, कहीं यह सही न हो जाए। मणिपुर के लोगों का मानना है कि उनके राज्य की जो सीमा है, आर्टिकल तीन जो है, उसमें संशोधन करना चाहिए कि भारत सरकार को यह इजाजत न हो कि वह किसी भी राज्य की सीमा में बदलाव कर सके। वहां युद्धविराम सीमा का विस्तार हुआ, कहीं नगालैंड का ही विस्तार न हो जाए, ऐसी भी आशंका वहां के लोगों को है। इस कारण वहां हिंसक आंदोलन हुआ। यह बड़ा संवेदनशील मामला है। मणिपुर की स्थिति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। आप वहां के लिए बजट लाए हैं, वोट आन एकाउंट है, यह तो पास हो ही जाएगा। मणिपुर एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है।

पूर्वांचल में सूर्योदय पहले होता है लेकिन विकास की किरणें वहां देर से पहुंचती हैं। यह एक उपेक्षित इलाका है। वहां कला संस्कृति पर एक करोड़ और कुछ लाख का खर्च होता है और पन बिजली का, सम्पूर्ण पूर्वांचल का बता रहा हूँ, वहां कम से कम पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में डेढ़ लाख मेगावॉट पन बिजली की क्षमता है, इसीलिए मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के विकास के लिए सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता बिजली को दी जाए लेकिन पूर्वांचल में पन बिजली की जो पोटेंशियलिटी है, उसके लिए जितना खर्चा हो सके, देना चाहिए और उसी का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए क्योंकि वहां पर पन बिजली की पोटेंशियलिटी तो है लेकिन उसकी उपेक्षा हो रही है। अगर उसका पर्याप्त इस्तेमाल हो तो उसी से पूर्वांचल राज्य समृद्ध हो जाएगा। कहा जाता है कि वहां शांति हो गई लेकिन वहां एक्सटॉर्शन हो रहा है। आतंकवादी लोग वहां के भले आदमियों को तबाह करते हैं और उनका शोण करते हैं। इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और पर्याप्त खर्च करके वहां का विकास करना चाहिए। सप्लीमेंट्री बजट में जो 2 करोड़ 55 लाख रुपये का बॉयो-टैक्नोलॉजी के लिए खर्च होता है, उसको और बढ़ाना चाहिए। मणिपुर का विधेयक पास हो लेकिन सरकार इसे गंभीरता से ले और वास्तविक स्थिति सदस्यों को बताए कि सरकार कितनी मुस्तैद है।

**SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGLY)**: Sir, it is very unfortunate that we have to take up the responsibility of the Manipur State Assembly. It is more distressing that the Assembly is there, and our apprehension is that there may be cases of horse-trading. Therefore, we have repeatedly been pleading with the Government that the way the Government is moving with narrow partisan consideration, it is not good for the unity of the country, particularly for North-East States. It sends a wrong signal. I am not elaborating on these issues because we have already discussed these issues on the floor of the House.

Secondly, today, the hon. Minister has assured the House that very soon, he would take up the very important issues related to North-East particularly, and he would himself make a visit and try to interact with the people over there. However, in the absence of a Government in Manipur, there will hardly be a chance for the people of Manipur to represent their case.

As you know, there are so many problems related to Manipur. Some of them are common to the North-East and some of them are specific problems being faced by Manipur itself. One of the major problems being faced by the North-Eastern States is the air service.

Now the Government is considering disinvestment of Indian Airlines and all those things. The uneconomic sectors, like the airports are suffering in a big way, be it Bagdogra, be it Imphal, be it Agartala or be it any airlines in the North-Eastern region. My plea is that whenever the hon. Finance Minister visits the North-Eastern States, he should try to assure the people of the region about this. There is already a feeling amongst some section of people in the region that their grievances are not being heard and they are being neglected.

Sir, today in the morning itself we were hearing that – I do not know in what context it was said, and that has really hurt the feelings of our former Speaker, Shri P.A.Sangma – that the North-Eastern region does not belong to the mainland of this country. Maybe that it was used in a different context but still there is a feeling of deprivation amongst them. The feeling is that whatever is being enjoyed by the people in the mainland, particularly in the metropolitan cities, such facilities are not available to the people of the North-Eastern region.

Sir I have mentioned about the airline services. But just a few minutes back the hon. Member from the North-East was mentioning as to how the number of flights to the region are being reduced. The rail services to the region have been on the decline. There are problems of insurgency and militant activities in the border areas. Along with it, there are problems of smuggling and all that. These problems are well known to the Government.

Sir, the matter that is of very deep concern to all of us is that the Government is not serious about the problems of the North-Eastern States and rather they are indulging only in gimmicks and engaging themselves in some dangerous games. I believe, that the Government should, as early as possible, try to restore the assembly...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, first the Assembly should be dissolved...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGLY): Yes. First the Manipur Assembly should be dissolved and then fresh elections to the State Assembly should be held so that the people can give vent to their feelings and their democratic rights could be restored.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, Shri Swami is the Minister in charge. He has visited Manipur and we know he had a bit of trouble there. We should have at least a few comments from him...*(Interruptions)*

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल (चंडीगढ़) :** महोदय, डिस्इन्वैस्टमेंट पर चर्चा के लिए रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर को लाए और इस वक्त राज्य गृह मंत्री मौजूद है, वे बोल नहीं रहे हैं। *(व्यवधान)*

**श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर :** सदन में गृह राज्य मंत्री मौजूद हैं।

**सभापति महोदय :** यह बजट है और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जवाब दे रहे हैं।

**श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर :** मैं मानता हूँ, यह बजट है। जब विनिवेश पर ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री को लाया जा सकता है, तो कम से कम जब मणिपुर पर बहस हो रही है और अहम मुद्दा भी यही है, स्वामी जी वहां क्या कर रहे हैं, स्वामी जी यहां मौजूद हैं और उनको यहां आने का निमन्त्रण मैंने ही दिया है और आपने कृपा कर स्वीकार किया है, तो जब वे सदन में मौजूद हैं, तो क्यों नहीं वे बतायें कि उन्होंने वहां क्या किया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please take your seat. Let the hon. Minister reply to the debate.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, this is a discussion on the Budget and the Vote on Account of the State of Manipur which happens to be under the President's Rule.

Sir, the House is aware that because the State is under the President's Rule, therefore, the responsibility of the Legislature of Manipur vests with the Parliament of India and because the State Assembly had, on an earlier occasion, taken a Vote on Account for only four months from April to July, it became essential for us to come to this House in order to ensure that the functions of the Government were carried out smoothly and that the Parliament passes this Vote on Account.

Sir, a number of issues have been raised. I believe, when the discussion on the President's Rule came up, this House discussed those issues and all the political implications of the President's Rule on the 30<sup>th</sup> of July, 2001 during this Session.

Some issues have been raised and, in deference to the wishes of hon. Member Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, my distinguished colleague from Home Ministry decided to be present in the House so that if any non-budgetary issue was raised, he could take it back to the Home Minister and discuss the matter with him.

Sir, before I come to the vote on account, I would like to deal with other issues. The main issue which has been raised is – Shri Sontosh Mohanji here was raising that issue – that when the discussion took place in the Lok Sabha on the 30<sup>th</sup> of July, there was an understanding given by the Government and accepted by the opposition that Manipur Assembly will be dissolved and that fresh elections would be held in Manipur very soon. I have come to this House for a vote on account. This is only for four months starting from August until November. We are not passing the full budget of the State of Manipur. Parliamentary practice is that when you come for a vote on account, for whatever period, you have to present the income and expenditure statement for the whole year. That is why the document that we have presented before this House contained the Statement of Expenditure and Receipts for the whole year. But, I am asking this House for vote on account for Manipur for four months only, as I said, starting from August and ending in November.

Why is the Government of India not presenting the full budget for the State of Manipur? It is for two reasons. The first is that we want popular Government in Manipur, whatever its colour, to take care of the problems, to go to the Assembly and get the budget passed for whatever period is left of the year. Because we are asking for a vote on account for only four months, it could be easily inferred that we expect a popular Government in Manipur to be in office before the end of November so that they could then take the budget of Manipur to the State Assembly.

Now it follows that no fresh election can be held in Manipur until and unless the present Assembly is dissolved and, I believe that when he was replying to the debate the hon. Minister had assured this House that this would be done very soon. I have checked up the position and I would like to say that it is a matter of a few weeks, if not a few days, when the Government will follow the prescribed procedure and take a decision about the dissolution of the Assembly of Manipur to pave the way for holding of early elections there so that a popular Government is installed in Manipur as quickly as possible in order to take care of the problems of the people there. So, let not anyone be in any doubt about the intentions of the Government.

As far as the second issue about the agreement, about those three words about which hon. Member Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar was referring to here is concerned, if I have heard him right, he said that he had given a notice of breach of privilege for this. Is that right?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Yes, Sir.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: If that is right, Mr. Chairman, Sir, then quite clearly this is a matter which will be taken up by the Speaker and he will decide whether he wants to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee or not. Since the matter is a matter of privilege, I do not think I should venture an opinion in regard to that at this point of time. This matter will be separately dealt with.

As far as the budget itself is concerned, the hon. Members, especially those from the North-East, are right when they have expressed their concern at the decline in the Plan allocation. As I said, this is only a Statement of Expenditure and Receipts. We are not, like any popular Government will do, preparing the plan and we are only making a provision as it stands on the basis of the expenditure statement which has been given to us by the State of Manipur.

I am quite sure that when the popular Government is installed, that popular Government will discuss the plan allocation with the Planning Commission, and then the plan allocations could be revised.

But I will take a minute of your time, Sir, to point out that the issue which has been raised here by various hon. Members about the state of the finances of Manipur is well taken. The finances of the State have been in a major mess for sometime. Once again, if you notice, you will find that they suffered as a result of what happened to all the States of the country, as a result of the impact of the Fifth Pay Commission. Manipur also suffered as a result of that. All these issues have been discussed by the Eleventh Finance Commission.

The Eleventh Finance Commission, I am happy to report to the House, has given an additional amount of Rs. 1,079 crore more to Manipur compared to the Tenth Finance Commission. This has helped Manipur improve the fiscal situation of the State of Manipur.

As was pointed out by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, the Government of India and the State of Manipur have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with regard to fiscal consolidation in that State and there are various obligations which flow from this MoU. I am hoping that the State of Manipur will continue to follow the prescribed path and gain consolidation. I was trying to find out the monthly wage bill of the Government of Manipur, and it comes to Rs. 60 crore. Another Rs. 7.55 crore is for pension bill. If you take these together, only on pay, salary and

pension, it is Rs. 67.55 crore per month. I was trying to check up what was the State's own resources, and I found that the State's own revenue both from the Tax and Non-Tax is as small a sum as Rs. 8.61 crore. So, the Bill is Rs. 67.55 crore, and the revenue receipt is Rs. 8.61 crore. This is the problem. It is not a temporary problem. It is a structural problem. That is why, steps have to be taken to correct it over a period of time. I am sure that this MoU with the Government of India will enable the Government of Manipur to strictly follow the various steps which have been prescribed there.

Sir, there are other grants. The grants under Constitution is Rs. 32.44 crore. The share of Central Taxes and Duties is Rs. 19.25 crore and the normal Central assistance is Rs. 24.40 crore. This is Rs. 75.09 crore in all.

So, as far as the commitment of the Government of India is concerned, the Government of India has been going out of its way. Even when there was a popular Government, we went out of our way to help the State of Manipur whenever they got into any problem. Apart from being a Special Category State, there are still problems, and we have gone out of our way, whenever they have run into overdraft, to help them with the ways and means, advances which we provide from the Government of India.

I would like to assure this House that not only during the President's Rule but also in future when there is a popular Government in Manipur, this commitment shall abide that we shall stand by the Government of Manipur, by the State of Manipur and by the people of Manipur in order to ensure that they do not face the kind of financial problems which has been the case in the past.

Sir, as I mentioned, the developmental expenditure will be taken care of. We will continue to incur developmental expenditure. When the popular Government comes, they will take care of the additional needs of the people of Manipur.

Sir, I am very happy to notice that the concern that we have for the North-Eastern States is a concern which cuts across party-lines. I think, as the sovereign body of this country, this House must send a very strong signal to all our brothers and sisters in Manipur and also to all our brothers and sisters in the entire North-East that North-East is as much a part of India as any other part of the country. All of us are committed to stand by the people of North-East.

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev has given me some compliment for the development of hydel power in that part of the country. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh was telling us that that is where the potential is. The Government of India is aware of it; it has been aware of that potential for quite some time. It will be our endeavour to ensure that the financial situation of the various States in the North-East is improved, also by utilising fully the hydel potential which is in existence in those States.

I have already mentioned in reply to my earlier debate that I plan to visit the North-East. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev has said that I should go to Manipur. I certainly will keep this in mind. But it will be our endeavour to ensure that the Prime Minister's package which was announced last year for all the North-Eastern States is fully and comprehensively implemented so that those States and the people of those States lead a more prosperous and a more happy life.

With these words, I would recommend that this House adopt this Budget, a vote on account for Manipur, with acclaim and without any opposition. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (Manipur) for the year 2001-2002 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March, 2002, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 47."

*The motion was adopted.*

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