

561 *Supp. Demands for SRAVANA 14, 1916 (SAKA) Manipur Budget 562*  
*Grants (General) 1994-95*  
*Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1990-91-1991-92*

Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6218/94]

*The motion was adopted.*

12. 48 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1994-95

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6216/94]

12. 48 1/2 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1990-91 and 1991-92

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (i) I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6217/94]

(ii) I bet to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the

12.49 hrs.

MANIPUR BUDGET 1994-95 DEMANDS FOR GRANTS -CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up further discussion on Demands for Grants for 1994-95 in respect of Manipur.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East) Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was mentioning about the main reason for turmoil in the entire North Eastern Region, of course, except in States like Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya.

Yesterday itself I was saying that Government should initiate fresh political negotiations with the underground insurgents.

Today in the news we have come to know that there were bomb explosions in some areas in Mizoram and the MNF - one of the main political parties in Mizoram, have called for a Mizoram bandh today. Unfortunately, the Government signed an accord with the then MNF leader late Laldengajai but the accord was not implemented fully. That is the reason why they are taking political advantage today.

That is the reason why the NSCN is very active till today in Manipur and Nagaland. When we signed the Accord, I think we should have the will-power also to implement that Accord. When you do not

[Sh. Laeta Umbrey]

have the political will, I do not think it is not correct to sign the Accord just to appease the people, particularly the citizens belonging to the ethnical and religious minority communities. So, I would like to stress once again that the Government should initiate the political process in Manipur. Unless and until a popular Government is reinstalled in Manipur, I do not think we can go to the polls in the winter. Recently it was in the news that Manipur was the only State in the North-Eastern Region which was trying to introduce photo-identity cards for the voters. But whatever the Government under the President's Rule, had done, all the efforts went in vain because the underground people had collected and taken away at gun point all the photo-identity cards from the voters. So, I think the Central Government should not have the same formula, the same policy or strategy for the entire North-Eastern Region. Every State has its own different problems. Of course, we have certain common problems for which we are unitedly fighting as public representatives here. Why are these young, educated people going underground? It is because they are unemployed. We get a very small amount in every budget from the Centre as State aid. Even when our States are categorised as the Special Category States, still we are not getting sufficient amount for the development of infrastructure, for employment of these young, educated youths. For instance, in Manipur itself, the Manipuri classical dance is supposed to be one of the best and oldest dances in India. It has a good reputation abroad also. Many youths can be convinced and taken back overground. They can be employed. There is a very high potential of tourism in the entire North-Eastern Region. Perhaps, we have one of the most beautiful sceneries in the country. But nothing has

been done. When we talk of tourism, people will not just come there to face the difficulties. Of course, they do come to see places. They would like to have some sort of enjoyment. We do not have any of the infrastructure facilities in any of the States in the North-Eastern Region. Tourism is a State subject. Unless the State Governments get a sufficient amount from the Centre, it is not possible to develop the infrastructure. So, whatever may be the reason, the main thrust should be that we should try to bring back all those misled young people who say that they do not believe the Indian Constitution. I do not think it will be difficult to bring them back. We can say that they can be easily brought back. That is why, we have always been saying here that certain policies of the Home Ministry for that Region are adopted and pursued without the consultation of the representatives of the people. Those wrong steps have made the efforts of the representatives of the people like us more difficult.

Now the underground and even the young boys and girls who are overground believe in the Indian Constitution. We know they are misled and are totally wrong. But they feel otherwise because we have not been able to convince the Centre.

I do not want to take much of your time. I would like to state here that I support the Budget. This is my earnest request to the Home Ministry that a popular Government should be reinstalled there immediately with additional funds to Manipur. Then only we can think of having free and fair elections in this winter.

PROF. M. KAMSON (Outer Manipur): Today we have to discuss this Manipur Budget because in the State there is no Assembly, there is no popular Government

and it is under the President's rule. As you know very well, the State has been under the President's rule since 31st December 1953; it is almost running eighth month.

Here in this State, the law and order situation has not yet improved well. Rather it has started deteriorating during the past few weeks. For some months in the beginning of this year there was a very visible calming down of Kuki-Naga killing and other communal riots. But I do not know why it has erupted again in the past few weeks. Perhaps you may have learnt from the papers that very recently killings between Kuki-Nagas and ambushing of police and the army, killings at Thonglong, Gurung Khuti, Chandel, Churachandpur districts, ambush at Senapati district took place. Only yesterday you may have read in the morning papers that somewhere in the suburb of the Imphal Valley two policemen were killed in ambush. So killing in Manipur State has become a day-to-day affair. Unfortunately or rather fortunately, I cannot comment on it, very rarely this news comes in the national paper. So we feel that it is not so serious whereas actually it is very very serious. Now the question is not only the law and order problem, the problem is something more than the law and order problem. I would like to come back to that point after some time.

At the moment also another dimension of the problem has come up again. That is, the Manipur students have been demanding deportation of foreigners. We cannot understand what they actually mean by foreigners. "Foreigners" have got so many connotations now-a-days from place to place and from State to State according to their thinking and understanding of nationalism, understanding of regionalism or ethnicity,

whatever it may be. So they interpret it in this way. Sometimes they say they are outsiders; some other time they say they are foreigners. So what I mean to say is that a deeper study is very very necessary about what is going on in the minds of the people there. Because of this movement of deportation of foreigners in Imphal, in Manipur all the schools and colleges and universities have been closed down during the past few weeks.

Therefore, everything is almost standstill now in Manipur. So, the attention of the Government is very much drawn there; and the attention should be attracted there, that is my appeal. You can compare this with the one in Assam under the movement of AGP. Then, again at the moment you have seen what is going on in Meghalaya also. The Khasi students were saying that Khasis become Indians by accident and not by blood. That is what they are thinking in their minds and we can clearly see it. It is very very visible. Therefore, it is not a simple law and order problem. I draw the attention of the Government of India to have a deeper study in this matter.

Recently you know, three ministerial committees—one headed by Shri Chavanji, the Home Minister, another committee headed by Shri Manmohan Singhji, the Finance Minister and the other committee headed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Commerce Minister—visited the North Eastern State. In conclusion, they have given out in the Press saying that the main and the basic cause of insurgency, restlessness, militancy, extremism is the economic problem. Therefore, the backwardness of the area should be looked into. I appreciate very much their understanding and their reading. There has

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been a point in what we have been talking all these years and for so many years. The fact is that how this should be dealt with to improve the economic condition. So far, we have not seen any comprehensive or any clear-cut line of economic policy for the North East.

The North Eastern Council, NEC, is a very nice coordinating body of the North-East States. I appreciate it. It was established in 1972. But, when you look back to the effect of all these things, it has given no improvement at all. It is some sort of a rendezvous for co-ordination and that is not a planning body, rather in the true sense of the term. So, the high hopes with which it was created have been reduced to nothing.

Therefore, what I want to say is that there should be a very comprehensive economic policy and programme for the development of the North East, as the three ministerial committees have suggested. Therefore, I should say that there is need for a separate economic development policy for the North East.

I know very well that these States are considered to be 'Special Category States' about which the hon. Home Minister used to refer very frequently on earlier occasions. We appreciate that they have got in mind that it is a 'Special Category State'. But the question is this. What is the speciality in giving only a little more money to them? That is what is called 'speciality'; and I do not see any other thing more than this. So, there is no change in the basic structure of the economy.

Then, coming to the Manipur aspect

direct— because we are discussing the Budget of Manipur today— I want to just mention a few points. Here we have got a Bill for an amount of Rs.629,99,41,000/-. Here I want to mention how the money is spent. I will give you a skelton picture as to how the money is spent in Manipur. Every year around 55 per cent of this money goes to the establishment. You know that establishment has nothing to do with the development and it just goes towards the cars of Ministers, bangalows or offices, salary, etc. These are all establishment costs. Out of this meagre money of Manipur Budget, 55 per cent or a little more goes towards establishment. Out of the rest, 25 per cent goes to the Valley areas and only 20 per cent goes to the Hill areas—that means, five Hill districts and tribal populated or inhabited area— which is 90 per cent of the whole State. If you give only 20 per cent of the small meagre amount to the 90 per cent territory of the area, how can you expect any development there? Therefore you can well imagine that there is no basic change from 1947 to this day except a few things here and there. I am not complaining as to why only 20 per cent of the money is given. It goes according to the per capita calculation, according to the system, Budget and Planning. But, what I mean to say is that the Hill areas are sparsely populated areas and the per capita number is less.

13. 00 hrs.

The money that goes there is less. But because of the large size of the area, you need more roads and more bridges on the rivers. You cannot construct roads, bridges and such other things on the basis of per capita distribution of money. Therefore, railway is a very very far cry for us. We have been asking for it. Somehow it comes up to Guwahati. Since Guwahati has been our

nerve-centre, we somehow tolerate it. But from Imphal, we have to cover one full day and one night journey to reach Guwahati before we get the train. We have been demanding and many Members have been supporting it. I think, the Government is just turning a deaf ear to it. Nothing has come out. Maybe it has got so many problems. Five Ministers—from Shri Bansi Lal up to Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief— up to this day have been writing very nice letters, good love letter to me, saying, 'We appreciate your difficulty. But the question is that there is financial constraint.' Financial constraint from 1947 to 1994 and not having a single inch of railway advancing towards Manipur and for Nagaland is rather very difficult for us to explain. However, we tolerate it. No doubt we are very tolerant people. We just concentrate our mind somehow. But the question is this. How long can you tolerate all these things? This is just nothing but an expression of the suppressed feelings of the people. Sometimes frustration and discontentment turn into violence which we see today as terrorism, militancy and insurgency. So, explanation is somewhere there but not in just simply saying that these people are wayward and they have got lot of rifles and they just gun down many people. That is not the way. We have to have some heart-searching and mind-searching investigation into this matter. That is my point for just drawing your attention.

Regarding other causes, one of the causes, as I have just mentioned earlier, is that a ministerial committee has kindly pointed out and given emphasis on economic development. I welcome it. I hope that something more will come out of that. There is a report about the big Ministers going over there. They seldom visit that area. It is rather once in a blue moon that big Ministers come to us. We are happy about

that. But we want to see that things are translated into action. That is the only request.

I have been supporting the question of nationalism. You must kindly understand us. When we go back to the area there, we are anti-people because we do not represent their feelings when we say about nationalism. Sometimes we are put in a very very delicate position to speak this out because our heart says that we are Indians. We must live here. We have the prospects and potentialities to develop ourselves here in the freedom of the country. We believe in that. However, when you go back, you just cannot convince the people. That is the position in which where we have been put. We have been sandwiched in a very delicate position. So, the Centre should understand us and try to help us. When we speak, we speak a very few words. Very seldom we speak. You know, I have been here for the last 9-10 years. I speak only when I feel that it is very very necessary. Perhaps somebody may say that he is a very ideal MP. I do not think that way. I think the time is very precious. Whatever we speak should be meaningful. That is why I try to indulge in it whenever I think it is necessary. But whenever I speak, it should be my humble submission to speak with all my sincerity.

Another thing is that sometimes some things are very much neglected. I give you one or two examples. I have just told you that 90 per cent of the total territory of Manipur— five hill districts of Manipur is covered by hilly areas, that is, 20,000 sq. kms out of 22,000 sq. kms in the State. Only 2,000 sq kms are in the valley where you have seen a very nice picture of Manipur. But actually, 90 per cent is hidden in the jungles where you do not have good roads. Now this area wants some sort of a small establishment under the Sixth Schedule. That

[Dr. Kartikeswar Patra]

is the smallest thing that the Constitution of India can give to its people. They have been asking for the extension of Sixth Schedule— it is a very small demand—since 1971-72.

Our colleagues are also pleading for the extension of the Sixth Schedule to the hill areas of Manipur. It is a very simple thing and it does not have any political overtones. I would like to bring to the notice of this august House the words of our leader Shri Narasimha Raoji. When he spoke here, in this very House on 23 August, 1984, exactly ten years ago, he had stated that this Sixth Schedule is a very good constitutional instrument for socio-economic development of the North East. That was also the intention of the framers of our Constitution. The founding fathers of our great Constitution thought of this matter very deeply and looking at the situation in Assam's hilly and tribal areas, they devised this Sixth Schedule. The Sixth Schedule had been framed very nicely for this very purpose. Now, many of the hill areas in Assam like Karbi Anglong have got it. Bodos are going to get it. It is there in Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. I wonder why Manipur hill areas alone are singled out for this treatment. As they are left out, the people of Manipur feel neglected. When such small things are not attended to, when people nurse such feelings in their hearts for long without redressal, these are expressed in a different way which is called frustration, which is called discontentment and which is also called militancy. Why does the Government of India hold the Sixth Schedule back from the Manipur people? This Sixth Schedule is such a simple thing. If you really want to give something for the tribal people under the Constitution, this is the least that you can do for them.

Here I would like to give the history of

the background of the hill and tribal people of Manipur.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Prof. Kamson, how much more time do you require?

PROF. M. KAMSON: I will take just three or four more minutes. This is very important and perhaps it is for the first time that I am mentioning these points in the House. In 1927, some hillmen rose against the British under the leadership of a young tribal called Jadonang. He fought against the British for the freedom of the country. He was hanged to death on 29 August 1931. After him, a 17 year old young girl called Gaidinliu led the movement. We now call her Rani Gaidinliu. She passes away only very recently on February 1993. She was imprisoned continuously from 1932 to 1947, that is, till India became independent. She spent fifteen long years in the jails of Guwahati, Shillong, Aizwal and Tura. Perhaps, she must be the only lady freedom fighter who had suffered the longest spell of imprisonment. This is part the history of the freedom struggle of our hill people.

You also remember the 1917 Kuki Rebellion against the Britishers. Another struggle for freedom in the northern areas of Manipur was led by A. Diho. They were demanding some sort of autonomy. Later on, the movement was led by Tangkhul Naga under the Naga Movement-NSCN. This is the history of the struggle by the Hill people of Manipur against the British for the cause of nationalism and freedom of the country. If you continue to neglect to give autonomy to these freedom loving people, if you continue to deprive them of such a simple thing as the Sixth Schedule, it will lead to further conflict. Now, the Naga Movement is asking for independence. But there are many people like us who believe in the

Constitution. What we are asking is enshrined in the Constitution. It is really difficult to explain why it is being denied for such a long time. As I submitted earlier, these are indeed very small points. But when neglected for long, it will lead to a lot of problems. What I want to stress here is that all sorts of things which are now going on in the North East require deeper study and deeper understanding.

In this situation, I would like to suggest that we must have negotiations and try for a political settlement. We have been saying this, time and again. All these Naga and other Movements cannot be quelled without a political settlement. I specifically mentioned the Naga Movement because all the other Movements relate to it. The Naga Movement has a long history of 50 to 60 years, before and after Independence. Somehow, we could arrive at a settlement in 1986 under the leadership of Rajivji. As far as the ULFA in Assam is concerned, the Chief Minister is seized of the problem. Unfortunately, even in the most peaceful State of Meghalaya, we now have problems. I may bring it to the attention of this House that the creation of Meghalaya was achieved without any bloodshed. When the State of Meghalaya was carved out of Assam, not a single drop of blood was shed. We consider it a very peaceful and exemplary event in the North East.

But, today Khasi boys are still coming up. we do not know why it is so. We have to take into account all these things. In Tripura, there is still turmoil. One of the real causes of all these things is the Naga Movement which inspires all the other movements. I would suggest that this must be tackled first. We have said it so many times but since today I got a chance to speak about North-East I thought I would repeat it.

I know that the discussion is on Manipur Budget and the issue that I have referred to comes under the Home Ministry. Since the Finance Minister is here in the House, I am sure that through you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, and through the Finance Minister this can go to the Home Department. I have talked about these things on a number of occasions and I do not want to repeat.

We have discussed about the outside influences and about the ISI of Pakistan working there. There are communal riots among them and some insurgent outfits like, Nagas, PLA, PREPAK and Meitei of the valley have gone outside the country. They have a training ground at Bangladesh. They have connections with Burma and Thailand. They have got headquarters at Singapore, Rangoon and Beijing. They have contacts in New York and Geneva. They are spreading all over the world and we just cannot ignore that. When we are pleading to bring them back here, the Government of India is not paying any attention to it. How can we have a peaceful solution if this is the attitude of the Government? Simply allocating some money will not help solve the problem.

I request the Finance Minister to allocate more money, particularly for the development of the backward hill areas. I have explained how these North-Eastern States have been neglected in the last 10 years. I think, we should have a separate policy with regard to planning and development of the entire North-East. Though the North-East Council (NEC), was good originally, yet looking back to its recent performance we feel that it cannot serve the purpose for which it was constituted. It has not come up to our expectations. Therefore, I request the Government to give it a serious consideration. We should definitely have a comprehensive economic policy and a comprehen-

[Prof. M. Kamson]

14. 26 hrs.

sive policy on political settlement in North-East.

MANIPUR BUDGET 1994-95—  
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS- Contd.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 14. 15 hours.

[English]

13. 12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House now shall take up further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants for 1994-95 in respect of Manipur.

14. 25 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with a very heavy heart, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of Manipur. The State of Manipur is in a great difficulty. It has been passing through many difficult days and she has to pass still more difficult days. So, we have to prepare ourselves to overcome this difficulty.

[MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This State is so dear to us and even dearer when it is found exploited and betrayed. There were hopes of the people of Manipur when it was merged with the Indian Union. Earlier, the State was a Princely State with the status of sovereignty. By merging it with the Indian Union, now it has become part and parcel of the country.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE- Contd.

**Action Taken Report On The Recommendations Of The Jpc On Irregularities In Securities And Banking Transactions.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table of the House a simplified statement regarding Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee which enquired into the irregularities in securities and banking transactions including withdrawal of certain words contained in the Action Taken Report.

There was an agreement that she will be able to improve further, but it is quite disappointing. This State— although it is a small State—is a star in the eastern horizon of the country.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6219/94]

Pandit Nehru, when he visited the State, described it as a "jewel of India" in respect of its scenic beauty, beauty of the climate and simplicity of the people of Manipur. He also described it as an eastern greenery of India in respect of its ever green fields and their produce. She is now in a great difficulty.