

[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.

The people of this State fought the last battle of Independence against the British Empire. She fell honorably but she did not surrender. That was the status of this small state.

The sports persons of this small State won 13 gold medals in the last National Games at Pune. You can imagine how this small State stands in the country today.

But this State is now in great difficulty because of the law and order problem there. At one time the people there, particularly the Meiteis in the valley areas, the Nagas and Kukis in the hill areas and some Muslims in the valley area were living very peacefully and in great harmony as brothers and sisters. But unfortunately, during the last few years the circumstances were created under which there have been ethnic clashes between the Nagas and Kukis.

Sir, in spite of these problems, the people of the valley, i.e. the Meiteis are prepared to play the role of the big brother. If the militants or insurgents are disarmed, the Meiteis are prepared to go in for a peaceful settlement between the Nagas and Kukis. For disarming the militants the Central Government introduced or imposed the President's Rule in the State. I will describe it later on how it functions at the moment.

Sir, the Budget could have been placed before the Manipur Assembly. There was an Assembly of 60 elected representatives of the State. But now the Assembly is under suspension, that is why it is being brought here. Normally, it takes more than 20 to 25 working days to discuss the Budget of the State in the Assembly. I have been experiencing it for the last more than 30 years in the Assembly. But, here it is placed before this House and it is being discussed and

passed within three hours. If it were to place it before that Assembly the representatives could have discussed it thoroughly and many proposals, in the interest of the State, could have been placed before it and adopted. But now that privilege is not given to that Assembly and it is brought before this House and we are discussing it.

Why the situation is arised ? It is because the present Assembly is put under suspension and President's Rule is imposed because of the sudden ethnic clashes between the Nagas and Kukis in the State. They were at one time living peacefully, but suddenly there were these ethnic clashes. These circumstances were created by the politicians. It is our reading.

Anyway, leaving this aside, what we are expecting from the Rule of the Centre is—and it is our hope—that the militants will be disarmed. If the militant groups of Nagas and Kukis, i.e. NSCN and Kuki National Army, are disarmed by the security forces and the Army, it will be easy for the big brothers, i.e. the Meiteis, in the valley to go there freely, peacefully and overcome their misunderstandings. So it is our proposal that these militants be disarmed first.

But the Army people and the security forces deployed by the Central Government are not taking that line. They are not following that line. They are confined to the Valley, an area which the Civil Police can itself manage, because they do not like a confrontation with the militants in the hilly areas, Up-till now, after the lapse of more than seven months, the security forces or the Army people have not apprehended any armed militants. They are found being ambushed by the militant forces. The Army personnel or convoys were ambushed, killed or shot at. But no action of offensive is being taken by the security forces and the Army,

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

as a result of which, these militant groups are very much free to do anything they like. That is our grievances. The Army people and the security forces prefer to be in the Imphal area, which can be tackled by the Civil Police. They are doing it. There is lack of coordination between the administration and the Army personnel. The administration wants to be above the Army personnel. The Army personnel do not like to be under the administration. So, there is lack of coordination as a result of which the people suffer.

Sir, during the President's rule, there has been no improvement at all. The other day, the hon. Home Minister made a statement that there was some improvement. No doubt there might be some improvement but soon after the statement was made, the next day, there were killings of Nagas and Kukis again. So our proposal would be that the President's rule must be lifted and a popular Ministry, I mean, the Government of the representatives must be restored. It should be allowed to manage the affairs. If the State is left under the President's rule, for a long period, then Manipur will be another Kashmir. It will be like the other places. So my proposal would be that the President's rule should be lifted and a popular Ministry must be restored. The suspension of the Assembly must be lifted, it should be allowed to function; and this Budget must be placed before it so that the people's representatives can discuss it thoroughly and manage the affairs of the State.

So my first proposal would be that these armed militant groups, the Meiteis insurgents and the Kukis in the valley should be given a General Amnesty.

For so many times, the Government is making statements that employment would

be provided and that the new economic policy would be adopted for the North-Eastern States. But, when the Budget is placed before it, it is not reflected here. It is not reflected at all. What is the use of making so many statements without translating them into action? That is our question. This question is also being put by the insurgents. So many statements are made, but they are not translated then into action. The hon. Home Minister made a statement. In that he stated that the Government was prepared to provide employment to so many people. But when the Budget is seen here when it is placed before the House, it is not reflected in it. How can the Government be trusted?

That is the question being put by the youths or the insurgents.

Moreover, I am proposing that a general amnesty be declared for these Meitei insurgents. We shall ask them to come over ground and have a political dialogue with us so that their grievances can be overcome. So, this must be considered by the Government and I hope that the Government will respond to it.

I now come to the Budget itself. Under the Budget the Plan provision is for Rs.420 crore. What is this provision? Will it just meet the immediate necessities of the people there?

The State Government has been requesting the Central Government for the clearance of the Loktak Hydro-electric Project. It will provide employment to thousands of people. It will generate energy, the surplus of which may be of advantage to other neighbouring States also. But, for the last more than two years it has been pending with the Central Government here. It is a bright project. It is cleared by the Planning and Development Ministry but the clear-

ance by the Forest Department has not been given. I have met the hon. Minister also personally. But the Ministry is not taking action in this matter. The hon. Minister may please find it out. These are the matters which offend the people of that area. They feel frustrated that even for the clearance of a project it takes more than two years, if it is of Manipur.

When the Loktak Project was taken up and commissioned a promise was made for the payment of compensation for the lands which were requisitioned. But no compensation has been granted up till now. Some very good lands which were yielding good harvest were submerged but no compensation was given in lieu of those lands which were requisitioned. These are the causes for frustration and it is a very unfortunate situation.

As regards the Loktak Development Authority, there is no provision in the Budget. It is found that the North Eastern Council has not provided for it. In this connection, I would like to request the Government to dissolve the North Eastern Council as it is serving no purpose. When it was formed, we appreciated and we expected much from it. But as time went by, we do not find any purposeful response from the North Eastern Council. So, the Government may dissolve it and let the State Government handle it direct in its own way. So, more money may be provided to the State Government direct instead of routing it through the North Eastern Council which is not functioning properly. So, I would press for that also.

I would like to take only a few minutes more. As regards education in the State, the students belonging to the All Manipur Students' Union— We call it AMSU— have been under revolt. They are demanding so

many things. The schools, colleges and universities remain closed and there is no schooling now. They are demanding for the deportation of foreigners, and exclusion of them from the Electoral roll also. The Central Government should look into it in depth. Otherwise, it is hardening the students in Manipur. This issue of the students of Manipur should be taken up promptly.

I have been demanding and the people of Manipur also for a Central University in the State.

We have Central Universities in Assam, in Nagaland, in Mizoram, in Meghalaya and in other neighbouring States. But, we are not having a Central University in Manipur. So, we demand for that. I received a letter from the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development that on account of financial constraints, it could not be taken up. It will help very much in solving the problems there. So, we demand for a Central University for Manipur, once again.

Then, I demand strongly for a railway line to connect Imphal with it. We are not connected by any railway line and on account of that we have to make one day's journey from Imphal to Guwahati by bus to catch the train, crossing jungles and hilly areas, which is so insecure. I have also received a letter from the hon. Minister of Railways that it will require more money. We are not asking to spend it instantly. But let us have at least a Master Plan, at least a commitment to the people that we are taking up this matter so that the people frustrated there can be consoled. So, I am requesting the hon. Finance Minister to look into it and also provide some provision in the Budget.

As far as technical education, girls' education and other types of education are

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concerned, we have no facilities here. A large number of private colleges are without any monetary help. Please imagine what will be the standard of those schools and colleges. The Government colleges are managed with part-time lecturers with an honorarium of rupees one thousand only because the Government cannot afford to pay full pay to the lecturers. So, by taking advantage of this maladministration, the insurgents have taken ransom from the people and from the employees of the Government, barring a few IAS personnel. They have recruited young boys and girls, and so many other people out of this ransom money. So, my demand is for taking up these causes by the Ministry of Finance, so that adequate funds can be provided to the State of Manipur.

Lastly, I would once again request the Central Government to look seriously into the present state of turmoil in the State of Manipur so as to revoke the President's Rule and restore popular Ministry there, and manage the affairs of the state by involving the peoples' representatives. Otherwise, the people will feel that the President's Rule is forced on them. The people are not happy with the bureaucratic attitude of the present administration under the President's Rule. They want to be involved in the development of the State.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I am concluding, Sir, but please imagine, it took more than twenty-five days in the State Assembly to discuss the Budget of the State, whereas I have spoken only for 15-20 minutes. I have to obey your order. So, with

these few words, I conclude my speech and support the Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Manipur.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Budget for 1994-95 for the State of Manipur which has been presented for consideration here. Many of the Members who have spoken on this Budget have referred to the various problems of the State and those of the other North-Eastern States. I would not like to repeat those points and I would like to raise one or two concrete questions.

Sir, you will have to admit that economic policy and politics have inalienable relations. I hold that the infrastructure of economy depends on politics itself. If the political leaders are not good and competent, the economic policy cannot become successful. The present contradictions and conflicts prevailing in Manipur and other surrounding States, especially in border States of the country are sure to affect other parts of the country also.

Ours is a country of different castes and tribes. Gandhiji had said that the unity of the country depends on its spiritual unity. We should, therefore, be particular on this issue as to how we can strengthen the integrity of the country. Our nation can remain united only when we eschew provincialism and are concerned about the interest of the entire nation. For this purpose, we are required to have farsightedness and vision. But while talking about the unity of the country we start demanding division of states and then the problem becomes more serious. It is a matter of great sorrow that most of the people of our country talk about the interest of only particular part of the country. For example, it has become the fashion in the

country to demand for caste-wise provision of reservation. Nowadays people do not usually raise their voice to provide employment to all. We should demand employment to all the people of the country. But today this is not being done. The demand today is to provide caste-wise reservation. Our democratic system follows the decision of the majority but this is affecting those small states from where only one or two MPs come. They are not being listened to. In a democratic set up alongwith the demands of the majority the demands and grievances of the minorities should also be entertained. We demand the division of States into smaller states hoping that it will reduce the burden of the people and will expedite progress. Manipur is an integral part of India. The culture of Manipur used to be considered the basis of Indian Vaishnav culture is followed there with more fervour and intensity than it is followed in the place of its origin. The Manipuri dance is an integral part of the Vaishnav culture. The style of living and the outlook of people there are not at all different from those of the other parts of the country. But even there, tension prevails between valley and the hills. As our colleague Prof. Kamson has stated that only valley part of the State does not present the complete picture of Manipur, hills should also be seen. It is true that feeling of isolation and resentment prevails in the State. I do not agree that mere installation of industries will bring about progress.

Sir, when Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited Shillong, he stated that though he did not find big industries also there was shortage of funds there but, faith and piety found in the people of the area was missing elsewhere. One day we would have to choose between the mental peace and spiritual attainment and the materialistic prosperity. But it would also not be right to use spiritual prosperity as a means of economic progress.

Just now Shri Yaima Singh Yumman has pointed out that King Veer Tikendra of Manipur laid down his life fighting Britishers in the freedom struggle. Similarly, 17 year old Rani Gaidalu also fought with the Britishers during the freedom struggle. Even today, she is considered a legendary leader. All the great thinkers of the State are source of inspiration today also. Yet why the people and their children are resorting to terrorism and secessionism in the state. Why they are not coming in the mainstream of the country? It is high time to think over these issues very seriously.

Sir, the Budget is presented every year but will this solve the problems? Our State is a very backward state. It cannot be turned into an industrial one, like Hyderabad or Bombay overnight. We will have to convince the people there that they are not different from other parts of the country and that the people and the country are concerned for them. This feeling should be inculcated in their minds that the entire nation is concerned for their welfare. On the basis of this outlook, through Parliament, I would like to appeal to the people of Manipur to eschew violence and communalism. They should march forward with a feeling that they all belong to one state and one country. If wrong notions still continue to haunt them and the conflicts continue, unabated, then what can we do? No Central Government, State Government or Governor can sort out their problems. The people of Manipur themselves have to solve their problems.

15. 00 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

It has to be noted that the State or the Centre is not going to come to lead them. They themselves will have to rise to the occasion. We ourselves will have to incul-

[Sh. Kirip Chaliha]

cate the feeling of unity and strength and will have to strengthen the country.

Today, the people use words of foreign languages. My ancestors too belonged to Uttar Pradesh. But I don't know where they were born and where they lived. Now I know only that I am an Assamese. In the same manner, people from different States, castes and communities settled there and have been living together peacefully. It is wrong to call these people foreigners. As is the sea formed by merger of various rivulets and the way rivers so is the society formed by conflux of different people this vast diversity symbolise the unity of India. In addition to that it should be kept in mind that simple and innocent tribal people also reside there who have clear thinking and clear heart. Outsiders should not be allowed to exploit these people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through what conditions Manipur is passing through today? Manipur is passing through a serious situation. As has been said by my hon. colleagues that schools and colleges have been closed there. There is instability there. Internal conflicts among various communities are going on there. The students are launching agitation, against 'foreigners' and some people are spreading terrorism in collusion with secessionist forces. Some people are indulging in smuggling activities and drug trafficking. We have to educate them and teach them a better way of life. We have to make them realise a dream of bright future. The leaders of the State should also put efforts in this direction. There is a need to see whether funds are being spent on those people for whom it was allocated. The people who misappropriate funds for their personal ends are causing a great loss to the unity of India. It is happening there

today. There is nothing to hide but some people of the State are spreading corruption. But what is our responsibility? Are we doing our duty properly? I do not think that the Government is making any endeavours in this regard. There is a need to people belonging to Manipur and North-east require ideal leaders. Who may set some precepts for them, One time Mahatma Gandhi had tried to inspire the people of India and the people accordingly tried to follow his footsteps. Today in view of the deteriorating social values we need person like Gandhiji, who made the people dreaming about future, who nurtured patriotic feeling among them and inspire them. Through this Parliament, I appeal to the people of Manipur to come forward and they should not consider that they are citizens of a tiny State and that the contribution of their State is less. All of us belong to India and all are equal in a democratic system. Any person can come forward and become leader in a democratic set up of Government. People belonging to all places have the same right. It is not essential for a person to belong to a particular state or caste to seek the leadership in a democratic system of India especially in the Congress Party. I think that the provisions made in the Budget are not sufficient. Three-four concrete issues have not been highlighted in the Budget. I would like to urge upon the Minister of Finance to take up ambitious plans to strengthen the infrastructure. No big industry has been set up in Manipur. A cycle industry can be established easily because thousands of boys and girls use cycles. Cycle has become a part of its culture. Therefore, the Government should take steps to strengthen the infrastructure. The Government should heed towards setting up of cycle industry. Laying of rail lines and propagation of education. The Minister of Power is sitting here. Power Projects can be established. The Minister of Steel is sitting here. Steel industry can be

set up there. The people of Manipur do not demand but the Government should keep these things in mind and provide them these facilities accordingly.

Self-employment scheme should be introduced to provide employment to unemployed. Drug abuse has assumed alarming proportion there. The people have become drug addict victimised. Recently, a day before yesterday my friend asked me to get his relative medically examined as he has become an addict to drugs. He asked me the name of any anti-addiction centre in Delhi. One such centre is also functioning there. But that is not adequate. More such centres should be opened so that drug addicts could be admitted in them. The Minister should make announcement to this effect in his reply. Manipur is adjoining to Burma. Therefore, the incidences of AIDS are increasing there. It can affect the people who are living there. Slowly and slowly it has been spreading in North-east region. It should be checked there lest it should spread throughout the country.

In all a provision of Rs.420/- crore has been earmarked in the Budget. The Government will have to streamline the administration there so that utilisation of this fund could be made properly. I agree that President's Rule is a constitutional arrangement. But we cannot solve their problems while sitting in the House. For that purpose, an elected Government is must. I have seen that despite President's Rule law and order situation has not improved to the desired extent. Therefore, there should be an elected Government in Manipur. The elections to Legislative Assembly should be held. Because only the Government which is elected by the people can realise their problems.

With these words I conclude and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. I want to restrict my comments in reply to the discussion on the Demands for Grants only to the financial aspect relating to the State of Manipur.

Hon. Members have made valuable suggestions. They are duly noted. Some of the suggestions are outside the Ministry. I will convey all the important points raised by the hon. Members to the Home Ministry.

Today we are seeking Vote on Account for the remaining six months of the financial year. After the imposition of President's rule in the State, we have made lot of achievements and developmental activities have taken place on war-footing.

Many of the Members have complained about the misuse of funds, leakage and siphoning of funds in the implementation of the schemes and works of the Government.

I want to assure all the hon. Members through you that we have taken important steps in the administration. We have stopped leakage and siphoning of funds in the implementation of schemes and works. They have been effectively plugged by the Administration. The releases of funds have been linked to specific projects which are being closely monitored by the District Administration.

We have effectively implemented all the district-level planning. We have developed directly district-level agencies, such as, District Collectors or District Commissioners, DRDAs and District-level Commit-

[Sh. M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy]

Manipur.

tees and those Departments have placed funds out of their Budget at their disposal to implement the works and programmes under their Department.

Notable improvements have also taken place in the field of construction and improvement of roads, water supply and irrigation.

I wish to inform the hon. Members, through you, that two important irrigation projects are pending since ten years. One is Singda Irrigation Dam Project which is likely to be completed by 1994. This Project has been languishing since ten years and the completion of this Dam would provide irrigation as well as drinking water supply to the capital town of Imphal.

Another Irrigation Project, Khuga Irrigation Dam Project has been taken up. The water supply component of the Dam is slated for completion by the end of November, 1994. On its completion, it will also provide water supply as well as irrigation to the District headquarters town of Churachandpur in Manipur.

In the present State Plan, we have placed more thrust on irrigation and flood control, energy, communication and education, sports and culture.

The hon. member Prof. M. Kamson was referred to the allocation of funds to the hill areas and said that it is very meagre. He has said that not even 20 per cent of the total allocation has been made to the hill area districts. It is not correct. During 1994-95 Plan, the hill areas will have 35.71 per cent of the total Plan outlay, that is, 85.72 crores and the hill area population constitute one-third of the total population of the State of

Another hon. Member from Manipur, Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam referred to the Lokda down-stream Project which is pending for a long time before the Government of India.

I wish to inform that this project has been technically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and it is awaiting clearance from the Department of Environment. The entire financing of this project is to be taken up by the external funding. Already, a sum of Rs.5 crore has been provided in the current plan to take up this work.

Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam has referred to the students' agitation and inadequate provisions for the salaries of teachers working in aided schools. I wish to inform the hon. Member that adequate provision has been made in the current Budget of the State for salaries of the teachers of aided schools and with the improvement in the financial position, the position is going to be better in this area.

Many of the Members, even Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam and Shri Kirip Chaliha, have referred to the railway connection in the North-Eastern State. As they know very well, the nearest rail-head in Manipur is Jiribam. The techno-economic survey has been carried out for extending the railway-line to the Imphal Valley. This is pending with the Ministry of Railways. I will convey your serious concern about this railway link to the Ministry of Railways. Also, the Government has taken serious steps to improve the road network in the State of Manipur.

The hon. Member Shri Kirip Chaliha has pointed out that no industry is there in the State of Manipur. Efforts are being made. The State Government has taken

some steps. There is the Manipur Cycles Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking in Manipur. The Government is planning to have a collaboration with the private manufacturers for assembly of cycles and sale in Manipur and across the borders of Myanmar when the border trade opens. This is also before the Government.

One serious step we have taken is about the drug abuse. Almost all the Members who have participated in the discussion have pointed out about the serious menace. Especially after the imposition of President's Rule, the Administration has taken up stringent measures to prevent inflow of drugs from the international borders and drug-trafficking in the State.

Shri Kirip Chaliha has pointed out that there is not even a single de-addiction centre in the entire State of Manipur. It is not correct. We have four drug de-addiction centres in four districts of the State, that is, Imphal, Churachandpur, Chandel and Ukhul. We have continuous consultations with the Myanmar authorities to check illicit trafficking in drugs. Also, recently, we had a high-level meeting with the designated officials. They have decided to have a regular meeting. Recently, they have met again in

Imphal in the month of July and they are taking all steps.

Sir, it seems that I have covered almost all the points. I, therefore, appeal to the Members of this House to pass this Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRITARA SINGH):
I shall now put the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Manipur) for 1994-95 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 46."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants - Budget (MANIPUR) for 1994-95 voted by Lok Sabha

(Vide List of Business for.....)

No. and Name of demand	Amount for Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 9-3-1994		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
	1	2	3	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1 State Legislature	1,03,8,500	-	1,03,80,500	-
2 Council of Ministers	30,40,000	-	30,40,000	-
3 Secretariat	3,45,59,000	-	3,45,59,000	-
4 Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration and District Administration	4,33,65,500	-	4,33,65,500	-
5 Finance Department	12,85,53,000	18,00,000	12,85,53,000	18,00,000
6 Transport	40,12,000	70,50,500	40,12,000	70,50,500
7 Police	23,88,38,500	45,00,000	23,88,38,500	20,44,65,500
8. Public Works Department	15,00,78,500	20,44,65,500	15,00,78,500	20,44,6,500
9 Information and Publicity	46,03,000	-	46,03,000	-

No. and Name of demand	Amount for Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 9-3-1994	Amount of Demanda for Grants voted by the House	
1	2	3	
	Revenue Rs.	Revenue Rs.	
	Capital Rs.	Capital Rs.	
10 Education	51,51,27,500	51,51,27,500	500
11 Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	9,56,75,000	9,56,75,000	-
12 Municipal Administration Housing and Urban Development	1,02,10,000	1,02,10,000	73,01,000
13 labour and Emoployment	71,39,500	7,24,22,500	1,000
14. Development of Tribal and Backward Classes	7,2422,500	7,2422,500	1,000
15. Food and Civil Supplies	84,39,500	1,41,37,000	19,000
16. Co-operaton	1,41,37,000	1,41,37,000	19,000
17. Agriculture	4,44,04,000	4,44,04,000	47,50,000
18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Daity Farming	4,94,02,000	4,94,02,000	.....

1	2	3	Amount for Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 9-3-1994		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
			Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
19	Forestry and Soil conservation	4,46,14,000	.....	4,46,14,000	.....
20	Community Development and ANP, IRDP, and NREP	2,83,25,500	....	2,83,25,500	.....
21	Industries and Weights & Measures Development	3,55,88,500	12,87,500	3,55,88,500	12,87,500	
22	Public Health Engineering	5,28,02,000	7,18,47,000	5,28,02,000	7,18,47,000	
23	Power	15,39,47,500	20,21,03,500	15,39,47,500	20,21,03,500	
24	Vigilance Department	12,78,500	....	12,78,500	....
25	Youth Affairs and Sports Department	1,74,56,500	.....	1,74,56,500	.....
26	Administration of Justice	72,49,500	....	72,49,500	....
27	Election	80,57,000	....	80,57,000	....

No. and Name of demand	Amount for Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 9-3-1994		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House		
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	
1	2	3			
28	State Excise	1,09,58,500	....	1,09,58,500	....
29	Sals Tax and Other Taxes & Dutis and Commodities & Services	39,35 (xx)	....	30,35,000	....
30	General Economic Services and Planning	1,90,53,500	....	1,90,53,5 (x)	....
31	Fire Protection and Control	39,55,500	....	39,55,500	....
32	Jails	87,73,500	29,40,500	87,73,500	29,40,500
33	Home Guards	81,93,000	....	81,93,000	....
34	Rehabilitation	21,41,000	....	21,41,000	....
35	Stationery and Printing	51,00,500	....	51,00,500	....
36	Minor Irrigation	75,16,000	2,48,09,500	75,16,000	2,48,09,500

No. and Name of demand	Amount for Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 9-3-1994	Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House
1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
37 Fisheries	1,86,14,500	2,500
38 Panchayat	53,96,000	....
40 Immigration and Mood Control Department	4,97,25,000	16,90,00,000
41 Art and Culture	83,70,500	....
42 State Accademy of Training	13,03,500	....
43 Horticulture and Soil Conservation	2,89,13,000	5,00,000
44 Social Welfare Department	2,07,5,000	....
45 Tourism	21,13,500	8,46,500
46 Science, Technology and Environment	85,10,000	....
	1,86,14,500	2,500
	53,96,000	1,000
	4,97,25,000	16,90,00,000
	83,70,500	....
	13,03,500	....
	2,89,13,000	5,00,000
	2,07,5,000	....
	21,13,500	8,46,500
	85,10,000	....