

MR. SPEAKER : I am very much tired you. Please sit down. You say so many things which have nothing to do with the business before the House. You abruptly get up and start interrupting. Kindly sit down. Otherwise, I will have to do a very unpleasant duty. May I bring it before the House that this gentleman is interrupting all the time, defying the Chair? This is very wrong. The question is about the report of the Business Advisory Committee. The Business Advisory Committee confines itself with the total business before the House, including the no-day-yet-named motions. You are introducing anything in the world in this. You are asking, 'Why Mr. Khadilkar has gone abroad. What about Mujibur Rehman? Holding regular half-hour discussions and so on. I will have to ask him to withdraw if he persists like this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Sir, may I suggest that Shri Samar Guha may see you in your chamber and convince you?

MR. SPEAKER : Do you think that he does not see me in my chamber? In fact, I would invite all of you to sit with me when he sees me in my chamber.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : The Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill, which had been passed by the Lok Sabha and which was pending in the Rajya Sabha, lapsed because of the midterm poll. As early as 1966 the Administrative Reforms Commission submitted a report to the government recommending an institution like Ombudsman. On the basis of that report Government prepared a Bill, the House referred it to the Joint Committee, which took evidence and then submitted a report to the House. The Lok Sabha passed this Bill and then referred it to the Rajya Sabha for their passing. Now that Bill has lapsed on account of the Mid-term poll, may I know when that bill is likely to be brought up again? Similarly, the Commissions of Inquiry Amendment Bill also lapsed on account of the dissolution of Lok Sabha. When will that Bill be brought up again?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : And also the Architects Bill.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : All the Bills that were pending before the House and which lapsed because of the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha are being considered for re-introduction,

SHRI PILOO MODY : With priority?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We shall try to take an appropriate decision about priorities. It applies to Architects Bill and other Bills.

12.48 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR) 1971-72-(Contd.)

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Manipur Budget. Shri S. M. Banerjee will continue his speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir Yesterday I was referring to the difficulties faced by the people of Manipur and the indifference of the government towards some of the burning problems. I have explained yesterday that Manipur is a beautiful place which can be developed as one of the main attractions for our tourists, both from India and abroad.

Another problem which is agitating the minds of the people of Manipur is the want of good roads. If one wants to go to Manipur from Calcutta he has to go by train which passes through Nagaland, through unsafe places, where people are looted and murdered. The other alternative is to go by plane.

We have requested several times in this House both the Minister of Civil Aviation and the Minister of Finance—a representation was made to the Prime Minister also by the representatives who came to see her to discuss the various problems confronting the people of Manipur to reduce the plane fare from Calcutta to Imphal. If one has to travel, it is not for enjoyment's sake or for recreation or luxurious travelling but he or she has to travel because there is no other way out. So

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

air communications improve and there are road facilities, as long as the people of Manipur and Tripura have to travel by plane, because there is no other way out, we should introduce some sort of a *janata* plane so that the fare may be reduced. An assurance was given in this House—I do not exactly remember the date—two years back that this matter will receive sympathetic consideration from the Minister. Unfortunately, the Civil Aviation Minister is not here but I would request the hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Ganesh, who is here, to pass on this information to him with the request that if this could be done this would be a boon to the people of Manipur.

Then, about the development of small-scale industries, you know, the handicrafts of Manipur are world famous. There are certain items like a sort of quilt which they manufacture in their cottages as home industry. It is something which could be matched by any good quilt in the international market. But even in Delhi we do not get it. When we go to the Manipur and Tripura Cottage emporium these things are not available because they cannot produce more. There is no means of production there. So, for export purposes these small-scale industries should be developed. Government should spend some money on it so that the people of that particular area, specially the women, who are very hard-working, can manufacture these things both for internal consumption and for export to other countries through our Foreign Trade Ministry.

I have already said about the building of roads. This is necessary for security purposes. You know, Manipur is a very sensitive area. For the purpose of security the Border Roads Organisation is trying to construct certain roads but they are only meant for the army. There should be a big road, a national highway, from Calcutta to Manipur. May be, the Government may have to spend a lot of money but this is necessary as any attack either by China or by Pakistan or by any other country which is adjacent to Manipur and Tripura may completely isolate these two Union territories from the rest of the country. Airlifting will not be possible to that extent. So, I would request that proper attention should be paid to the construction of good roads.

About tourism I have mentioned. I would also mention that proper colleges and schools

and trading institutes should be there. Training should be given not only in handicrafts but also to make good articles. I know, they solely depend on the subsidy which they get from the Centre. Even items of daily consumption are being sent from other States and they do not have them in Manipur. This dependence on the Centre should come to an end. That would come to an end only when elections are held, a democratic government comes into power and statehood is granted.

Last but not the least, I would again request this Government to realise the gravity of the situation and grant Statehood to the people of Manipur. All sections in Manipur want Statehood. why should they not? When the Statehood was granted to Himachal Pradesh, we were all happy. I remember my hon. friend, Shri Meghachandra, a Member from Manipur, who said, "we hope the fate of Manipur and Tripura is also going to be changed and they will be granted Statehood." I would request the hon. Finance Minister to convey our feeling which is a genuine feeling of the people of Manipur for their Statehood. If they do not get Statehood, there will be struggle and, ultimately, they will get Statehood. What will then be the grace left for this Government?

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (अटिहार) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मनीपुर के सम्बन्ध में जो मांगे यहाँ पर रखी गई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मुझे भी कुछ निवेदन करना है। मनीपुर का क्षेत्र प्राकृतिक साधनों से भरपूर है। मनीपुर एक सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि जितने भी सीमावर्ती राज्य है उनके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार पहले भरती लेविन प्राज देखने को यह मिलता है कि विकास के दृष्टिकोण से मनीपुर उन्मुखित रहा है। एक सीमावर्ती राज्य होने के कारण वहाँ पर विशेष सुविधाएं देने की आवश्यकता थी। सुरक्षात्मक दृष्टिकोण से भी मनीपुर जहाँ पर स्थित है वहाँ इसका एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। लेकिन ज्यों देखने को मिलता है कि नागालैंड किसकी आबादी मनीपुर के मुकाबले प्रायः से भी कम है और यदि क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो मनीपुर का क्षेत्रफल नागालैंड के मुकाबले दुगुने से भी अधिक है—नागालैंड की आबादी चार लाख है तो मनीपुर की आबादी दस लाख से भी अधिक है—देखी स्थिति

में मनीपुर को केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र रखना वहाँ की जनता के साथ बहुत बड़ा भ्रमनाय है। वहाँ की जनता बहुत दिनों से संघर्षरत है और वह चाहती है कि वहाँ पर पौपुलर गवर्नमेंट बने। जिस प्रकार से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा प्रदान किया उसी प्रकार से मनीपुर को भी पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा प्रदान करना चाहिए। इसके अभाव में हम देखते हैं कि वहाँ पर असंतोष की ज्वालाएं भड़क रही हैं। इस असंतोष के कारण वहाँ पर पृथक्तावादी तत्व और कुछ मनचले लोग जोकि चीन और पाकिस्तान से साठ-गांठ रखते हैं, जोकि अपने इस देश के हित को नहीं सोचते हैं उन्होंने वहाँ पर कुछ गड़बड़ पैदा करना शुरू कर दिया है। इसलिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि वहाँ पर तुरन्त लोकप्रिय सरकार की स्थापना की जाये। आज वहाँ पर पृथक्तावादी तत्वों ने मनीपुरी और गैर-मनीपुरी का झगडा खडा कर दिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार प्रवर्तित स्थित जितने पहाड़ी राज्य है उनके बारे में एक कमेटी बिठाये जोकि, वहाँ पर सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से और बिनास के दृष्टिकोण से वहाँ की क्या स्थिति है उसके बारे में निर्णय करे।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue his speech after Lunch. We adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 P.M.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR),
1971-72-Contd.

SEKI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : With your permission, I wish to say that I have received

a telegram from the Dandakaranya 'Employees' Union. They had given notice of certain demands to Government. The matter is two months old. Government have so far turned a deaf ear to them and they are now on a hunger strike. May I request you to ask Government to take note of this and, if possible, to make a statement on this immediately?

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद दाक्ष : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मणिपुर में, जो बिल्कुल प्रकृति की गोद में स्थित है, गांवों की संख्या 1802 है और उनमें से लगभग 1 हजार गांव के भीतर यातायात की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। यहाँ तक कि उसकी राजधानी इम्फाल तक पहुंचने में उनमें रहने वाले लोगों को दो या तीन दिन का समय लग जाता है। कमी-कमी तो ऐसा होता है कि मौसम खराब होने के कारण या किसी अन्य कारण से जब वहाँ ड्रवाई जहाज नहीं पहुंचता है तब वहाँ के लोगों का दुनिया से या शेष भारत से कोई भी सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति में कुछ ऐसे राजनीतिक तत्व हैं, जो पृथक्तावादी मनोवृत्ति में विश्वास रखते हैं तथा वहाँ की भोली भाली पहाड़ी जनता के बीच में भारतीय संघ से अलगाव की बात करते हैं। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि 23 वर्षों तक इस सरकार ने मणिपुर का जो विकास होना चाहिये था उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और जिसके फलस्वरूप वहाँ पर एक आर्थिक असन्तुलन पैदा हो गया। इस आर्थिक असन्तुलन के कारण वहाँ के लोगों में एक इस प्रकार की पृथक्तावादी मनोवृत्ति का सृजन हुआ है जिसका बर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता।

मणिपुर के बगल में आप देख सकते हैं कि नागालैंड स्थित है। उसकी आबादी मणिपुर से आधी है और क्षेत्रफल भी आधा ही है, लेकिन वहाँ के किसानों को या टीचर्स को अथवा अन्य एड-बिमिस्ट्रीटिव अफिअर्स को मणिपुर के आदिवासियों की तुलना में दुगुनी तन्स्वाह मिलती है। जहाँ नागालैंड के एम०एल०ए० को 456 व. मिलता है

[श्री निजलिंगप्पर प्रसाद यादव]

वहाँ मणिपुर में जो सरकार चुनाव के बाद बनी उसमें एम०एल०ए० को 250 रुपये मिलते थे। इस प्रकार के असंतुलन के कारण वहाँ एक भ्रमगाव की भावना उत्पन्न हो गई है और वहाँ के लोग कुछ इस प्रकार सोचने लगे हैं कि हम देश के अन्दर कुछ इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा करें जैसी बांग्लादेश में कुछ वर्ष पहले हुई थी, मोजोलेड में हुई थी। आप ने देखा कि हूला गुल्ला की सरकार, घक्का मुक्की की सरकार जो भारत सरकार है, उस में जब राजनीतिक चेतना आती है तब सूझ बूझ से काम लेती है तथा वहाँ की जनता की भावना का आदर करती है। मणिपुर के लोग भी इस बात को जानते हैं लेकिन वहाँ की जनता, जो सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में उस से ऊंची है, जिस की अपनी सांस्कृतिक धरोहर है, वह सांस्कृतिक मर्यादा में रह कर अपनी राजनीतिक आंदोलन चलाया करती है।

एक तरफ तो वहाँ इस प्रकार की भावना है और दूसरी तरफ हमारा सरकार वहाँ की जनता के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही है। इस कारण वहाँ सेपेरेटिस्ट भावना बहुत अधिक बढ गई है। श्री प्रेस जर्नल जो चार अक्टूबर का है, उसमें जो कुछ निकला था, उसको मैं पढ़ कर आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। यह बम्बई से निकला है :

"All this had led to a definite separatist movement, which cuts across political party lines. Even the Congress Party is not untouched. Only last year at the State Congress political conference, which was attended by the Congress President Shri Nijalingappa by invitation, a resolution was passed calling for boycott of and non-cooperation in the 1972 General Election.

When Shri Nijalingappa protested against it informally to the State Congress leaders, Shri Koireng Singh and other leaders expressed the helplessness of the State Congress, twiched as it was between the Central

Party discipline and the growing popular feeling, which was increasingly being exploited by the opposition parties."

पृथक्तावादी मनोवृत्ति के कुछ राजनीतिक तत्व जो वास्तव में विदेशों के साथ सांठ गांठ रखे हुए हैं, इस प्रकार की भावना से लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि वहाँ की वस लाख जनता के लिए भी यह सोचने वाली बात है।

उस पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में तीन जातियाँ मुख्यतः रहती हैं, एक नागा, दूसरी कुकीज और तीसरी मिजो। लेकिन अधिकांशतः वहाँ ट्रेडीशनली हिन्दू हैं। हिन्दू धर्म को मानते हैं। लेकिन क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज द्वारा वहाँ की भोली भाली जनता के साथ खिलवाड़ की जा रही है। वहाँ की जनता अर्धविकसित है, उपेक्षित है और दरिद्रमय जीवन व्यतीत करती है। हमारी जो उस क्षेत्र के प्रति उपेक्षापूर्ण रीति नीति रही है, उसका उपयोग क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज इस प्रकार से करना चाहते हैं कि लोगों में भारतीय संघ से पृथक् होने की मनोवृत्ति पैदा हो और वहाँ ऐसा माहौल पैदा किया जाए कि भ्रमगाव के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण तैयार हो। ठीक उसी प्रकार का आन्दोलन वहाँ पर क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज करना चाहते हैं कि जिस प्रकार का आन्दोलन उन्होंने अन्य पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में छेड़ा था। इस सबका मतीजा यह हुआ है कि आज बांग्लादेश ट्वलसम स्पार्ट बन गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर आकृष्ट हो। २३ साल तक आपने उस क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा की है। आपने जनता के सामने कुछ वादे किये हैं। जनता के सामने आपने विकास की कुछ योजनायें रखी हैं। गरीबी मिटाने का आपने एलान किया है और गरीबी हटाने का नारा दिया है। इस बारे में अगर आपका वास्तव में तनिक भी विश्वास है तो इसको आप वहाँ साकार करें, इसको आप वहाँ क्रियान्वित करके दिखायें तात समुद्र पार के रहने वाले ईसाई मिशनरी वहाँ की भोलीभाली जनता के बीच रह कर उसको शिक्षण सुविधायें प्रदान करते हैं तथा और भी अन्य प्रकार की सुविधायें प्रदान करते हैं। वैसी

स्थिति में मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप भी इस प्रकार के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए एक आयोग गठित करें। वह आयोग सुझाव दे कि वहाँ पर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कृषि को किस प्रकार से विकसित किया जाए, उद्योग घाटों को किस प्रकार से विकसित किया जाए, हमारे जो होनहार बच्चे हैं, उनके वास्ते किस प्रकार से पढ़ने लिखने की व्यवस्था की जाए। जहाँ तक यातायात के साधनों का सम्बन्ध है, वह क्षेत्र बिरकाल से अपेक्षित रहा है। यातायात की सुविधायें प्रदान करना भी बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यातायात की सुविधायें प्रदान करके उस क्षेत्र को शेष भारत के साथ जोड़ने का कृपा की जाए। वहाँ सड़कों का जाल बिछाया जाए।

मनीपुर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है। चीन जो हमारा दुश्मन है, उसकी सीमा के साथ उसकी सीमायें लगती हैं। पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति के लोग वहाँ के लोगों को पेंकिंग भेजते रहते हैं। विद्रोह भी वहाँ सक्रिय है। गुरिल्ला ट्रेनिंग देकर के वहाँ पर गडबड़ी मचाना चाहते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में वहाँ विकास के लिए, बच्चों की पढ़ाई लिखाई के लिए, सड़के बनाने के लिए विशेष कदम उठाए जायें। काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज का भी आप वहाँ जाल बिछायें। योजना बनाकर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की जनता के लिए मनीपुर की जनता के लिए आप कुछ ठोस काम करें, वही मेरा आप में निवेदन है।

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must at the outset express thanks on behalf of the people of Manipur and also on my own behalf to the honourable House for the deeper understanding of the problems, longstanding demands of this eastern border, a strategic region of the country, and also for the increasing appreciation of the legitimacy of these demands reflected in the deliberations in this House contributed by all sections.

Yesterday evening, when the consideration of the Manipur budget, second stage, was quickly following on the heels of the concluding part of the discussion on the general

budget, highlighted by the triumphant reply of the hon. Finance Minister, hitting back to all the unreasonable criticisms to the budget, there was a sharp contrast provided on the Himalayan budget of the country standing side by side with the pigmy Manipur budget, and this gave a lot of thought to those of us who represent this backward and small region. In a way this was indicative that in this country, the big and the small, the one and the many have to coexist and develop together, and this was something which was giving a deeper and sadder thought to us, when the House quickly thinned away when this discussion was taken up. Fortunately, the discussion has been continued today, and the situation in the House is a little better and we are grateful to the Members who have taken interest in this subject.

Before I make any observations on the budget, I would like to make a reference to two points in the hon. Finance Minister's budget speech which are very relevant to this budget. These are, the mandate received from the nation and the assurance and commitment expressed regarding the removal of regional disparities in the country in the sphere of industrial development. I would be going with the mandate. As this Government and, also the ruling party to which I belong, received a massive mandate from the people about socialism, and rapid economic development of the country, we also, each one of us, received mandates from our own States as well as from our own constituencies. In the territory of Manipur, it was for the first time that two seats were won by the ruling party in the history of Indian Independence, and this was quite indicative of the people's confidence and sense of co-operation with the Government and which also equally implies that the people have given them their approval, and those of us who have been elected from the area have to fulfil in our performance the mandate given by them.

The mandate mainly received from the people of this area is, firstly, the much-talked of much-appreciated and also reflected by the deliberations of this House the demand for Statehood. The Government of India under the able Prime Ministership, of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, showed tremendous wisdom in making a timely announcement before the

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

dissolution of the fourth Lok Sabha in the month of October last, and that saved a situation which was developing into one of terrific magnitude. Now, the question remains when the Government of India, under the able leadership of the Prime Minister, is going to fulfil this commitment to the people and show their great wisdom

Manipur has no popular Government now. The popular Government functioning under the Union Territories Act was dissolved in October, 1969. In coming October, President's rule will be completing its second year. This is a very significant aspect of the political situation there. All the political parties there, including my party, decided that there would be no participation in any election under the existing Union Territories Act, because the people have realised that the Assembly and Ministry under this Act are just a semblance of a popular government. The powers are so limited, the restrictions and limitations are so many, that there is no charm in it. Therefore, it was decided once and for all that until full Statehood is established, there will no participation in elections. This question came up when the Lok Sabha was dissolved, because it was our right to demand mid-term election under the existing law. But the people there, irrespective of party affiliation or ideology, decided not to participate in such elections. It might have been a coincidence or perhaps it was out of respect to the people's will that the Government of India also did not order mid-term elections under the existing law in Manipur. Even if there was an order to that effect, there would have been no participation in the election. Therefore, any further delay in bringing the necessary legislation for conferment of Statehood on Manipur will create serious problems. Ideologically and temperamentally, I am not one who usually gives warnings or threats, because of all the parties the Congress Party has never indulged in mere threats. But on different occasions, we have received replies from the House Minister and other ministers that the matter is being examined, it is under consideration, it is coming up in due course, etc. Such stock replies are misplaced and are not called for under the existing circumstances. Though the Finance Minister is not in charge of Home Affairs or directly dealing with political issues, I hope he would be competent to reply to this. We reasonably expect that in his reply, he will

make a definite commitment that the Bill will be introduced and passed in this session. I am not merely expressing sentiments. I am putting the facts before the House and before the Home Ministry.

Having said this, I come to the next issue—preservation of the territorial integrity of Manipur.

There has been a lot of discussion on this subject and there has been discovery of a lot of mistakes on the part of the Government of India. If I remember correctly, even the Prime Minister had admitted publicly on some occasions that while the three sub-divisions of Manipur were included in the cessation of operations agreement entered into between the Government of India and Nagaland it was without the knowledge and consent of the people of Manipur. That was a great mistake. It was admitted that it was too late to correct that mistake. Even now Manipur is the victim of such a mistake. This has happened only because there was no proper understanding of our area. Delhi being far away from Manipur the people here do not know the real problems of Manipur.

Many friends here talk of Manipur having a common border with China. In fact, we have common border with Burma in three directions. There is no common border with China. Burma is our major neighbour and we have a long common border with her. On the Burmese side, as well as on the other side, that is, the border with other States of our country, we have many problems and there has been no adequate attempt made to fathom and understand the depth of these problems. Our only consolation is that at the national level there are signs of increasing understanding of the problems, and if this goes on at rapid speed no more further mistakes will be made. Any attempt to disintegrate Manipur, to weaken or reduce the size or territorial integrity of Manipur will not only endanger Manipur but will be a danger to the whole of that region and of the country for that matter. I am saying this with all conviction in my command and the knowledge of the historical background the conditions obtaining there and the security problems of that area.

Coming to the removal of the regional disparities in the industrial sphere, Manipur is full of industrial potentialities. Raw mate-

rials for paper, matches, and cement are available there. Here I may say that for some time I had an opportunity to associate myself with government, I know how the Eastern Zonal Council was discussing the development of the eastern region in the sphere of industries and power supply. Decision were taken only on political consideration. Small units like Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, NEFA and Meghalaya should not be judged by their size or population alone but by their resources and potentialities, too. Now in order to conduct a geological survey in Manipur we require a lot of political pull. So, in spite of the potentialities we are not able to have a geological survey. For instance, we have been depending on our own resources of iron ore at Kakching for our necessities in the early days.

A geological survey will discover a number of valuable things which will not only be useful for Manipur but will also enrich the country.

There has been in some quarters, even in responsible quarters, a very improper and wrong attitude shown towards the small units. The other day, last Friday, I remember, when we discussed a Private Member's Resolution, there was a reference by some hon. Member from the other side that the Central Government should see that for political misbehaviour grants are withdrawn and they are punished by withdrawing financial assistance. This is nothing but an expression of colonial attitude. We have been trying to justify our sympathy for Bangla Desh because that has been treated as a colony by West Pakistan. We should search our own hearts and develop a proper attitude towards small units. So that we may not commit such a mistake ourselves. I do not talk of Manipur alone; there might be other victims of this improper attitude. I know, many big officers coming to Manipur from outside just talk very irresponsibly. We cannot blame them; they reflect the thinking of a certain section of the people. They say that they are spending in Manipur, a small area, their money and they have a right to interfere in our affairs, as if it is a small colony of a big country and every body just entering it from outside the border has a right to interfere and safeguard his money. The whole concept, the attitude, the pattern of financing is wrong.

We see in this Budget that some amount has been earmarked. We have nothing to say against that. The point I would like to emphasize is that when we spend, there are two aspects of it. One is just temporary and routine expenditure, which goes in the form of salaries and other things, and which goes from hand to mouth. The other form of expenditure is long term investment in the form of industries and similar other things, which will grow into national assets and which will not only strengthen that region but will also strengthen the national economy and the national security in that area. The second aspect is lacking and we have to develop the awareness of it not only in the ruling party or in the Opposition parties but the whole country has to educate itself about that. Every citizen has to educate himself in the proper attitude.

We have been demanding the inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule. This may sound very strange to some of our friends who are always interested in the number of people and ask, "How many are you; what is your population?" This runs counter to the whole concept of culture. Manipur is not a mere accidental collection of a few people. It has had its history and cultural background for the last thousands and thousands of years unconnected with the rest of the world and surrounded by long ranges of hills. It has developed into a very rich culture. Now it is a part of India and we are all proud, that it is a part of India. The people of India have also contributed to the development of this culture. This culture and development of the Manipur language has taken place in spite of the smallness of the area. It has been the language of the court and of offices till its integration with the rest of the country in October 1949. Now when we demand its inclusion in its right place, in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, we are asked how many people speak that language and how many books are there. The same question arose when we wanted Manipuri to have a place in the higher university education when we found it hard to convince the learned people of a particular university, who had no knowledge of Manipuri, as to the attainment of this language be proposed the opening of a Manipuri Section in the University Library so that one could judge the attainment of

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

the language after seeing the number of books written in the ages, the number of subjects covered and the history of the development of the language.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Yes, Sir, I am grateful for the indulgence that you have shown to me.

Having said this, with all the emphasis at my command, I would like to say that sufficient measures be taken up at the Government level and necessary legislation be taken up to include Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have made your point. That is all.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : I wanted to cover a few other points.

With these few words, I would like to emphasize once again that in his reply, about the confirmation of the Statehood on Manipur, a definite deadline may be indicated. They have received a massive mandate from the people, including the people of Manipur.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to hon. Members who have taken part in the debate on the Demands for Manipur.

The debate has been very instructive and, particularly, the Members who come from Manipur have put before this House the real feelings of the people of that area.

Coming from an area which is as ancient and as under-developed as Manipur, knowing the problems of a distant far-stretched area, knowing the problems and complexities of development of such an area, knowing the inherent inadequacies in the administrative system of such an area, I am in a position to understand more intimately the problems that have been focused here, particularly, by Members belonging to Manipur.

The major question raised here was the question of Statehood. As this House knows, the Prime Minister had announced that the

Government of India have accepted in principle the demand of the people of Manipur along with Tripura and Meghalaya for Statehood, thus putting the seal of the Government of India on the basic aspirations of the people of Manipur.

The Cabinet Sub-Committee has been discussing this question and the problem that is there is of finding an integrated constitutional arrangement for the entire north-eastern area consisting of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. This discussion that is going on has reached an advanced stage and legislative proposals are being drawn up. There is no question, as some hon. Members from the other side pointed out, of going back on the assurance that has been given to the people of Manipur. I can only assure the House that in the quickest possible time the necessary legislation for the Statehood of Manipur will be introduced. I have noted the warning that our friend has given. I shall communicate this to the administrative Ministry concerned. He wanted a commitment that the Bill will be introduced in this session of the House.

There has been quite a lot of general political criticism made that for the last 20 years we have not been able to do anything. The only point that I wish to submit here is that in our recent Parliamentary election, the mid-term poll, the people of Manipur have sailed with the national mainstream and for the first time, as the hon. Member pointed out, both the seats in the Manipur area were won by the present ruling party.

A Territory like Manipur requires a much faster rate of development. It requires much greater outlay. It requires much greater investment. This, the Government of India has been trying to do. Plan after plan, the outlay on Manipur has increased tremendously—from the First Plan to the Present Plan—and efforts are being made, within the resources available, to realise the strategic importance of the area, particularly in the present almost explosive situation that exists as a result of the tragic events that have taken place in Bangla Desh.

In the Plan outlay, whereas Rs. 12.88 crores was allotted during the Third Plan— which itself is much higher than what was allotted in the previous Plans preceding it,—

in the Fourth Plan, the Plan outlay is of the order of Rs. 30.25 crores. This is a much higher outlay, more than twice the figure of the Second Plan. We realise the need for building the infra-structure, the need of providing roads, communication facilities, social services etc. and these have been taken care of as far as the Fourth Plan is concerned.

Mr. Dasaratha Deb made the point that there is more expenditure on Police and less expenditure on Education, Social Services and Development. This is actually a general criticism, a political criticism, but, as far as facts are concerned, I think they will disprove this. Of course, in a strategic area like Manipur, with certain political distortions that have taken place there, and with so many other factors, the Police there is bound to be more than in other areas; but even then I wish to point out that the expenditure on Education in 1971-72 is Rs. 4.62 crores whereas the expenditure on Police is only Rs. 3.37 crores.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) :
What about Industries and Agriculture ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : I have heard you patiently. I will come to that. I have taken you very seriously.

As far as Education is concerned, there has been a slight increase, even this year, from Rs. 4.5 crores to Rs. 4.62 crores. Manipur has 14 colleges, one Industrial Training Institute, one Law College, one Science College, one BT college, one Arts College, and one Sangeet Maha Vidyalaya. The Student population is 2 1/2 lakhs of which 80,000 are girl students. There is 13 per cent outlay for 1971-72 on the Plan side and on the non-Plan side it is 25 per cent. These are figures which show that one need not be ashamed, need not be on the defence.

As I indicated in the beginning, coming from a Territory which has got similar problems I know that higher outlay for development is necessary.

But a very serious attempt has been made to meet the immediate requirements of the Manipuri people. As far as education is concerned, the provision that has made and the institution that has been created there will not stand at a disadvantage as

compared with those in many other parts of the country.

In education itself, there has been a demand for having a university of Manipur. Then, the proposal is there to have a centre of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for post-graduate studies, and a team headed by Dr. Nag Chaudhuri is visiting that area and their report is awaited.

If we take the health services also, the provision for health services in 1970-71 was Rs. 34 lakhs, and in 1971-72, it is Rs. 49 lakhs. Manipur has 13 hospitals, 12 primary health centres, 38 primary health sub-centres and 63 dispensaries, and 200 beds are proposed to be added to the existing hospitals. So, in this sphere of public health also, an attempt has been made to provide modern medical facilities as far as possible to the people of Manipur. Once again, I submit that in an area like that in which the medical facilities have to be provided on a scale which may be much bigger than the developed areas, much more might have to be done considering the resources, I think that the Government of India will take this into consideration. Transport and communications, for industrial development and for strategic reasons and for giving minimum facilities to the people are very vital in an area like Manipur. In the Fourth Plan, nearly Rs. 10.88 crores have been allotted for roads and Rs. 80 lakhs for road transport, and this works out to one-third of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 30.25 crores. A road linking Silchar in Assam to Imphal with a length of about 224 k. m. is already under construction, and this will meet the immediate needs of the communication system as far as Manipur is concerned.

In the same way, if we take electricity⁴ Manipur has got very inadequate electricity. The installed capacity has been doubled to 5500 k. w., and a Rs. 2.85 crores are being spent this year on hydro-electric project at Loktak in the Central sector.

In connection with industrial development, yesterday, another Member from Manipur pointed out that the administration of Manipur had recommended various projects for the consideration of the Central Government. I have tried to find out the stage in which these projects are or the stage in which these proposals are. I have some facts about them.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

As far as the cement factory is concerned, a survey by the Geological Survey of India to assess the availability of limestone and other materials in Manipur has been undertaken, and the Government of Manipur has entrusted to the Cement Corporation of India the work of preparation of a feasibility report. It is expected that this report will be ready in the course of the current year.

For the paper mill also, a project report and pre-investment survey of forest and river discharge during the year and other factors connected with the project are under consideration and are under preparation, and the preparation of the feasibility report has also been taken up, and once the viability of this project is established, it is intended to request the public sector corporation to set up a project for the manufacture of paper.

As far as the starch-cum-glucose-cum-corn flakes unit is concerned, this can be taken up only when the power supply in Manipur is increased. In the meanwhile, the Food Corporation of India has been requested by the Manipur Administration to procure maize in Manipur in the current year so that cultivators get adequate price for their produce.

A provision of nearly Rs. 46 lakhs has been made for large and medium industry. Shri Deb pointed out that this provision may not be large, but I can assure him that because Manipur's development now depends on the infra-structure that has got to be built, the communications system that has to be expanded and the additional power that will be generated, there will be no difficulty in providing the finance for any viable project that the administration of Manipur as well as the Planning Commission and other agencies have.

Apart from this, the whole territory of Manipur has been selected for concessional finance by financial institutions like IFC, IDBI, and the whole territory outside the municipal limits of Imphal has also been selected for 10 per cent outright grant by Government to new industries that may be set up there. Recently a survey team sponsored by the IDBI carried out a survey to explore the possibilities of establishing industries in Manipur. So the attention of Government and its various institutions and financial agen-

cies is directed to locating places where industries could be set up and helping in the integrated development of the area.

These are some of the points raised. As I said in the beginning, the aspirations of the Manipur people for full statehood and the desire of these cultured and hard-working people for rapid development to come up to the level of the other advanced communities of India in the shortest possible time, as have been placed in this House, are recognised by Government and all efforts are being made, within the resources available, to see that they are fulfilled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are 17 cut motions. I shall put them together to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demands Nos. 1 to 44".

The motion was adopted

[*The motion for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]*

DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.14,19,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of "Land Revenue."

DEMAND NO. 2—STATE EXCISE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,000/- be granted to the President out of the Conso-

olidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'State Excise'."

DEMAND NO. 3—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 4—SALES TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,000/- be granted to the president out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 5- OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 6—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 7—REGISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,000/- be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect, of 'Registration'."

DEMAND NO. 8—PARLIAMENT, STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Parliament, State and Union Territories Legislature'."

DEMAND NO.9- GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 10—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 11—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,71,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 12—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,41,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 13—CIVIL SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

day of March, 1972, in respect of Civil Supplies."

DEMAND NO. 14—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,32,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Education.'"

DEMAND NO. 15—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,14,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Medical.'"

DEMAND NO. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,09,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Healthi.'"

DEMAND NO. 17—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,65,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries.'"

DEMAND NO. 18—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,55,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry.'"

DEMAND NO. 19—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Cooperation.'"

DEMAND NO. 20—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,93,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries.'"

DEMAND NO. 21—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Community Development.'"

DEMAND NO. 22—LABOUR.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,09,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour.'"

DEMAND NO. 23—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Statistics.'"

DEMAND NO. 24—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,67,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation.'"

DEMAND NO. 25—ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,37,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mani-

pur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Electricity.' "

DEMAND NO. 26—PUBLIC WORKS (ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,61,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works (Original Works and Repairs).' "

DEMAND NO. 27—PUBLIC WORKS (ESTABLISHMENTS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,79,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works (Establishments).' "

DEMAND NO. 28—ROAD TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,62,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Road Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 29—FAMINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND NO. 30—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,45,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.' "

DEMAND NO. 31—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,11,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 32—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,86,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 33—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,22,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. 34—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 35—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINOR IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Minor Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 36—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FLOOD CONTROL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Flood Control'."

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

pur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Flood Control' . "

DEMAND NO. 37—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,15,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Electricity' . "

DEMAND NO. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Roads' . "

DEMAND NO. 39—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings' . "

DEMAND NO. 40—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road Transport' . "

DEMAND NO. 41—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON STATE TRADING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,04,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Trading' . "

DEMAND NO. 42—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industries' . "

DEMAND NO. 43—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Cooperation' . "

DEMAND NO. 44—LOANS AND ADVANCES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances' . "

14.53 hrs.

MANIPUR APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL*, 1971

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1971-72.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1971-72." "

The motion was adopted.