SHRIK. C. PANT : I did not find any lack of sobriety in the presentation by my colleague, the Deputy Minister for Law. I am sure that Mr. Nath Pai could well have used some other word, not sobriety...(Interruptions)

The point is that there is some The misunderstanding on one score. estate duty is levied, the administration is there for that purpose, but it is there even if the estate duty is not levied on agricultural land. The question really whether the expenditure can be attributable specifically to this limited area of levying estate duty on agricultural land. Previously, in the previous there were no financial enactments. memoranda, as far as I could understand from my conversation with the officers, in respect of estate duty leived only on agricultural land. But levying of estate duty does involve some expenditure in general way. The point is whether a it is attributable to this. That is point number one. Therefore, there is not only no extra expenditure but there is no expenditure on that basis in the sense that even if the Bill were not passed, as Mr. Sezhiyan said, the same staff will be there for other estate duty purposes; the staff will not be retrenched; the expenditure will not go down even if the Bill is not passed. Conversely, it means that no expenditure is involved if the Bill is passed.

But, Sir, yon have raised this point just now that we should look into it. In the past also, I remember, once I was here in this, House when a similar matter came up, when we went into it at some depth.

I think this is a metter which come up again and again and I think we should go into it in depth and come before the House with a considered opinion. If you kindly permit me, Sir, I would, for my own satisfaction, like to go into it in greater depth, would speak to you and the Speaker and the Department concerned and try to arrive at some modus operated in respect of all such matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think he has elucidated the position and even

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now if it discovered that some expenditure is involved, he will come forward with a memorandum.

SHRI NATH PAI: The hon. Minister of state has agreed to look into this aspect. We appreciate it. But there is another aspect, that is the constitutional aspect that only four States have pessed resolutions and they will be notified. Whether all the requirements of the Constitution have been fulfilled—I would like the Minister of State for Finance to look into that point also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The very sphere of activity.—that also is a matter which needs to be some into.

14.32 hrs.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIK.C. PANT) : On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment in the States and Union Territories of Agricultural Credit Corporations and for matters, connected therewith or incidental thereto,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to previde for the establishment in the States, and Union Territories of Agricultural Credit Corporations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I introduce † the Bill.

14:33 hrs.

DEMANLIS FOR GRANTS (WEST BENGAL) 1968-69-contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up the discussion on the West Bengal Budget.

idated the position and even Mr. Humayun Kabir.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 6.5:68. † Introduced with the recommendation of the President. 2165 West Bengal

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity of speaking on the budget of West Blengal. I would like to draw the attention of the House to three problems which, I think, are of very great importance to the State.

The first refers to the opening of the Sunderbans area. Unless the Sunderbans area is properly developed; the economy of Bengal will always be under a handicap. I have for some times been purusing the suggestion for an alternative route to Basirhat via Topsia; Kulti, Malancha. Chaital. Bhebia. Murarisha and Basirhat.

In this section, a number of roads already exist and some of them have also been improved under one scheme or another since 1962. I have been drawing the attention of the Government to the importance of this alternative route from the Defence point of view. At present Basirhat and Sandeshkali can be approached only through one road, which passes through some of the most congested areas and also the industrial belt of Culcutta and, as a result, there is always heavy traffic there. It is easy to interrupt the traffic there should there be any people who want to indulge in subversive activity. From that point of view, an alternative route up to the border is of very great importance and since 1962 a certain number of improvements have already taken place. At present, only one link is missing from Malancha to Chaital with a bridge over Vidyadhari. The other links which have been already improved will perhaps require further improvement if it is to serve the purpose of an alternative route to the The whole scheme will cost only frontier. Rs. 1.25 crores and this has been under discussion between the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal for a number of years. I understand that recently the Government of West Bengal has again revived this proposal. From the defence point of view its importance cannot be over-emphasized because I'think the Defence Ministry also has shown interest in the road.

There is another point of view from

which this road is important. That is the development of Sunderbans area which can become the granary of Bengal. Very large areas here can be brought under cultivation if only there is a proper outlet. At present this outlet is missing and if this road is developed, it will not only SCTVE the purpose of defence but also serve the purpose of increasing the food supply of Bengal. I know the Food and Agriculture Minister has always a head-ache in dealing with the problem of The Centre has always taken Calcutta. the responsibility of feeding Calcutta in the present situation. If this Sunderbans area is properly developed and access to Calcutta is improved, this will, to a large extent, lighten the burden on the Central Government and, from that point of view also, I think the Central Government should take a special interest and see that this road is built as early as possible.

The second point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is the problem of Calcutta. This has been discussed many times in this House but only incidentally. At the moment the Parliament is dealing directly with the problem of West Bengal and therefore the opportunity has arisen to highlight the importance of salvaging Calcutta not only from the point of view of the interest of West Bengal, but from the point of view of the interest of the whole of India. TSH a few years ago, Calcutta was the largest port in India. It dealt with almost 45% of the total import and export trade of India in terms of both volume and value. Today that position has deteriorated partiv due to the development of ports in other parts of the country, which is welcome, but partly due to another factor, which is the physical deterioration of the river Hooghly which we all deplore. For that reason for some years I have been voicing this idea of developing another alternative post on the western bank of the Hooghly. I am glad the Government of India, in response to a Resolution which I had the honour of moving in 1956 have accepted that project and Haldia is now under development, but nevertheless the importance of Calcutta cannot be minimised. Haldia cannot replace Calcutta at least for the next/25-to:30 years and | oven::a longer period. The importance of Calcutta is

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not for Bengal alone but for the whole of eastern India : in fact, I would say, the whole of India. Today, the city is suffering from a number of disabilities. It was a beautiful city till 1941. Today whoever visits Calcutta can hardly believe that at one time it was called the city of great attractions. It used to be called a city of palaces and was one of the most attractive towns of Asia. But after 1941 after the Japanese entered the war there was an influx of very large number of refugees from the whole of south-east Asia. The population of the city which was at that about 1.2 or 1.3 millions shot time up to about 2.7 or 2.8 millions within one vear. The city whose services like the transport system, drainage, water supply, lighting, roads and communications were meant to cater to a population of about one to one-and-a-half millions. had suddenly to cater to a population of about 3 millions. The number has also been increasing afterwards. Calcutta has suffered from one set-back after another. After the partition of India there were again millions of people who came over from the other side and who settled in or around Calcutta and the resources of Calcutta were taxed almost to the breaking point. This is a problem which arose directly out of the action of the Government of India. This is again a problem which involves the fate of millions of Indian citizens and the fate of the city to very large extent decides the whole а econmic and financial interest of the whole of the eastern region. It was for a very long time the political capital of India, as you know. After the political capital was shifted, for a very long time Calcutta continued to be the industrial, financial and commercial capital of India. It has now lost almost all these positions, and some of them due to the direct action of the Government of India. The headquarters of the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India have been located in Bombay. This certainly affected the entire economy of the eastern region of India.

14.39 hrs

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha in the Chair]

When the LIC was constituted, the largest volume of insurance business in the whole of India was at that time controlled from Calcutta. But the headquarter was located away from Calcutta and this again affected the economic stability not only of the city but of the entire region. I am very glad to learn that recently the Finance Minister has announced that he was thinking of decentralising the LIC of India and having a number of independent corporations with headquarters in different regions of the country.

This is certainly welcome, and this is a step in the right direction. But I am mentioning these factors only to show that the problems of Culcutta should be dealt with from the point of view of the interests of India as a whole and not from the point of view of Bengal alone or of the city of Calcutta alone.

Of the various problems that Calcutta faces. I would like to mention first two which can be dealt with very easily. One is the problem of the garbage and the wastage of the city. For some time now, the Bengal Government have also been considering a scheme to convert the garbage into organic manure. If this scheme is pursued, it will have a twofold effect on the situation. This is a scheme which should apply to every metropolitan city; I was very happy to hear from the Food and Agriculture Minister that he had under consideration a scheme by which he would help every metropolitan city in India. whether it be Calcutta or Madras or Hyderabad or Bombay or any other, to set up plants by which the garbage can in the technical term, be digested and converted into organic manure. This will have a twofold benefit on the situation. First of all, the city will be a cleaner city. Recently, the accumulation of garbage in Calcutta has posed a definite threat to the health of the city. The second advantage will be that we shall get the much-required organic manure.

Recently, a great deal of emphasis has been placed on chemical fertilisers. I recognise the value of chemical fertilisers. But, at the same time, I would like to remind the House that chemical fertilisers unless they are used in appropriate proportions with organic manure can some times do permanent damage to the soil. In America at one stage dust-bowls were created because there was overuse of chemical fertilisers. Therefore, the USA has by experience learnt that a judicious mixture of chemical fertilisers and organic manure must be used in order to keep the soil healthy and to give us production year after year.

This is the scheme which costs only a very small amount. I understand that the scheme will cost about Rs. 60 to 70 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of perhaps Rs. 10 lakhs but even that perhaps may be saved if some of the capacity which is being developed gradually in the country can be utilised. This is a plunt which can be set up within a period of six to eight months. If that is done, it will have an immediate impact on the cleanliness of the city and also provide organic manure for our farmers.

The second problem of Calcutta is the smoke nuisance. Those who have had the opportunity of visiting Calcutta from the month of November to the end of February and especially the northern areas of Calcutta must have wondered, how the people of Calcutta are still alive. Smoke hangs like a pall on the entire city. We used to say about the London fog when I was a student there some forty years ago that one could cut the London for with a pen-knife. But the Calcutta fog has now taken the pride of place. There is hardly any smoke in London today compared to what we have in Calcutta. One of our national organisations, the CSIR has devised a method by which through proper carbonisation of coal, you could extract the volatile oils and the other chemicals from the coal, the cost of which would cover almost all the cost of operation as well as of the raw materials, so that the residue which can be converted into smokeless fuel or smokeless coke can be offered to the citizens of large cities at almost nominal cost. In fact, this is no longer an experiment. The operation of this plant in Hyderabad has yielded very good results. I have therefore suggested that this should be applied in other cities also. We should extend this and utilise the services of the CSIR and provide smokeless fuel to all the cities which today suffer from this pall of smoke. In the city of Calcutta this is a very urgent need, because I do not think there is any other city in India today which has the

kind of heavy smog from which Calcutta suffers.

The third point is in regard to the second Hooghly bridge. I am glad to hear that some action has already been taken and it is possible that before the year is out the preliminary work for the building of the bridge will be undertaken. We have been hearing about the bridge for ล long time. Α second bridge over the Hooghly is imperative. if the traffic of Calcutta has to be relieved from the congestion which is there today at times is so serious that sometimes it takes a person to go from the Dalhousie Square to the Howrah station, a distance of barely a mile and a half or two miles, as much as an hour or an hour and a half in a motor car.

i I have sometimes heard it said that it is far easier to walk, it will be quicker to walk, but then one cannot do it with one's huggage and appurtenances. Since we have a city of such proportions, these improved means must be there.

The water and drainage of Calcutta has also been under discussion for long. I have been told on very responsible authority that all the schemes are ready and all they are waiting for is a green signal from the Central Government. If the Centre provides the funds—and there has been some indication also of the sources from which the funds may be available, if only the Centre gives the green signal, the question of supply of water and improvement of the drainage of Calcutta can be immediately taken in hand.

Again I would say that those who have visited Calcutta any time between June and September know the conditions under the life of the city is dislocated and brought to a standstill by rain. In Venice. the traffic moves through canals, but here some sort of a cesspool is created in which dirt and garbage fill the streets along with rain water and people have to wade through all that. Perhaps the only conveyance which moves is the man-drawn rickshaw and the bullock cart. Surely we do not want to reduce one of the major cities of this country to a position where we have to resort only to human power or animal power for lacomotion during the months of June-September,

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Equally important is the question of slum clearance and improvement. This also has been under discussion for teng. I believe all the schemes are ready and again all that we wait for is a green signal from the Central Government. If only the Central Government will wake up and will give the green signal, this work can also be taken up.

Here I would like to add a word of caution. Very often in the name of slum clearance, people are removed from their normal places of work and dwelling. We must devise some methods by which the slums are improved and human conditions for their inhabitants created, but that people are not forcibly evicted. In Belhi itself, we have had many cases where people have been removed from their places of work with the result that in the name of improvement of the city, we have literally forced many people to become jobless and, therefore, foodless.

I also wanted to raise the question of irrigation which has a direct bearing on food, but only from one very limited point of view. One of the major problems in Bengal today is that many of the rivers are silting up, with the result that very often the water flows back into the field from the rivers. In some cases, when the river beds are rising, the drainage comes to a state of suspension. Unless something is done in that connection, very soon we will have large water-logged areas. We read in history that one of the largest cities of India at that time, Gaur, ultimately died as it became water-logged and there was no proper arrangement for sanitation and drainage. Let us not face that kind of risk again. There should be a properly co-ordinated scheme of irrigation so that the rivers flow in the normal way and water does not flow back into the fields and this alone can save West Bengal.

The last point is with reference to the general elections in Bengal. I know that a large number of parties have suggested November. But then as I had said in discussion with the Chief Election Commissioner, we have to look to the convenience not of the political parties but of the electorate. Those who live in Bengal know that during November large areas are water-logged. There are certain areas where neither boats nor other conveyance will move. The paddy will be standing in the field and most of the women who come to vote in the rural areas will have to come in bullock carts which cut across the fields. If therefore the elections are held in November, this will mean the virtual disenfranchisement of a very large proportion of women voters from rural Bengal, and I am sure that cannot be the intention of anyone. Therefore, this is a matter which should again be considered. I raise it now for another reason. So far Parhament has given authority to the Government of India that President's rule can be there only up to the 19th August. Therefore, any decision which is taken today is binding only upto the 19th August No one can anticipate the decision which Parliament will take after 19th August. If after the 19th August, it does not give an extension -it is a hypothetical case-or extends it by less than six months, new difficulties will arise.

In any case I do not think that anyone, whether it is the Central Government or any other authority, can make any binding decision till Parliament has given a second extension to President's rule which only will then take it to the end of February. I would, therefore, suggest that this matter should be reconsidered and the election should be held either in the last week of January or the first week of February when the harvest is over, when communications are easier, when the climate is conducive and congenial and when all the parties also will have a proper time for carrying on their election campaign. If the elections are held in November, no one will be able to campaign in September and October which in Bengal is the Pooia season and when Bengal is also inaccessible in many parts because of difficulties of communications.

SHR1 KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI (Howrah): Mr. Chairmaa, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of West Bengal for the year 1968-69 which are before this House.

I am glad that my hon. friend, Shri Asoke Sen, referred in his speech on Friday last to Calcutta. Calcutta is the centre of West Bengal. West Bengal today's that part of Bengal which, due to the unfortunate decision of partition, is suffering today with misery and degradation.

Calcutta is at present in such a position that unless some special treatment is meted out by the Centre, we shall be in the greatest difficulty. The provisions that have been made with regard to the capital outlay of Greater Calcutta scheme come to an amount of Rs. 1,24,67,000 and on the Vote-on-account we had already passed Rs. 62,33,000. But this is too inadequate to meet the requirements of the scheme.

The progress and prosperity of West Bengal have really been hampered by the great weightage of stagnation felt which has earned for Calcutta the epithet of 'nightmare'city' from our late Prime Minister, Nehru. In addition to this epithet has come now the epithet of the 'World's worst city' from the *London Times*. Sunday Edition, of March 3. Describing Calcutta as the World's worst city, it says :--

"if India ever explodes, as it is often said that it must, the seat of the blaze will surely be in Calcutta."

The author of this article, Mr. Arthur Hopcraft, was commissioned by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign to look at conditions in poor countries. He travelled 45,000 miles in areas of appalling human misery. And the worst city he visited was Calcutta.

When I speak of Calcutta, I speak of Calcutta which, unfortunately, is inclusive of Howrah, the constituency I have the honour to represent here. Narrating his experience during his visit to a *bustee* in Howrah where he was taken by officers of the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation, Mr. Hopcraft says :--

"We came to one of the tanks which are the festering disease repositories of Calcutta. It was a pond about 30 yards square, coloured predominantly grey with brown patches. The water was rigid. At the edges there was a thick greasy scum."

He thinks that the problem of Calcutta matters vitally to the world, not only to itself and to India. What has happened in Calcutta is an urgent warning to Sao Paulo, Kingston, Caracas and Bogota. He quotes some planners about the ominous situation in Calcutta :---

"If the final breakdown were to take it would be a disaster for mankind of a more sinister sort than any disaster of flood or famine. It would be a confession of failure, at the first major confrontation, of mankind's ability to organise the vast, rapidly growing urban concentrations."

New York Times critic also comes out with an appraisal of life, in Calcutta and writes from there that the artistic and intellectual vitality of the city was "as astonishing as prize-winning tuberoses on a dungheap".

Howard Taubman, the newspaper's critic-at-large, said, "In matters of mind and spirit, this is India's leading city." And he commented :

"When one considers the material condition of this teeming community, with its hundreds of thousands of homeless, its stench and noise, and the almost superhuman problems to fashion simple touches of civilized amenity, one finds it incredible that poets, novelists, playwrights, actors and a distinguished film-maker thrive here as nowhere else in India."

My hon. friend Shri Ganesh Ghosh laid all the blame for our failures in the food front at the doors of the Government. I am very sorry that he is not present here to listen to my comments on his speech on that day. But the problem of the food situation in West Bengal has to be considered in its proper and true perspective. If we consider the question of West Bengal, we should consider the state of affairs that is prevailing there. It has been reported by a study team in West Bengal that this state of affairs is due to the state's inability to grow enough food to feed itself. The population of West Bengal increases by three per cent annually but the rate of increases in food production is less. This aggravates the initial deficit. Even if there had been no drought, the inadequacy of irrigation facilities would have been a big drag.

Official statistics show that over the past five years, the acreage under aman cultivation has increased only slightly, from 9.5 million acres in 1962-63 to 10 million acres this season. But in yiew of

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the density of population in West Bengal even this increase should be adjudged remarkable. It is the yield per acre which should cause concern. From 11.12 maunds per acre in 1963, the yield increased by two maunds per acre during 1964-65, but it has since come down to 11.62 maunds. This is the state of affairs there, and in addition to this, food has been made the weapon in the armoury of our political opponents. It was the Deyuty Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu, who, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) at Kutighat in Baranagar area on Sunday last, said that there was no gainsaying the fact that a large number of people in the State was in the state of starvation for which the United Front Government could not shirk its responsibility. He pointed out that the clique of vested interest inside the Cabinet was standing in the way of implementing the progressive principles of the Government. That was the function of the United Front Government, and the tug-of-war was going on between the Cabinet Members there and that compelled the people to feel nervous of the whole situation, and the procurement failed miserably.

In this position we are heartened to see today that under President's rule, things are changing, and under the President's rule improvements have already taken place, and the food situation has also improved. (Interruption).

SHRI DHIREWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Do you want this to continue ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. The hon. Member will appreciate that there is a long list with me still. We have a very short time for this. I would request him to conclude now.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI: I have only two or three more points. I shall refer to the important problems that are faced in West Bengal today. One is the industrial unrest that took place during the United Front Government's regime due to the colossal attempt at creating an industrial deadlock, mobilising all the workers and organising gheraos, and creating conditions of disorder. Certainly that phase has changed, and the industries are going to be put in order. At that time, we were also facing a colossal wastage of human mind and material, because of the unemployment prevailing there. The employment exchanges there are not functioning to give employment to the people. The could be described as more or less a wholesale agency the distribute despair and despondency to the millions of youth who come out of the schools, colleges and universities in my State.

15 00 hrs.

Not only in the industrial field, but in the field of education also, there is considerable unrest and student indiscipline. That is because of the fact that these youths find that they have no security and no bright future. I wish to draw the attention of the Governor through this Parliament that the greatest problem in West Bengal today is to tackle this unemployment of educated youths. If that is tackled properly, probably we can create a better condition there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He must conclude now.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI: This is my last point. The UF Parties have been clamouring for the release of all political prisoners before the general election. For my party, I can categically state that we are prepared to get all the political prisoners released, but at the same time, we should also bear in mind what happened during the Naxalbari agitation. Mr. Charu Mazumdar, who was the brain wave of the entire movement of the Naxalbari group said.

"It was not just an economic struggle designed to increase the peasants' individual land holdings; its purpose was to intensify the class struggle in the rural areas and also involve the peasants in deliberate action aimed at undermining the class authority which is backed by the bourgeois State and the police."

So, the Governor has got a difficult duty to perform and the general election

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will have to be run in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility, so that the people can exercise their vote to bring about a condition of stability in a State, which was deprived of it for many months.

थी बलराज मधोक (दक्षिएा दिल्ली): सभापति महोदया, यह खेद का विषय है कि यह प्रान्त जिसने देश को बन्देमातरंम का राष्टगान दिया. वह प्रदेश जिसने रविन्द्र और विवेकानन्द जैसे राष्ट्र कवि पैदा किये. जिसने नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ग्रौर डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुकर्जी जैसे राष्ट्र जन-नायक पैदा किये, ग्राज खण्डित ग्रौर पद दलित है ग्रौर ग्राज वहां संवैधानिक भौर प्रशासनिक ढांचा खत्म हो चुका है। ग्राज वह राष्ट्रपति का राज्य है ग्रौर यह सदन वहां के बजट को तीन घंटों में पास करने जा रहा है। यह स्थिति जो ग्राज वहां पर पैदा हुई है—इस के लिए बहुत हद तक केन्द्रीय शासन ग्रौर कांग्रेंस दल जिम्मे-दार है। गत चुनाव में कांग्रेस पिटी ग्रौर एक संविद सरकार वहां पर बनी । इसमें किसी को ग्रापत्ति नहीं हो सकती थी। मगर उस संविद सरकार के जो सबसे बडे पार्टनर----कम्यनिस्ट मार्कसिस्ट थे उन्होंने जिस प्रकार की गतिविधियां वहां पर शुरू कीं, उसके द्वारा उन्होंने लोकतंत्रीय ढांचे को ही ग्रन्दर से काटना शरू कर दिया। जिस प्रकार उन्होंने नक्सल-वाडी में विद्रोह की ग्राग जलाई. उससे यह स्पष्ट हो गया था कि उनको लोकतंत्री शासन में कोई हिस्सा देनागलत होगा लोकतन्त्र के लिये भी श्रौर बंगाल के लिए भी । यदि इन बातों को घ्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार या बंगाल के गवनंर उसी समय उनको डिसमिस करते ग्रीर वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू करते तो उनको सारे देश से साधुवाद मिलता ग्रौर वहां पर एक ग्रच्छा शासन बनने के ग्रासार कायम हो सकते थे। लेकिन दूर्भाग्य की बात है कि वह नहीं किया गया। जिस ढंग से उसे डिस्मिस किया गया और जिस ढंग से एक ग्रल्पमत की सरकार वहां पर लादी

गई, उससे संविधान का उपहास हुआ और उस से उन कम्यूनिस्टों को जो बहां पर लोक-तन्त्र की हत्या कर रहे थे, हीरो बनकर जनता के सामने साने का मौका मिला। झाखिर में जब राष्ट्रपति राज्य लागू किया गया तो वह ऐसा ही था जैसे गुनाह वेलज्जत या दूध दिया लेकिन मैंगनियां डाल कर। यह काम यदि चार महीने पहले हो गया होता झौर जो वास्तविक कारएा थे, उनको हिम्मत कर के जनता को बता दिया गया होता तो झाज जो हालत है, वह पैदा नहीं हुई होती।

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ग्राज हालत यह है कि केन्द्र भौर कांग्रेस के नेता सही बात करने से घबराते हैं, दिल की बात कहने से घबराते हैं, इघर-उघर की बातें करते हैं। सत्यमेव जयते का मोटो यहां पर लगा हम्रा है, लेकिन सत्य वे बोल नहीं सकते। इसके कारण समस्यायें पैदा होती हैं ग्रीर बंगाल की समस्या का मल कारएा भी यही है। ग्रागे क्या होगा---मैं कह नहीं सकता, परन्तू मैं समभता हं कि बंगाल की ग्राज जो स्थिति है. उस में न कम्युनिस्ट बंगाल को ग्रच्छा शासन दे सकते हैं ग्रीर न कांग्रेस दे सकती है । वहां की जनता की ग्रास्था न कांग्रेस में बाकी रही है, ग्रौर न कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी में बाकी रही है। वहां पर किसी थर्ड ग्रालटरनेटिव की, तीसरे विकल्प की जरूरत है। ग्राज जो राष्ट्रवादी दल है, जो लोकतंत्रीय पद्धति में विश्वास रखते हैं, वे इकट्रे मिलें ग्रीर थर्ड ग्राल्टरनेटिव बंगाल की जनता के सामने पेश करे ताकि बंगाल जो हमारे देश का एक बुद्धिजीवी और महत्वपूर्ए लोगों का प्रान्त है, उसे एक ग्रच्छा ग्रौर लोक-तन्त्रीय शासन मिल सके ।

इस बजट के ग्रन्दर बहुत सो बातें कही गई हैं, परन्तु तीन-चार मदों की ग्रोर मैं विशेष रूप से घ्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। 3 करोड़ 62 लाख रुपये डिस्प्लेस्ड लोगों के लिए, पाकि-स्तान से ग्राए हुए शरएरार्थियों के लिए रखे

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[श्री बलराज मधोक]

गये हैं। मैं समभताहं कि यह कूछ भी नहीं हैं। ग्राज वहां पर जी शरणार्थी समस्या है. वह बहत ही भयानक है। जिस समय देश का विभाजन हुन्ना, उस समय, सभापति महोदया, जिन्नाने कहा था कि विभाजन के साथ-साथ पाबादियों का भी तबादला होगा । डा० ग्रम्बेदकर ने ग्रपनी विख्यात पुस्तक "थाटस मान पाकिस्तान" में कहा था कि विभाजन को नहीं मानो. यदि विभाजन को मानने जा रहे हो तो उसकी लौजीकल कौरोलरी यही है कि उसके साथ ही ग्राबादी का भी तबादला हो । यदि वह हो गया होता, तो समस्या हल हो जाती। मगर हमने विमाजन तो मान लिया मगर भ्राबादी का तबादला नहीं माना । भला हो मास्टर तारा सिंह का--- उन्होंने देख लिया कि विभाजन के बाद पाकिस्तान के म्रन्दर किसी केशघारी ग्रथवा सहजघारी हिन्द के लिये रहना सम्भव नहीं है । उन्होंने कहा चलो भौर पंजाब के लोग ग्रापनी ग्रारबों की सम्पत्ति छोड कर, ग्रपने लाखों ग्रादमियों को मरवा कर चले ग्राये इस कारण पंजाब में यह समस्या खत्म हो चुकी है, मगर यह बात बंगाल पर लागू नहीं की गई । पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के लोग भी चिन्तित थे. सरदार पटेल वहां गये. मुखर्जी गये, नेहरू गये और उन को कहा कि तुम टिके रहो, तुम्हारी रक्षा होगी, परन्तु रक्षा नहीं हुई। वहां पर लोगों को मारना शरू हम्रा । अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस समय 1947 में भारत में 3 करोड़ के लगभग मुसल-मान रह गये थे, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में डेढ़ करोड के लगभग हिन्दु रह गये थे। उसके बाद से मुसलमानों की श्राबादी देश में निरन्तर बढ रही है—देश की पिछली जनगरणना में भारत में मुसलमानों की ग्राबादी पांच करोड़ हो गई मौर उसी ग्राधार पर पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं की ग्रावादी ढाई करोड होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन 1961 की जनगराना में पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुम्रों की प्रान्सदी 90 लाख रह गई है।

कुछ दिन पूर्व यहां पर मस्लिम लीग के प्रधान ने कहा था कि भारत के ग्रन्दर मुसलमानों को जैनोसाइड हो रहा है. ग्रगर जैनोसाइड हो रहा था तो उनकी संख्या तीन करोड से पांच करोड कैसे हो गई। ऐसी हालत में उनके साथ विशेष सुलुक करने का क्या अर्थ हो सकता है. ग्राप स्वयं देख सकती हैं। वहां पर जो स्थिति पैदा कर दी गई है, उसमें म्रल्पसंस्थक लोग वहां पर रह नहीं सकते । पचास-साठ लाख लोगों को मार कर निकाल दिया गया है. बाकी जो बचे हैं, उनका भविष्य भी खतरे में है। ग्राखिर इसका क्या इलाज किया जाय ? क्या ग्रब ग्राबादी का तबादला नहीं किया जासकता? सरदार पटेल ने उस वक्त यह सफाव भी दिया था कि ग्रगर पाकिस्तान सरकार हिन्द माइनौरिटी को रखने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो हमें दो-तीन जिले दे दिये जायें, जहां पर उनको बसाया जा सके. लेकिन वह चीज उस वक्त नहीं मानी गई. परिगाम यह हम्रा कि बजाय ऐसा करने के. हमने नेहरू-लियाकत ऐग्रीमेन्ट कर लिया, जिसके मताबिक हम ने म्रपने हाथ बांध लिये। उस समय डा० श्यामाप्रसाद मूखर्जी ने, जब उन्होंने केन्द्र की कैबिनेट से त्याग-पत्र दिया, कुछ बातें कही थीं, वे आज सत्य सिद्ध हो रही हैं। उन्होंने इसी पालियामेन्ट में एक स्टेटमेन्ट दिया था. जिसके कुछ वाक्य मैं ग्रापके सामने पढ कर सुनाता हं । उन्होंने कहा था ---

"Hindus will continue to come away in large numbers and those who have come will not be prepared to go back. On the other hand, Muslims who had gone away will now return and in our determination to implement the Agreement Muslims will not leave India. Our economy will thus be shattered and possible conflict within our country will be greater.

In the garb of protecting minorities in India, the Agreement has reopened the problem of Muslim minority in India, thus seeking to revive those disruptive forces that created Pakistan itself. This principle, carried to its logical conclusions, will create fresh problems for us which, strictly speaking are against our very Constitution."

यह वानिंग उन्होंने 1950 में दी थी ग्रौर यह बिल्कूल सत्य सिद्ध हो रही है। लगातार लोग वहां से निकल कर झा रहे हैं। म्राज बंगाल में जो बहत सारी समस्यायें हैं, उसका कारण यह है कि वहां की इकानमी शैटर हो चुकी है, उनके .लिये कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है। यदि हम ग्रौर कूछ नहीं कर सकते, तो कम-से-कम जो धाये हैं, जो भारत के नागरिक बन कर आये हैं, जिनका कुछ भी दोष नहीं है, उन्होंने देश की माजादी के लिए यद्ध किया था. उस संघर्ष की ग्रब उनको कीमत चुकानी पड रही है, उनको आज पाकिस्तान से निकाला जा रहा है, उनके लिये म्राज केन्द्र को योगदाद देना होगा । उनको बसाने के लिये भ्रण्डेमान ग्राइलैंड में प्रबन्ध करना होगा । यह बडी गम्भीर समस्या है, राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, इसकी झोर ग्राघिक व्यान देना होगा, उनके लिये भ्रधिक साधन जुटाने होंगे ।

दसरी समस्या कलकत्ता शहर की है। कलकत्ता हिन्दूस्तान का सबसे बड़ा शहर है लेकिन ग्राज वह हिन्दूस्तान का सबसे बड़ा स्लम भी बन चुका है। वहां पर काफी उद्योगीकरण हग्रा है लेकिन उद्योगों का केन्द्रीयकरएा होने के . साथ-साथ वहां पर कई प्रकार की एकोनामिक ग्रीर सोशल समस्यायें खडी हो गई हैं। कम्यू-निस्टों ने जब वहां पर घेराव का कार्यक्रम **ग्रू**रू कियातो उसका बडा विरोध हम्रा लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ उसका लाभ भी हमा है मौर वह यह कि लोग ग्रब समभने लगे हैं कि एक ही जगह पर इस प्रकार से उद्योगों का केन्द्रीकरण करना ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि इससे नयी-नयी सामाजिक ग्रौर ग्रायिक समस्यायें पैदा हो जाती हैं। इसके ग्रसावा कलकत्ता हमारी सीमा का एक शहर है भौर पाकिस्तान हमारा दूक्मन है । सरक्षा के प्वाइन्ट ग्राफ व्यू से भी एक ही स्थान पर उद्योगों का केन्द्रीयकररए ग्रन्छा नहीं है; इसलिए मेरा सुफाव है कि आगे से यदि कोई नया उद्योग सोलना हो तो उसको कलकत्ता में न सोला जाये। किसी ग्रन्य स्थान पर या बंगाल के रूरल एरियाज में उसको स्रोला जाये लेकिन कोई भी नयी इन्डस्ट्री ग्रब कलकत्ता में नहीं खुलनी चाहिए। कलकत्ता शहर को सुघारने की इष्टिट से ग्रीर सुरक्षा की इप्टि से यह बहुत ग्रावस्यक है।

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कलकत्ता शहर में एक ग्रन्थ बडी समस्या मकानों की है। दिल्ली शहर से भी भयकर समस्या मकानों के सम्बम्घ में कलकत्ता में है धौर उसका कोई इलाज नहीं हो रहा है । परि-रगामस्वरूप केवल छोटी छोटी गन्दी बस्तियां बन रही है। मेरा सूफाव है कि वहां पर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन कायम किया जाये जिसके लिये फंडज की व्यवस्था चाहे लोन्स के द्वारा की जाये या एल०ग्राई० सी० से रुपया लिया जाये। इस कारपोरेशन के द्वारा वहां पर दो-तीन कमरों के मकान बनाये जायें ग्रीर वह मकान वहां के लोगों को हायर पर्चें ज के स्राघार पर दिये जायें। हांगकांग ग्रीर सिंगापूर के दष्टान्त इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने हैं। जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने इस समस्या को हल किया है, उसी प्रकार से हम भी इस समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं। हमारे पास रुपया नहीं है, यह कह कर हम इस समस्या से भाग नहीं सकते हैं। सारा कलकत्ता शहर स्लम नहीं बन सकता है, इस समस्या को हल करने की तरफ हमको व्यान देना ही पहेगा।

तीसरी समस्या शिक्षा की है। प्राइमरी टीचर्स की तनस्वाह के बारे में कल एक बयान दिया गया, मैं उसको देख रहा था। बंगाल के प्रन्दर प्राइमरी टीचर की तनस्वाह कम से कम 145 है और प्राघिक से प्राधिक 208 हैं जबकि उसके मुकाबले में पंजाब में कम से कम 216 है और ग्राधिक से प्रधिक 437 हैं, और इसी प्रकार प्रासाम में कम से कम 160 ग्रीर ग्राधिक से ग्राधिक 285 है। इस प्रकार बंगाल में सबसे कम वेतन मिल रहा है। इसके साथ ही संविधान में कहा.

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[श्री बलराज मघोक]

गया है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा फी होगी लेकिन बंगाल में ग्राज भी प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिये फीस ली जा रही है। इस स्थिति को हमें सुघारना होगा। बड़े खेद की बात है कि वहां पर 6 महीने तथाकथित समाजवादी शासन चला लेकिन फिर भी उसने टीचर्म के लिए कुछ भी नहीं किया। इसकी तरफ हमें घ्यान देना होगा, टीचर्स का बेतन बढ़ाना होगा और प्राइमरी शिक्षा को सुघारना होगा।

साथ ही साथ विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की शिक्षा की ग्रोर भी घ्यान देने की ग्रावश्यकता है। वहां पर विश्व भारती विश्वविद्यालय है जिसको कि श्री रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर ने बनाया था। उसका पुराना चित्र नष्ट हो चुका है ग्रीर नया चित्र बना नहीं है उस पर न तीतर न बटेर वाली कहावत लागू होती है। उसके ग्रन्दर ग्रग्नेजी ग्रीर बंगाली के साथ साथ हिन्दी को भी शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाये जाये ग्रीर सही माथनों में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाये ताकि बहां पर उस प्रान्त के साथ-साथ ग्रन्य प्रान्तों के खात्र भी शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकें।

प्रन्त में, जहां तक खाद्यान्न का सवाल है, बंगाल में कैश काप्स जैसे चाय, पटसन वगैरह प्राधक पैदा होता है ग्रौर चावल कम होता है । यह सही है कि दूसरे स्थानों से वहां पर चावल भेजा जाये परन्तु बंगाल के ग्रन्दर भी चावल की उपज बढ़ाई की जा सकती है । जैसा कि श्री हुमायूं कबीर ने भी कहा है, यदि सुन्दर वन को रिक्लेम किया जाये ग्रीर वहां पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाये तो बंगाल, चाय ग्रौर पटसन को पैदा करते हुये, चावल के मामले में भी ग्रात्मनिर्भर हो सकता है । इन सव बातों की ग्रोर ग्राप ज्यान दें, यही मेरा निवेदन है । घल्यवाद ।

SHRI HIMATSIGKA (Godda): I heard the speaker on behalf of the Opposition and he enumerated a number of things as if all these ills, were due to the present President's rule. He said that the

engineering industry was in difficulties; expenditure was being incurred and the Calcutta port had become very bad, as if all those things had been due to mistakes. or acts of omission of the President's rule. All these difficulties were created by the United Front Government which was in power for about nine months. Gheraos and other things which had already been referred to created a number of problems and a number of industries had closed their Gheraos were followed by lock doors. outs. After the imposition of the President's rule, things began to improve but the recession had been so severe. Inspite of every attempt that had been made, not much improvement had been possible so far.

Sir, Calcutta has been described by a number of persons coming from outside as a city which has, become a plague-spot and my hon. friend, Shri Humayun Kabir, has drawn attention of the House to the urgent necessity of certain things to be done in Calcutta because Calcutta means West Bengal and, if you leave out Calcutta, nothing remains in West Bengal. Therefore, it is very urgently necessary that attention should be diverted and should be focussed on improving the conditions obtaining in Calcutta. You cannot walk on the streets. They are so congested. The movement by vehicles also is very difficult. One bridge that is there cannot cope with the traffic and, therefore, another bridge is urgently called for. Slum clearance is also necessary. But all these things can be possible only if the Central Government puts forth their energy and give substantial help. It is beyond the powers and the financial resources of the Calcutta Corporation to make any improvements. Almost the whole income is being eaten up by the salaries and wages and, practically nothing is being left for other improvements in the city. Therefore, it is necessary that attention is given by the Centre to help Calcutta and to improve its conditions. The garbage clearance has also been referred to by the previous speaker and I feel, if the garbage can be used for being converted into manure, certainly, that will serve double purpose. The cost that will be incurred will be realised from the

manure that will be manufactured and, at the same time, that will improve the condition of crops also. It is very necessary that attention is given to that.

The bus service that is being run by Government is a losing concern. I think they are losing about a crore of rupees per year. I do not see the fun in running a service which is a losing concern. It can perhaps be passed on to private operators who will be prepared to contribute bute a substantial sum to the coffers of the Government. 1 think, if a bus is passed on to a private operation, that will yield about Rs. 1000 monthly by way of royalty or whatever you call it, to the Government coffers and there are about 400 to 500 buses that are being run by Government and if they are passed on to private operators, a good income will be available and the loss that is being incurred will also be stopped.

On a previous occasion, when discussing the General Budget, I mentioned that November will not be suitable for midtern elections. The political parties, each one of them, avoided to suggest any later date for fear of being misunderstood about their weakness or anything like that, But November will certainly not be suitable under any circumstances. Most of the places will be inaccessible to voters, to the candidates and to the political parties. The officers will also not be able Therefore. to go over all the places. the elections should be postponed to some future date, preferably, to January, if not February. I think January will be the best time when crops will have been harvested and voters can move freely.

Another complaint that has been made against the present Government is about procurement of food, I think, foodgrains have been procured to a much larger extent by the present administration than what was done or attempted to be done by the United Front Government. Therefore, I feel it was very unfair to criticise the present administration for not procuring food in proper quantity.

As a matter of fact, as regards the elections, the resolutions have been passed by a number of institutions representing educated persons, lawyers, etc. that they are very much satisfied with the Presigent's Rule and that they would rather prefer that the President's rule continues to their being troubled by hotch-potch parties coming to power and creating all kinds of difficulties. Therefore, at any rate, so far as elections are concerned, they should be post poned and something should be done to improve the conditions of Calcutta, so that we can live properly there.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): The time rationed for us being what it is, I fear I have to speak telegraphically, and I have no time to counter the factious arguments which I have heard from the Congress Benches with regard to the U. F. Government which was in power for nine months, which had thrusts from every side and which was put into all kinds of difficulties by Delhi into the bargain. They wanted to point out that all the ills of West Bengal and of Calcutta in particular, which have accumulated, are due to the operations of the United Front Government. I have no time also to enter into arguments with my hon. friend, Shri Bal Raj Madhok. who is not here and who made communaloriented observations which are rather pregnant with mischiefs, but we shall have other occasions to counter that kind of thinking. It is a pity ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will be a little generous in the hon. Member's case.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am very grateful. I was going to ask for that generosity, but you are offering it on your own ...(Interruptions).

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : She wants you to answer these points.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I would not be detailed because in that case, the Budget cannot be discussed. I hope, we are going to have a discussion on communal problem altogether.

It is a pity that the State which was once in the vanguard of India's progress has now fallen on evil days, and even though it is earning at the present moment 40 per cent of our foreign exchange resources, we are being cursed by all and sundry as being the problem province of

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]Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

this country. It is a pity, almost everything is a pity these days in our country.

I would like, first of all, to point out that we have now a Committee to advise the President in regard to West Bengal, and it is rather extraordinary that all the West Bengal Members of the Rajya Sabha are Members of this Committee while many Members from West Bengal in Lok Sabha do not have that advantage. I feel, it is a paradox that in our Parliamentary set-up, the non-elective, the Second Chamber, is getting a bigger finger in the pie of the Government.

I have heard also some talk which come rather stealthily from Mr. Humayun Kabir. I can understand his attitude because he was challenged to stand for re-election and he never had the courage to take it up. The stealthy talk began regarding the postponement of the mid-term elections. The Congress members have echoed it. There has been an agreed decision by all the parties who met with the Election Commissioner in their midst-and Congress was also a party to that decision -which is to the effect that, in November, the mid-term election will take place Let no other considerations fear of the verdict of the electorate ; really speaking, let not that deter the performance of a promise which was made before the Election Commissioner.

Mr. K. K. Chatterjee said something about political prisoners. I find that 36 political prisoners are still in detention under the Preventive Detention Act, and Government said in answer the other day, on the 3rd May, that their release was not under consideration. This is a characteristic anomaly of our present day political life, but again that is the pity, the greater pity, that we live in conditions that such things can pass muster.

In regard to the problem of food, I found in today's paper a.....

15.25 hrs.

[Shri Hem Barua in the Chair]

I am addressing a galaxy of talents who are now coming to adorn the Chair.

I was saying that only to-day I saw in

the papers a report made by the Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry which had been set up by the Congress Government in West Bengal in 1966 in regard to the food situation. A former Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court, Mr. Justice Lahiri. was the Chairman and he wrote in his report :

"The food policy pursued by the State of West Bengal in 1965-66..."

Mind you, those were Congress days.

".....succeeded in converting the entire population of the State into a race of criminals..."

because smuggling of rice become a most lucrative profession to which the unemployed naturally got attracted. And then the report says :

"Without being accused of parochialism or provincialism, I can say that the State of West Bengal has been to some extent a victim of Central policy in the matter of food and the Central Government should bear a legitimate share of the burden."

But I do not know whether the Central Government would admit it. And in regard to this, only the other day it is reported in the HINDUSTAN STANDARD of 30th April that the West Bengal Governor, Mr. Dharma Vira, made statement before a meeting of District Magistrates and the paper reports him of having said :

"The Governor stressed the necessity of keeping the food prices low..."

They have sky-rocketed.

"He did not know why the prices would soar higher when the Centre was giving larger supplies of food to this State this year."

Naturally, the Centre looks upon Mr. Dharma Vira as a person very much near its heart and, therefore the Centre is helping him, and yet, the condition is actually worse and the prices are rising. Even so, we would like food production to grow and for that purpose I would refer the Central Government to a statement made by Dr. K. L. Rao very recently that with a very little efforts, West Bengal can produce all that it needs by way of food and can also export some to other States. In this connection, the Sunderbans was mentioned. There are low-lying areas in Hawrah District about which Shri Chatterjee must be aware and there is a Beel, a 70 miles stretch of waler-Bhandardaka Beel-in Murshidabad District which is abutting at the Bhagirathi river and by spending a little over a crore of rupees, we can grow three crops a year worth nearly Rs. 3 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Member's time is up.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : One who is nobody in this House and who has been disowned by his own Party can speak for 25 minutes, but those who represent recognised Parties do not got any time. I protest against this. I would not have said it but for.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal) J I would also support Mr. Mukerjee. This is West Bengal Budget and those hon. Members from West Bengal should get more time.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): I want to make one point clear. The unattached Members agreed to Prof. Kabir to speak on their behalf and his time was 19 minutes but he was given only 15 minutes. Therefore, the hon. Member sitting opposite must not have any misunder-standing that he has been given more than his due.

•SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I have counted also : I have counted the number of minutes. There is no need for it. You better carry on with Congress Members and with new Congress Members like Mr. Kabir; they can have the run of the land. I do not propose to speak. If this is the way the West Bengal Budget is to be treated, West Bengal Members should have nothing to do with it. Therefore, I would suggest that only the Congressmen remain and let the proceeding be conducted by Mr. Kabir and God alone knows who are the other defectors who are now trying to go to the other side. I do not want to take any further part in the proceedings.

(Shri H. N. Mukerjee then left the House)

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Shri Onkarlal Bohra, श्री झोंकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, जब भाज हम यहां पश्चिमी बंगाल के बजट के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं तब मुभे एक बात का बड़ा खेद है कि वहां पर माज राष्ट्रपति शासन है। पश्चिमी बंगाल में, जिसने जनतन्त्र श्रौर प्रजातन्त्र के लिये सब से ज्यादा संघर्ष किया, राष्ट्रपति शासन है, यह बात मन को बड़ी ग्रखरती है। लेकिन मैं झाप के सामने उन कारणों का थोड़ा सा जिक करना चाहता हूँ जिन की वजह से यह स्थिति हुई श्रौर ग्राज हम इस संसद-भवन में बैठ कर वहां के बजट पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में पिछले दिनों में युना-इटेड फंट की सरकार के समय जिस तरह की घटनायें हई श्रौर जिस तरह का वातावरण सारे देश में चर्चा का विषय बना. मैं थोडा सा उन पर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हं । एक तरफ पश्चिमी बंगाल में भयंकर मसन्तोष है, बेकारी को लेकर छात्रों में मनुशासनहीनता है, दूसरी तरफ श्रमिकों में भी ग्रसन्तोष है। ग्रौद्योगिक दृष्टि से उन्नत होते हुए भी पश्चिमी बंगाल में जिस प्रकार की घटनायें हई, उन से देश में एक वातावरण बना, और उत्पादन की दृष्टि से देश को इतना धक्का लगा जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। ग्राज जहां ग्रथिक से ग्रथिक उत्पादन बढना चाहिए ग्रौर बेकारी खत्म होनी चाहिये, वहां पर उद्योगों का धेराव किया गया. श्रमिकों की समस्यायें खड़ी की गई ग्रौर उत्पादन को धक्का पहेंचाया गया। साथ ही नक्सलबाडी जैसी घटनाझों ने सारे पश्चिमी बंगाल के शासन को ठप्प कर दिया ग्रीर लोगों में ग्रातंक फैला। एक ग्रीर तो हम चाहते हैं कि प्रगति हो, उत्पादन बढे और दूसरी ग्रोर ग्रनुशासनहीनता ग्रौर ग्रसन्तोष की घटनाओं ने सारी स्थिति ऐसी पैदा कर दी कि वहां पर मजबूर हो कर केन्द्र को हस्तक्षेप करना पड़ा भौर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना पड़ा।

श्री बलराज मधोक ने सारी जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस पर डाली है कि वह अपनी आरमा की स्रावाज सुनें तौ उन्हें ऐसा लगेगा कि ब्राबज्जूद

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[श्री झौंकार लाल वोहरा]

सारी बुराइयों के बहुत समय तक केन्द्र ने और संसद ने पश्चिमी बंगाल की घटनाओं पर धैर्य घारएा किया, लेकिन अन्त में स्थिति इतनी मसहनीय हो गई कि मजबूर हो कर राष्ट्रपति शासन वहां पर लागू करना पड़ा । मैं यह कहना चाहता है कि एक तरफ तो जहां केरल के ग्रन्दर वहां की संयुक्त सरकार, जिसमें कम्यूनिस्ट भी हैं, उद्योगों को बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रही है, वहां दूसरी तरफ पश्चिमी बंगाल के कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों के हाथ में सरकार म्राते ही, उन्होंने सोचा कि वह बहुत जल्दी हिन्दुस्तान में कम्यूनिज्म की झुरूग्रात कर देंगे ग्रीर बहुत जल्दी बंगाल को स्वर्गबना देंगे। ग्रपने केल-कूलेशन की गलती से न केवल वेही ग्रापदस्य हुए बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के सामने उन्होंने एक ऐसी तस्वीर रक्खी कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान **उ**स से सजग हो गया है। मैं खास तौर से संयुक्त सर-कार में काम करने वाले कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपना चित्र देश के सामने प्रस्तुत कर दिया।

पश्चिमी बंगाल एक विशेष स्थिति में है क्योंकि वह सीमा के साथ है। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से ग्राये हुए हजारों रिफ्यूजी वहां हैं साथ ही पश्चिमी बंगाल चीन की सीमा के नजदीक पड़ता है, इसलिये यह हमारे लिये चिन्ता का विषय है । हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारी पूर्वी सीमायें खतरे में पड़ें। हम नहीं चाहते कि साम्राज्यवाद से टक्टर लेने वाला बंगाल, जहां सदा जनतन्त्र की ग्रावाज गूंजी है, विदेशियों के कुचक का शिकार हो जाय, मावो त्से तुंग का नारालगे, विदेशी शक्तियों का प्रभाव बढ़ने लगे। यह जरूरी था कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों भीर भारत की सरकार को पश्चिमी बंगाल को लेकर चिन्ता हो । माज वहां के लोगों में राष्ट्र-पति शासन लागू होने के बाद एक संन्तोष की लहर माई है।

पहिचमी बंगाल में संयुक्त सरकार बनी, इस पर किसी को झसन्तोष नहीं था। झगर कांग्रेस सरकार बनाना चाहती तो वह केक्ल थौड़े से कांग्रेस के बाहर के व्यक्तियों को ले कर सरकार वना सकती थी, लेकिन संयुक्त सरकार बनने से एक ग्राशा थी कि संयुक्त सरकार वहां की जनता की जो समस्यायें हैं जो परिचमी बंगाल की समस्यायें हैं, उनको हल करेगी । लेकिन दुर्माग्य यह है समस्यायों का समाघान करने के बजाय, उन्होंने समस्यायों पैदा करनी शुरू कर दों । ऐसी समस्यायें उसने पैदा कर दी कि उस से न केवल संयुक्त सरकार ही बदनाम हुई बल्कि भारत में जनतन्त्र को भी स्सतरा हो गया ।

जब मैं बजट पर बोल रहा हूं तब मैं कहना चाहता है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की कुछ बड़ी बड़ी समस्यायें हैं जिनकी श्रोर हम को ध्यान देना चाहिये। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि हम को पश्चिमी बंगाल में भूमि सुघारों की ग्रोर विशेष रूप से घ्यान देना चाहिये। बहां भूमि की समस्या सब से बड़ी समस्या है। ग्रगर हम इस समस्या को हल नहीं करेंगे तब हमारा काम किसी भी तरह से नहीं चल सकता । राजस्यान में जहाँ बड़े बडे राजे महा-राजे, जागीरदार थे, वहां बड़ी भ्रासानी से हम ने इस समस्या को हल कर लिया **श्रौर ब**ड़े ग्रच्छे ढंग से हल कर लिया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस नक्सलवाड़ी की चर्चा बहुत होती है, जिससे हम परेशान हैं, ग्रगर हम उसकी तह में जायें तो हमको पता चलेगा कि वहां श्राज भी बड़े बड़े जमीदार हैं ग्रौर भूमि समस्या के कारए। गड़बड़ी हो रही है । हम चाहते हैं कि जब वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन ग्राया है तब हम भूमि समस्या की म्रोर विशेष रूप से घ्यान दें ताकि हमको श्रीर नक्सलबा-ड़ियों का सामनान करनापडे।

इसके बाद प्रमुख समस्या है बेकारी की । यह बहुत जबर्दस्त समस्या पश्चिमी बंगाल की है। पश्चिमी बंगाल सांस्कृतिक मौर विवसा की दृष्टि से बड़ा जागरूक प्रान्त है सारे भारत के प्रान्तों में । लेकिन वहां पर शिक्षित बेकारों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। मुफे यह कहते द्वुए

1968-69

खेद होता है कि शिक्षित बेकारों को काम दिलाने के लिये युनाइटेड फ्रांट की सरकार ने कोई काम नहीं किया, जव कि वह कर सकती थी। हम चाहते हैं कि शिक्षित बेकारों को काम दिया जाय । शिक्षित बेकारों की बजह से ही पश्चिमी बंगाल में ग्रसन्तोष है। जब भी कोई हडलाल होती है या जलस निकलता है. बडी ग्रासानी से हमारे शिक्षित बेकारों की बडी संख्या मिल जाती है। इसलिये राष्ट्रपति शासन के समय जब कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की सबसे बडी जिम्मेदारी है, ग्रगर इन शिक्षित बेकारों को काम दिलाने के लिये कोई बडी योजना ग्रारम्भ की जा सके तो हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल की बडी सेवा होगी।

जब मैं कलकत्ते की चर्चा करता हं तब मेरे सामने एक बडा दःखद प्रसंग माता है। वहां पर जगह जगह पर हाथ रिस्शा चलाने वाले दिखलाई पडते हैं। एक इन्सान को जब दूसरा इम्सान स्तींचता है तो ऐसा लगता है कि क्या यही कलकत्ता है जिसकी इतनी गरिमा है ? जिस से टैगोर का नाता है. जिस कलकत्ता कलकत्ताकी चर्चाहम लोग गौरव से करते हैं. तथा जिस की बात सून कर हम को गौरव ग्रनुभव होता है, वहीं जब कल-कत्ते में हाथ से रिक्शा सींचते हुए देखते हैं तो मन को बडा क्षोभ होता है ग्रौर हमारा सिर लज्जा से भूक जाता है। जितनी जल्दी हम इस कलंक की प्रथा को मिटा मायेंगे उतना ही देहाका गौरव बढेगा।

इसी तरह से मैं कलकत्ता के सम्बन्ध में नफा निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि भाप वहां पर कहीं खडे हो जायें, ग्रापको भिक्षा माँगते हुये लोग मिल जायेंगे । यह बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति है । इसको ख़त्म करना माज देश की सबसे बडी ग्रावश्यकता है। यह हमारे लिये बड़ा भारी कलंक है कि वहां पर भिक्षा वृत्ति मभी भी बडे जोर शोर से चल रही है।

इसी तरह मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि कलकत्ता, जिसे की बड़ी चर्चा होती है, वह हिन्दूस्तान का सब से बड़ा शहर है। मैं इतने बड़े जनसंख्या वाले शहर की बात आपके सामने

रखना चाहता है कि बहां पर स्वच्छता का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। उस स्थान को देख कर किसी को भी खुपी नहीं होती। ग्राप दिल्ली को से, बैंगलोर चले जायें या जयपुर चले जायें, उनको देख कर मन को बडा ग्रानन्द होता है कि हमने कोई सुन्दर शहर देखा । लेकिन लोग बहां जाते हैं, विदेशी भी ग्राते हैं, जब वह कलकत्ता को देखते हैं तो उन के मन में बडी निराशा होती है कि वहां पर इतनी गन्दगी है। ग्राज बम्बई में हाउसिंह कारपोरेशन है ग्रौर मकान श्रादि बनाने की बडी सविधा है, उसी प्रकार कलकत्ता में भी ग्रच्छी वस्तियां बननी चाहिये भीर ग्रच्छी कालोनीज बसाई जानी चाहिये ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल की समस्या केवल माथिक समस्या ही नहीं है, वह राजनीतिक समस्या भी है। झाने वाले चुनावों में हमें इस बात को मह-सुस करना ही होगा । हमें इस बात को सोचना होगा कि हमें पश्चिमी बंगाल में जनतन्त्र को मजबत करने के लिये क्या करना है। मेरा सास तौर से विभिन्न पार्टियों से निवेदन है कि ग्रगर वे जनतन्त्र में विक्वास करती हैं तो उन्हें इस बात की गारेन्टी देनी चाहिये कि चुनावों में जो भी पार्टियां ग्रायोंगी वे निविचन रूप से उसका समर्थन करेंगी। ग्रीर ग्रगर वे जनतन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं करती हैं तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको साफ तौर से सामने म्राना चाहिये. म्रपनी म्रराजकतापूर्णं कार्यवाहियों से राष्ट विरोघी भौर विघटन की कार्यवाहियों से देज की ग्रौर स्वयम् पविचमी बंगाल की तस्वीर को सराब नहीं करना चाहिये। पश्चिमी बंगाल से हिन्दूस्तान बहुत कुछ सीखता है, हिन्दूस्तान उसका अनुकरएा करता है, पश्चिमी बंगाल की ग्रोर देश गौरन से देखता है। मैं खास तौर से निवेदन करना चाहता है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की शक्तियों से हमारे देश के जनतन्त्र की बडी ग्राजायें हैं। इसलिये आगामी चुनावों की टब्टि से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की जनता को इस मवसर का ग्रविक से

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[श्री ग्रोंकार लाल बोहरा]

मघिक लाभ उठाना चाहिये ग्रौर जनतन्त्र को मजबुत करने में कामयाब होना चाहिये ।

भी देवेन सेन (धासनसोल): सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से पश्चिमी बंगाल को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के बारे में जो अन्याय और दुव्यवहार किया यया है, उसकी तरफ झापका घ्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। फोर्थ फाइनेंस कमिशन की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक 1967-68 में बंगाल को 44 करोड़ रुपया मिलना चाहिये था लेकिन उसको केवल 34 करोड़ रुपया ही दिया गया। माप देखें कि फोर्थ फाइनेंस कमिशन ने मपनी रिपोर्ट के पैरायाफ 57 में जो काइटीरिया एप्लाई किया था स्टेट्स की रेलेटिव इकोनो-मिक एंड सोशल बैक्वडनेंस को एसेस करने का यह था:

> 'Relative economic and social backwardness of a State.'

- 1. Per capita gross value of agricultural production;
- 2. Per capita value added by manufactures;
- Percentage of workers to the total population ;
- Percentage of enrolment in classes I to IV of the population in age group 6-11;
- 5. Population per hospital bed ;
- Percentage of rural population to total population;
- 7. Percentage of rural population of Scheduled Castes and Tribes to total population'

इन स्टेंडर् ज को भ्यान में रखते हुए कमिशन ने एवार्ड दिया था कि यूनियन एक्साइज इयूटीज जितनी होती हैं, प्रौर उनका जो डिविजिबल पूल है उसका 7.5) परसेंट वैस्ट बंगाल को मिलना चाहिये। जितने फैड्रल रिसोसिस होते हैं प्रौर जिन का बटवारा चाहे पापुलेशन के प्राधार पर हो प्राटिकल 275 के मातहत ग्रीर चाहे जरूरियात के प्राधार पर हो प्राटिकल 282 के मातहत, बंगाल को 7.51 परसेंट समुचय फैड्रल रिसोसिस के डिविजिबल पूल का मिलना चाहिये। यह उसको मिला नहीं है । इस वास्ते सब से पहले मेरी मांग है कि उसको 7.51 परसेंट दिया जाए ।

दुसरी बात मैं रिफ्युजीज के बारे में कहना चाहता है। वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से जो रिपयुजीच आए, उनके साथ जो बरताव किया गया वही बरताव ईस्ट बंगाल से ग्राने वाले रिफ्यूजीज के साथ नहीं किया गया । वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से म्राने वाले रिपयूजीज के वास्ते एक इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी एक्ट बनाया गया था झौर बैस्ट पाकिस्तान से माने वाले रिपयुजीज को हिन्दस्तान में कम्पेंसे-शन दिया जाता था। वे जो जायदाद पाकि-स्तान में छोड कर ग्राए थे. उसका उनको कम्पेंसेशन दिया गया है । लेकिन ईस्ट बंगाल से झाने वाले रिफ्यूजीज को ग्रपनी जायदाद के लिए जिस को वे पाकिस्तान में छोड कर ग्राए हैं, कोई कर्म्पेंसेशन नहीं दिया गया है। उनको एक पैसा भी नहीं मिलता है। करीब पचास लाख ग्रादमी ईस्ट बंगाल से ग्राए हैं ग्रीर ग्रपनी तमाम प्रापर्टी ईस्ट बंगाल में वे छोड कर ग्राए हैं। उस प्रापर्टी का हिसाब सरकार के पास नहीं है। मैं चाहता हंकि हाई कमिशनर के जरिये से इसका हिसाब लिया जाए । यह इस वास्ते भी जरूरी हैं कि फ्यूचर जैनरेशंज बाफ इंडिया इसके बारे में मांग पेश करेंगी। साथ ही साथ ईस्ट बंगाल से माने वाले लोगों के साथ भी न्या**य** होना चाहिये।

भव फूड के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। बजट में स्टेट प्लान ग्राउटले 1967-68 में 55.81 करोड़ रखा गया था जबकि 1968-69 में इसको घटा कर 53.7 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। इसको क्यों घटा दिया गया है, इसका कोई कारएा नहीं दिया गया है। एग्निकलचर पर जहां 1967-68 में 16.60 करोड़ खर्च किया गया था वहाँ 1968-69 में 15 करोड़ ही खर्च की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसको मी घटा दिया गया है। ग्राप देखें कि बंगाल में खाद्यान्नों की परिस्थिति भयंकर है। द्याज मी वहां चावल का प्रूट्य पिछले माल के मुकाबले में बहुत ऊचा है। जहां तक प्रोक्योरमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो चावल का हथा ही नहीं 2197 D.G. (West Bengal), VAISAKHA 16, 1890 (SAKA) Re. Adj. Motion 2198

है। छः महीने वहां चावल का अकाल पड़ा रहा ग्रीर चारों तरफ लोग भूसों मर रहे थे। प्राज भी वहां चावल की, वहां ख्रुराक की हालत बहुत खराब है। इस परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए क्या प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है, उसका कोई भी जिक्र बजट के अन्दर नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रोर भी ग्रापका ग्रविलम्ब घ्यान जाना चाहिये ग्रीर बंगाल की चावल की जरूरतों को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक पुलिस पर खचं का सवाल है 1967-68 में पुलिस पर 16.11 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की गई थी जबकि 1968-69 में इसको बढ़ा कर 18.21 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। यह खर्चा क्यों बढ़ाया गया है, यह मेरी समफ में नहीं प्राता है।

प्रभी भी प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन के मातहत वहां 34 ग्रादमी कैद हैं ग्रौर 108 ग्रादमियों के खिलाफ कोर्ट के वारंट हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब को रिहा कर दिया जाना चाहिये। यह ग्रौर भी जरूरी है क्योंकि चुनाव ग्रा रहे हैं। चुनावों से पहले पहले इन सब को रिहा कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी डिमांड करता हूँ कि परिचमी बंगाल के जो वर्तमान गवर्नर हैं उनको निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये, उनको वाभिस बुला लिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि उन्होंने बहुत ही पक्षपात-पूर्ए व्यवहार वहां किया है।

यह कहा जाता है कि बंगाल एक प्राम्लैम स्टेट है। लेकिन इसका कारएा खोजने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। ग्रगर प्राप कारएा में जायेंगे तो ग्रापको पता चलेगा कि विदेशी पूजी का फैलाव सब से पहले बंगाल में ग्रीर प्रासम में ब्रिटिश काल में हुन्ना बा, ब्रिटिश कैपिटल का वहीं फैलाव हुमा था जबकि बम्बई ग्रीर ग्रहमदाबाद जैसे हिन्दुस्तान के भागों में देशी पूजी का फैलाब हुमा था। दूसरे इलाकों में ग्रीर बंगाल में बहुत फर्क है। कलकत्ता में एक मजबूर को बम्बई के मजदूर से कम बेतन तिमलता है। मैं मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। बम्बई में टैक्सटाइल मिल में मजदूर को निम्नतम वेतन दो सौ रुपया मिलता है जबकि बंगाल में

150 मिलता है। इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग में बंगाल के मजदूर को बम्बई के मजदर के मकाबले में पचास से सौ रुपया तक मासिक कम वेतन मिलता है। बंगाल में टेड युनियन को चाल रखनाभी बड़ा मुश्किल है। जब वहां ब्रिटिश पूंजी मौजूद थी तब कहा जाता था कि क्लाइव स्टीट रुल्ज दी होल माफ गवर्नमैंट माफ इंडिया । इसी वास्ते वहां पर हड़ताल करना बड़ा मुझ्किल था। मुभ को दस बरस जेल में काटने पडे हैं टेड युनियन मुवमेंट के सिलसिले में । बम्बई के मुकाबले में बंगाल इकोनोमिकली बहत नीचे है, बहत पीछे है। उसके मुकाबले में बंगाल बहत पिछड़ा हुन्रा है । इसका प्रधान कारएा यही है कि वहां पर ब्रिटिश कैंपिटल छाया रहा है। भ्रगर बंगाल एक प्राबेलैंम स्टेट है तो इसका जो बुनियादी कारएा है, उसमें म्राप जायें। मगर ग्राप बूनियादी कारएा की स्रोज करेंगे तो घेराव बुनियादी कारए। नहीं है । घेराव इज्ज नाट एन इंडिपेंडेंट फिनोमिनन । इट इज ए रिएकज्ञन । ग्रगर बंगाल कीं स्थिति को भ्रापको सूघारना है तो बनियादी बात की तरफ ग्रापको घ्यान देना होगा, जो वहां की बीमारी है, उसकी गहराई में जाना होगा और उसका कूछ इलाज करना होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जो बजट रखा गया है, उसका विरोध करता हं ।

15.48 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): मुफै एक स्वगन प्रस्ताव रखना है। मेरे घ्यान में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ए बात माई है। इस विषय में म्राप भी काफी कुछ जानते हैं ग्रीर कह भी चुके हैं। इसलिए ग्राप दो मिनट मुफ्ने देंगे तो स्वगन प्रस्ताव रखने का मैं कारएा म्रापको बता दूंगा।

कारए। यह है कि सरकार के द्वारा दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में कच्छ के माभले में जो बयान ग्रौर हलफनामा दिया गया है, उसकी ग्रोर ग्राज दुपहर भेरा घ्यान गया है। यह ग्राज मुफ्ते दुप-