

Government of India is on record; the late Prime Minister is on record, and this House has decided that this area belongs to India. Now, a tribunal has given an perverse award and we are bound by certain commitments and that can be understood. But if the Government of now goes and says that "this area never belonged to us, this area was not part of Kutch, that it was under our adverse possession," that means we have given away our entire case and we proclaim to the whole world that we are fools, that we are aggressors, that we are occupying the territory of Pakistan and their claim was right;

This amounts to bringing the whole country into disrepute and also playing with the frontiers of the country. A Government which makes such a statement in the High Court has no business to exist for a single day. Therefore, I suggest that the business before the House should be adjourned and this discussion should be taken up.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, मेरी राय है कि वित्त मंत्री, श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त, शायद उस बात का उत्तर न दे सकें, जो श्री मधु लिमये ने उठाया है। मन्त्रालय यह हो कि आप सरकार को कहें कि गृह-मन्त्री या प्रधान मन्त्री को सदन में बुलाया जाये और या तो अभी और या कल सारी स्थिति का स्पष्टीकरण हो। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, जिस का सम्बन्ध देश की सीमा सुरक्षा से है। प्रधान मन्त्री या गृह मन्त्री इस बारे में अपना वक्तव्य दें और उसके बाद यदि आप आवश्यक समझें, तो इस स्थगन-प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया जाये। इस पुरे अधिवेशन में अभी तक कच्छ के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार से कोई चर्चा नहीं हो सकी है, सिवाये उस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के, जो कुछ समय पहले श्री बलराज मधोक ने रखा था। केवल इसी प्रश्न पर सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इसलिए आप जिम्मेदार मिनिस्टरों को बुलायें और उनके द्वारा स्थिति का स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिए, वरना देश में तरह-तरह के सबूह फैलेंगे।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I have to make a submission. The issue that has been raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye is a very serious one, because it has undone the very basis that India has taken

not only with regard to Kutch but with regard to other boundary disputes also. The Congress party says that it has accepted the verdict of the Kutch award. It is not because they agreed to the whole logic of it, but because it was decided by the International Tribunal. But, here, the statement made by the Under Secretary of the External Affairs Ministry is so serious that all our arguments and all our logic have been undercut by the statements that he has made. Therefore, the matter is extremely serious. It not only undermines the prestige of this House; as in this House the late Prime Minister Shastriji made the statement on behalf of the whole nation. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the plea for an adjournment Motion that has been raised by my friend Mr. Madhu Limaye and I think the discussion on the West Bengal demands for grants should be postponed and the discussion on this point made by Mr. Madhu Limaye be continued.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I understand the gravity of the situation and the points made on the floor of the House by hon. members just now. I would ask the Prime Minister who has just come back to explain the situation after the West Bengal budget has been discussed. We are going to finish the West Bengal budget today. After that, this can be taken up. At least there can be a statement made by the Prime Minister or the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Bhagat, explaining the position.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप का निर्णय ठीक है हम कोई अड़ंगा नहीं लगाना चाहते। लेकिन कुछ होना चाहिए। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है।

15 56 hrs.

DEMAND FOR GRANTS (WEST-BENGAL), 1958-59—Contd.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA (Malgaon) : Sir, in the discussion on the West Bengal budget, friends from both sides have referred to many of the problems which have come before the administration under the Governor's rule and which are also standing social problems in the State. I shall try to confine myself to one particular problem—the

[Mr. Chairman]

problem in the educational world in the State. That problem is typified in the continuous agitations among the students of Calcutta which are reported in the papers often, almost every other day. This continuous ferment in among the youth of the State concentrated in Calcutta brings to the fore the question of extreme pressure on one university—University of Calcutta. In order to relieve the pressure on this university, universities have been multiplied in the State. At present, there are as many as 8 universities in different parts of West Bengal, but still the pressure of students on the Calcutta University remains. That is partly because the admission in the other universities is limited sometimes by their constitution and sometimes by their jurisdiction. If that is not remodelled, this pressure on Calcutta University will continue and this unrest and agitation among the students will also continue.

Take for example, the Jadavpur University, which is almost adjacent to Calcutta University. While the Calcutta University has to admit and look after students numbering more than a lakh, the Jadavpur University limits admission by its very jurisdiction to a few thousand. That creates an imbalance, from which the entire system of education is suffering in Calcutta. Similarly, there are other universities also where admission will come to only a few thousand. Thus the concentration of youth in Calcutta continues. This problem has got to be looked after. Unless that problem is remedied, this unrest among the youth will continue and create a state of unrest throughout the State.

15.59 hrs.

[Shri Thrumala Rao in the Chair]

One of the causes from which the public life is suffering is that the unemployed youth are not finding proper channels for their intellectual and spiritual preoccupations to go through. These channels have to be provided to them by different methods adopted by different educational institutions, controlled by the Centre as well as by the State. We have a Central University, where also the admission is limited.

The Calcutta University had its Act remodelled under the last two Governments in order to face this situation.

Under the re-modelled Act elections are being held now. What will be the result will be seen in future. But the Education Minister who comes from Calcutta I believe, is awake to the problem. This problem will have to be looked afresh to provide the students and the younger people enough food for their mental and spiritual preoccupation.

16.00 hrs.

In that way, the unrest created may be accounted for not only by the imbalance in the matter of providing educational facilities, but there are also other matters which are responsible for this. One of them is, I should refer to, the cinemas, with which the city is being overcrowded now. I was happy to find some days back the Information Minister telling the cinema people that in choosing films for show in this country they should go by the social standards which obtain in this country and not by the social standards of the country from which the films are imported, and because of this change of taste which is not allowed in our society but shown in the cinemas they create a state of unrest. Just at the time when the youthful population requires to be protected even against themselves, that is the time when these cinemas create an atmosphere which makes them prone to go beyond limits. That is the problem to which not only the Minister of Education but also the Minister of Information has to look to.

I would not spare even the newspaper world. The newspaper world has also their responsibility to bear for this unrest which is found among the student population. There are occasions when they should speak with restraint and when they should speak with proper direction guiding the students and youth in the lines along which they will have the real culmination of their educational career and not along the lines which will lead them to dissipation of energy and which will lead them to paths that will frustrate the very object of education. These two or three agencies to which I have referred should be tackled and should be consulted. Their help should

be taken so that the educational world may be in quiet and may be allowed to pursue their own preoccupations in peace and without disturbance.

One of the Vice Chancellors of our university, Professor Nirmal Kumar Sidhanta, who later became Vice Chancellor of Delhi University, in a press conference told the press reporters that the best help that the newspapers could give to the universities was to leave them alone. But, unfortunately, that is not always so, and the universities come in for too much attention in newspapers and the students find themselves distracted between one path and the other, one ideal and the other and between the choice of one course or the other. This is one of the causes which led to this unrest today to which I have referred and about which I am very seriously concerned when I find the different ways in which this unrest expresses itself in the city.

The greatest regret which I have and with which I have noticed the result of this unrest is that the usual restraint which comes through education is losing its hold on student population and that restraint, unless allowed to grow, will create difficulties for all the educational institutions to continue.

Having referred to this problem in the educational world, I shall refer only to two more problems in this connection. One is the problem of the refugees who are coming and the trek has not yet stopped. The East Bengal people, who are uprooted from their own soil this element of our society gave to the State, to India and to the movement of freedom for India some of its best exponents, some of its best leaders and some of its best characters who sacrificed everything. But, unfortunately, that part of the society has been a victim after the partition which was enforced on India and on Bengal.

Some say that this partition was on agreement; I never agree to that. This was a partition which was enforced upon us by coercion. It was an administrative coercion which enforced this partition and I look upon it from that point of view. The element of society which has been the victim of that enforced partition is still

coming to India for help and succour. They have given proof of an amount of sacrifice which is worth writing an epic. I believe, in future some writer will arise who will write an epic on the sufferings and sacrifices of these East Bengal people who are determined to abandon all worldly possessions but not their faith. That is the fundamental problem of the East Bengal refugees and that is the point of view from which this trek of refugees from East Bengal to India is to be looked at.

The second point to which I wanted to refer was about the problem of Calcutta to which some of my hon. friends have already referred. One of the problems from which this city suffers is the problem of the River Hooghly to which Shri Humayun Kabir also referred. The solution of this particular problem is a matter of different ministries; not only one ministry but the Transport Ministry, the Communications Ministry, the Health Ministry, as many as five ministries of the Government of India are involved in order to find out a solution to have a continuous flow in the River Hooghly from the main channel. If they all combine, I believe, this can be solved. Even today the people of Calcutta have to drink saline water; because of the almost silted channel of the Hooghly at its confluence with the main channel, which is almost closed with sand. Sweet water does not come and it is sea water that we take with reduced salinity as much as possible by artificial means. That is the water that we are taking and health experts say that this is bad for the human system.

So, this is a problem which has to be tackled. Also, the transport problem of Calcutta. The Railway Ministry at times gives us the assurance that the circular railway will come into existence some time. I wish they could expedite this matter and have the circular railway constructed earlier than all the schemes that had forecast the time for the construction of the circular railway so that the city which is breaking down under the pressure of its own population may find some relief and may get rid of many of the epithets which have been showered upon it and which, I believe, it does not deserve. Whatever the position of Calcutta, remaining in the two capital

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

cities, I should say Calcutta is still better today than this capital where I stand.

This capital is a mechanised capital. It is a mechanical city. Everything is mechanical. If you go to Calcutta, you see there is life pulsating. That is why the exuberance of life finds expression in different forms some of which may not be liked. But it is a city pulsating with life.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I start with a rather gentle but firm submission. I am not going to make a professional exit like my esteemed colleague, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, but I would exert my right to speak as one of the representatives of West Bengal and demand that I may be given a reasonable time for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I should like to tell the hon. Member that there are two or three more unattached Members from Bengal who are very much interested in this Budget. I would like the hon. Member not to repeat most of the arguments that have already been expressed on the floor of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, the State of West Bengal has been decried and demeaned by many of the leaders in Delhi, of our Central Government as a nightmarish State of dread and derelict and of perpetual procession and agitation. But, unfortunately, very few of the so-called national leaders of the Central Government have tried to understand the basic problem of West Bengal with a spirit of compassion and compatriotism. I would avail this opportunity to raise the problem of West Bengal in this highest national forum today.

The partition has not only had an emotional shock on the people of Bengal only but it has had a volcanic shock almost dismembering all aspects of the life of a people who had the heritage to fight not only for the freedom of India but for the progress and prosperity of this country. In every sphere, political, economic, cultural and social, the partition spelled disaster on the life of the people of Bengal. By now, 60 lakh refugees from East Bengal have migrated to India of

which West Bengal has to bear the largest share, that is, 45 lakh refugees.

Who are these people? East Bengal had the highest concentration of middle-class people as was found in pre-partition days of our country. I would just enumerate this East Bengal minorities owned 70 per cent of the land, 80 per cent of the urban property, 85 per cent of the trade, business and industry, 90 per cent of the educational institutions and represented 70 per cent of the Government services. They were compelled to migrate to India like millions of paupers as if suddenly the heavens fell upon their heads. These people, unless refugees from West Pakistan, were denied even the legitimate compensation which was provided to refugees from West Pakistan to have them settled here. If there is any problem in West Bengal today which has created a tremendous and stupendous crisis in the life of West Bengal, it is the refugee problem, the refugees who could not find themselves settled here after coming from East Bengal. It is after the partition that the economy of Bengal has been shattered. It was Calcutta which was the main centre of trade, business and industry and East Bengal was the main market and through it to Assam and Tripura this Calcutta market was extended. Now, as a result of the partition, that market has been totally lost.

Again, Bengal, as a whole, was self-sufficient in food. But as soon as the partition was enforced on the people of Bengal what happened is that jute mills are here but jute fields are there. Suddenly, nearly 12 per cent of the cultivable land had to be diverted for jute production.

As a result, immediately West Bengal became a deficit State. Even after the partition of Bengal, West Bengal has to bear the responsibility, I should say gladly from the national standpoint, not only for the refugees from East Bengal but also for 60 lakhs of people from outside West Bengal. Out of the 9 lakhs of workers employed in the industrial area, 8 lakhs are people, not of West Bengal but of rest of India. That has also created a certain problem there,

I do not want to repeat what has been said by my hon. friends about Calcutta, but I want to draw your attention to certain observations made by the World Bank and the WHO about the situation in Calcutta. The World Bank has said that Calcutta is a 'serious national problem for India'; this is not my word, but it is a quotation from the World Bank. WHO have said that Calcutta poses a 'serious international sanitation hazard'. I will give you one example, i.e., about the main water supply line from Palta to Tala. This is 14 miles long. Suddenly a year ago it has been found that out of the 14 miles, 7 miles of 60-inch main line supplying water to Calcutta, to the industrial complex, is almost ruined and the other part of 7-mile line also needs immediate cathode ray treatment. If this problem is not handled immediately, it will spell disaster not only on the civic population of Calcutta but on the whole industrial complex of West Bengal.

Then, there is only one bridge Connecting Calcutta and Howrah. This Howrah bridge, linking Howrah Station and Calcutta Port bear the burden of movement of 40 per cent of import and 45 per cent of export of the whole of India. Every day only the Howrah bridge pass 44,000 vehicles. The situation has now become very serious. Everybody knows this. Jamming of the bridge has almost become an everybody occurrence. The West Bengal Government has submitted a project for a second bridge over the river Hooghly. If a new bridge is not constructed immediately over Hooghly, not only the whole industrial complex, the industrial output and the industrial life of Calcutta and for that matter Greater Calcutta, but the projected industries in Haldia and the industrial life of the whole of eastern India will have to face a serious bottleneck.

Then, there are other problems. Coming to the prospect of further growth of industry, as a result of the Centre's policy of having equitable, regional distribution of industrial growth, what has happened? There is no prospect of further growth of industry in West Bengal. Last year only 42 fresh licences for new industries were issued. As a result, already 5 lakhs of literate unemployed people are in the register of West Bengal. About 35

lakhs of agricultural labour have no land and they do not know what they will do. These are the problems of unemployment in West Bengal today. With the influx of waves of refugees, the problem of employment potentiality has become very serious and the people of West Bengal do not know what will be their fact after a few years.

Then, about the industrial wealth of West Bengal I admit that it has its contribution to the other people. Every year, Rs. 27 crores of money is being sent from West Bengal by the labourers working there from outside, and crores and crores of rupees are being sent for the development of Rajasthan, Gujarat and other areas by the industrialists who are working in West Bengal. That is also a problem for West-Bengal.

In the background of this grim picture of West Bengal as it presents today, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that West Bengal, which is maimed, muzzled and truncated by partition, is still contributing, not less, but much more than many other States towards the growth of national economy of our country.

I will give you some statistics. Almost one fourth of the Central taxes are paid by West Bengal. Sir, one-third of the foreign exchange earnings of our country comes from this State. Sir, again, West Bengal provides 30% or Rs. 340/- crores worth of exports in the form of jute and tea. Calcutta port handles 40% of India's imports and 45% of exports. Calcutta Banks clear one-third cheques dealt with by all the Banks in India and West Bengal produces 21% of the industrial goods worth Rs. 375 crores. This State produces 20% paper goods, 30% pig iron, 27% steel, 75% electric fans, 60% railway wagons and 19% bi-cycles of the total output of India. Rs. 63 crores worth of minerals, including coal, are mined in West Bengal.

Do these figures not indicate that crippled Bengal, as it is to-day, this State is contributing largest share to the growth, maintenance and prosperity of the national economy of India that the Centre and the whole nation should treat the problem of West Bengal as a special national problem that has been created not by the fault of the people of West Bengal, not for any other reason but for the sins of Delhi

[Shri Samar Guha]

Gods who, sitting behind the purdah with Mountbatten conspiratorially butchered, and dismembered thousands of years old entity of India. Partition responsible for the tragedy, misery and crisis of West Bengal to-day. It is squarely the responsibility of the national leaders and the national policy for this act of dividing West Bengal. Therefore, I submit that the national leaders and the central Government should treat West Bengal as a special national problem and do justice to the State. Even after being truncated and put into a crisis, this State sitting idle. It is trying to find out its own resources. I will give you certain figures.

West Bengal has made the largest contribution to the small savings scheme. While Madras made a saving of Rs. 2.7 crores, Maharashtra 3.04 crores, Bihar Rs. 6.88 crores, West Bengal's contribution was Rs. 11.73 crores, the highest among the Indian States.

Then the regard to LIC business, it has gone up from Rs. 79 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 84 crores in 1966-67. The number of policies issued in the rural areas in India as a whole has gone down, but in West Bengal it has increased from Rs. 16.63 crores to Rs. 18.37 crores in the same period.

West Bengal has also tried to increase its revenue in various ways. It has made bold efforts in increasing the quantum of revenue collection as it will be indicated that the State's revenue collection which stood at Rs. 170 crores in the year 1965-66 is now Rs. 203 crores in 1967-68.

The State's development expenditure has also increased from 40% in 1956-57 to 49% in 1966-67.

I mentioned these figures for the reason that whatever the possibilities of increasing the revenue, whatever the possibilities of small-scale savings, the loan possibilities and the taxation possibilities, the state has exhausted all avenues. About taxation, West Bengal has reached a saturation point and there is no possibility of raising the internal resources any more. As such the fate of West Bengal depends mainly on the assistance given to the State by the Finance Commission and the planning Commission. But, here I would just

draw your attention, that both the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission have behaved rather niggardly with the problems and the fate of West Bengal.

The Finance Commission made a contribution of Rs. 89.25 crores to Bihar, Rs. 29.83 crores to Punjab and Rs. 215.66 crores to Maharashtra but the truncated and maimed state of West Bengal which is suffering from all the ills and evils of Partition, got only Rs. 13.97 crores from the Finance Commission.

Even that Finance Commission did not agree to pay for the dearness allowance for the State employees. During the Third Plan period, West Bengal received from the Central planning Commission as grants only Rs. 62.7 crores and as loans Rs. 189.67 crores which are much less than that received by other States. The result is this. During the period of 1954-55 the per capita central assistance received in West Bengal was Rs. 4.3, second in comparison to all the States. In 1965-66 this figure stands at Rs. 8.5. Now this figure stands at 13th, in comparison to all the other States of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should finish.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : During the period 1952-53, West Bengal spent Rs. 6.6 for each person and the State stood third in comparison to all other States but this figure has now come down to 13th position. Does this House realise that in respect of other States the per capita expenditure is going up, but in West Bengal the Government knows that it is going down? West Bengal has undertaken a crash programme to be self-sufficient in food production by 1970. It is a challenge to the Finance Minister. Let the Finance Minister be attentive; let the Finance Minister be attentive; let the Finance Minister be attentive.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I am attentive.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You are not attentive. That is why three times I have to repeat it. It is a challenge. You are saying so much that West Bengal is depen-

dent upon the central pool for food. It is a challenge to you. West Bengal wants not even grants but as loan Rs. 17.70 crores for the first term and Rs. 22.68 crores for the second term, so that the crash programme they have adopted for making West Bengal self-sufficient in food will succeed. If you agree to give that aid to West Bengal, West Bengal will not have to carry the begging bowl to the doors of the Delhi Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should conclude. Your speech is so long and you have quoted so many facts and figures.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am concluding. If the problem of Calcutta and the plan drawn by CMPO is not given attention to by the Centre, Calcutta will one day explode. (*Interruption*) Yes, Calcutta will explode, I can tell you in all seriousness.

About the refugee problem and the education problem, some of the Hon. Members have already spoken, so I need not touch upon those points. I would like to stress upon one point. The Namashudru community and the Chakma and the Santhal tribals who have migrated to West Bengal from East Bengal are traditionally fighting people. A sainik school should be established for them and a Bengalee regiment should be raised to provide employment for them, particularly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is my concluding remark. Sir, I say that a climate of expropriation and insurrection is created not in an economically advanced society as had been predicted by Karl Marx, but in a society which provides the breeding-ground of squalour, hunger and starvation. West Bengal today provides that breeding-ground. West Bengal is not dead. Its soul is not lost. For the time being its soul is frozen in a milieu of despair and frustration. If the Government of India pays attention to the crisis of this State as a special national problem, West Bengal will 'arise and awake' again and make its contribution to the national prosperity and the national progress. Sir, it is a challenge to the Government of

India. Either they accept the problem of West Bengal as a national problem for the whole of the country, or push the State to a fate of chaos, subversion and insurrection. Thank You.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister has to be called at 4.30 p. m. Could he accommodate to more Members? I think there are two Unattached Member who want to speak. If they could be accommodated, they could have five minutes each.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is for you to accommodate them. I do not have to.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I can accommodate but it is all a question of time. I have got two names before me, those of Shri S. N. Maiti and Shri B. K. Daschowdhury.

SHRI S. N. MAITI : He should take not more than five minutes.

SHRI S. N. MAITI (Midnapore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Government to the problem of the district of Midnapore. This year a large part of Midnapore district, like Contai subdivision and Pingla and Sabung in Sadar Suldursion has been almost devastated by an unprecedented flood. Not only have the crops in these areas been lost, but thousands of houses have been damaged and trade and business affected. But, unfortunately, Government have not given adequate help to the flood-affected people there. Acute food crisis has created a serious situation in these areas, so much so that a large number of starvation deaths have been reported.

I would ask Government to take special care about the next cultivation. They should immediately offer agricultural loans, cattle-purchasing loans, seeds, fertilisers and cattle fodder in time so that the cultivators in these flood-affected areas can undertake cultivation of their land in due time and without failure. The fate of the flood-affected areas depends on the success of this programme.

Midnapore is a surplus district, but it can produce more for making West Bengal self-sufficient in food production, if flood control measures and small-scale irrigation projects are undertaken.

Midnapore being an agricultural district predominantly, I would ask Government to set up an agricultural university in this district.

I would also ask Government to develop cashewnut production in the coastal areas of this district.

I would further request Government to keep certain types of employment at the Haldia port reserved for the people of Midnapore.

Roads leading to Digha should be improved so as to facilitate attraction of tourists to this sea-resort. For this purpose, the two projected bridges over the Narghat and Kalinagar rivers should be completed as early as possible.

SHRI A. K. KISKU (Jhargram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, permit me to speak in Bengali, because the matter relates to the West Bengal budget.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : For whom is he speaking ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : Mr.* Chairman, Sir, I would present only two points on West Bengal budget first Education and Second Tribal Welfare.

When I think of Education Sir, I feel that I am hungry, this naturally make we think about food, and when I think about food, I naturally remember the traditional Bengali meal of rice and fish. "muri", "murki", "Khoi" "chira" etc. all these rice products we do not get these days in the bazar, but they could be obtained at the Grand-hotel, Calcutta. Sir, gives us our traditional food rice and fish, and you will find that the political problem of West Bengal and half-solved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we think of Education, that first thing that comes to our mind is primary education. The House should know that in Calcutta Corporation area, there are several lakhs of children who have been denied the facilities of primary education. You can imagine if this is the condition of Primary education in Calcutta, then what is the condition in

rural areas. I know, there are still many backward pockets where there are no schools. There are tribal areas where you should not think of primary education without providing school meals, and two pieces of shirts and pants or frocks for these children. Moreover, these adivasi boys and girls should be introduced to the three "Rs" through their own mother-tongue-Santali,—at least in the first stage. Sir, I demand that the birth-right of the Adivasi for getting primary education through their own language—i.e. Santali, with the help of Adivasi teachers be met without further delay.

Secondly, Sir, there has been some expansion in education, but qualitative improvement in standard also has to be achieved. For this, proper facilities for teacher education has to be provided for. At present, there is a very anomalous position prevailing in W. Bengal. An improved salary scale has been declared for the trained teachers, but facilities for training is very inadequate. Consequently, there is great disappointment and agitation among the teachers. Moreover, the teachers must be paid their salaries in time.

Sir, a word about Calcutta University, which is one of the oldest universities of India—and which has a great tradition behind. But what an awful situation exists there, for which the whole country bewildered. At present, it works as if the University is more concerned with passing the students by giving gracemark—whereas the talented students are greatly neglected. I would demand that a commission be appointed to look into the affairs of Calcutta University, the great institution be set right as soon as possible.

A last word about Educational Administration in W. Bengal. The pressure on the Education Department is so great that it has almost come to a collapsable stage, and it demands a decentralisation of the whole administration.

Now, Sir, I come to my Second Point, i.e. Tribal Welfare. There are large adivasi belts and pockets which have been neglected. There is no good roads, hospital facilities, or facilities for drinking water. I am specially concerned about my Adivasi brethren of Jhargram area. Specially, a road is essentially required from Belpahari to Banspahari, which is purely in a jungle

*Translation of the speech delivered in Bengali.

area and there are about 20 to 30 thousand people living there.

Secondly, the adivasis are traditionally attached to their lands and forests. But they are being alienated from their lands by the clever moneylenders, mahajans and non-tribals. It is creating great dissatisfaction among the tribals. The forests policy of the Government also need to be reviewed so that that the Adivasis may get rehabilitated in their relationship with the jungles and so that they may be able to get their proper share from forest products.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): Mr. Chairman, we have been debating the budget for West Bengal now for three hours or a little more. We have had a number of speeches; some dealt with the budgetary matters strictly and some dealt with political matters; others dealt with matters like education—the hon. Member who spoke last devoted a large part of his speech to this subject. Naturally, this is a budget debate and it is only as a result of some peculiar circumstances that we are debating this budget here. Ordinarily, it should have been debated in the Assembly. I can, therefore, understand the variety of subjects that has been covered. It is impossible for me in my reply to cover all the points. I shall, however, attempt in a few broad strokes to cover those aspects which are of particular concern to the majority of the members who have spoken.

While listening to the hon. Member who spoke last, I strained all my attentiveness but in spite of that I felt that I was carried away more by the music of the language than a comprehension of the substance.....(Interruptions). I followed one point, namely, if the situation in respect of primary education in Calcutta is so bad, how much worse would it be in the rural areas? That is the sentence which he spoke, I think. He has been the Education Minister in West Bengal and he knows that the situation in regard to primary education in the rural areas of West Bengal is better than it is in Calcutta. It is free in the rural areas whereas it is not free in Calcutta. I had hoped that we would get some enlightenment from him on this particular point. He could have taken

credit for having a better system in the rural areas than in Calcutta.

Shri Samar Guha in his speech which was half statistics and half emotion said that we should look at the problems of West Bengal with compassion and compatriotism. I should go much further. We should recognise the realities of the problem of West Bengal and we should have understanding and more, a sense of identification with these problems. We have to bring about a situation in which every citizen in the country has a sense of identification with the problems of any part of this country.

That alone is the true meaning of a united India. And of Bengal in particular we should be conscious of all its problems. Many of those problems, as was stated by many hon. Members, owe their origin to partition, and undoubtedly partition was not only an emotional shock to Bengal but it set in motion so many other disturbances in its whole structure and also in its economic structure that even today some of the problems that arose are in the course of being tackled. There is no gain saying the fact that the problem of refugees has added to the burdens of Bengal. It has also to be remembered that many of the areas producing rice and jute were left in the other part of Bengal at the time of partition, and an integrated whole was divided into two. The population of West Bengal has gone up from 26 million in 1951 to 35 million in 1961 and it is now about 40 million. And the population has gone up, while the area has remained the same. So, the density of population has naturally risen and today the density of population in West Bengal is the second highest in the country.

Reference has been made to the problem of the educated unemployed, shortage of foodgrains, law and order problem, etc. I shall deal with some of them later. But one matter which was raised by almost all the speakers—by Shri Sen, Shri Humayun Kabir Shri Chatterjee, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, Shri Himatsingka and others—was the problem of the city of Calcutta. There were references to its congestion, references to the problem of civic amenities, references to its size. All these problems are there, and Calcutta is, at the same time, one of the biggest cities in this

[Shri K. C. Pant]

country, a city which is the centre of industry and trade, which has the biggest part in the country, which is a great cosmopolitan centre, which has produced very great sons of India. It has a reservoir of trained manpower. Calcutta is in many respects a great asset both for West Bengal and for the rest of the country. But undoubtedly because of its size, because of its rapid growth in the last few years, it does have very big problems and those problems need to be considered with sympathy, with understanding and above all, with imagination.

Now, reference to the outlays and assistance in successive plan periods was made by Shri Deven Sen and Shri Samar Guha. The percentage of central assistance has risen over the Plans. In the first Plan, out of an outlay of Rs. 68 crores, central assistance was Rs. 30.6 crores; it comes to 45.2 per cent. In the second Plan the plan was more than double. It was Rs. 156 crores; central assistance was 46.8 per cent. In the third Plan it was again double of the second Plan. It was 307 crores; the percentage of central assistance was 51.5. In the period 1966 to 1969, the outlay is Rs. 162 crores; central assistance is Rs. 107 crores; and the percentage is 67. Therefore, the percentage of central assistance has been continuously on the increase. In addition to this, on certain specific projects, a large amount of money has been spent, namely, DVC Project and central projects like Chittaranjan Loco, Durgapur Steel Plant, Calcutta Port, Farakka Barrage, Haldia Port, MAMC, etc. I do not want to go into the details of expenditure to be incurred this year in various sectors, except to mention some major heads—Education Rs. 7.25 crores, Medical and Public Health Rs. 3.55 crores, Major and Minor Irrigation Rs. 8.84 crores, Agriculture Rs. 4.67 crores and Power Rs. 7.71 crores. Above all, the Greater Calcutta development scheme receives Rs. 3.06 crores. This is the picture of developmental effort that is being made.

Two or three hon. members referred to the second Hooghly bridge. That is an accepted scheme. Its total cost will be about Rs. 1.65 crores. Budget provisions have been made for the scheme in 1967-68 and onwards. This I hope will satisfy

members that this scheme has started. It will of course take some years to be completed. It is big, but the budget provision has started from 1967-68 onwards.

I come to the other problem which was naturally uppermost in the minds of most hon. members who spoke, viz., the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons. 33 lakhs of displaced persons came over up to 1963 and about another 7 lakhs came after that, making a total of 40 lakhs. This may not include some other migrants who are not registered. The expenditure on this is about Rs. 155 crores—the expenditure on those who had migrated upto 1963 in the form of relief and rehabilitation. Relief and rehabilitation have taken various forms—land and house-building loans, educational grants, medical assistance and so on. Even today there are 6 lakhs of refugees in West Bengal who came after 1963. But the point to be remembered here is that the expenditure on their rehabilitation is almost wholly met by the Government of India. It is not a burden exclusively on Bengal. It is recognised that it is a national problem and the Centre must contribute to its solution.

These refugees have gone to various parts of the country. Some of them are in my own district. Sometimes I hear hon. members from Bengal saying that refugees from West Bengal are not happy outside Bengal. I do not want to dispute that, but I would place before them my own personal experience of refugees settled in Nainital district. I would invite hon. members to visit them. I am sure they will be happy to find that they are very happy and they have taken very well to those surroundings. We are rather proud of the fact that in addition to the refugees from other areas who have come there, these refugees from Bengal also contribute to the variety of the population which today inhabits the Terai area of Nainital district.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Hundreds of refugees want to go to Andaman and Dandakaranya. I do not know whether you know the latest position. Government have not given that much clearance.

16.54 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

SHRI K. C. PANT : You would like Government to take expeditious steps to facilitate movement of these refugees outside Bengal. Is that the point ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : In Andaman and Nicobar, lot of space is available and we need settlers there. A large number of them can be rehabilitated there and our problem can also be solved in a way.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : West Pakistan refugees have got compensation for their properties left behind in West Pakistan. But in East Pakistan, not a single refugee was given compensation for properties worth crores of rupees which they had left behind.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope I shall be allowed to have my say, although I appreciate this problem, which agitates the minds of many hon. members.

I am very glad to take note of what you have said. Certainly we shall look into the specific suggestions offered by both the hon. Members. I hope they know that a Commission headed by Shri N. C. Chatterjee is going into this whole problem of rehabilitation and measures to be adopted for successful rehabilitation of the refugees. It has already submitted an interim report and it has been almost processed. We are hoping that we will soon be in a position to announce some decisions on that basis. But it is an interim report. Shri Chatterjee is not well and the final report is awaited. These suggestions will be certainly processed.

There was reference to the food situation in Bengal. It is a fact that there is a chronic food shortage in West Bengal. There has been diversion of land from paddy to jute in the last several years. This problem has been further aggravated as in several other parts of the country by two years of drought. The pressure on land to which I referred earlier is also a factor which aggravates the problem. Shri Madhok suggested that the problem could perhaps be solved by extension of agriculture. This could perhaps be explored, but ultimately

the problem can be solved by intensification of agriculture. We have to see that we produce more per acre in Bengal as in other parts of the country as compared to today, and with the new seeds coming in and with the modern techniques of farming this should not be impossible. In fact, the productivity of land in Bengal has risen. I noticed that Shri Chatterjee said that it has fallen. I am going to look into that particular aspect.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There can be no two opinion about intensification, but if there is land which can be brought under cultivation it should be used.

SHRI K. C. PANT : What we have to consider is whether it will be cheaper to intensify cultivation or to bring more land under cultivation.

There have been three major irrigation schemes to add to agricultural production. Two—Mayurakshi and DVC—have been completed and the third—Kanasabati—is under construction. Apart from this, the high-yielding varieties programme is being expanded rapidly.

Reference was made by Shri Ghosh to the question of procurement. This year's procurement has already amounted to 2.53 lakh tonnes between 1st November and 30th April as against 76,000 tonnes in the corresponding period last year of which he ought to know quite well. I am surprised he said that procurement is lagging behind. There was a question by Shri Mukerjee about making arrangements for supply of food. Actually, even today supplies are arranged from outside. Bengal is not self-sufficient. 86 lakh people are getting supplies under statutory rationing and 132 lakhs under modified rationing. These arrangements have been made and are continuing.

Shri Samar Guha and others raised the question of special assistance for food and for other projects. With all respect may I say that every time we deal with the budget of any State this demand naturally comes up. But the cake is the same from which we distribute.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not the same. It is due to the national policy, the policy of our national leaders. They have

[Shri Samar Guha]

created this partition. As a result of partition all this trouble followed. That is the root cause. You cannot put the position of the State of West Bengal on a par with other States. West Bengal should be treated as a special national problem.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : My part of the country was divided twice over.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : By exchange of population and compensation we have somehow solved that problem. That is not the case with East Bengal refugees.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am perfectly prepared to put both Professor Guha and Professor D. C. Sharma in a special category.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Sir, I yield to him... (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : They belong to the category of professors and, therefore, which is special in any case.

The question really is that if you want to solve the problems of West Bengal, as in the case of the problems of any other part of the country, ultimately we must produce more in order that we can solve these problems. There must be economic growth. There must be production. It is to this aspect of the problem that we have to devote our attention.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Production has been cut down and you say, "Produce more".

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think, Shri Umanath has anticipated what I am going to say. Of late there has been a lot of unrest; in fact, industrial unrest was deliberately instigated in 1967. There were go-slows, gheraos and what-nots.

SHRI UMANATH : On the 27th April it was the millowners who struck work in Coimbatore.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend, Shri Bohra, also referred to it. Let me

give a few facts about this and the impact it has had on the economy of West Bengal and of the country.

Work stoppages in 1967 were 447 as against 244 in 1966. Mandays lost in 1967 were 6.2 million as against 2.8 million in 1966. Lock-outs and lay-offs due to discipline instigated by certain political groups went up. After the Ghosh Ministry came into being, I am glad to say, there were signs of improvement. Since February, 51 units under strike, 52 units under lock-out and 8 closed units involving a total of 32,253 persons have started functioning. Messrs Burn and Company, Howrah, employing 8,500 persons has reopened. The seven-month old lock-out in Indian Standard Wagon Company, Burnpur, employing 4,500 men is being lifted. Conciliation efforts are in progress at MAMC and Texmaco. Thus things are improving. If my hon. friend, Shri Umanath, had advised his friends when they were in government that the problems of West Bengal cannot be solved through unrest and disturbances and anything that comes in the way of creation of wealth and of increasing production in the State, he would have made a signal contribution to the betterment of the conditions of the people of that State.

SHRI UMANATH : We are waiting for the election results; then we will advise.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : You should advise the employers who take to lock-outs.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Lock-outs are also bad. I hope, you will agree with all I say; I agree with a part of what you say.

So; the real point is whether we create conditions of stability in West Bengal, whether we create conditions in which there is a proper investment climate, this alone will add to the employment potential of the State and to the production of the State and lead to a sustained effort being made to improve the conditions of living in the State. This is a basic matter to which all men of goodwill must turn their mind,

My hon. friend, Shri Ganesh Ghosh, referred to the large expenditure on police. May I remind him that in 1966-67 the police expenditure was Rs. 13.48 crores net and 1967-68 Budget presented by Shri Jyoti Basu, it was Rs. 16.87 crores ; it went up. The revised was Rs. 16.11 crores. This year it is Rs. 16.5 crores. Thus, the police expenditure actual went up from the previous year in the Budget which Shri Jyoti Basu presented. Sometimes we tend to forget these things.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Naturally ; he had to take care of the Congress Members.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope, the same argument will be appreciated now.

Another point made by my hon. friend, Shri Ghosh, was with regard to political detenus. He made the point that there were a lot of political prisoners. Actually, there were 127 political prisoners when the Governor took over ; today there are only 34 and even they belong to the extremist group who agitate openly for armed action and who are proving as much a thorn in the side of my hon. friend, Shri Umanath, as the others. The others include 272 offenders under food laws and I presume that I have his agreement in this.

SHRI UMANATH : If you want to escape under that pretext, it is wrong. We want their release. They are not either a thorn in our side.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There is no pretext. They are a thorn in your side but you would rather have them by your side.

SHRI UMANATH : Our representative raised it in the Consultative Committee also.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not saying that you are agreeable to having them behind bars. I am sure, if they create disorder, you would not mind cashing on it. I have no doubt about it. I have no illusion on that score.

Then, there are 536 persons of criminal and anti-social elements. My hon. friend, Shri Umanath, has made this point. I am

glad that he has made it because I do realise that the C. P. I. (Marxist) are in a peculiar position these days. Their basic philosophy is that this process of peaceful transformation cannot work. They do not believe that democratic process can really lead to results which they desire. They do not believe that people's conditions can be improved in this way. They do not believe that an economic and social transformation can be effected through means which we have adopted, through means which the Constitution enjoins upon us, and yet we ask them to work under this democratic framework, we ask them to stand for elections and we ask them to go to legislative Assemblies. It is a peculiar dichotomy and it is very difficult for them...

AN HON. MEMBER : You sympathise with them !

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have a lot of sympathies with them because to be intellectually convinced that this process cannot produce the results expected of it and then to swear allegiance to the Constitution, for all that it stands for, is not an easy thing.

SHRI UMANATH : The Constitution has been thrown to the winds long ago by you.

MR. SPEAKER : We are already one hour behind time. Let him reply.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If my hon. friend, Shri Umanath, even today were to eschew violence, then at least, there would be a bridge between him and the Right Communists. At least they could get together. The problem is that they are getting farther away, even from the Right Communists. (*Interruption*). Why are you getting uncomfortable ? After all, you have said many things. Listen to me also.

SHRI UMANATH : I am responding to your reaction.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Why are you worried about their unity ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : They have split into three now. Upto two, we could understand. We do not know precisely where they stand—whether extremists are with them is another problem. If anybody wants to understand the political situation of the country, he should see Bengal.

SHRI UMANATH : Worry about your own organisation which is on the precipice.

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing Bengal Budget now.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not wish to take more time of the House. I realise that my hon. friend feels uncomfortable when I say a few home truths.

SHRI UMANATH : I am responding to your reaction. That is all. I am not uncomfortable.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have to much regard for them to carry this process beyond what it has already been carried to. Bengal has contributed some of the leaders of India's thought in the field of literature, politics, social change, and spiritual leadership in culture, art and in many fields of life. Even today, it occupies a very important and pivotal position in the life of this country. It is our hope and I hope the House will share it that the people of West Bengal will continue to occupy a pride of place in the rich and diverse pattern of population that we have in this country and that, when they are asked to give a verdict, they will give a verdict in favour of economic development and progress with stability. That contains all the elements that will come before them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about their hunger and starvation ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Without economic growth, there can be no solution to hunger and starvation. Therefore, I hope that they will decide decisively for this and for the basic tenets on which our Constitution has been framed and on the basis of the message that has been given to us by the great leaders of Bengal in the past.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the Cut Motions to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negated.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I shall put the Demands to the vote of the House.

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 State of West Bengal, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 9, 11 to 45, 47 to 50 and 52."

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed]

Demand No 1-4—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '4—Taxes on Income other than corporation Tax'."

Demand No. 2-9—Land Revenue

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,91,44,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '9—Land Revenue'."

Demand No. 2-76—Land Revenue—Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignments

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,21,000 be granted to the President,

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '76—Land Revenue—Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignments'."

Demand No. 2-92—Land Revenue—Payment of Compensation to Land-Holders, etc. on the abolition of the Zamindari System

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,33,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '92—Land Revenue—Other Miscellaneous Compensation to Land-Holders, etc. on the abolition of the Zamindari system'."

Demand No. 3-10—State Excise Duties

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,45,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '10—State Excise Duties'."

Demand No. 4-11—Taxes on Vehicles

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '11—Taxes on Vehicles'."

Demand No. 5-12—Sales Tax

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,78,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '12—Sales Tax'."

Demand No. 6-13—Other Taxes And Duties

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,99,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '13—Other Taxes and Duties'."

Demand No. 7-14—Stamps

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,68,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '14—Stamps'."

Demand No. 8-15—Registration Fees

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,48,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '15—Registration Fees'."

Demand No. 9-16—Interest On Debt And Other Obligations

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,00,000/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '16—Interest on Debt and other Obligations'."

Demand No. 11-18—Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,82,000/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '18—

Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature'."

Demand No. 12-19 General Administration

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,92,86,000/-be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '19—General Administration'."

Demand No. 13-21—Administration of Justice

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,16,000/-be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '21-Administration of Justice'."

Demand No. 14-22—Jails

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,61,000/-be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '22-Jails'."

Demand No. 15-23—Police

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,14,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '23-Police'."

Demand No. 16-26—Miscellaneous Departments—Fire Services

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '26-Miscellaneous Departments - Fire Services'."

Demand No. 17-26—Miscellaneous Departments—Excluding Fire Services

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,47,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '26-Miscellaneous Departments—Excluding Fire Services'."

Demand No. 18-27—Scientific Departments

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '27-Scientific Departments'."

Demand No. 19-28—Education

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,33,73,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '28-Education'."

Demand No. 20-29—Medical

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,32,59,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '29-Medical'."

Demand No. 21-30—Public Health

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,65,97,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '30-Public Health'."

Demand No. 22-31—Agriculture—Agriculture

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,12,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '31-Agriculture—Agriculture'."

Demand No. 22-95—Agriculture—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,45,05,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '95-Agriculture—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

Demand No. 23-31—Agriculture—Fisheries

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '31-Agriculture—Fisheries'."

Demand No. 24-33—Animal Husbandry

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '33-Animal Husbandry'."

Demand No. 24-124—Animal Husbandry—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,83,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '124-Animal Husbandry—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme'."

Demand No. 25-34—Co-operation

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,07,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '34-Co-operation'."

Demand No. 26-35—Industries—Industries

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '35-Industries—Industries'."

Demand No. 26-96—Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,47,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '96-Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

Demand No. 27-35—Industries—Cottage Industries

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,72,000 be granted to the President,

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal 'to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '35-Industries—Cottage Industries'."

Demand No. 27-96—Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—Cottage Industries

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,30,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '96-Industries-Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development-Cottage Industries'."

Demand No. 28-35—Industries—Cinchona

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,08,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '35-Industries—Cinchona'."

Demand No. 29-37—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,06,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '37-Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

Demand No. 29-109—Capital Outlay on other Works—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '109-Capital Outlay on other Works—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

Demand No. 29—Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,08,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

Demand No. 30-38—Labour and Employment

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '38—Labour and Employment'."

Demand No. 31-39—Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,23,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '39—Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes'."

Demand No. 32-39—Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,63,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '39-Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes'."

Demand No. 33-42—Multipurpose River Schemes

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '42—Multipurpose River Schemes'."

Demand No 33-43—Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '43—Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

Demand No. 33-44—Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,89,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '44—Multipurpose River Schemes—Irriga-

tion, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

Demand No. 33-98—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '98—Multipurpose River Scheme—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

Demand No. 33-99—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,21,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '99—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

Demand No. 33-100—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '100—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

Demand No. 34-50—Public Works

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,39,66,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '50-Public Works'."

Demand No. 35-51A—Greater Calcutta Development Scheme.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund to the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '51A-Greater Calcutta Development Schemes'."

Demand No. 35-106A—Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund to the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '106A-Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme'."

Demand No. 36-53—Ports and Pilotage.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,32,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '53-Ports and Pilotage'."

Demand No. 37-57—Road and Water Transport Schemes.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,29,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '57-Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

Demand No. 37-114—Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '114-Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

Demand No. 38-64—Famine Relief.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,68,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '64-Famine Relief'."

Demand No. 39-65—Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '65-Pensions and other retirement benefits'."

Demand No. 39-120—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '120-Payments of Commuted value of Pensions'."

Demand No. 40-67—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,000 be granted to the President,

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending of the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '67-Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

Demand No. 41-68—Stationery and Printing.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,82,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '68-Stationery and Printing'."

Demand No. 42-70—Forest.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,89,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '70-Forest'."

Demand No. 43-71—Miscellaneous-Contributions.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '71-Miscellaneous-Contributions'."

Demand No. 44-71—Miscellaneous-Other Miscellaneous Expenditure.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,65,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund to the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '71-Miscellaneous-Other Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

Demand No. 44-109—Capital Outlay on Other Works.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,85,87,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '109-Capital Outlay on Other Works'."

Demand No. 45-71—Miscellaneous-Irrecoverable Loans to displaced persons written off.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '71-Miscellaneous-Irrecoverable Loans to displaced persons written off'."

Demand No. 45-71-Miscellaneous-Expenditure on displaced persons.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '71-Miscellaneous-Expenditure on displaced persons'."

Demand No. 45-109—Capital Outlay on Other Works—Expenditure on displaced persons.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '109-Capital Outlay on Other Works-Expenditure on displaced persons'."

Demand No. 45—Loans and Advances to displaced persons

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,33,000 be granted to the President,

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to displaced persons'."

Demand No. 47-78A - Expenditure connected with the National Emergency.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,58,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '78A-Expenditure connected with the National Emergency'."

Demand No. 48-98—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes-Damodar Valley Project.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,25,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal 'to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '98-Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes-Damodar Valley Project'."

Demand No. 49-103—Capital Outlay on Public Works.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,71,27,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal 'to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '103-Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

Demand No. 50-124—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,61,27,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of West Bengal 'to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '124-Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

Demand No. 52—Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,62,91,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal 'to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments'."

17.11 hrs.

**WEST BENGAL APPROPRIATION
(No. 2) BILL*, 1968**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, 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 State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1968-69.

MR. 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 State of West Bengal for the services of the Financial year 1968-69."

The motion was adopted

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

I beg to move†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 6.5.68.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.