

SHRI DEVEN SEN : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : As the Minister is accepting the resolution, I withdraw my amendment.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"This House is of opinion that, in the administration of West Bengal under President's rule, Government should give top priority to solution of urgent economic and social problems such as land reform, unemployment, refugee rehabilitation, development of Calcutta, etc."

The resolution was adopted.

17 20 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

समापति महोदय : अब दूसरा रेजोल्यूशन श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी जी के नाम से है लेकिन उन्होंने श्री नाथ पाई को एयरराइज कर दिया है ; श्री नाथ पाई ।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :

"This House regrets that there has been no improvement in the law and order situation in West Bengal even after promulgation of President's rule and expresses grave concern at the widespread unchecked violent activities throughout the State thus endangering life, property, security and democracy in the country."

Sir, I venture to hope that my Resolution would be extended the same degree of acceptance which the previous one has been shown. And, I trust, the House will rise above petty, partisan and regional considerations in deciding the fate of my Resolution, as was done in the case of the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta.

A pall of uncertainty, insecurity, fear

and terror is threatening on West Bengal. No day passes, Sir, when we are not required to listen to one gruesome story or other either of loot or arson or brutal murder.

I would like to emphasise that what happens in Bengal must not be regarded only as a matter of law and order or as a matter with which Bengal only should be concerned. A threat to life and liberty in Bengal must be regarded as a threat to the rest of the country. What Bengal suffers today, the rest of the country will suffer tomorrow. It was the Rt. Hon. Gokhale who said this about Bengal that what Bengal sees today, the rest of India sees tomorrow. I do hope this is not going to be true in the case of what Bengal is being forced to see today.

We had hoped that with the imposition of President's rule in West Bengal, there would be a gradual improvement in the law and order situation. But on the other hand what we see is that the situation in Bengal is steadily but inexorably marching towards chaos and anarchy. I think, Mr. Chairman, there are three basic maladies from which Bengal suffers. They are : (a) that group of adventurists who are called and generally described as Naxalites ; (b) the vascillation and inaction of the Government of India and (c) the Governor of West Bengal. These are the three maladies there. We have got to see what can be done about them, how to remedy them.

I would like to disabuse the mind of the House with regard to the real nature of the Naxalites. Some people persuade themselves or delude themselves to the feeling that Naxalites are a group of revolutionaries. This is, I think, distortion of the word revolutionary. Nothing can be more insulting and incongruous than to call these groups of adventurists as revolutionaries. Sir, I would be tempted towards a genuine revolution, but what is it that this group is trying to do ? I would only be quoting them before I ask the House to pass a judgment about them.

But it is absolutely necessary to bear in mind that we cannot accept the pretensions of this group that they are revolutionaries, that they are trying to usher an era of justice, so far as West Bengal is concerned.

These are, on their own admission, a group dedicated to furthering the interest of the foreign power. Their thesis is on record,

[Shri Nath Pai]

the statement of their General Secretary is on record and the Resolution adopted at their First Congress is also available from which I am going to quote, where they admit that the basic aim of their movement is to subordinate India, make India a satellite of the People's Republic of China. Sir, their main idol, their main deity, their main inspiration, their main shrine is Mao Tse-Tung. We would never have persuaded ourselves to believe that the land which gave us *Vande Mataram* and *Jai Hind* would be condemned to the new slogan of *Jai Mao* and

*'Amor Hari tomar bari Naxalbari Naxalbari
Amor nam tomar nam Viet Nam Lai
Salaam'*.

We have never persuaded ourselves to believe that Bengal would be compelled to hear this kind of nefarious sinister new slogan. But this is precisely what is happening in Bengal. And what does this group do? It pulls down the statue of whom? It pulls down the statue of the man whom generations of Indians will regard as the father of India's cultural renaissance. Vivekananda's statue is pulled down and trampled upon. Then, Ashutosh Mukerjee's statue is pulled down. Then there is Netaji's statue, and no day passes when a least one picture, one photograph, one statue, or some memento of Mahatma Gandhi is not subjected to humiliation. And this is supposed to be the new revolution.

Loot, arson, sometimes, rape, and sometimes, as Shri Samar Guha pointed out the other day a pertinent case of rape, and general murder—these are not the weapons of a revolutionary. I cannot call as revolutionaries those people who will go with rustic knives, with their crude bombs, and attack helpless students, attack helpless professors, and attack so-called petty little zamindars and condemn them as agents of imperialism and perpetrate the most heinous crimes? Shall we allow this band of people to run away with the honourable reflex 'revolutionary'? I hope that we will see the Naxalites for what they are.

I should like to quote here from their own resolution. It says:

"The Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) at its First Congress held secretly in Calcutta recently..."

And this speaks volumes for the Central Intelligence of India and Pandit Pant should take note of it that they come to know after the horse has bolted away from the stable that the Congress was held. A Congress is something which is attended by a few scores of delegates. What was happening to the intelligence service? I never knew of any occasion when the Indian National Congress, when it was banned or when it was being pursued by the British Intelligence, was able to hold its session in secret; it was utterly impossible. But here are people who hold their Congress and then only the Government of India and the country come to know about it. The resolution further says:

"...at its secret session has renewed its pledge to hold fast to the Maoist line forge unity with the Communist Party of China, accelerate the process of guerilla struggles and build up a strong People's Liberation Army."

Further, we find:

"The Congress, according to authoritative sources, took note of the formation of a nucleus of people's liberation army."

If this liberation army which is the nucleus really ever succeeded in building its strength, I feel confident that the people of India and the people of Bengal will see to it that the nucleus will never grow beyond the nucleus stage; the so-called people's liberation army which will be an instrument for the enslavement of India will never be allowed to grow by the people of India. But here it is, here is the clear intention and clear declaration of these gentlemen. It further says:

"This has to be developed into a strong force to liberate the country through a people's democratic revolution and to fight back and defeat enemy hordes superior in number and weapons. It approved with minor modifications the party's programme to create innumerable points of guerilla struggle in the vast countryside with the object of creating Red bases through the annihilation of class enemies and overwhelming the forces of suppression."

Finally, Mr. Charu Mazumdar makes this call to the party cadre:

"The Congress gave a call to party

cadres and revolutionary intellectuals to go deep into rural areas with indomitable revolutionary spirit, disseminate among the broad masses Marxism, Leninism and Maoism and propagate the great truth 'Political power grows out of the barrel of the gun'.

Here is naked, unabashed, unconcealed propagation of the doctrine of terror, of bloodshed, of the doctrine that force shall prevail. But it is not only a theory that is being propagated. May I here quote from another document of these gentlemen to show what they are up to? They say Bengal Naxalites claim killing 80'.

The quotations now available are from the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindustan Times* and other daily national press in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he will not take long, he may conclude now.

SHRI NATH PAI: I will need another 30-40 minutes.

MR CHAIRMAN: Then he may continue on the next day.

17 30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Reduction in Cement Prices

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): While raising this half-an-hour discussion, I shall be highlighting three points: (1) reduction in prices of cement, (2) improving the distribution system, and (3) creation of additional capacity to meet our present and future demands.

You are well aware that cement is a basic commodity and is required by Government for its housing projects, other government buildings and dams. It is also needed by the common man to construct his own house. At present in urban areas, we are faced with the problem of *jhuggis* and *jhomprijs* and in the rural areas, houses are not fit for human habitation at all. Therefore, in future, specially by the end of the Fourth Plan, Government's requirement of cement is likely to increase considerably;

so also the common man's requirement of this commodity is likely to increase.

My own estimate is that by 1974, the demand is likely to be 22.5 million tonnes whereas according to present estimates taking into account the additional capacity and expansion which is to take place during this period, the production is likely to be only 19 million tonnes, resulting in a gap of $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tonnes.

Let me remind the House that in 1957-58, one could get a bag of cement for less than Rs. 5. In a period of ten years, it has risen to Rs. 10 84 - in fact, an increase of 34 P was effected only about a month earlier. Government in their reply have stated that they have no intention to reduce the cement prices. I am aware the Government had convened a meeting of the cement manufacturers and had asked them to reduce prices but I do not know what transpired. Then Government abandoned the idea.

I shall build up a case for reduction of prices on three grounds. Firstly, an increase of Rs. 5 per tonne was allowed to the industry on the ground that this amount would be utilised for expansion.

17.43 hrs.

(Shrimati Sashi'a Rohatgi in the Chair)

It has to be regretted that actually no expansion or very little of it has taken place whereas the common man has been robbed of his pocket. He has had to pay Rs. 5 per tonne extra which was charged by the industry in the name of expansion but has not been so used. This is so far as the private sector is concerned. As for the public sector, only last year Government set up a huge factory in MP. I would seek a clarification whether Government would be prepared to allow this additional Rs. 5 per tonne only to those units which have actually expanded their capacity and this will be allowed on the basis of the actual expansion effected and not at a uniform and flat rate to every factory irrespective of the fact whether they have effected any expansion or not.

My second ground for claiming reduction in the price is that there are two or three varieties of cement. One is considered to be a superior quality cement, called Portland cement, which is commonly