

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.47 hrs.

WEST BENGAL BUDGET, 1971-72 GENERAL DISCUSSION, *DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (WEST BENGAL), STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL AND WEST BENGAL STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

MR. SPEAKER : We shall start with general discussion on the West Bengal Budget. Both items 14 and 15 will be discussed together. The time allotted is 2 hours, with one hour at my discretion. So it becomes 3, hours. Later the appropriation will come then the Statutory Resolution re : Proclamation and the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill. Members will have ample time to express their views.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Will all these items be taken together ?

MR. SPEAKER : 14 and 15 are taken together.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : All can be taken together. There will be greater freedom of discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Then we shall discuss all these together.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Discussion will be common ; voting will be separate.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

DEMAND NO. 1-4-TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,71,000 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 the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 2-9-LAND REVENUE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5.19, 54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 2-76-OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,01,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Compensations and assignments'."

DEMAND NO. 2-92—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LAND-HOLDERS ETC., ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,00,000 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 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payment of compensation to Land-holders etc., on the abolition of the Zamindari system'."

DEMAND NO. 3-10-STATE EXCISE DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,92,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 4-11-TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,33,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 5-12-SALES TAX

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,67,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Sales tax'."

DEMAND NO. 6-13-OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,61,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 7-14-STAMPS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,35,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 8-15-REGISTRATION FEES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,07,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Registration Fees'."

DEMAND NO. 9-16 INTEREST ON DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,67,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Interest on Debt and other obligations'."

DEMAND NO. 11-18. PARLIAMENT, STATE/UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,56,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. 12-19—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,74,89,000 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

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the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 13-21—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,39,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 14-22—JAILS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,75,59,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 15-23—POLICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,73,75,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 16-26—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—FIRE SERVICES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,18,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments—Fire Services'."

DEMAND NO. 17-26—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—EXCLUDING FIRE SERVICES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,48,25,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments—Excluding Fire Services'."

DEMAND NO. 18-27—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 19-28—EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,75,26,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 20-29—MEDICAL

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,30,25,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND 21-30—PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,35,60,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 22-31—AGRICULTURE—AGRI-CULTURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,23,99,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture—Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 22-95—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,04,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

DEMAND No. 23-31—AGRICULTURE-FISHERIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,26,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture-Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 24-33—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,37,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 24-124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING—GREATER CALCUTTA MILK SUPPLY SCHEME

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,92,58,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme'."

DEMAND No. 25-34—CO-OPERATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,67,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 26-35—INDUSTRIES—INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,61,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries—Industries'."

DEMAND No. 26-96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,13,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND No. 27-35—INDUSTRIES—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,46,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries—Cottage Industries'."

DEMAND No. 27-96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,33,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—Cottage Industries'."

DEMAND No. 28-35—INDUSTRIES—CINCHONA

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,55,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries—Cinchona'."

DEMAND No. 29-37—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,37,51,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of '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

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,81,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of '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

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND No. 30-38—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,91,56,000 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, the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 31-39—MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,90,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 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

MR. SPEAKER ; Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,72,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward classes'."

DEMAND NO. 33-42—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,09,24,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 33-43—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,87,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

DEMAND NO. 33-44—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,84,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND NO. 33-98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,66,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 33-99—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,93,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

DEMAND NO. 33-100—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,93,000 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

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the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND NO. 34-50—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,64,79,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 35—51A—GREATER CALCUTTA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,11,93,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Greater Calcutta Development Scheme'."

DEMAND NO. 35-106A—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GREATER CALCUTTA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,19,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme'."

DEMAND NO. 36-53—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,13,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND NO. 37-57—ROADS AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,31,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 37-114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,13,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Capital outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 38-64—FAMINE RELIEF

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,04,95,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

DEMAND NO. 39-65—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,41,95,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 39-120—PAYMENTS OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 40-67—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 41-68—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,24,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 42-70—FOREST

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,65,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 43-71—MISCELLANEOUS—CONTRIBUTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,73,69,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Contributions'."

DEMAND NO. 44-71—MISCELLANEOUS—PANCHAYATS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,04,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Panchayats'."

DEMAND NO. 45-71—MISCELLANEOUS—SPORTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,75,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Sports'."

DEMAND NO. 46-71—MISCELLANEOUS—CIVIL DEFENCE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,17,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Civil Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 47-71—MISCELLANEOUS—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal

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to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Other Miscellaneous expenditure'."

DEMAND NO. 47-109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,11,00,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital-outlay-on-other works'."

DEMAND NO. 48-71—MISCELLANEOUS—IRRECOVERABLE LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,33,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Irrecoverable loans to displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 48-71—MISCELLANEOUS—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,74,80,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Expenditure on-displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 48-109. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,33,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on other works—Expenditure on displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 48—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 50-98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—DAMDAR VALLEY PROJECT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,69,99,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes—Damodar Valley Project'."

DEMAND NO. 51-103—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,26,16,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 52-124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,79,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. 54—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE /UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,22,70,000 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 the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments'."

There are some cut motions.

If we are taking all these together, the Minister should move the Regular motions standing in his name.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Where is the Minister, Shri K. C. Pant? He is dealing with this matter. He must be here.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): They are very allergic to West Bengal.

I beg to Move :

That the Demand under the Head 9—Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Large scale eviction of the Share-Croppers throughout the State of West Bengal (1)]

That the Demand under the Head 9—Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in distributing the surplus land already at the disposal of the West Bengal Government (2)]

That the demand under the Head 10—State Excise duties be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the salary and allowances of excise peons who are engaged in multi-purpose duties (3)]

That the Demand under the Head 19—General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to change the partisan spirit in respect of General Administration (4)]

That the Demand under the Head 21—Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to protect the public from continuous harassment in connection with the cases in which they were involved (5)]

That the demand under the head 23—Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check the police, C. R. P. and military atrocities in West Bengal (6)]

That the demand under the head 23—Police be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Dismissal of 12 policemen in Burdwan in the interest of the Congress Party (7)]

That the demand under the head 96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reopen the sick and closed factories in West Bengal with special reference to Bengal Fine, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Sridurga Cotton and Laxminarayan Cotton. (8)]

That the demand under the head 96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to protect the Cottage Industry in the West Bengal. (9)]

That the demand under the head 43—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take effective measures in connection with the flood control with special reference to Arambag sub-division. (10)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move :

That the demand under the head 9—Land Revenue by reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to implement the Land Reform Act passed long ago. (11)]

That the demand under the head 9—Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1.

[Complete stoppage of eviction of Bargadars and/or share croppers (12)]

That the demand under the head 12—Sales Tax be reduced to Re. 1.

[Realisation of Sales Tax at the source. (13)]

That the demand under the head 19—General Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

[Interference in the day-to-day administration by party in power. (14)]

That the demand under the head 21—Administration of Justice be reduced to Re. 1.

[Undue delay in disposal of cases in the courts of law. (14)]

That the demand under the head 23—Police be reduced to Re. 1.

[Allowing the Police excessive powers to harass and detain persons without any grounds (16)]

That the demand under the head 23—Police be reduced to Re. 1.

[Not bringing any reform in Jail code. (17)]

That the demand under the head 96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to re-open the Rampooria Cotton Mills, B. C. Nun, Sreedurga, Kanoria Industries and Lachmi Packaging factory in the District of Hooghly, West Bengal. (18)]

That the demand under the head 96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—Cottage Industries be reduced by Rs. 1000.

[Need to supply yarn at controlled price to the handloom weavers of West Bengal. (19)]

That the demand under the head 43—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take up work of excavation of Saraswati which passes through Hooghly and Howrah. (20)]

That the demand under the head 57—Road and Water Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to link up all the police stations with sub-divisional courts and nearest Railway stations with metal road. (21)]

That the demand under the head 57—Road and Water Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce more buses on the different routes of district of West Bengal. (22)]

That the demand under the head 57—Road and Water Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to broaden the roads running parallel to Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhale Light Railway. (23)]

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): I beg to move :

That the demand under the head 29—Medical be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to open adequate number of Health Centres with special arrangements for treatment of snakebite in Sunderbans in 24 Parganas. (24)]

That the demand under the head 31—Agriculture—Agriculture—be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take up research in paddy cultivation in saline waters in 24 Parganas. (25)]

That the demand under the head 35—Industries—Cottage Industries—be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for a programme of training for agricultural labour into various kinds of cottage industries in view of Agricultural Labour Commission's recommendations. (26)]

That the demand under the head 39—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and Other Backward Classes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to issue member-wise ration cards to agricultural labour families, instead of issuing them family-wise. (27)]

That the demand under the head 39—Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and Other Backward Classes be reduced by Rs. 1000.

[Need to give ration to agricultural labour families at more subsidised rate. (28)]

That the demand under the head 57—Road and Water Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take up necessary works for Road and Water Transport in Sunderbans in 24 Parganas. (29)]

That the demand under the head 57—Road And Water Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take up necessary excavation of silt in Hooghly near Kakdwip to facilitate boat service and introduction of Launch service between Kakdwip and the Sagar Islands in 24 Parganas. (30)]

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : On behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I move the following resolution :

“That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 29th June, 1971 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of West Bengal.”

MR. SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

“That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 29th June, 1971 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of West Bengal.”

The other one also.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I also move :*

“That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of West Bengal to make laws, be taken into consideration.”

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of West Bengal to make laws, be taken into consideration.”

We will discuss them all together.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, For Bills standing in the name of a particular Minister, unless the Minister writes to you previously, I do not think this procedure is correct. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : This is for the convenience of the House and it was done with the tacit consent of the House. I would not

have asked him if I did not feel that you were all in favour of it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : A rule is a rule. This should not be taken as a precedent.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the West Bengal budget, the proclamation, as well as the Bill, lock, stock and barrel. Not only is the Minister who is now dealing with the matter, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray—who was here sometime ago not present here, but also Mr. K. C. Pant, who is the Minister of State, is not present here. The motion in regard to the Bill has also been moved in such a way as if it is nothing. I say it is really an insult to the people of West Bengal. I totally and emphatically, with all the force at my command, oppose this budget and the Bill.

Why do I do so? Because, on the basis of a false report from the Governor of West Bengal, Mr. Dhavan, the Centre here advised him to dissolve the Ministry as well as the Assembly. From the confidential report that Mr. Dhavan has sent to the Centre, it is seen that “in a number of vital divisions in the Legislative Assembly, including both on the motion for thanking the Governor for his address to the Assembly, the Democratic Front obtained a majority of not less than seven and not more than nine in a House of 277.” Subsequently, the position changed. Here, you see that he said that there was a majority of seven. After that, there were by-elections. In three by-elections, our party, the communist Party (Marxist) got two and the congress got one. (*Interruption*) You count it. Do not try to interrupt me. I am stating the facts.

MR. SPEAKER. Your time is very limited.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I know. That is why I have come to the point straight. There is no Assembly there. The people of West Bengal do not want that their budget should be rushed through in three hours in this way. On the one hand, the Government of India say that there are so many problems in West Bengal. On the other hand, they behave in this way. This is the behaviour of Government of India in relation to the people of West Bengal.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

My first point is, this is an illegal thing. It is based on false report. In a House of 277, after the election, we got two, and out of these seven, you must understand three were put in jail, and against one there was an injunction in the high court that he cannot take part in the proceedings of the Assembly. Subsequently, that injunction was vacated in the Supreme Court, and their party has failed. With just five members, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee was the Chief Minister. His party was split. Three came out of that. Then, where is the majority? It is a fact that the Congress coalition with the support of the right communist had no majority. Natural justice should have been to ask the opposition to form a ministry. The Government did not do it. Without doing it, President's rule was imposed on us. The Assembly was dissolved. What is this? Is it democracy or butchery of democracy? Is it the way of giving any respect to the verdict of the people of West Bengal? The people, in largest numbers, voted for the communist party (Marxist); not Congress; nor to any other party.

Knowing full well that the other opposition parties can form a Government, the Governor intentionally did not ask the opposition to form the Government. This is the situation in West Bengal. The budget had been hurriedly prepared by the bureaucrats, not for the people of Bengal nor by the people of Bengal. The people of Bengal will not accept it; they will fight against it as they are fighting against the Central budget which is anti-people and monopoly and which serves the interests of the rich and vested interests. Without reviewing the situation, they prepared the budget.

But what is this budget? I shall give only one instance. In the United Bengal the expenditure on policy was Rs. 2½ crores. What is the position now? More than Rs. 32 crores. What is this? We cannot give education to our children as you can see from this budget. Half of West Bengal has been devastated by floods; last year's floods destroyed crops worth Rs. 60 crores in West Bengal. The people there wanted flood control measures but there is nothing here.

In the mid-term elections they went before the people and we also went before the people.

What was our demand? More money for the State, more powers for the States, so that we could solve our problems of education, flood and so on. I have no time; we have a second speaker also; so I shall cut short my speech.

They are saying that they are democrats. What happened? The whole House will be astonished. They say they will fight unemployment and provide jobs to the unemployed. Let Mr. Pant go to the Writer's building and enquire whether what I say is a fact or not. There were 400 vacancies in the Food Department. What has the counter part of Mr. Pant done in the time when Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee was there? Their Ministers asked their own people to submit cyclostyled petitions. The vacancies numbered 400 but 4,000 persons were appointed. It has come in the papers; it is a fact. The previous Minister, Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister Shri Bijoy Singh Nahar gave appointment to their followers for Midnapore and Bankura, numbering 17,000 knowing fully well that vacancies were far less. Appointment was to several hundred for non-existing camps of Bankura and Midnapore.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Is he objecting to people getting employment in West Bengal?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am for employment but I am against corruption; that is what they are doing in the name of offering employment. So, people were given employment when there was actually no vacancy. They are now going to the ex-Ministers asking them where the jobs are that were given to them. They say they do not know and ask them to go to the Centre as the State is now under President's rule. This is how things are going on.

13 hrs.

Not only this. The most heinous thing that the ruling party is doing is to instigate young people to go and demonstrate at the gates of the factories. This is a thing that Members should know. What is their slogan? Their slogan is that they want employment. The management comes and says that they

would give them employment when there are vacancies. They say that people from outside who are working there should be driven out and they should be provided with jobs. This is the slogan of the ruling Congress Party. They are fomenting communal trouble, they are fomenting provincialism. They are organising goondas and gangsters to kill the persons there.

It is astonishing that this Budget is for the period upto 31st March, 1972. Is West Bengal the ancestral property inherited by anybody? It is for the people of Bengal to decide who will rule them. The term of the President's rule ends in December. Then, why is the Budget upto 31st March and not up to 31st December. Why not announce elections?

You say that there is an abnormal situation in the State. I ask Mr. Pant to take a review of the whole of India. Is it not a fact that the largest number of people came to the polling booths and voted in West Bengal in the last mid-term elections? So, what is the apprehension? Let us again go to the people and take their verdict. Then, nobody will have a grouse. This is the primary thing that I am demanding from the Government. If you have a sense of democracy, you should call for the elections immediately. If you want to help the people, you must come forward with a definite date for the elections and let the people decide their own fate.

After President's rule imposed in 1968, about 400 factories have closed in West Bengal. Not a single factory has been re-opened. Textile mills, engineering factories, has Britannia Engineering, Sen Raleigh, so many factories have closed. And what is the medicine they are prescribing for this? They say they have set up the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, a good name, which will reconstruct our sick and dead industries. But do you know how this Corporation has been manned? Mr. Pant should know that one Mr. Abhijit Sen is there. He is the person who was responsible for the closure of Sen Raleigh. There is also Mr. C. D. Das who some time back was the top man in the United Bank of India. He had also connections with the Kuljeon Corporation which has been prosecuted in New York for bribing some agency here for the construction of the thermal power project in Bandel.

He has now been made one of the Directors of this Corporation. There are so many. There is R. R. Chatterjee. You know the scandal about him in connection with Kalyani Spinning Mills. It has come in the papers. With this, they say they will help to rehabilitate the industries in West Bengal.

I say, please hold early elections there. Let us manage our own affairs by our own people and not by you. Not today alone; since the beginning of Congress rule, West Bengal people have got a step-motherly treatment from the centre. We were the pioneers in the paper industry. Now it is suffering from shortage of raw materials. We were the most industrially developed province within India. Now what is our position? By and by, due to political and other reasons, we have been neglected.

I do not know what is the provision in the budget for cottage industries. There are lakhs of weavers in my constituency. They are almost in a starving condition. Not only the handloom weavers, but all the cottage industries are in a dying condition. So, I expected that at least something would be done in their favour. The *darkest State* in India today is West Bengal, so far as power is concerned. Only a very few number of villages are electrified. Even big and medium factories in places around Calcutta are always suffering from shortage of power and are closed very often. No positive step is being taken in this matter.

So far as CMDA is concerned, they are proud of it. I am glad that some money has been set apart for the development of Calcutta. But members from West Bengal on the other side also will agree that in spite of sanctioning money and the many expectations roused in the minds of the people there, nothing positive has yet been done for Calcutta. The roads are in the same state. Mr. Speaker, during the rainy season, I request you to visit Calcutta on any rainy day. You cannot go beyond Howrah Bridge. All the roads are water-logged. What is the CMDA? Only yesterday Mr. Hanuman thaiya said something; I am not satisfied about it, though my other friends may be satisfied. That promise about the dispersal line has now evaporated. He said, some enquiry is being made for an under ground railway in Calcutta. How long we will have this hoax? I say this is a hoax because for the last fifteen years it is being said in this House that we will

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

have either an underground railway, or an overhead railway or a circular railway. We do not know whether any railway will at all be there or not. I want a categorical statement from the Minister whether Calcutta will get this railway or not. Now that the transport problem of Calcutta has reached the saturation point kindly give us some railway, either circular or underground.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He should encourage the Railway Minister to do that by not indulging in *bandhs* and stoppage of trains.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Then I would like to refer to the condition of the municipalities. Their financial position is so poor that they cannot pay the salary or wages of their employees regularly. Now they have to depend mainly on the taxes they collect from the tax-payers. I had some experience as municipal commissioner for some years and I know their position firsthand. There is no municipality in West Bengal which is financially sound. All of them are suffering from want of funds and so they are not able to provide even elementary facilities like drinking water and drainage.

Coming to panchayats, there have been no elections to the panchayats for the last so many years. I do not know what is the fate of the *Jilla parishad*. Though as a Member of Parliament I should be entitled to be a member of Zila parishad I have not received any information of any meeting of the Zila parishad. I hope the Government will consider the question of holding elections to the panchayats so that the newly elected members will manage their own affairs in their respective panchayats.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Your own government killed the Zila parishads.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am not ashamed to confess here that there were some elements in the United Front Government because of which the United Front Government could not do as much as they wanted to do. Now the panchayat elections are overdue and you should immediately take steps to hold them.

Then, who is our master? Is it Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri K. C. Pant, Shri Siddhar-

tha Shankar Ray or the Governor? The other day the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi categorically stated that Shri Ray is neither the subedar of West Bengal nor has he been given specific charge of West Bengal. I have seen a paper report according to which Shri Ray is shown in a gazette to be specifically in charge of West Bengal. There is no constitutional sanction for this. Now when he goes to West Bengal he does not care for us. He goes and meets his own party people in the districts. It is a question of constitutional propriety. When there is a Governor the appointment of Shri Ray to be in charge of West Bengal is illegal, improper and an affront to the people of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : He has taken three times the time allotted to him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This is a point which we have to consider. There are 20 members here from West Bengal and so we have got a majority. We have to talk about the problems of the people of Bengal. If we do not get a chance to do that, who else will raise the problems facing West Bengal.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI (Cooch-behar) : Probably, the hon. Member is not aware of the parliamentary procedure and practice.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : We are not here for the first time, Mr. Das Chowdhuri.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals for West Bengal. I heard Mr. Bhattacharyya with rapt attention. I wonder of the capability he has got in turning day into night and in turning fraud into sincerity. We are very happy to hear him that he also wants improvement of West Bengal. Sir, they came to power in West Bengal twice—once in 1967 and second in 1969. With the instalment of the second united front Government in 1969 West Bengal had to suffer a lot in their hands. Within a very short time after coming into power of the Communist (Marxists) they decided to launch a revolution in West Bengal and they chose the anti-social elements to launch it. They passed a resolu-

tion and set free all the ten thousand under-trials prisoners which included dacoits and murderers. They were asked to launch revolution. They started looting in broad-day light. They started harvesting the lands of other poor people and started committing rape. We are happy they are even now thinking in terms of West Bengal.

He said C. P. M. was not given any chance to form the Government even though they were in a position to do so. CPM and for that matter Shri Jyoty Bosu has grown a disease in them in always claiming that they are in a position to form the Government. Every day they are approaching the Governor with this appeal that he may be given a chance to form the Government. When he is asked to show whether he has majority he says: Don't question that now. Give me the chance and I will show you I have got majority. This is all his answer. A beggar of Esplanade area was claiming that he is also in a position to form the Government if the Governor gives him a chance to form the Ministry.

Immediately after the election was held all the parties and their leaders wrote to the Governor that they would not be supporting formation of Government by Mr. Jyoti Bosu and the number of legislators of those parties far exceeded 140. Therefore, Mr. Bosu had no chance of forming the Government. The Governor explored all avenues and came to a clear finding that the CPM is not in a position to form the Government and the parties who were in a position to form the Government were called. Now, when the Assembly was dissolved even at that time they had no proof to show that they are in a position to form the Government. Therefore, Sir, we firmly support the dissolution of the Assembly as recommended by the Governor.

West Bengal had to undergo much suffering during the second United Front administration. They worked with a determination to undo absolutely the civilisation of West Bengal and to upset the society of West Bengal. They undid much of whatever achievement was made from 1947. As many as three lakh people went out of employment because of their repressive policy followed in West Bengal.

West Bengal is already an overpopulated

area. In 1947 the population was 1,80,00,000 ; in 1971 the population has swelled up to 5 crores. Over the normal population, as many as 50 lakh people came from East Bengal to settle in West Bengal and as many as 80 lakh people came from other provinces of India to settle permanently in West Bengal.

It is a very overpopulated area and the land is meagre for cultivation. Therefore, unemployment opportunities have to be created to keep the people in peace there. Employment is a necessity there. The Government installed in 1969, dominated by the CPM, did everything to drive people out of employment. As many as three lakh people went out of employment. This is the admission of the CPM itself and of Ajoy Mukherjee, the then Chief Minister of the United Front Government.

In 1971 we are going to plead for a fair deal for West Bengal. If anybody is serious to tackle and solve the problems of West Bengal, job opportunities have to be created there. If the young people cannot be employed, West Bengal will go for anything. The other day 17,000 people were employed for maintaining peace in the camp areas to which Shri Bhattacharyya was objecting. Some of them were coming in close contact with Naxalites. The moment they got appointment letters, they wept. This is the situation in West Bengal.

When employment is needed so heavily, the CPM dominated Government did everything to throw them out of employment. Therefore, job opportunities have to be created and there is enough scope for it. For that there must be peace in the industrial belt. They are going to create trouble in the industrial belt as much as possible so that revolutionary conditions can be created in West Bengal. That is their motive. People have seen them and have understood them. Calcutta people have thrown them out. They are going to pay heed to the appeal that we are making to West Bengal people. They have understood that industrial peace is necessary. If industrial areas are opened, more particularly in the rural areas and in the mofussil towns, lakhs of people can be employed. If lakhs of young people are employed, much of the troubles of West Bengal will go away. West Bengal will again find peace.

To improve the condition in West Bengal, attention has also to be paid to the agricul-

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

tural front as well. Of 16 districts, only three districts have some irrigation facilities. The other districts have no irrigation facilities. In the region east of the Ganges, the possibility of irrigation is meagre. But deep tubewells can be sunk and deep tubewell irrigation facilities can be provided. For that power is necessary. But very little portion of West Bengal has been electrified till now. So, electricity must go to every village. Irrigation facilities must be provided to cultivators. If irrigation facilities are provided to cultivators, the production will go high and it will be very much sufficient for the local needs. Very recently, the cultivators there have taken to high-yielding varieties and they have given very satisfactory results. If these minimum requirements are met, if these minimum facilities are provided to them, West Bengal is sure to be a self-sufficient area. That will go a long way in keeping peace in West Bengal and bringing an end to the present troubles that West Bengal is facing now.

Last year, in West Bengal, we had an unnatural flood. This year, we cannot give them loans. The low income group people have no means to cultivate their lands if no loans are provided to them. The administration and more particularly the branch of administration in which the C. P. M. Party has some hold will find every means to delay the payment of loans even if some loans are paid to them. Loans are necessary for cultivation in the month of June. The Government will give loans but they will be paid in the month of August or September. I ask the Government to device means as to how this delay in payment of loans can be avoided, to see how cultivators can be given loans in time so that they can make the best utility of the money that is given to them. Every conspiracy, every trap, is being laid by the Marxist Party to delay the payment of loans, through their unions in Government offices. Therefore, I request the Government to device means as to how to make the money reach the people in time so that they can make the best utility of it and can help the country in producing more.

If the Centre is serious in bringing about peace in West Bengal, all avenues must be explored to create job opportunities. All avenues must be created to ameliorate the conditions of the local people. Over and above the normal

population, there has been an influx of people from eastern zone and other provinces of India. In 1917, as I said, the population was 1 crore 80 lakhs. Today, it is more than 5 crores. The population has gone up more than three times in 25 years. Therefore, the Government must explore all avenues to create more job opportunities for the people and to wage a war on agricultural front so that, once, again, we may see peace in West Bengal and West Bengal may prosper and, through West Bengal, India will prosper.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a question was raised here earlier as to the propriety of the dissolution of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. All I have to say is, if we are true to the facts, there was no other alternative for the Governor but to dissolve the Assembly and there was no other alternative for the President but to take over the State of West Bengal.

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

What was the position? Let us look at things objectively. Out of 279 seats in West Bengal, 1 being vacant, the C. P. M. bloc which wanted to step in had 125 seats. There will be single majority party, but, Sir, single majority party can come only if there is a little bit of horse-trading! From this House we have denounced horse-trading in many Assemblies of India. There are indication in West Bengal, attempts were made to purchase some people. But even then those attempts failed. When Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee advised the Governor, as Chief Minister, he had the majority. He had the majority of seven. It is a question of arithmetics. Two plus two always make four. Out of 279 seats, this bloc having 125 seats cannot get a chance. But it was possible if the West Bengal politics would be further spoiled and corrupted, that means, further horse trading was encouraged. Therefore, the Chief Minister was within his right, the Governor was within his right, there was no alternative according to the Constitution for the President to take it over.

I may also here point out certain good things done by the Government of the Democratic Coalition. We have to say all these here

unfortunately. No radical land reform programme was taken up in 1969-70, in those days but the Democratic Front Government here could do something. Here is a Government that brought out an ordinance, a Graduity Ordinance. They also recommended certain good measures for opening of the closed mills. We have to be objective. We have to record them properly so that they become guidance to our future, whatever may be the Government which comes in West Bengal. This Government may be of party A or B or C; I am not concerned with that; but certain things have to be put straight on record.

The position in West Bengal is very bad, but Sir, what is the main bane of our political life in West Bengal? It is stated that unemployment and refugee problems are all growing and they have to be tackled in a very bold manner, in a very radical manner, etc. But, Sir, the main bane of political life in West Bengal is politics of individual terrorism, individual murder, individual violence. I also come from West Bengal. Is there any political movement today in West Bengal conducted by any party? Everybody is afraid of every other person. Even leaders would take the help of police as protective measure! They confess to us; they say, it is very difficult to hold meetings, to go to bastis and different areas. Sir, even the Police cannot give protection. A time has come for all of us to think about it seriously. I don't want to dig up the past, because, certain good things, certain good steps, have been taken in West Bengal. Therefore, I say, I don't want to dig up the past or say who is responsible or who introduced this politics of murder and individual terrorism in the body politic of West Bengal. I myself have spoken here thrice in this House. I have myself raised this question here earlier. Now, the question is how to tackle this problem. I do not know whether Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is constitutionally capable of doing certain things; I am not going to touch on that point because I am not a constitutional expert. But I must say that before he takes the correct step in this regard, namely of calling all the political parties to tackle this particular question, namely the question of political violence, political murder, individual murder etc., certain preliminary things have to be done. It is not a question of violence in the abstract. It is

not a question of any party eschewing violence. As for the Communist Party of India, we have never eschewed violence as a principle. But so far as the question of individual violence, individual murders and secret murders are concerned, no political party should advocate it. Marxism and Leninism is totally opposed to this individual murder and violence. Therefore, I say that the bane of our political life is this individual murder and violence. Before Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray took the step, certain political parties like the CPI, the Forward Bloc and the SUC had agreed on this issue. All parties had also been called for a meeting by the former Chief Minister Shri Ajoy Mukherjee but unfortunately one party chose to boycott that meeting. That is a fact.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not a fact.

DR. RANEN SEN : Therefore, that meeting had to be postponed. Now, it is a good thing that when Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is calling a meeting, all the parties are coming, and more and more parties are coming, and that is a good thing. If it is a bad thing, then why should the other parties come? Whether this attempt will succeed or not is something which I do not know. But I would suggest that three or four measures which I shall mention presently have to be taken.

The first is that all parties must eschew these acts of political individual murder and individual terrorism...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : But not the Government?

DR. RANEN SEN : And the Government too. All concerned should do it. I hope Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is there on behalf of the Government.

Secondly, it is an open fact that certain antisocial elements have taken shelter behind and are protected by certain political parties. All these political parties must openly come out and disassociate themselves from these anti-social elements who are taking advantage of the situation.

AN HON. MEMBER : But he wants a dialogue with them.

DR. RANEN SEN : I want to crush them.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Firstly, I want a dialogue with the political parties and political elements; if we are able to control them, then these anti-social elements can be isolated and completely crushed.

Thirdly, I suggest that a bold decision has to be taken by all political parties, to be followed up by surrendering of all arms. This theory of blood for blood and tooth for tooth is bringing disaster to West Bengal. That has to be stopped. If we are able to do it with the help of all these political parties sincerely and honestly, then we can open a dialogue with the Naxalites also.

It is said that the Naxalites would not come. I say that the Naxalites are fragmented today. I know many young Naxalite boys who are absconding from the police for the last one or two years. I have met some of them and I have talked to some of them and they say that now they cannot escape because either the CPM will kill them or the police will kill them, and, therefore, they feel that it is better to kill somebody and then die. They are in a desperate mood. Therefore, I suggest that certain measures have to be taken and they have to be approved of. There are many people who are disillusioned today, but they have no other way; if they come out in the open they will be arrested by the police and beaten up in the police lock-up or in jail. So some bold decisions have to be taken. Those Naxalites who are prepared to give up their arms and surrender their arms, that is, whatever arms they have got should all be exonerated. Some such bold things have to be done. Otherwise, there will be disaster to the body-politic of West Bengal.

Along with this, I would suggest that certain economic measures also have to be taken. We have to remember that West Bengal, which was Bengal previously, suffered very much during the 1943 famine and then during the partisan when it was its worst victim. It is said that today due to political struggles and strike struggles, industry is getting ruined. In 1952 I was a member of the State Assembly. Dr. B. C. Roy told us then that Bombay and West Bengal stood at par in industrial development. Since 1955-56, decline started. That has nothing to do with strikes or with political *mara mari*. In this respect, I must say that the

Centre has not dealt with the problems of West Bengal in the way it should have. Shri Ishaque was there. He knows it. This should have been done when the decline in industry there started.

Having said this, I must now say that if something abnormal happens in West Bengal, we must recognise that Bengalis are very impulsive, very emotional and imaginative. That is why if there is no outlet, anything and everything can happen. That is what is happening today. First economic decline started. This was followed by political decline.

Coming to the Budget, does this touch even the outer fringe of the maladies afflicting the State. Honestly speaking, no. Let us analyse the Budget and see what is the position. There is now a deficit of Rs. 19.34 crores as against the earlier estimate of Rs. 28.60. This is no doubt an improvement. It is also a good thing that Rs 50 crores has been given by the Centre for the relief and food requirements of the evacuees. It is also a good thing that certain centrally-sponsored schemes are in operation and are fully financed by the Centre. But what has happened to the Fourth Plan? In this, the difficulties of the State have not been appreciated by the Centre. The allocation to the State proves that. Otherwise, the Fourth Plan allocation would have been greater. What is the allocation of Rs. 66.63 crores this year for looking all these problem, unemployment problems and all other problems. It would not even touch the fringe of the problems. Every Government that has been in power there, not only UF Government, but every Government starting from Dr. P. C. Ghosh and Dr. B. C. Roy's has demanded more money for West Bengal. But never has this demand been fulfilled. Never. We are giving the maximum amount of corporate tax. But West Bengal got a meagre fraction of its shares. I do not say as our friends in the CPM say that it is a colony of the Centre; it is like Bangla Desh in Pakistan. If they say so, I would request them to go to Bangla Desh and stay there for 24 hours and feel the difference... (Interruption). But I must say that West Bengal has not been treated properly and is not being properly treated even today. If anybody says that, I quite agree with it.

Let me analyse one or two points here. Take the Haldia fertiliser. Has there been any

allotment? No. How about the project report of the Haldia petrochemicals? Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray the other day made statement in Calcutta and the people laughed. He said that Haldia would be offering one lakh employment opportunity. But where is the reflection in these papers? There is no reflection of it in them. What about the project report for Haldia petrochemicals; and for a shipyard. When the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation was asked to prepare a project report for Tamil Nadu, West Bengal did not find any favour. Naturally, what would the public say and do? What is the way out? As I said earlier, economic decline started much earlier. It was followed by political deterioration. Sir, that is one thing that Government should remember.

Now, it is a good thing that the expenditure on education has increased compared to 1969-70. Expenditure on medical, agricultural and fishery facilities has increased. But there are other problems. Take, for example, one thing: in this budget there is an allocation of Rs. 1,87,00,000 odd for a crash programme for villages. What could be done with a paltry sum of Rs. 187 lakhs or so? What could be realised? I fail to understand this.

Then there is the question of milk supply schemes. What is the allotment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

DR. RANEN SEN: I am the only speaker. I have 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. It is now two minutes to that "20 minutes".

DR. RANEN SEN: Please give me another five minutes. I am concluding. Now, at page 22, there is mention about construction of houses, low income-group houses, etc. What is the money given to West Bengal? That is the worst-congested State in India, with the Calcutta city and suburbs. Is it doing any justice? I do not say immediately crores of rupees have to be spent, but at least some amount has to be spent. Then, again turning to page 24 of the demands, I find loans and advances under low income group housing scheme, middle income housing scheme, etc. What is the amount for the middle income-group housing? A paltry sum of Rs. 3 lakhs.

For low income-group housing, it is Rs. 10 lakhs.

On public health and medical, the allotment in the budget has increased, but it must be known that rural drinking water system as well as the urban drinking water system almost do not exist in West Bengal, neither in the city of Calcutta nor anywhere in the municipalities. About village development, everybody knows. What is the amount?

Take for instance the question of electricity and power generation and investment in this respect in the State of West Bengal. Where are we after the last 24 years? 1400 villages have been electrified or energised. What is the amount sanctioned? What is the provision? I say that there is very meagre allotment for this purpose in the Fourth Plan. There was a report in yesterday's Amrit Bazar Patrika that the South Dum Dum water works can supply 27 gallons of water per day for two lakhs of inhabitants. As a result of the influx of refugees they cannot even supply seven gallons of water per head; this is more or less the condition in all municipalities and villages.

In the annual financial statement, page 1, under the head land revenue, the expenditure is Rs. 7,64,40,000 and the receipt is Rs. 6,96,20,000. I do not know what is the meaning of this budget and why this department should continue. Then I must say that under the heading capital outlay on schemes of agricultural improvement and research, there is only marginal increase. On page 9, under the heading capital outlay on multi-purpose river schemes, capital outlay on irrigation and irrigation embankment, drainage works, etc. there is a decrease. I do not know why.

Therefore, I say that this budget cannot satisfy the requirement of our people, it does not even touch the outer fringe of the demands of West Bengal.

*SHRI S. K. SARKAR (Joynagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall speak in Bengali. I rise to support the West Bengal Budget, presented to the House today. But in spite of my support, I must say that this Budget is not to our expectation.

Sir, considering the serious poverty in West Bengal and the pitiable condition of that State we hoped that the Central Government would

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri S. K. Sarkar]

do more justice to that State. We also hoped that the Central Government would allocate more money to the State of West Bengal in order to enable her to solve her various problems.

There is a deficit of Rs. 19.34 crores in the West Bengal Budget. But had there been a deficit even of Rs. 50 crores, we would not have any objection to that.

The opposition parties have complained that the State of West Bengal has been suffering from injustice from the Central Government for a long time. There is some truth in that complaint. After the partition of the country, the State of West Bengal has always been overburdened with various problems. Now an additional problem has arisen due to the evacuee, from Bengla Desh. Therefore, considering the various problems of the State of West Bengal, I feel the Central Government should have done more justice to the State.

I now find that the Central Government has realised the problems of West Bengal and because of that realisation the Central Government has imposed the President's rule upon that State. It is not true that the last coalition Government in West Bengal had no majority. The actual fact is that the situation there took such a turn that Central intervention became inevitable. There is no evil intention behind the President's rule there. I firmly believe what the Central Government has done for West Bengal, has been done keeping in view the welfare of the people, although President's rule may not be desirable to us always.

In today's discussion law and order problem in West Bengal was repeatedly mentioned. But in the present Budget no importance has been given to this problem. In order to tackle this problem administrative machinery must be strengthened. But the Budget does not indicate any measure by means of which the administrative machinery can be strengthened.

One of our friends in this House has criticised the constant increase in the Police Budget of West Bengal. But my friend must know that a progressive society should have a good administration and from that point of view we are bound to have an increased police budget.

My CPI (M) friends have complained about the failure of police in West Bengal but, perhaps, they have not considered the causes of that failure. Today West Bengal policemen are the most helpless persons in India. A policeman in West Bengal does not go alone to a market out of fear. Similarly, he is afraid of going alone to his office. This is the condition of policemen there.

We have never considered about the amenities and Housing Scheme for the policemen. If we are interested to make the West Bengal police effective, we should give them more dearness and other amenities of life. We should also make the policemen feel that they are members of the society and if they feel like that, they will realise their duties to the society. As a member of the society they will do their duties enthusiastically.

Sir, I have placed the true condition of West Bengal before the entire country. The Central leaders must realise the gravity of the situation there. The Central Government may send C. R. P. and military personnel from here to the State of West Bengal but the problems of that State cannot be solved with their help. So the Central Government must see how the present situation in West Bengal can be improved. I feel that for improving the present situation there more money should have been allocated for the police department in this Budget.

Then comes the question of general administration in West Bengal. The administrative apparatus has completely collapsed there. The administration there became victim of political infiltration. The United Front Government came into power twice in West Bengal. The main object of the CPM—I Party, a constituent of both the United Front Governments, was to weaken the administrative apparatus of the State. For gaining that object the second United Front Government increased the salary of the Government Servants and due to this increased salary the Government servants came under the influence of the CPM—I party. But for this increased salary of the Government servants the common people actually suffered as they were compelled to pay more taxes in the name of welfare of the State. So in this manner, all the Government servants were made puppets in the hands of a

particular party and, consequently, the entire administrative machinery in the State came to a stand still. Today when we go to Writers Building, we find Government servants discussing politics openly and shouting slogans like 'Inquilab Zindabad'.

I know that a few days ago a Class IV servant was suspended because he was responsible for the failure of electricity in his office. I also know that an official of the Home Ministry was arrested by the police on charges of holding naxalite ideas. Perhaps he was beaten in the police station. The entire non-gazetted staff of the Home Ministry went on strike as a protest against such a police action. So such type of incidents are taking place in West Bengal today. In the light of such incidents there, it should be the primary duty of the Central Government to pay more attention to the needs of West Bengal, if, of course, the Central Government is interested to save West Bengal from the present situation. But I must say with great regret that the problems of West Bengal have not received due consideration from the Central Government.

In today's discussion economic problems of West Bengal have been referred to. West Bengal has been suffering from economic problems for a long time. This economic problem is one of those major problems from which West Bengal is suffering. How much the Government is responsible for this economic problem in West Bengal, should be considered by us. In the name of land reforms the disorder in West Bengal was first created by some partners of the last United Front Government. In order to strengthen the party interests, some partners started an agitation called Land Reforms Movement. In the name of Land Reforms Movement they actually started a Land Grabbing Movement and through that Movement they completely disturbed the Law and Order situation in West Bengal. There was no scientific basis behind this Land Grabbing Movement. The only intention was to strengthen party interests and in that respect some political parties became successful.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that the present Land reform measures in West Bengal are responsible for the breakdown of West Bengal economy. Fifty six per cent people of

West Bengal depend upon agriculture but their fate is in now in dark due to the introduction of present land reform measures. You may feel, Sir, that I am pleading the case of Jotedars. But I am not doing that. As a socialist it is my duty to bring West Bengal to the correct path.

It is my complaint against the Central Government that they have not taken into account the basic problems of West Bengal. After the fall of the last United Front Government President's Rule was imposed upon the State of West Bengal and during the President's rule a ceiling on land holdings was introduced there. But how far that ceiling on land holdings is scientific, we have never gone into that question. When I say like this, I know that a complaint may be made against me by my party. But even then, on my own responsibility, I must say that whatever has so far been done in West Bengal in the name of Land Reforms, they are instrumental for the breakdown of West Bengal economy. All the land reform measures are nothing but unscientific and they have introduced slavery into the present economic system.

I must say with great regret that the officials of Land Revenue Department of West Bengal wrongly advised the Central Government. I am prepared to challenge those officials. I would ask the Director of the Land Revenue Department of West Bengal, Shri Debabrata Bandopadhyaya, to prove scientifically his proposals that he gave in regard to land reform measures.

Sir, in West Bengal the area of cultivable land is 1,34,000,00 acres. In the entire country 70% people are agriculturists. In West Bengal 57% people depend upon agriculture. But out of this 57% people many are landless peasants. According to the census of 1960, the number of landless peasants is 1,02,94,200. If we take five members in a family as one unit, we then have 21 lakhs families. Now if we want to distribute $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres or 4 bighas land (considered as subsistence) and instead of 8 acres land (called economic holding) to each family we shall have to divide 1,34,000,00 acres land by 21 lakhs families. After division the requirement of land comes to 1,40,000,00. But the land available is only 1,34,000,00. So there is a shortage of 7 lakhs acres. Yet I want to say

[Shri S. K. Sarkar]

that the surplus land of the people should be taken away for distribution to the landless peasants. But even after distributing surplus land to the landless peasants the shortage of 7 lakhs acres land will remain.

Sir, in West Bengal, 27,60,000 families hold, land holding 1 acre to 25 acres. Many of these people hold benami land. Even if we distribute benami land on the basis of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres per family, we shall again find a shortage of 44 lakhs acres land. Therefore, Sir, I wanted to impress upon you that simply by distributing land to the landless peasants the problems of West Bengal will not be solved. I, therefore, feel that the economy of West Bengal is being shattered by the introduction land reforms.

Then, Sir, I want to say that there is no real food deficit in West Bengal. The scarcity of food was created artificially and as a result of that food scarcity rationing was imposed upon us. During the regime of Shri P. C. Sen there was a riot for food in West Bengal and in that riot 99 persons died of police firing. The Government of West Bengal appointed a Lahiri Commission to enquire into that police firing. That Lahiri Commission submitted a report to Shri Dharma Vira, who was then the Governor of West Bengal. In the Report it was said that there was no need to introduce rationing in West Bengal. Rationing was the root of all evils. It was also responsible for much corruption in the society. So Shri Dharma Vira was eager enough to abolish rationing in West Bengal. So I demand the abolition of rationing.

Sir, I shall again request the Central Government to enquire into the scientific basis of present land reforms in West Bengal; otherwise the agricultural economy there will have a serious setback. Agriculture is the foundation of the entire economic system; so setback in agricultural economy means total collapse of the entire economic system. I want to say that the land-man ratios has reached to such a point where further absorption of labour in land is not possible. The real danger is not to our economy but to our political stability due to the problem of unemployment. This fact should be kept in mind. These days we talk of educated unemployed. But the agriculturists in our country are employed only for three months in a year. For

nine months they sit idle. But nobody thinks of their problems. How long with the Government blind to them?

Now, Sir, I shall say something about irrigation. In one of the newspapers of West Bengal it has been reported today that my districts of West Bengal are in the grip of flood. During the last two years West Bengal became victim of flood twice. In my constituency no crops were grown. But the Government did nothing to remedy that situation.

We heard of Magrahat drainage scheme and the Sunderbans delta project. In reply to one of my letters the hon. Prime Minister wrote that the Sunderbans delta project had been undertaken by the Central Government. But according to our knowledge even the preparatory work of that project has not yet been started.

There are many irrigational problems in West Bengal. Irrigation and drainage are two separate problems, We have not yet been able to cover 12 per cent land in West Bengal through irrigation schemes.

Then, I shall come to the question of Farakka barrage. The Irrigation Minister assured us that 40,000 cusecs water would be supplied from the Ganges through Bhagirathi Channel. I would request the hon. Minister to honour that assurance. But because of construction of some projects over the Ganges in Farakka it will not be possible to supply that much quantity of water to us. I, therefore, feel that Farakka barrage will be deprived of 40,000 cusecs feet of water. This matter, therefore, needs Government's urgent attention.

Now I shall say something about the industries in West Bengal. There many industries are now closed. For this closure of industries the partners of the United Front Governments were to a great extent responsible, but at the same time the Central Government cannot avoid its responsibility towards this matter. We have been noticing step-motherly treatment of the Central Government towards West Bengal. Today in the name of socialisation we have given enormous powers to the bureaucrats and on account that all the industries in West Bengal are suffering. Only 20 per cent raw material is supplied to the industries there. The supply of raw material is actually being

controlled by the J.P.C. and the S.T.C. These organisations have evolved cumbersome procedure in regard to the supply of raw material and as a result of that the industries in West Bengal are today on the brink of ruination. Therefore, I would request the Minister for Industries to simplify the present procedure in regard to supply of raw material.

Last of all I would request the hon. Minister to do something for Sunderbans area as it is the most neglected place in West Bengal. That area produces only one crop. In this area, due to ebb and tide, saline water of the sea destroys the fertility of the soil. There is also not proper facilities for drainage and irrigation in that area.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that the people in Sunderbans area these days live on roots of the trees. As a representative of West Bengal I want to bring this matter to your notice. I also brought it to the notice of the Prime Minister. Even the last Coalition Government did not do anything for the people of Sunderbans. I, therefore, appeal to the Central Government to do something for those poor people.

I support the West Bengal Budget. I also support the President's rule in West Bengal. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me for participating in this debate. We are discussing West Bengal budget as well as the proclamation of imposition of the Presidential Rule in the State of West Bengal on the 29th June. We feel that 29th June, 1971 is another black day in the history of the constitutional processes of this country because it is another occasion when after shameful exhibition of partisan attitude towards West Bengal the Central Government has brought West Bengal under its direct regime and has again converted it into direct hegemony. In March, 1970, as this House will recall, when the President's rule was imposed in the State of West Bengal the legislature was kept alive for four to five months. For what purpose? In 1970 the Governor thought it fit to keep it alive but not in the year 1971. When before the advice was given by Mr. Mukherjee to keep alive the Assembly he had

not got the morality to tender his resignation. The only reasons that were put forward by Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee for giving that advice for the dissolution of the Assembly was that the refugee problem had become serious and required strong majority for looking after the refugee problem. If he was unable to look after the refugee problem he should have resigned and not advise the Governor to dissolve the Assembly and, as such, not allow other parties to form Government. What sort of Parliamentary democracy have we? The Chief Minister coming to the Governor and advising dissolving the legislative Assembly and not resigning himself. It was a shameless conspiracy engineered no doubt by the wishes of the Centre.

Sir, I am sorry to say our Governors have become mere tools in the hands of the Centre. They are nothing but glorified under secretaries who are now carrying out the directives of the Centre. The Raj Bhavans which were to be converted into hospitals after independence are symbol of feudal glory and have become temples of intrigues and machinations. This is the position we are having because the Constitution is being trampled down. For every excuse Presidential rule is being imposed.

Sir, West Bengal is always at the receiving end so far as Centre is concerned and the Centre have always taken up a colonial attitude. West Bengal has not been fairly treated by the Centre since the date of independence, that is, 24 years ago. This is not an isolated complaint from my party. This is the general complaint of all people of West Bengal and of persons who think well of West Bengal. It cannot be treated as a colony. When we say we are treated as a colony there is a good reason behind. It is not just a political propaganda. Development projects are not being taken up. We are given hopes and promise of one lakh jobs. But no steps are taken really to implement any of those projects.

What is the picture? What is the future for West Bengal? We do not have anything. Now it has become a very convenient handle for the Centre, it has become a fashion and, if I may say so, it has become very stale now to ascribe all the ills of West Bengal to the fact that there is violence and there is the law and order question.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Who has brought West Bengal into this position? It is not merely to go on abusing a particular political party. That does not solve the problem. That is not the proper approach. Merely going into the reasons, good, bad or indifferent, merely trying to find out the reasons whether they are good or bad for today's disorder will not solve the problem. The problem has to be solved.

I was saying that it has become a fashion for the ruling party to make it a political propaganda and to try to shift the responsibility for today's situation to a particular political party, the communist Party (Marxist).

What is the position today? We say that in the State of West Bengal the politics that is going on, the politics of murder, is being engineered and directly encouraged by the ruling party. What happened the other day in Burdwan town, since the imposition of President's rule in 1970 and after the new Ajoy Mukherjee Ministry came to power? A hotchpotch conglomeration resurrected the Muslim League in the State. They were given three ministries with seven members. One member party was given one ministry. A hotchpotch conglomeration has been responsible today in bringing the Muslim League into prominence in the State of West Bengal.

What happened during these months? During the last eight or nine months in Burdwan town, which I have the honour to represent, 14 persons belonging to the CPM cadre were killed. In Burdwan town alone! Would you believe that dying declarations have been made before first-class magistrates giving the names of assailants? Not one person has been arrested although they are seen in the streets of Burdwan going about openly! When the CPM man is killed or murdered, has his life got no value? Did he not have any family? Does nobody feel his loss? Nobody is arrested.

What has happened taking advantage of the Sain Bazar case? Anybody and everybody is being roped in for the purpose of political rivalry. A number of accused are being introduced.

What happened in Alladipur the other

day? It has happened last month. Five or six truckloads of Congress volunteers went on a rampage in these villages. What was the plea? The plea was that they wanted to rescue one of their party workers supposedly imprisoned or kept detained in that village. Did that justify five or six truckloads of Congress volunteers who went there after abandoning a public meeting in Burdwan town with petrol and flanked by the police?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): This is absolutely false. It is being projected as a lie. I deny it absolutely. Try to put material things and not to curb anything.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I had information that there might be trouble on that very day in Burdwan. I sent a telegram to the District Magistrate. I spoke to the IG of Police on the telephone that we were apprehending trouble in Burdwan, that in and around Burdwan there would be a Congress meeting and after the Congress meeting they intended taking out a procession, that there might be trouble; please take preventive steps so that no untoward incident took place. I gave that information a day earlier.

What had happened? Five or six truckloads of people owing allegiance to the Congress broke up their public meeting, went to that place with petrol, there was a clash and the whole village was razed to the ground. Now, none has been arrested out of those marauders and only the victims, those villagers, have been arrested. Is this the way administration will be run? And you want everybody to come and cooperate with you! Your people will be allowed scotfree and you will only hound out others for the purpose of applying your law and order machinery! Arrests have been made galore but nobody is being brought to trial. When we give names that these are the persons who are guilty, who are responsible for these happenings, murders and assaults, none is arrested.

What happened in Kalna the other day? A very well known worker of the CP(M), Mahadev Banerjee, was brutally murdered. 65 stab wounds he suffered. He was killed in the room of the station master of Kalna station. When he got down from the

railway station and was getting into a cycle rickshaw, he was attacked. He fled for his life into the station master's room. He was followed there and he was brutally beaten to death. He was the Secretary of the local unit of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). I would like to ask the hon. Minister : Who has been arrested ? The names have been given.

Our request to the friends on the other side is : Don't treat West Bengal as a second-class State or the people of West Bengal as second-class citizens. If you apply partisan attitude in the administration of West Bengal, you cannot possibly expect cooperation from the people. We want to improve law and order situation. We want economic development of West Bengal. We want West Bengal to prosper. But we cannot be treated as subjugated people by the Centre. For the purpose of West Bengal, they can only think of military and para-military forces, no economic progress, no development of projects. Tall hopes have been given only for the purpose of hoodwinking the people.

Lastly, the appointment of my hon. friend, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, is one of the matters which vitally concerns us. He knows I have nothing personal against him....

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : I don't know.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He knows very well that I have nothing personal against him. I am sorry, knowing that, he has taken this attitude. The position is this. When the Prime Minister made a statement in Parliament on the 29th June....

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I do not know inner working of his mind, not even the devil knows. I can deal with my enemies. But God save me from my friends.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope, you have only enemies and no friends in that case.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You do not know who are your real friends.

Sir, the Prime Minister declared in Parliament on 29th June that the Central Government are anxious that all problems relating to West Bengal which are within their compe-

tence should be dealt with expeditiously. Further, she said, the matters which were within the direct responsibility of the Centre would be looked after by Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray who has been sent to West Bengal.

So far as the Proclamation is concerned, as you know, the Constitution provides that the President will have the power to administer the country. He delegates the power to the Governor. Now, the powers of the Governor were assumed by him and, therefore, there can be no other authority except the President to exercise the powers. The Constitution gives powers to the President to make incidental orders. The incidental orders can only be that a Governor can discharge his responsibility under the superintendence and control of the President himself. Now, the superintendence and control may be in the form of directions given to the Governor. But the Constitution does not envisage that somebody will be appointed, a Minister from the Centre, to the State for the purpose of looking after day-to-day administration of the State. This is not possible. This is arrogating the powers of the President and conferring them on a particular Minister of the Centre. That is not envisaged by the Constitution.

What is happening is this. Everyday, we find that policy decisions are being taken by Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray. He is issuing statements declaring what steps are being taken and what are the proposals that have been mooted and how they are to be implemented. That is all being done by Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray. We say, this is not which is warranted by the Constitution. The only lasting solution to this is to hold elections as early as possible. This is the attitude of the Minister. We know that West Bengal will not get its due share even from a Minister who is a son of the soil. That is the unfortunate attitude. Even a Minister representing West Bengal does not give its due share to West Bengal. Therefore, I respectfully submit that the Government should declare here and now that the Proclamation will not continue after 30th November. For that, I have given an amendment. The elections must be held as early as possible.

*SHRI D. N. MAHATA (Purulia) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while rising to support

* The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri D. N. Mahata]

the West Bengal budget I want to make a few observations on that. I support the proclamation of the President in regard to President's rule in West Bengal.

We have a bitter experience of the United Front regime in West Bengal in 1967. According to that experience we can say that the Government servants, particularly the police personnel, were made ineffective. Consequently, there was wide-spread chaos and disorder in the State. The Government servants were indoctrinated in some particular ideology and we still suffer on account of it.

In the name of peasants movement there was wide-spread murder and loot in the villages in West Bengal. In my Purulia district CPI(M) party workers were once trying to cut the standing crops in the land of some person. The villagers tried to prevent them from doing so. Consequently, there was a clash between the two parties. One CPI(M) worker was killed in that clash. The peasants movement stopped there after that incident. So, in this manner the CPI-M party workers created a terror in my district and the villagers were under constant fear of losing either their land or standing crops.

How many Political parties are thinking of starting peasants movements. Previously some political parties, particularly the CPI-M, was interested in labour movements. Through labour movements they have brought many labourers to their fold. Now they have diverted their attention to peasants movements in order to bring the farmers under their political influence. So we must be cautious about the peasants movements.

Then, Sir, I shall say that Coalition Governments have not proved stable in any part of India. In the present political situation of the country coalition Governments will always be a failure.

In West Bengal today large number of murders are taking place. Particularly in Burdwan and Birbhum districts we have a large number of murder cases. Now-a-days in West Bengal nobody feels secure of his life. One can be murdered at any moment.

In West Bengal improved methods are being

used these days to murder people. Previously bombs, daggers, and pipeguns were being used but now revolvers are being used freely.

Unless there is safety of life in West Bengal, no welfare activities for the people can be undertaken there. The Centre has now taken over the administration of the State. Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is the in-charge of West Bengal affairs. We hope that under the care of the Central Government, peace and order will come back to West Bengal.

Whether we get food or not, is not the most important matter for us today in West Bengal. The topmost priority for the State of West Bengal today is the restoration of peace. After careful consideration a Committee should be appointed by the Central Government, which will find out the means to establish peace and order in West Bengal.

Sir, many of our friends pleaded for an early election in West Bengal. But I want to remind them that our party is not afraid of facing another election there. In the 1969 election our congress party secured 55 seats in the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal. So we did not put up many candidates for election in the last election (1971). Still Congress (R) the party secured 105 seats.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member may resume his speech later on, not on another occasion, but later on today. We shall now interrupt this debate and adjourn it for some time and take up the calling attention notice. After we dispose of it, he may resume his speech.

14.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

VIOLATION OF INDIAN AIR SPACE BY PAKISTANI AIRCRAFT

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may