15 .21 HRs.

## WEST BENGAL APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1968\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of a part of the financial year 1968-69.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of a part of the financial year 1968-69."

The motion was adopted.

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

## WEST BENGAL APPROPRIATION BILL\* 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THI. MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year, 1967-68.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year, 1967-68."

The motion was adopted.

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

15.23 Hms.

WEST BENGAL APPROPRIATION
(VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1969—contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C.
PANT): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai,
1 beg to move\*\*:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of a part of the financial year, 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of a part of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Madhu Limaye.

भी मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय--

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) फिर व्वाइंट आफ आर्डर आ गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये: नियमों के अनुसार में भाषण कर रहा हूं। आप सुनिये।

भें इस एप्रोप्नियेणन बिल के चार पहलुओं पर योजना चाहता हूं और संक्षेप भें भें बोलुंगा।

इस बजट के पोछे जो टैक्स सम्बन्धी नीति है उसका में घोर विरोध करना चाहता हूं। में आपका ध्यान केवल तोन मुद्दों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं इसी कर सम्बन्धी नीति के बारे में। यह जो हमको सिविल बजट एस्टोनेट दिया गया है उसके प्रथम पृष्ठ पर लैंड रेबेन्यू के जिरसे पित्रमी बंगाल सरकार को अगले वर्ष में 6 करोड़ 36 लाख रुपसे की अमदनो होने वालो है और एक्साइख इ्यूटी के जिरसे 13 करोड़ 41 लाख की होने वालो है। इसी तरह से सेल्ख टैक्स के जिरसे 57

<sup>\*</sup>Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 22368.

<sup>†</sup>Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Moved with the recommendation of the President.

करोड़ 20 लाख की होने वाली है। लेकिन इन टैक्सों की वसूली के खर्चे को आप देखें। लगान के जिरये से आपको 6 करोड़ 36 लाख रुपया मिलेगा यह मैंने कहा है। लेकिन उसकी वसूली के लिए आप देखिये कि जनरल एवस्ट्रैक्ट आफ एक्सपेंडीचर में दिया गया है पृष्ठ 6 पर कि 5 करोड़ 75 लाख उस पर खर्ची होगा। इसलिए हमारी पार्टी जो बार-बार मांग करती है कि माल गुजारी, लगान को खत्म करी तो वह ठीक ही करती है।

भी शिव नारायण (बस्ती): जहां आपकी पार्टी पावर में है वहां कर दिया है?

श्री मधु लिमये: बिहार में कर दिया है। इसी विषय पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से हम अलग हो गए हैं।

में आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस कर की वस्ली पर इतना अधिक खर्चा हो और आमदनी इतनी कम हो तो वह टैक्स बिल्कुल बेमतलब टैक्स हो जाता है। आप एक्साइज डयटी को देखिये। उससे 13 करोड़ 41 लाख की आमदनी होगी और खर्चा केवल 84 लाख का होगा। उसी तरह से सेल्स टैक्स से आमदनी 57 करोड़ 20 लाख की होगी और खर्चा केवल 56 लाख होगा। इससे किसी भी राज्य सरकार के लिए टैक्स की दिशा स्पष्ट होती है। अगर एक्साइज ड्यूटी और सेल्ज टैक्स की दर न बढ़ाते हुए, नई चीजों पर टैक्स न लगाते हुए वसूली में सख्ती की जाए तो करोड़ों रुपये की आमदनी बढ़ाई जा सकती है। में इसलिए इस बजट के पीछे जो नीति है उसकी आलोचना करता हूं। टैनसों की वसूली में सुधार करने से आमदनी बढ़ सकती है लेकिन उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और माल गजारी, लगान जैसे बेमतलब टैक्स को ही गरीब किसानों के ऊपर लगाया गया है। आपको याद होगा कि कराची कांग्रेस के जमाने से कांग्रेस पार्टी ने यह आश्वाशन दे रखा है कि हम इसके बारे में सोचेंगी।

अब मुझे कुछ आत्म-संशोधन और आत्मा-लोचना करने दीजिये। हो सकता है कि श्रो ज्योतिमंय बासु नाराज हो जाएं। लेकिन कभी-कभी हमें अपनी गलतियों के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिये और अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे तो अच्छा होगा। एक साल से कुछ कम अवधि तक हमारी सरकार वहां रही। बार-बार इसके बारे में मैंने तवज्जह दिलाई लेकिन खेद है कि इसके ऊपर अमल नहीं हुआ। अब नवम्बर में चनाव होने वाला है। मेरे मन में बिल्कुल शक नहीं है कि हम लोग श्रातिया जीतने वाले हैं। लेकिन में चाहंगा कि जो सरकार बने वह ज्यादा समझदार वने और गरीब किसानों पर इस तरह की मालगुजारी को खत्म करने की **बात** सोचे, तभो जा कर हमारी कृषि नीति कुछ आगे बढ सकती है।

दूसरा मुद्दा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी है। में इस पर तोसरी लोक सभा में बहस उठा चुका है। में चाहता हूं कि मेरे जो बंगाल के साथो है वे जराइसकी तरफ तवज्जह दें। बार-बार इन सवालों को उठाने की जिम्मेदारी मेरी हो नहीं है उनकी भी है। हमारे संविधान के जो मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त हैं उन में यह कहा गया है कि पंद्रह साल के अन्दर, आजादी के बाद, पंद्रह साल के अन्दर प्राथमिक शिक्षा मुफ्त और अनिवार्य कर दी जाएगी। आज भो मुझे खेद है कि वंगाल में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को मुफ्त और अनिवार्य करने की बात तो छोड़िये, किसी भी राज्य ने इसको नहीं किया । मुझे खेद है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में पिछले 21 माल में जो शहरों में सरकारी प्राथमिक स्कूल हैं, आप जरा इसके ऊपर सोचिये, उन स्कूलों में भी फीस ली जाती है प्राइमरी क्लासिस वालों से । · · · ·

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में प्राइमरी शिक्षा नि:शुल्क और अनिवार्य है। श्री मधु लिमबे: अरे, कहां है? इस वक्त तो बंगाल की बान चल रही हैं। ....(श्ववचान)...

श्री शिव नारायण : उत्तर प्रदेश में सिवसथ क्लास तक फीस माफ है।

**श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया** (पाली): तभी आप पढ गण्।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा (खम्माम) : आन्ध्र में 1 2वीं क्लाम तक फी एजुकेशन है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह: हरयाने में हरिजन बच्चों पर भी यूनाइटेड फंट गवनेमेंट ने फीस लगा दी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't provide material for further argument please.

**श्री शिव नारायण**ः गलत प्रचार कर रहे हैं यह।

श्री मधुलिमये: यह क्या कर रहे हैं। में बंगाल के बारे में बोल रहा हूं।.... (क्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are hard pressed for time. Let us finish. You are responsible for disorder. Please see that there is order.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि 21 साल में बंगाल में सरकारी स्कूलों में भी फिस माफ नहीं हुई....

श्री शिव नारायण : हमें इन के दस महीने वाले का खेद है...

श्री राम सेवक यादव (वारावंकी): 22 माल का हिसाब नहीं दोगे, दम महीने की बात करोगे? (व्यवचान)

श्री मधु लिमये: क्या हल्ला कर रहे हैं यह? हमारे यहां भी बहुत हल्ना करने वाले लोग हैं।....(म्यवधान)...अब तक तो खत्म हो जाता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि 21 साल में बंगाल के सरकारी स्कूलों में भी फीस माफ नहीं हो सकी। और मुझे खेद है कि आठ महीने तक हमारी सरकार बहां रही, उस की इस के ऊपर ध्यान देना था, आठ महीने में उस ने भी यह काम नहीं किया। अप ने 21 साल में नहीं किया। हम ने आठ महीने में नहीं किया। इसलिये में सदन में माफी चाहता हूं। में अपने वालों से भी कह रहा हूं और आप लोगों से भी कह रहा हूं है। आप लोगों ने 21 साल तक कुछ नहीं किया लेकिन आप को उस के लिए न खेद हैं न अफसोम है। आप क्या जनता की भलाई करेंगे? मुझे सख्त अफसोस है कि इतना मामूली काम भी आठ महीने में हम लोगों ने नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीसरी वात यह है कि दो माल पहले आधे घंटे की बहस उठा कर में ने ध्यान दिलाया था कि कलकत्ता हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा शहर है। 17 साल में एक भी नया प्राथमिक स्कूल वहां गरीबों के लिए नहीं खुला। वहां स्कूल खुलते हैं—मिस पारकर का अंग्रेजी माध्यम का स्कूल, मिसेज जानसन का स्कूल, जिसमें बड़े लोगों के लड़के पढ़ते हैं। 40 फीसदी से ज्यादा बच्चे जो वहां है उनकी प्राथमिक शिक्षा का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है और उस के बारे में भी में इसमें कोई नीति नहीं देखता हूं।

चौथी बात मेरी यह है कि 21 साल के कांग्रेसी शासन में पिष्चम बंगाल के शासन में अदालतों में, हाईकोर्ट में तथा अन्य सरकारी विभागों में अंग्रेजी को हटा कर बंगाली, जो साहित्य की दृष्टि से बहुत ही विकसित भाषा है, रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर की भाषा है, बंकिम चन्द्रजी की भाषा है, उस भाषा का इस्तेमाल शासन में और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नहीं हो पाया है। इस के लिए में आलोचना करना चाहता हूं। साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूं का जो नई सरकार बनी आठ महीने में हमारी संयुक्त मोर्च की सरकार भी कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन इस माध्यम की नीति में नहीं लायी। मैं स्वीकार करता हूं। लेकिन

## [भी मधु लिमबे]

मं आज यह कहना चाहता हूं इस सदन के मार्फत कि अगले चुनाव में जनता की दृष्टि से, लोकतंत्र की दृष्टि से यह सारे जो महत्वपूर्ण सवाल में उठा रहा हूं इन का समावेश न्यूनतम कार्यकारों में किया जायगा, इस के आधार पर हम चुनाव जीतेंगे और इन को कार्यानिवन करने की कोशिश करेंगे।...(स्थवधान)

अन्त में में कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो श्वेनियोग बिल लाये हैं, चूंकि इस में इन चार अमुख मुद्दों का उल्लेख नहीं है और कोई नीति नहीं है इसलिए इन को एक धेला भी न दिया जाय।

श्री शिव नारायण: में श्रीमन् का वड़ा अनुगृहीत हूं कि दो मिनट टाइम मुझे दिया। मेरे मित्र सोशलिस्ट हैं, एस० एस० पी० के लीडर हैं, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को रीप्लेस करने की तैयारी में हैं.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बात कर रहे हो यह ? श्री शिव नारायण : आठ महीने के शासन काल में जहां-जहां इन की हकूमत रही है, वहां-वहां हरिजनों के साथ इन्होंने जो न्याय किया है, वह अयां है, जाहिर है. . .

श्री मधु लिमये: हरिजन को हम ने मुख्य मंत्री बनाया है बिहार में । . (व्यवधान) . .

श्री शिव नारायण: हरिजनों की प्रान्ट्स इन्होंने बन्द कर दीं। हम किसानों को कीई राहत नहीं दीं। मैं गांव से लौटा हूं। मेरा ट्यूबवेल लगा हुआ है, हमारी विजली बंद कर दों। किसानों की यह दोहाई देते हैं लेकिन किसानों के साथ जो ज्यादितयां हो रही हैं इन की हुकूमत में वह बयान से वाहर हैं। मध्य-प्रदेश में भी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी हैं। पांच हरिजन वहां मारे गएं, कोई इन्क्वारी आज तक नहीं हुईं। उन के घर फूंके जा रहे हैं और यहां यह नक्शेबाजी हम से की जाती है। हम को उपदेश किया जाता है। इन को सोचना चाहिए:

बुरा जो देखन में चला बुरा न दीखा कोता।

21 साल का हिसाब हम से पूछते हैं और आठ महीने का हिसाब न यह दे पाते हैं न यादव दे पाते हैं। पब्लिक ने इन को देख लिया। यह पब्लिक का नाम लेते हैं। पब्लिक कहती हैं नवा नौ दिन पुराना सब दिन, वह पुराने हमारे जो लेजिस्लेटर थे वह इन से लाख गुना अच्छे हैं और लानत इन पर भेजती है। आज यह किस दावे पर हम से बात करते हैं? हम इन को बंगाल में देखेंगे, हरयाना में देखेंगे, हम इन को बंट करते हैं, चैलेंज करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri K. C. Pant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): I want only five minutes to make a few observations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAMER: The rule is that only those hon. Members who write to the Speaker in advance get time. I have made one exception for two minutes. I am prepared to make another exception in the case of the hon. Member but he should conclude in two minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I oppose this expenditure on the ground that although in West Bengal there is great concentration of industry and wealth, the per capita income is still one of the lowest in our country.

The cost of living in West Bengal is one of the highest in India. Rural housing and rural water supply have been totally neglected there and the money that was allotted from the Centre was actually refunded. Deep sea fishing has been neglected because conspiring with a private sector man, the Minister there and also the Central Government have neglected that aspect.

West Bengal is deficit in food production because it produces other items which bring foreign exchange, namely cash crops. The Central Government are not willing to have a national food budget and they constantly want to pull the political string on food in the case of West Bengal and blackmail the people there.

As regards allocation of funds, although the Centre derives the maximum incometax, cess and Central excise and foreign exchange earning from that State, yet when it is a question of ploughing back some of those funds to West Bengal, they are extremely miserly and step-motherly in their attitude.

SHRI K. C. PANT: A few comments have been made. I find that my hon, friend Shri Madhu Limaye is not here. I thought that after having made his points, he would be interested in hearing the reply.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: He will read the speech afterwards.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I wish he were here. Parliament is meant for hearing each other, not for reading the speeches later.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: That is what happens to him when he is not here.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The first point that Shri Madhu Limaye raised was with regard to land revenue in West Bengal. I would like to submit that the land revenue there has remained unchanged since 1937 that is, for the last thirty years. In this period, the prices of agricultural commodities have risen and if you compare this with that, the land revenue has certainly not risen in relation to the rise of income of the rural population.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona): What about expenditure involved in that?

SHRIK. C. PANT: I am coming to that. He mentioned that the expenditure is high. The argument used was that those items on which you could get more should be taxed. That argument could be used to increase the tax on land revenue also. It is a matter of how you use the argument.

I now come to the point about the figure he mentioned with regard to expenses for collection of land revenue. He mentioned the figure of Rs. 5,87,16,000. My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, often chides us for misleading the House. I will not be so uncharitable, but he misread the figures. Having done that, he created a wrong impression. Because this amount of Rs. 5,87, 16, 000 consists of various sub-items. One is charges on administration Rs. 98 lakhs, then management of government estates Rs. 2,11,000, survey, settlement and record operations Rs. 74 lakhs, land records Rs. 77,000, and finally expenditure in connec-M21LSS(cp)/68

tion with ex-zamindari estates Rs. 4,10,00,000 And there are also other items. Thus, out of this Rs. 5,87 lakhs over Rs. 400 lakhs are for expenditure in connection with ex-zamindari estates. I do not know whether it would be fair to attribute all the expenditure to collection charges in respect of land revenue. I think if he were here, would be be the first to acknowledge that perhaps he misread these figures.

Therefore, that main argument does not really hold good. The land revenue aspect has to be considered by the West Bengal Government because if they want to abolish it, they will have to consider alternative sources for increasing their revenue in order to carry on the work of development, to task to which they will have to apply themselves.

So far as primary education is concerned, in the rural areas of W. Bengal it is free. It is also compulsory except in Purulia. 81 per cent of the children in the 6-11 age group have been covered. Though it is compulsory, I would admit that it is not actually so in the field in all cases—and that is our experience in the rest of the country also. None of us who move about can say with confidence that it is compulsory and free in each and every corner of the country. But I can say that for girls upto 14, that is upto class eight, school education in the rural areas is free.

So far as urban areas are concerned, it has not been possible to introduce free primary education. But a beginning has been made with 13 municipalities. So far as the Calcutta Corporation is concerned, some free primary schools are run by the Corporation wherever there is accommodation, for about 65,000 pupils. About-1,65,000 primary pupils receive education in other schools which are not free.

But I want to point out to Shri Limaye that the expenditure on education is very heavy. He suggested that not enough is put on education. That is not correct. Next year, Rs. 7.25 crores have been provided in the State plan for education, out of which Rs. 3.50 crores are for primary education. Rs. 88 lakhs have been provided for setting up new primary schools in all areas, rural as well as urban, including Calcutta.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: What about 40 per cent of the small boys in Calcutta who do not get primary education?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have given the figures. What more can I give?

Then he referred to the question of language. Under art. 348(1) of the Constitution, English is still the language of the Calcutta high Court. So far as language in the universities is concerned, as you know they are autonomous bodies and it is for them to take a decision in regard to the language question. So far as the administration goes, legislation has been passed by the West Bengal Assembly providing for the use of Bengali in administration. Bengali is used. But the same Act also provides for the use of English. So as a matter of fact, both languages are in use in the administration there. These are the points raised by Mr. Limave.

Mr. Basu referred to Bengal's difficulties. He said money had been returned, which had been allocated for certain developmental purposes. He said, certain items had been ignored and certain welfare activities had not been carried out. I am in full sympathy with him. We are this year discussing the supplementary budget for the current year, ending 31st March '68 and also the budget for the next four months on account. Regarding the current year's budget, in relation to which these criticisms have been made, I need hardly point out that this was their Government and not ours.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: 20 years of Congress misrule.

SHRI K. C. PANT: We are discussing this year's budget, not 20 years' budget. Sir. I recognise the virtue of candour and they have been very candid in criticising their own Government. But they are not in the habit of recognising these Governments as their own, because on the field they are fighting the Government all the time. Therefore, they get into a different groove. Their attitude towards these Governments is to make the most of it by being in the Governments, but when it suits them. to criticise them. This same attitude has been reflected in the speeches made here. My sympathies are with them, that their Government did not do these things. My sympathics are for the people of Bengal for whom these things are not done. But I am rather helpless in the matter, but I do appreciate the candour with which they have criticised their own Government.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Who criticised whose government?

SHRI K. C. PANT: If I were to quote what Mr. Nambiar's party had to say about the other parties in the coalition, I would create a blood bath here. Let him not invite me to do that. These are debating points made by them and by us, but the situation in Bengal is far more serious. Bengal has its peculiar difficulties. It has the big city of Calcutta, a high density of population and the refugee problem. When Mr. Basu refers to income-tax, excise duty and customs duty, we appreciate the place of Calcutta in the economic and commercial life of the country. It certainly gives the country revenue and it should be proud to do so. But what contribution has my friend Mr. Basu made to the enhancement of these revenues in the course of the last 8 or 9 months? The Deputy Prime Minister quoted statistics to show how many man days have been lost, how many factories closed down and how much production has gone down. If they really want Bengal to prosper, there are one or two pre-requisites. Peace and political stability must be maintained. Matters must be decided in the Assembly, not in the streets. Violence must be eschewed by all parties. These are essential pre-requisites for economic development. I would only appeal to my friends opposite who have the good of Bengal at heart not to forget these basic facts that without peace and stability there can be no economic development. If they want economic development and betterment of the people of Bengal, they should keep these basic facts in mind and to the extent they permit this to happen in Bengal. to the same extent Bengal can help itself and the rest of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of a part of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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MR. DEPUTY-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. C. PANT : I beg to move : "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.50 Hrs.

WEST BENGAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to move :\*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1967-68. be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ques-

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.51 Hrs.

RESOLUTION RE PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO UTTAR PRADESH THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the proclamation issued by the President on the 25th February, 1968, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh."

I am not moving the Bill in pursuance of your earlier ruling, and the Bill will follow. It does not also contain the Financial Memorandum. Although I think the Bill as it is would do, since you have already given a ruling it would not do and I am not moving that now.

Sir, the events which led to the imposition of President's Rule and suspension of the legislature in Uttar Pradesh are well known to the House. The Chief Minister ultimately persuaded himself to resign when he found that it was not possible for him to carry on the governance of Uttar Pradesh. After that, the statements made by the various constituent units of the coalition gave rise to such a confusion in the political state of affairs that the Governor found it difficult to determine whether any particular political group could form a stable government there. Actually claims were made by the leader of the Congress Party in the legislature and by leaders of other parties also that they could form the Government. But the Governor came to the conclusion that in these particular circumstances no Government could be formed.

A point may be raised as to why this Proclamation is brought forward here when there is a likelihood of a government being formed in Uttar Pradesh soon. We would be very happy ourselves if a government is formed in Uttar Pradesh by any party. We would not be at all worried about which party comes there. Any party that can form a good stable government and can give a clean and stable administration to the people there would be most welcome to do so. Even with the possibility

<sup>\*</sup>Moved with the recommendation of the President.