

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I don't want to hear any more submission on this. Nothing will go on record.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने कट मोशन के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon. Speaker has announced a decision that upto 2.30 P.M. Members can send intimation of the notice of Cut Motions which they would like to move. They can do it uptill 2-30 P. M.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He wants you to waive that ; he wants your permission as a special case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he has given notice, that will be considered, if it is within the time limit permissible.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नाराज हो रहे हैं। हम भले ही नाराज होकर बोलें, लेकिन आप को नाराज नहीं होना चाहिए। आप या श्री रघुरामैया बतायें कि हरिजनों के सवाल पर कब बहम होगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not getting annoyed. When 2 or 3 Members speak simultaneously I am not able to follow anything. Then, the Members speak at the top of their voices. They do not listen to what the Chair tries to put across to them.

Now, it is true that debate is inconclusive, and there are more than 6 hours still left. It is the desire of Shri Molahu Prasad and many other Members that that debate must be taken up and must be concluded. I think that that is a very legitimate desire, and Government should take note of it and must do it at the earliest opportunity.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद सभ्य तो उनसे बतलवा दीजिए कि कब लिया जाएगा। संसद कार्य खंती बंटे हैं, वह उत्तर क्यों नहीं देते हैं? उनसे उत्तर दिलवाइए...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member says that I am annoyed. But when a Member does not.....

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : इस चर्चा को कब पूरा कराएंगे, समय बता दीजिए .. (ब्यवधान) हम सिर्फ समय जानना चाहते हैं कि इस चर्चा को किस तारीख को कब लिया जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think it is a very weighty thing that I have said. It is almost a direction to Government that they should try to take it up at the earliest opportunity and finish it up.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : यथाशीघ्र की कोई परिभाषा है? आप तारीख बता दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why does he not follow what I am saying?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : यथाशीघ्र क्या होता है।

(Shri Molahu Prasad then left the House)

14.22 hours.

WEST BENGAL BUDGET 1970-71,
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS AND
STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE-
PROCLAMATION IN RELATION
TO WEST BENGAL—Contd.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : What has happened to the point of order which had been raised just before the House adjourned for lunch and this debate on the West Bengal budget was about to begin?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has begun.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Shri Srinibas Misra had raised a point of order which had not been disposed of.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the Speaker had disposed of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Speaker had not disposed of it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The Speaker has given his ruling already.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Shri Srinibas Misra had raised a point of order under article 357 (1) (c) of the Constitution. I want to know what the position regarding that is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This has not been brought to my notice either by the office or by anybody else. Therefore, I assume that the point has been disposed of because it is not pending. This has been disposed of. Now, the hon. Member wants to raise an issue on that. Shri Srinibas Misra is not here and he is not pressing for it. That means that he himself is satisfied with the ruling that has been given and that is why he is not here. If he were not satisfied, then he would have been the first person to take it up. So, why should Shri Indrajit Gupta take up his cause now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : That is not the right procedure. If anybody raises a point of order, he may be present in this House or may not be present, but that point of order is now the business before the House, and the House has to decide it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him kindly understand me. My main point is that Shri Srinibas Misra himself is not present just now ; he had raised that point ; the very fact that he is not present to press his point is an indication that he was satisfied that the point was settled.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : It might be an indication, but it is a matter of fact to be ascertained. Has or has not the ruling been given in this matter ? Is the ruling pending and is the Speaker to give it later on ? For, if the matter had been raised, we do not depend upon Shri Srinibas Misra continuing to be present in the House. The House is in possession of a certain matter raised rightly or wrongly. So, the point of the matter is that the fact has to be ascertained as to whether the ruling has or has not been given. I can understand your difficulty, Sir, because you were not in possession of whatever was said by Shri Srinibas Misra or

anybody else over the point of order. But if that point of order is sought to be pressed now by others because of the absence of Shri Srinibas Misra, I expect it would be incumbent upon you to give a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what I have been saying. If it is Shri Indrajit Gupta's case or the case of Shri Samar Guha to raise a point of order, I am prepared to listen to that. But if their case is that it is not complete, then I think it is complete.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolkata) : The record should be looked into. If the point of order had not been disposed of, the House has got to dispose of it first. The presence or absence of Shri Misra who raised it is not material. This is a simple point. Somebody ought to be there in charge of the record and it should be looked into to ascertain the fact.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am informed by the office that the point was raised and the Speaker settled it by saying that it was not a point of order.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : On a point of clarification. I have been waiting for a long time to hear from the Chair some elucidation of the reasons which lead to a certain conclusion. Are we to take it that before the lunch hour the Speaker settled it by saying there is no point of order and goes away and the point is disposed of ? It cannot happen that way. Some reasons have to be presented to the House. I have been waiting for a long time for the Speaker—I do not mind having to say this—to give some sort of ruling, even reading out a well-thought-out script. But a mere statement that there is no point of order is not certainly the way of dealing with points or order raised by hon. members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two things. One is whether a ruling has been given and the point disposed of. I have ascertained from the Table that a ruling—whether you are satisfied with it or not is a different matter—has been given and the matter settled. If any member wants to raise another point of order, I am pre-

pared to listen, but it must be a fresh point of order.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक मिनट मुझे कहने दें। इस देश में 45 करोड़ किसान रहते हैं। लैंड ग्रेब मूवमेंट पर कल साढ़े पांच घंटे यहां बहस हुई। कुछ लोग जेल भी गए हैं... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is again grabbing time. They have got into the vicious habit of grabbing everything.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप जरा एक मिनट सुन लीजिए। जो रेडियो है हमारा वह सारे देश का रेडियो है। यह सावरेन बाडी का रेडियो है, किसानों के बारे में उसने कुछ नहीं कहा। किसानों को क्या तकलीफ है, क्या उन की ग्रीवांसेज हैं, क्या इस पर चर्चा हुई, यह कुछ उसने नहीं कहा। तो सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग को डायरेक्शन दें कि किसानों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो तो उसको प्रसारित किया करें।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Am I to understand that in the absence of Shri Misra if I or any other hon. member wants to raise it, he can do so ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will not be Shri Misra's point of order as it has been disposed of. If he wants to raise his own point of order, I am prepared to listen.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am prepared to raise it because I would like to have some elucidation.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Is it the same point of order or a fresh one ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does not matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Under art. 357 of the Constitution, a particular procedure is prescribed for the exercise of legislative powers under an emergency proclamation issued in the name of the President. According to this, a Proclamation was made im-

posing President's rule on West Bengal, and as per the requirements of the Constitution, that was brought before the House for its approval, and the House gave its approval. That Proclamation contained two elements. One was the proclamation of President's rule.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : It was the same objection which was raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am listening, not he.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The second component of that was that the State Assembly should remain suspended—it was not dissolved, but suspended. Subsequently, on the 16th July, a further order was issued by the Governor of West Bengal. He is not entitled to act except in the name of the President. He is acting in the name of the President under the delegation of power. He has issued an order dissolving the Assembly which up to that time had only been suspended. Therefore, the effect of this new order is to modify the earlier Proclamation when President's rule was first imposed in the month of March, which had been brought before the House and approved by the House. The Proclamation of 30th July modifies the earlier Proclamation of the President by providing for not suspension, but dissolution of the House. The point is why that Proclamation or order which was issued in the name of the President has not been laid on the Table of the House for its approval. It has not been brought here. That is the point we are raising. We are exercised about it.

The Budget is going to be discussed, but before that the second Order and Proclamation of 30th July dissolving the State Assembly has to be laid before the House for its approval and approval has to be taken before we can proceed further in such a matter pertaining to the finances or the administration of that State. That has not been done.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Actually, the point that has been raised by the hon. Member does not relate to the

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Budget of the State of West Bengal because that Budget was presented four months ago and appropriation etc., has already been made. Actually the point relates to the Proclamation that was issued by the President earlier, and that was later on amended by dissolving the Assembly which was suspended earlier. So, here the Proclamation which was first issued by the President has already been approved by the House. That Proclamation which has already been approved by the House is only sought to be extended by the present motion. Therefore, the Proclamation has not been brought before the House and approval of it is not being asked for. The Proclamation has already been approved, and only extension of that Proclamation is being asked for. That is the limited point. This was also explained to the Speaker, and he was pleased to say that there was no point of order in this. Therefore, he directed, before the House adjourned for Lunch, that after Lunch the Budget debate would be resumed.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I was rather mystified by what the Minister said, because we have heard reference to two Proclamations, the second one an amending Proclamation. The amending Proclamation which was dated 16th July brought about a change qualitatively and quantitatively in the State of thing which the earlier Proclamation, which we approved, laid down. If we are acting only on the basis of the original Proclamation which we had approved much earlier, are we to take it that what happened in the meantime did not happen, or what? Are we to take it that the Assembly is revived, that this was an act of forgetfulness on the part of the administration? I cannot understand it. There has been a Proclamation on the 16th July substantially amending the earlier Proclamation, but the second Proclamation has never come before the House, and it is on the basis of the second Proclamation that we can go on in regard to the discussion of the Budget. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE
Referring to the answer given by the Minister of State, may I ask what he is trying to point out? He is referring to Item No. 12. It says :

“This House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 19th March, 1970, in respect of West Bengal.....”

It does not refer to the Proclamation dated 19th March as modified by the Proclamation dated 16th July. My friend here was not correct when he said that the Governor did it. It was an order of the President. The Governor is just an agent of the President. Therefore, the Proclamation of 19th March as amended by the Proclamation of 16th July ought to be the subject matter of the motion, and the Proclamation of 16th July ought to have been brought before the House before this Item No. 12 was brought. If we are really to discuss the Budget, this House has first to approve the resolution. It is very right and proper that the President acted. But the President acted when the House was not in session. When the House is brought into session this ought to be brought immediately to the notice of the House. The Assembly is not only suspended now; it is dissolved. Parliament is duty bound to consider this position and take a decision. It may be actually correct. But it does not exist in law unless it is brought to the notice of the House and the consent of the House is obtained. Maybe, Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla may have a majority on his side. But that is not to be presumed till the House gives its decision. So long the House has not given its decision on the Proclamation issued in March and modified on 16th July, you cannot proceed with the other things, and discuss items 10 and 11. It is a wrong procedure to discuss all things together, as Panini put Swanam, Yuvanam and Megavanam yunam in a very peculiar way. It might have been done for a long time. Even item 12 does not say ‘old proclamation as modified by the proclamation of 16th July 1970.’

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
Modification or no modification, it would not make any difference as far as the budget of West Bengal is concerned.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA (Phulpur) :
On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When one point of order is being discussed, you cannot raise another point of order. Whether you agree with him or not, he is speaking on this point of order and there cannot be another point of order within a point of order, as a wheel within a wheel. We cannot go on in this way. If hon. Members have any submissions to make, they can do so, but after this point of order is disposed of.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Hon. Members will remember that the first proclamation was issued sometime in March. The budget has been presented in a revised manner; demands for grants were passed for an interim period of four months because at that time we said that there was no time to revise the budget and so we took the interim approval of the House. After that we have brought forward the revised demands here. Assuming that the Assembly was dissolved but only suspended, it would not have made any difference whatever if we continued the debate on the budget demands of the West Bengal Administration because that assembly had been suspended. The fact that it had been dissolved, instead of remaining suspended, does not make any difference as far as the budget is concerned.

Mr. Kunte raised another point that the resolution should have read 'Proclamation as amended, etc.....'. There can be some force in that point but I am not talking about that matter at all. I am limiting myself strictly to the requirements of this House, as far as the budget discussion is concerned. I say that the Budget was discussed in this House and the appropriation for four months was approved by this House and only a revised budget has now been put forward and since the earlier proclamation was approved by the House, there is no question of another approval before the budget is brought forward for discussion.....(*Interruptions*.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members will kindly hear me. I should like to draw their attention to the Proclamation of the President issued on 19 March 1970.

In that, certain provisions of the Constitution have been suspended. It is very clear in the proclamation. It says: "The

operation of the following provisions of the Constitution in relation to that State is hereby suspended....." It mentions specifically clause 1 of article 174; it has not been suspended. Therefore, the Governor in dissolving the legislature is acting within this provision of the Constitution - 174 - which has not been suspended. Therefore, I feel that when he acts under this provision, it is within his constitutional right, acting as the Governor of the State, and it is not necessary for the proclamation to be brought before Parliament for the second time.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मेरा बहुत ही नम्रता से निवेदन है। आपकी रूलिंग पर हमें कुछ नहीं कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not on the same subject; the ruling has been given.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं शुक्ल जी की बात पर एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि पहले वहाँ की असेम्बली सस्पेंड की गई थी और अब डिज़ाल्व की गई है, इससे बजट पेश करने में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। लेकिन जब असेम्बली सस्पेंड की जाती है तब एम० एल० एज़० को तनख्वाह दी जाती है सरकारी खजाने से और जब असेम्बली डिज़ाल्व की जाती है तो कुछ नहीं दिया जाता है। इसलिए बजट में फर्क पड़ता है। अगर फर्क पड़ता है तो उस समय का बना हुआ बजट और अब जब असेम्बली डिज़ाल्व की गई है तो उसमें से एम० एल० ए० की तनख्वाह वाली मद निकाल कर रखी गई है—इस बात का जवाब दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will be part of the discussion of the budget, and when you speak on the budget, kindly bring out those points if you like. Now, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I raise another point of order. The point of order is this. Please look at the list of business. It has been said that items 10, 11

[Shri Samar Guha]

and 12 will be taken together. Now, the hon. Minister, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, has said that there is some force in the argument that the words "as amended" should have been put in the resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have explained the position.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The words "as amended" are not there. If it is not there, my objection is that these three items cannot be taken together. Only item Nos. 10 and 11 can be taken together but not item No. 12.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I say again you are a professor and you understand things as much as I do if not better. (*Interruption*) Order, order. When these things were taken up before lunch, it was agreed by the whole House that all these should be taken together. You should have raised this point at that time, and not now. That is my only appeal. Kindly let us go on. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am very sorry ; it may be my fault. But I want to draw your attention to this : whether this is constitutional. Also, I would like to know whether the precedence as is followed is permissible. It may be my fault ; it may be anybody's fault that it was not raised at that point of time. But my question is, especially as it has been stated that the words "as amended" could have been put, and since those words are not there, whether all these three items can be taken together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot give any decision or any ruling at this stage. It was the unanimous decision of the House to take them all together. Whether the House acted rightly or wrongly, is a different question altogether. But this House is supreme ; it had agreed to discuss all these three items together. Whether it was rightly or wrongly done, is a different question. Therefore, that question cannot be raised now.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): The House can also decide otherwise now. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. How can the house change it now ? The House, I believe, has acted in a responsible manner.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : It can change it now. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As a responsible House, it is not possible for the House to take one decision one hour ago and take the opposite decision one hour later.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : From your ruling given earlier, do we take it that the amending proclamation is quite redundant and there is no necessity either to bring it before the House, and that we are under no obligation under the Constitution to approve or amend a proclamation and that this House can take note factually from newspaper reports about the dissolution of the West Bengal Assembly and that our procedures henceforward here would be conducted in that light ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not saying that. What I am saying is that as article 174 (2) has not been suspended by the proclamation of the President in March, the Governor had acted on that only. It was not necessary for this particular action—the dissolution of the West Bengal Assembly—that it should be brought before the House and approved by the House. That was my only point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Even in yesterday's order paper only the discussion of the reports about scheduled castes and tribes was there. Suddenly today morning we find that the West Bengal budget would be taken up today. The result has been that I have not been able to submit any cut motion, because even up to 8 P.M. yesterday our impression was that this budget will be taken up next week. Why should I be deprived of tabling cut motions ? Therefore, you should permit our tabling cut motions.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार अपनी तरफ के मोझन या अमेन्डमेन्ट आबिरी स्टेज पर भी लयती है।

लिखकर के सरकार की तरफ से दिया जाता है और आप उसको मंजूर करते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से दख्खवास्त करूंगा कि वे अपना मोशन एज अमेंडेड करके लायें, हाउस उसको टेकअप करे और तब हम आगे बढ़ें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि रेजोल्यूशन पर बहस होनी चाहिए इसलिए आइटम 12 को आइटम 10 होना चाहिए और आइटम 10 को आइटम 11 होना चाहिए—इस तरह से हम ज्यादा कंसिस्टेंट होंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have disposed of this point of order. It is the same thing as raised earlier.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : The statutory resolution reads :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 19th March 1970....."

That proclamation dated 19th March 1970 has been circulated to the members. Does it exist as it was? You have decided that the Governor acted under article 174 (2) (b). The Governor did not act; the President acted. Under the proclamation, wherever it is said as 'Governor' it must be read to be President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am concerned with the procedure of the House. I am not concerned with the interpretation of the Constitution. Whether under article 174 (2) the Governor acted as Governor or the President acted through the Governor... these are matters of constitutional interpretation with which I am not concerned just now. I am concerned with the regulation of the procedure and the discussion. I have given my ruling on this.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Please hear me fully. I am sorry that the Chair now rules that the Chair is not concerned with the Constitution. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said I am not concerned with the interpretation of the

Constitution; I did not say that I am not concerned with the Constitution.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : On Page 3 of the paper circulated it is mentioned :

"Any reference in the Constitution to the Governor shall, in relation to the said State, be construed as reference to the President."

So, here we have to include "President". This is dissolution by the President. If the Governor has done it without saying "on behalf of the President" then the dissolution itself is illegal. He has done it as a deputy of the President. So, if the President has varied the proclamation, it is the proclamation as varied that has gone into this, that has come into this. The proclamation dated 19th March has been varied by a further proclamation. But what is being sought to be approved is the proclamation dated 19th March, which is non-existent, which has been varied. So, the proclamation as amended should come for approval.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is his interpretation. I have given my ruling. That proclamation definitely mentioned that certain articles of the Constitution stand suspended. That proclamation has not said that this particular article of the Constitution stands suspended. As long as it does not my own ruling is that the Governor is acting under his constitutional responsibility of proroguing or dissolving the Assembly.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I regret to say that it is a wrong interpretation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, what is your ruling on my suggestion that the time for moving cut motions should be extended till 11 a. m. tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have to give me some time to consider it.

DEMAND NO.—4—TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

IMr. Deputy-Speaker]

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,47,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax."

DEMAND NO.—2—9—LAND REVENUE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,10,47,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Land Revenue."

**DEMAND NO.—2—76—LAND REVENUE
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS
AND ASSIGNMENTS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Land Revenue Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments."

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Land Revenue—Payment of Compensation of Land-Holders,

etc, on the abolition of Zamindari System."

**DEMAND NO.—3—10—STATE EXCISE
DUTIES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,52,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of State Excise Duties."

**DEMAND NO.—4—11—TAXES ON
VEHICLES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,06,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Taxes on Vehicles."

DEMAND NO.—5—12—SALES TAX

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Sales Tax."

**DEMAND NO.—6—13—OTHER TAXES
AND DUTIES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,09,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

March, 1971, in respect of Other Taxes and Duties."

DEMAND NO.—7—14—STAMPS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Stamps."

DEMAND NO.—8—15—REGISTRATION FEES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,78,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Registration Fees."

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Interest on Debt and other obligations."

DEMAND NO.—11—8—PARLIAMENT, STATE/UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature."

DEMAND NO—12—19—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,28,57,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of General Administration".

DEMAND NO—13—21—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,28,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Administration of Justice".

DEMAND NO.—14—22—JAILS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,81,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Jails."

DEMAND NO—15—23—POLICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,99,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Police."

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments—Fire Services."

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,58,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments-Excluding Fire Services."

**DEMAND NO.—18—27—SCIENTIFIC
DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-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 sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Scientific Departments."

DEMAND NO.—19—28— EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45, 31, 29, 000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Education."

DEMAND NO.—20—29—MEDICAL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,21,67,-000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Medical."

DEMAND NO.—21—30—PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,70,44,-000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Public Health."

**DEMAND NO.—22—31—AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,07,85,-000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Agriculture-Agriculture."

**DEMAND NO.—22—95—AGRICULTURE
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT
AND RESEARCH**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,90,96, 000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Agri-

culture-Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research."

DEMAND NO.—23—31—AGRICULTURE—FISHERIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Agriculture—Fisheries."

DEMAND NO.—24—33—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Animal Husbandry."

DEMAND NO.—24—124—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING—GREATER CALCUTTA MILK SUPPLY SCHEME

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,82,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Animal husbandry-Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme."

DEMAND NO.—25—34—CO-OPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1971, in respect of Co-operation."

DEMAND NO.—25—35—INDUSTRIES—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,98,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Industries."

DEMAND NO.—26—96—INDUSTRIES—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,65,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development."

DEMAND NO.—27—35—INDUSTRIES—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,77,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Cottage Industries."

**DEMAND NO.—27—96—INDUSTRIES—
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—COTTAGE
INDUSTRIES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,68,000- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—Cottage Industries."

**DEMAND NO.—28—35—INDUSTRIES—
CINCHONA**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,49,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Industries—Cinchona."

**29—37—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION
SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
WORKS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,35,62,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, 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. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,53,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, 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. DEPUTY-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 sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, 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. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,73,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, in 1971 respect of Labour and Employment."

**DEMAND NO —31—39—MISCELLANEOUS
SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORG-
ANISATIONS — WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER
BACKWARD CLASSES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,44,000 be granted to the President

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, 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. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes.”

DEMAND NO.—33—42—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes.”

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,81,000 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial).”

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,83,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).”

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,27,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes.”

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,45,000 be granted to the President out of the

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multi-purpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial).”

DEMAND NO —33—00—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON-COMMERCIAL)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,53,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Multi-purpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).

DEMAND No.—34—50—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,05,03,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Public Works.”

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,35,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Greater Calcutta Development Scheme.”

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme.”

DEMAND NO.—36—53—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,77,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Ports and Pilotage.”

DEMAND No.—37—57—ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Road and Water Transport Schemes.”

DEMAND No —37—114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD AND WATER SCHEMES TRANSPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,000 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes."

DEMAND NO—38—64—FAMINE
RELIEF

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,12,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come to course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Famine Relief."

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,75,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Pensions and other retirement benefits."

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,63,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Payments of commuted value of Pensions.

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.

DEMAND NO—41—68—STATIONERY
AND PRINTING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,15,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Stationery and Printing."

DEMAND NO.—42—70—FOREST

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,90,28,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Forest."

DEMAND NO.—43—71—MISCELLA-
NEOUS.—CONTRIBUTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Contributions."

DEMAND NO.—44—71—MISCELLANEOUS-SPORTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,99,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Sports."

DEMAND NO.—45—71—MISCELLANEOUS-CIVIL DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,21,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Civil Defence."

DEMAND NO.—46—71—MISCELLANEOUS—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,19,18,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Other Miscellaneous Expenditure."

DEMAND NO.—46—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,63,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Other Works."

DEMAND NO.—47—71—MISCELLANEOUS-IRRECOVERABLE LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS WRITTEN OFF

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Irrecoverable Loans to displaced persons written off."

DEMAND NO.—47—71—MISCELLANEOUS—EXPENDITURE ON PERSONS DISPLACED

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous-Expenditure on displaced persons."

DEMAND NO.—47—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Other Works—Expenditure on displaced persons."

DEMAND NO.—47—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. DEPUTY-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 sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Loans and Advances to displaced persons."

DEMAND NO.—50—98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER PROJECT SCHEMES—DAMODAR VALLEY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,22,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes—Damodar Valley Project."

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,85,57,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works."

DEMAND NO.—52—24—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

day of March, 1971, in respect of Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading."

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,53,12,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Loans and Advances by States/Union Territory Governments."

The Demands for Grants are before the House. Hon. Members may now move the cut motions.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 51A—Greater Calcutta Development Scheme be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop and modernize Calcutta (1)].

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 28—Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to announce pay scales of teachers particularly Primary School Teachers according to the recommendation made by the Pay Commission (2)].

"That the Demand under the Head 28—Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the amount for promotion of education amongst educationally backward people (3)]

"That the Demand under the Head 28—Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

[Failure to start a girls college at Cooch-Bihar (4)].

"That the Demand under the Head 29-- Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase allocation for Rajarhat T.B. hospital at Cooch-Bihar and also to provide electric connection there (5)].

"That the Demand under the Head 35-- Industries--Cottage Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start industries like sugar, paper etc. in North Bengal (6)].

"That the Demand under the Head 35- Industries--Cottage Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start industries like cigar and cement factory in Cooch-Bihar district (7)].

"That the Demand under the Head 38-- Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to offer unemployment benefit or allowance to all able-bodied persons willing to work (8)].

"That the Demand under the Head 38-- Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide larger opportunities for unemployed persons (9)].

"That the Demand under the Head 39-- Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations-Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward classes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the amount of scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (10)].

"That the Demand under the Head 42--

Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include North Bengal rivers like Teesta, Jaldhaka, Raidak, Torsha and Mahananda, in the Master Plan for flood control (11)].

"That the Demand under the Head 42-- Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include the scheme for protection of Bheladanga, Rajarhat, Malerjhar and Cooch-Bihar town in the district of Cooch-Bihar from erosion and damages (12)].

"That the Demand under the Head 42-- Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include scheme for a large-sized thermal power project in North Bengal (13)].

"That the Demand under the Head 23-- Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to institute judicial enquiry into gruesome murders which took place at Pasharirhat in Cooch-Bihar in March last (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head 42-- Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide power in the rural areas for energised pumps to facilitate irrigation (15)].

"That the Demand under the Head 42-- Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct embankments at Kaljani river for effective flood control and erosion in the district of Cooch-Bihar (16)].

"That the Demand under the Head 50- Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include the Manshai River Bridge Project in the district of Cooch Behar in the new schemes (17)].

"That the Demand under the Head 50—Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include new schemes for construction of roads in Cooch-Bihar District to connect interior village areas such as Scheberhat to Gosanimar, Maruganj to interior villages, Majhirband to Burabari extending to Ichaganj with a bridge over the river Seuli (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head 50—Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a Bridge over the river Kaljani on Dinhat-Chilakara Road in the district of Cooch-Bihar (19)].

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have spent nearly 50 minutes on procedural questions. As a consequence, I have practically forgotten what I want to say. Having been made to stand and sit so many times, physically I am so tired that I do not know what I will say and what I will not say.

We are now discussing the West Bengal budget. It is for the first time that the Central Government is placing before Parliament the West Bengal budget, because the first budget placed before the House after President's rule was the one prepared by the last Bengal Government. The President's rule was promulgated in Bengal under very extraordinary circumstances. Ordinarily, the democratic Constitution is not suspended; it is done only in extraordinary circumstances.

As the UF government failed to rule, as law and order did not exist, there was a general demand from almost all the parties that that government should be ended and a presidential rule should be promulgated and this was done last March. When President's rule came there was a general expectation that there would be a radical change for the better in the administration in Bengal. Now five months have passed. I would have presumed that the government would have thought it

fit, before bringing up the budget, to place before the House a report about the achievements of the Bengal Government for the last five months—in what respects this government is better than the previous government, in what respects the law and order situation has improved, in what respect the industrial—Commercial situation has improved and so on. These are very important questions to which we have no answer at all.

During the period of the previous United Front regime the atmosphere was one of extreme violence. I hope I am not wrong in saying that sedulously an atmosphere of violence was fostered by some political parties. As a result, there was complete chaos. If I were to analyse the causes of lawlessness, I would say that firstly there was a general spirit of violence all over. People were generally prone to resort to violence. Suppose there was a street accident or fight between two people. Immediately some people would surround them and start violence.

Thus there was a general atmosphere of lawlessness.

Secondly, there are group rivalries among the anti-social groups. These lead to a big fracas. A big element of lawlessness is due to these.

Then, there is political lawlessness which I would define under three categories. There is the political violence of the Naxalites. Theirs is not sporadic violence. They are well thought out. The Naxalites are well trained people in terrorist methods. They have planned objectives before them. By their hit and run tactics they are always able, even up to date, to commit violence first. The police is not able to do anything; it usually comes later on after the violence has been committed. The very serious side of it is that they are well equipped with arms—arms imported from Pakistan and China, arms taken from the Army and arms manufactured locally.

Then, there have been inter-party clashes leading to a great number of murders. The collection of arms is carried on by different political parties. I do not want to

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

go into the figure of murders of members of political parties because this matter has been debated in this House so many times besides there are Members from Bengal who will enlighten us further on this subject.

Thirdly, the cult of the bomb has been sedulously nurtured. Again and again we find reports in the papers about explosion of bombs; material for bomb-making has been discovered in this place and that. Even at a place like the RG Medical College, recently when they raided the college, they found in the store of canteen so much material for bomb-making that a thousand bombs could have been manufactured. They found besides hand grenades and other materials. They also discovered that that medical college was being used as a place of shelter for wagon breakers. That goes to show to what extent the law and order situation has deteriorated in Bengal.

As far as the economy is concerned, I may go into the details at a later stage but I would say one word that economy in Bengal is at the point of complete disintegration. That was the situation when the Governor took over.

When the Governor took over we had great expectations. People heaved a sigh of relief. They thought, at last the people of Bengal would be given some semblance of peace, some protection and some security for which they had been trying for a long time; that they would be given an opportunity to lead a peaceful life. The Governor said, "I am going to give a cleaner administration; I will control the situation." For a very brief period immediately after that there was a slight constraint on the anti-social and lawless elements. But within a very short time that constraint was removed. Why was it removed? Because the Governor made a statement that the police would act with "restraint" and would not "interfere with political activity". These two are very good maxims which we do want to follow in a democracy. But what is political activity in Bengal? Is Naxalite activity and deliberate organised violence political activity? Does democracy recognise such activity as political activity to be allowed without let and hindrance? As soon as the Governor made these remarks, again lawlessness cropped up

its head and the result was greater lawlessness.

We see all kinds of clashes, armed and unarmed, on the streets of Calcutta as also in various parts of Bengal, every day so much so that when the Prime Minister paid a flying visit to study the situation, while the Prime Minister was discussing very well protected in the Government House with the people as to what should be done to control the law and order situation of Bengal, the law was being broken in various parts of Calcutta and other parts of Bengal. The police had to shoot in several parts of Calcutta on that very day when Madam Prime Minister was present there.

The officers are thoroughly demoralised. They do not know how to carry on their work because they are not sure that they will get Government protection necessary in order to carry on their work with firmness and strength.

In the rural areas during the joint front period, an atmosphere of total anarchy had prevailed due to their grand programme of land grabbing and land distribution.

Today, the Central Government is responsible before India for all that happens in Bengal. You cannot blame the Bengal Government alone. Today the Prime Minister, who happens to be the Home Minister, is ruling Bengal. Today, all of you who are sitting in front of us are carrying on the administration.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): That is your grievance.

15 hrs.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: I have no grievance. I shall be very happy if you can bring peace and order in West Bengal. That happens to be my State also. You will get concerned when Shiv Sena carries on depredations a little more in Bombay.

Recently, when the Advisory Committee on West Bengal consisting of Members of Parliament discussed whether the Preventive Detention Act should be promulgated

or not, under the pressure of Members, the then Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, took a very laconic attitude saying, "If you do not want it, I will not have it." What does that show? That shows the Central Government is refusing to share its responsibility vis-a-vis the West Bengal situation. That shows the Central Government—please mark these words.....is using West Bengal Government as a pawn in the politics of self-preservation of the Central Government. They want the support of the Communist party here. In order to achieve their ends, they do not want to do anything in West Bengal. They do not want to uphold law and order there. That is why West Bengal is allowed to go from bad to worse. So much so, that even the ordinary police powers that they have got are not being used. In the last six months, the situation of riot prevails in many areas in Calcutta, but till now, Section 144 has not been promulgated in these areas. Why, may I know?

There are other causes also for the break down of the law and order there, apart from the political causes. The other causes are riots, inadequate and callous type of rehabilitation of refugees from East Bengal. The money is spent no doubt. But the money is not properly spent. The programmes are not properly executed as the distress of the refugees continues. Then, another cause is prevalence of acute economic distress. There is acute unemployment. There is acute food shortage. On account of acute food shortage and restrictions on food movements, open smuggling of foodgrains is a normal practice in Calcutta as a result of which the fear of the machinery of law enforcement has completely gone. If this kind of lawlessness becomes more prevalent, it will become a permanent feature. Even ordinary crimes go undetected. Therefore, the whole of Calcutta city is held to ransom by criminals, by anti-social elements and by lawless elements and the Police is unable to do anything. The administration is pulverised and made ineffective.

About the land-grab movement, the less I speak about it the better. The entire rural area is in anarchic state.

After the President's Rule, we thought there will be some change. Let us take only one area of administration, the area of educational institutions of West Bengal. Within a fortnight of the Governor's taking over the administration, a spate of attacks on educational institutions was launched by the Naxalities which still continues. I shall mention only big incidents in the big institutions, the Shivpore Engineering College, the Durgapur Engineering College, the Jalpaiguri Engineering College and the Jadavpur University where from the time when the Gandhi Centre was attacked, on 15th April, to this day the trouble is going on. The police was posted outside Jadavpur University sometime in April, but it failed to improve the situation. Upto this day, the examinations have been postponed. Normal life has not been restored there. These are the instances in only some of the big institutions. Then, take the medical colleges, similar situation prevails there. The scheduled examinations could not take place and, again and again, they have been postponed. The Vice-Chancellor has been gheraoed, the Principals have been beaten up, and the staff and teachers have been beaten. The libraries have been burnt and the buildings have been burnt. All these things are going on without check. The police, usually, arrives after the affair is over.

What has happened in the academic world of Calcutta? The new academic year has started. The boys are coming for admissions. But the old academic year is not over. The examinations have not taken place. What will be the situation vis-a-vis the current academic year, God alone can say.

Let me now come to the general administration. As far as the general administration is concerned, it is a notorious fact that during the Joint Front regime, there was a large infiltration, of Marxists in the Government services.....(*Interruption*).

The first United Front Government.....

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
 सदन की कार्यवाही चल रही है और यह पीठ

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

करके बैठ हुए हैं। यह बहुत बुरी आदत है। आप उनसे कहिए कि वह ऐसा न करें। वह हिन्दुस्तान भर को तालीम देंगे और तहजीब सिखायेंगे।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : He is listening very carefully.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the hon. Member is right. I would humbly request every Member to kindly help in maintaining silence, order and discipline in the House when another hon. Member speaks and secondly, I think it will not be proper for any hon. Member to show the back to the Chair. (*Interruptions*). I am making a general request. That is not to-day. It has happened many times. I have noticed it many times. Very often I quietly tell them. I would make a general appeal to everybody.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I was just mentioning what was the situation of the general administration in Bengal. Again and again there have been strikes, and *gheraos* by the Government servants in Calcutta and in every place. I do not want to go into the details of them because all of you know. But, what is the cause? The cause is that during the United Front Government, a large number of people were recruited as temporary servants. This recruitment was not ratified by the Public Service Commission. Later on, an attempt was made to get it done. Why was it done? Because under the U. P. Government five important portfolios were held by Marxists Ministers. These portfolios were Home, Labour, Land, Land Revenue, Food and Agriculture, Rehabilitation and Education and all these temporary appointees were mainly people belonging to the cadres of the Marxists who were inducted into these departments to create an atmosphere of lawlessness and indiscipline even within the Secretariat and Government offices. It is expected that there should be greater discipline in the Government departments because without their help Government cannot function.

Sir, the same thing happened in the

Police. No less than a person than the former Police Commissioner said that three police personnel in *mufti* were murdered. But they were murdered due to the information given by such people who were already in the Police services who betrayed their comrades because they were not their true comrades.

What is the Police discipline in Bengal? About that we got an inkling when on the death of a policeman, the police attacked the Assembly. To-day I want to congratulate the Bengal Police because to-day we got the news in the newspaper that Kanu Sanyal and his party have at last been arrested. That is something good. But along with it comes the news that the Police have come upon a huge collection of arms and ammunitions. Where from these arms and ammunitions have come? How did they come to collect them? The Government have to answer that. Plus there is another news that Kanu Sanyal went to Tibet, got his training and returned. As far as his going to Tibet and coming back is concerned, that reply is not to be given merely by the State Government. It has to be given by the Central Government because borders are not the responsibility of the State Government. Borders are the solemn responsibility of this Government. The newspaper says ;

"According to authoritative sources in Calcutta Mr. Sanyal visited Tibet for talks with Chinese officials shortly after his release. On his return from Tibet he toured Assam and Tripura to strengthen the party's foundation in the area."

Sir, without let or hindrance these people were allowed to work against the interests of the country and our Government keeps sleeping over it. Not only is this Government sleeping over our right when our foreign neighbours, our so-called friends infringe upon them, but they cannot even take care of the internal situation. They cannot take care of Indian citizens who are working against and betraying the country.

Now, to come to the economic situation, again and again it has been said that capital has not flown from Calcutta. This change

has been repudiated. But I know it for a fact that at least six big concerns with the permission of the High Court shifted their factories from Calcutta. So many of other commercial and industrial concerns have shifted their offices from Calcutta over which there was so much of agitation in the State and propaganda in the Bengali papers. A sure indication can be found in the figures of the organized labour. The figures of organized labour have been systematically going down for the last few years. That shows that factory after factory is closing down in the State.

Another indication is, how many new companies have been registered? 1966-67 was the year when the largest number of new companies were registered, namely 356. The figure declined in 1967-68 to 244 and subsequently it declined still further. I do not want to go into these details now because of lack of time. I hope some of my friends who speak later will go into these aspects. What is the cause for all these things? It was the direct result of prevailing insecurity. This was the time when Bengal economy could have picked up from the recession from which it was suffering during the last few years. We could have taken advantage of the upward swing to register an economic recovery. But this could not be done due to labour restlessness, widespread lawlessness and labour indiscipline. Today Bengal is languishing due to fall in tempo of industrial development.

The other day I read in the newspapers an item where Calcutta City was described as a 'dying' city. Sir, we look upon Calcutta as a centre of all our cultural activities; we are proud of our cultural heritage we had in the past looked at Calcutta with pride; but today Calcutta is being described as a "dying city". Because of widespread lawlessness and labour indiscipline, normal life has totally vanished. We hear from people, not irresponsible people, who say, let us "write off Bengal". I would like to say that if Bengal is "written off" then the whole of India may as "well be written off". Industrially Bengal is and has been so very important for the country, particularly for the eastern region. Bengal has two steel plants, rich deposits of metallurgical coal are found there, and half of India's heavy engineering capacity is

installed there. That is why we have to think twenty times before we can think in terms of writing it off."

I would like to refer to a Memorandum which was submitted by the Indian Chamber of Commerce to the Prime Minister in which they said that they would cooperate for the development of West Bengal and Calcutta. The first prerequisite they said is was the maintenance of law and order. They promised help to establish industrial townships, in the development of housing projects and in the elimination of *bastis*. They said they would help in take over of sick mills and setting them right. They would start various companies for industrial development. They suggested improvement of transport and asked that more LIC funds for housing and other schemes be released for Bengal. These were their concrete long-term and short-term proposals put up before the Government. I would like to know what has been done in response?

Let me now say a few words about the functioning of the Public Sector.

Public Sector projects are not the responsibility of the State Government; they are the responsibility of the good gentlemen sitting in front of me. Only in today's paper, we see an account of the state of affairs, prevailing in Durgapur, given by Shri Bali Ram Bhagat to his Consultative Committee. I will only give a few glaring facts from that statement. It says:

According to a note circulated among members of the committee. 475184 manhours were lost at the Durgapur steel plant as a result of disruption of work in 1969-70. During the period there were as many as 33 gheraos, 159 demonstrations, 368 illegal work stoppages, 927 slowdowns and 3798 cases of refusal to work.

There has been tremendous indirect loss on account of careless handling of equipment, negligence of maintenance, etc. These may cause damage to the plant ultimately and reduce its span of useful life.

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

Against the planned production target of 312,000 tonnes of ingot steel for April-July 1970 output was only about 224,000 tonnes. The plant has been incurring an estimated loss of more than a crore of rupees every month.

This is the achievement of Durgapur plant which has been given by no less a person than Shri Bali Ram Bhagat only yesterday. I would like to tell my Leftist friends that if they are very eager that we should go all out to nationalise our industries, let us have all factories under the public sector, but it is then incumbent upon them, and it is a challenge to them to see that the public sector functions properly.

What is the malady in Durgapur? I am more than sure that Shri A. K. Sen will throw more light on it, because he has only recently visited that place. It is due to the manner in which the Leftists, though the so-called labour organisations, which are only politically motivated, are creating disturbance and disruption in the working of the factory. It has become impossible for the plant to work.

Only the other day, during the Question Hour, from a question asked by Dr. Maitreyee Basu, it became clear that some trade union workers had been arrested on murder charges. Because of these arrests the workers had gone on strike. If this is the manner in which the public sector units are going to function, I am sure India will fly far away from developing the public sector and she would rather like to have industrial development through other means.

There is one feature in the budget which I like, and that is that at least some amount has been allocated for the development of Calcutta under the Calcutta development scheme. It is a known fact that Calcutta has been a scandal; Calcutta has become a crying shame. Whoever has gone there has seen that Calcutta is becoming a dump-heap. It is not a fit place for people to live in. We must radically change all the municipal facilities there in order to make the life of the people clean, healthy and happy. This matter has been discussed *ad nauseum* so that we are now

sick of the words 'Calcutta development'. At least Rs. 20 crores has been at least earmarked for this purpose. Let us hope that while the government is under the President's rule, they will not only show figures on the budget papers but there will be some actual progress of work. I think the amount of Rs. 20 crores is quite inadequate yet even with Rs. 20 crores, if a beginning can be made and some progress can be registered in the matter of improving Calcutta. It will give some satisfaction to the people.

This budget fails to evoke in us any enthusiasm. It fails to assure us that the big problems of Bengal are going to be dealt with in all seriousness by the Government. I charge the Government that they have been utterly careless and indifferent about the welfare of the people of Bengal. Again and again, we have demanded the removal of the Governor who has shown lack of ability to govern, who has been inefficient, who has been hesitant, who has shown vacillation in every respect and who has amply shown that he cannot carry on the difficult task of conducting the administration of Bengal; that Governor is still continuing there, in spite of the wishes of large sections of people and members of this House and in spite of the resolution passed by the members of the CONG-I in Calcutta. Let the Prime Minister consult her own people who are in Bengal and ask them whether they consider that under the rule of Mr. Dhavan, Bengal will have peace, Bengal will have stability and Bengal will progress; if she can assure us that this can be done then I withdraw whatever I have said; but if her own party members tell us that this cannot be done by Shri Dhavan, then I charge Shrimati Indira Gandhi that she is not doing it because she wants to curry favour with those who are supporting Mr. Dhavan; that is why Mr. Dhavan cannot be removed even though his continuance is to the detriment of this sorry and unfortunate State of West Bengal.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North-West): Our Constitution conceived of President's rule as a purely temporary and emergency measure. Therefore, a budget introduced during the currency of President's rule must necessarily be largely dominated by this fact namely that it is a budget for meeting a

temporary phase of governmental life. Nevertheless, I must congratulate the Finance Ministry on bringing forward certain measures of long-term development at least into the picture. I intend to dwell on this a little later, because what I want to emphasise in the very beginning is the one problem which now overshadows every other, namely the law and order problem that prevails in West Bengal today.

I entirely agree with Shrimati Kripalani when she said that unless law and order improved and came to normal, it would be impossible to talk of making any improvement in any sphere in West Bengal. That is true of any State, much more true today of West Bengal than anywhere else. Whatever may be said, whatever facts may be doled out to the public, the fact remains that a state of nervousness grips the entire State, a sense of uncertainty overshadows every normal facet of life, as a result of which it was no wonder that every unit of industry has been trying to shift at least part of its establishment outside West Bengal, a fact which has pained us very deeply, pained everyone, not merely those like us who come from West Bengal but everyone who has the interest of the whole of India including West Bengal in his heart. I have known of industries owned and run by Bengalis who have been trying frantically to get lands in Delhi, Haryana and other places at least for the purpose, as they say, of opening a second front. Why this eagerness to make a second front outside West Bengal? The only reason is that there is not that confidence in the preservation and continuance of peace and law and order which there was in olden days.

I remember in olden days irrespective of party affiliations, we used to voice the problems of West Bengal, mainly economic, arising predominantly from the fact of partition which had let loose millions of people on the soil of West Bengal, bringing in its wake misery and destitution, the problems of health, education and unemployment, every problem springing from this vital fact of partition of the well-organised State that Bengal was in olden days, and followed by our neighbour, Pakistan, not keeping its promise to look after minority interests.

In the Western part of the country, the problem was solved by larg-scale transfer of population so that there was not that festering sore somewhere which was oozing out poisonous blood all the time into the periphery and the interior of India.

What happened? Contrary to our experience in the western side, from East Pakistan streams of refugees having been coming in ever since partition and they have been a constant source of uncertainty and anxiety in the economic and other facets of our life in Bengal. If there were a transfer of population—which I hate, because I personally feel that it is a grave indictment on any state that its minorities must leave—which was a fact of life as between East and West Punjab, the problem would have been settled as it was settled once and for all on the western side. They have not to face this recurring problem of migrants all the time coming from across the border, bringing in fresh problems for the government to tackle.

What happened is well known. Thanks to Gandhiji who was in Bengal on 15 August 1947 and thanks to the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, we had not a transfer of population. We did observe all the covenants which we had to fulfil, but our neighbour, Pakistan, observed none. Whereas not a single Muslim left from our side—in fact Muslim majority districts like Murshidabad and others still remain Muslim majority districts; we are proud of it, they are equal citizens with equal rights as the rest—the Hindus from East Pakistan had been driven out in hundreds, thousands and lakhs, and the only State where they could go was West Bengal.

For the last twenty years, we have been clamouring irrespective of party affiliations here that the Central Government must attend to these vital needs of Bengal irrespective of statewise allocation of resources, because that is something irrelevant and utterly fallacious. You cannot treat the problem of W. Bengal by the system or principle of equal managing or proportional allocation of resources of the Government. This was a national problem imposed upon us by the fact of partition decided upon at a national

[Shri A. K. Sen]

fact that these problems were never faced and the fact that there was not sympathy and understanding at least from the Centre which everybody expected, the problem of West Bengal today faces the entire country in an ugly form, in a form which looks like a Frankenstein. The law and order problem is only a manifestation of this huge Frankenstein which years of neglect, years of ignoring the realities and years of running away from the problem have created. As a result, even Bengalis who have built up their industries are trying to go away.

As Mrs. Kripalani said, the place where the renaissance of India was born in the 19th century, letting loose the flood of modern India, the new light that we created for ourselves and for the national activities which we have built up, to which we looked up in the olden days for everything, has now become the grave yard of all culture. Schools, colleges, Universities and other cultural institutions are now the homes of destruction. Portraits of national leaders, to whom we pay our homage everyday, have been burnt in public. No education is imparted. My own college, the Presidency College, today I understand is a grim spectacle of complete chaos, anarchy and lawlessness. It used to be said at one time of the Presidency College that it produced brilliant men in every sphere of life. This is the picture that it presents today.

A sum of Rs. 18 crores has been allotted for tackling the law and order problem. I must say that neither money, nor the police, nor the Army can solve this problem. I am glad that Mr. Chavan has now come to the Finance Ministry. He has large experience in the Home Ministry and about the problems of Bengal. We have always found in him an echo of our aspirations. Mr. Shukla is equally responsive. Now that they are in charge of the purse strings of the Government of India, they must look into it not on the principles of proportionate allocation, but on a principle quite different, a principle which will be a sharp departure from the orthodox pattern which we have been following, which not partly but possibly largely is to be blamed for this problem which now faces us. We must tackle it with all our resources as a national problem on a war footing, so that

the problem of Calcutta, its people, its drainage, water, its unemployment, education, everything is solved and in years to come we do not create that pool out of which mosquitoes breed, the mosquitoes which carry the infection of lawlessness, anarchy and chaos.

Why is it that in Calcutta and its surroundings these things are happening? It is not enough merely to blame one political party or another, it is because certain facts of life have emerged which have remained unsolved, because certain miseries have remained perpetuated, certain wants have remained unsatisfied. That is why this recurring spectre of lawlessness and anarchy comes and threatens us every day with destruction of everything that we have. Therefore, we have to pool our energies together, take every party and group with us and not look at it from a parochial point of view as some Parties are seeking to do today, and make it again a State worthwhile living in, where people will build industries, where people will cultivate their land without agony and suffering, where people will be at least entitled to share their own production according to the law by which they are governed. This is the most important problem today.

Along with it, as I said, come the various problems connected with the alleviation and eradication of the miseries at all levels which have piled up during the last few decades and which have remained unsolved either because we have not given all our attention to these problems or because even after giving our attention we have failed to achieve what we should have achieved.

I remember, during the time of Dr. Roy he always used to tell me here I am, working alone; when I look to the Centre for something, I do not get that response; I am always told you always look to Bengal. He said: I never look only to Bengal, if Bengal goes down today, the whole of India would go down. His words are prophetic, even today, because if the whole of eastern India with Bengal as its centre goes down and becomes the centre of such a process of destruction as in the olden days, in Indian history, repeatedly disintegrated our country, then it will not be the problem of Bengal level, and because of the neglect of years, the

alone but the problem of India, very much in reality. I remember while I rise to speak on this debate those words of Dr. Roy which he used to utter so often whenever some of his projects were either turned down or were not viewed with sympathy which he expected from the Centre. May I, therefore, appeal strongly, not merely as a Congressman but as a man from Bengal as one who feels quite fervently for the problems which have been generated there : let us not apportion blame on due to whose fault conditions became acute during the last three years, particularly after the Congress defeat and it became impossible for any single party to form a solid Government. In our experience not merely in this country but elsewhere also a coalition of splinter groups can never give good Government. They can only quarrel, as a result of which this responsibility has fallen upon the Centre. It is never a welcome phase ; it is never a permanent phase ; the sooner it goes, the better for everyone. It must yield its place to something that will be effective and efficacious, that will give good Government, give peace and prosperity and happiness to the people. Otherwise, what is the purpose of Government ? Simply to win elections or to form Government ? We are tired of it. Everyday you see things tumbling down in front of your very eyes ; one feels so pained and sometimes frustrated and hopeless. We find it is happening every day. When I read this morning's papers, I found that in half of my constituency last night there was an open battle between the police and some people with bombs and so on. A few dozen policemen had been injured in bombs explosion, etc. and many more dozens of youngmen have been injured. The whole city was either in darkness or on fire. This is the life that has been brought as a result of two elections which we have had since 1967. People certainly do not want any more of these elections. Those who call for elections immediately forget that people do not want any more elections until law and order is restored completely. What is the fun in having elections in the midst of this firing, destruction, loot, disorder and bombs and so on ? I am a democrat and I believe in free elections. There can be no Government worthwhile living under, unless, it is a Government elected by the free voice of the people. Nevertheless to have the free voice of the people properly expressed, one must have peace and a sense of security to vote as he

likes, to go where he likes, to put his ballot in the box he likes, to mark his ballot in the way he likes. He does not want to be threatened every day with dire consequences for what he does either politically or socially. This is what has been the gravest danger to the problem of democracy in West Bengal. Today the very foundation of democracy is threatened there by want of tolerance among the parties to tolerate each other, to appreciate each other's points of view. Parties have to fight elections. Fight them by all means, fairly and squarely. But once the elections are over let not the acrimony and bitterness be carried over any further after the elections ; let them settle down to give good Government to the people who have elected them. For the last three years no Government has really existed. We have had two phases of President's rule followed again by lawlessness. Everyone has got tired. Ajoy Mukerjee was a statesman and he was the main architect of Congress defeat in West Bengal in 1967.

In 1967 and thereafter, he does not want any election ; nobody does. But let us build up that structure which alone can make the elections worthwhile having, and make it possible as a means of the people expressing their free voice.

Now, therefore, while resuming my seat, I repeat what appeal I had extended to Government, namely, let not the problems of West Bengal, its miseries, its wants, its poverty, its refugees and the millions of hungry people who are moving about in the country side be forgotten and treated only on the plane of what resources can be allocated on a proportionate basis. Let the problems of the Calcutta assume highest priority. It has been neglected for years and years ; it was one of the most modern cities in the olden days before the war, and now one of the most neglected cities. Everything has broken down. I remember once when I said that Calcutta is breaking down, some people took exception. I saw in front of my own eyes the city tumbling down, how the roads are tumbling down. They are potholes ; you cannot drive a motor-car. The drains are being choked. No water is going down. If there is a shower for half an hour, the streets are all blocked. There is no water. There is no education. Go to any primary school run by the Corporation. These

[Shri A. K. Sen]

schools may as well be closed down as quickly as possible. The children are not educated; the teachers are not there when the teaching hours are to be observed. Everything is a picture of what it should not be. Want and misery is writ large everywhere, that there is no Government here. The picture is really like that of a ghost State or a ghost city, and when one moves across in the night everywhere one feels that one is completely outside, in some dreamland, where everything has disappeared. Everything of the old has gone, and nothing of the new has come. Only blood-bath, agony, fire, destruction and hatred amongst the people. And this continues.

I appeal, therefore, that we must gird up our loins; put all our energies together and all of us must forget our party rivalries and our individual differences, and we must see that West Bengal is restored once again to a healthy life so that India survives.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker, I want to say one thing to the House. Although the notification that the debate on West Bengal budget would be taking place today was circulated with the morning papers yesterday, yet, because there is some misunderstanding that it may not come up today and that it will come up only next week, some Members requested that they may be allowed to send notices of cut motions even now. I will agree to that, and so up to 5 p.m. they can send notices of cut motions. After that the time-limit for moving them would be fixed.

Now, Mr. Somani.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I consider myself doubly fortunate in being given an opportunity to make a presentation on behalf of the State of West Bengal in close succession to what I did last week when I spoke on behalf of Assam. I must, however, at the very outset, express my disappointment that both the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Minister for Finance should choose to stay away from such a vital and important debate. Not that I have any disrespect for my hon. friend Mr. Shukla who is extremely able and competent, but he would also concede that Member after Member is not going by what

is provided on the scrap of paper which you call the budget and which I propose to show is totally inadequate to cover even partially the recurring problems of West Bengal, but the entire spectrum of problems that are afflicting West Bengal which need a much more serious and merited attention.

15.39 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

A lot has been said about the conditions of West Bengal. I cannot do better than to quote briefly from the November, 1968 issue of *Imprint* magazine. When I read it at that time, I was considerably moved by that piece. There has been an enlightened journalist, Mr. Joseph Levyweld, the *New York Times* correspondent in India, stationed at that time in Delhi, who has this to say about the problems of West Bengal in general and about the problems of Calcutta in particular. We have heard about the intellectual leadership of the State of West Bengal. This is what he has to say, about which all of us thoroughly agree:

"It was the Bengali who first seized upon what was liberating in the culture the British brought to India..."

This culture is in the positive sense—

"...the rationalism, the modern literary forms, the talk of democracy, the sense of a larger world."

This is what Rabindranath Tagore had to say at that time that the awakening of India is a part of the awakening of the world. I was surprised to hear our respected colleague, Mr. Ashoke Sen, who is now criticising and expressing sympathy with the people of West Bengal, in spite of the fact that he was a distinguished member of the Cabinet of this very Government and his own party was ruling in the State of West Bengal for a large number of years.....

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): That is why he said that these things happened after 1967.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I would not like him to acquit himself so lightly when he talks about the miseries, the poverty and potholes of Calcutta. In the same article, I would recommend this to everyone to read :

"To the squeamish onlooker Calcutta's very poor are so depressed that they do not seem quite human. The question is always posed—How can human beings live like that?—as if they did it by choice!"

He says, "Calcutta is not one disaster, but many". In his leading article, he poses the question, "Can India survive Calcutta?" If we continue at this rate, if the same disregard to the people's welfare, to the urgent needs and massive infrastructural facilities in West Bengal is continued by this Government at this particular point of time—they have now absolutely no excuse at all to shirk their responsibility— I dare say that India would not be able to survive Calcutta.

Unfortunately, whenever I go to Calcutta, the first thing I do on getting down at Dum Dum airport is to book for my return because the conditions are so ghastly, things so inhuman, that any sensitive person does not wish to spend more time there than is absolutely necessary.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : Next time get down at Howrah Station.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I have been there and I am aware of the conditions in Howrah, Liluah and other industrial suburbs. Now, this is what Levyveld has to say about the monsoon conditions there :

"But it is even worse in July when the monsoon blows off the Bay of Bengal, especially for the million or more persons who live in the unimproved mud hovels called bustees and the hundred thousand or so who live on the sidewalks. Then the decades of neglect, that have made India's largest, most vital and culturally alert city the world's worst urban disaster are impossible to ignore."

The entire responsibility for this can be laid, if not on the square shoulders of this Government, at least on this party.

Then he goes on to say :

"Calcutta is not one disaster but many, each breeding its own kind of despair, its own special nightmare. The city planner scans the decaying water, sanitation, and transport systems and holds out the prospect of total failure, a breakdown so complete that people would flee as if running from war or plague."

This is the kind of language that Mr. Ashoke Sen was using a little while ago.

I will go a little further, because we cannot get into the discussion unless we go into the genesis of some of the problems of Calcutta. In 1967, when the phenomenon of gheraos was just raising its ugly head in Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal, there was a very meaningful study entitled "Reflections on Industrial Conflict", which is based on research made by the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, of which I happen to be a student. I mentioned it on the floor of the House at that time and also outside Parliament. I would like to repeat it again today.

This is one of the causes of the gherao movement in Calcutta. It says :—

"the most distressing living conditions and large number of unemployed dependents coupled with the crushing burden of high cost of living are the stark socio-economic realities for the vast majority of the industrial working population which should not be altogether overlooked while examining the emergence of the gherao movement."

It was at that time that I warned this Government, as I warned the industrialists and the businessmen of Calcutta, that if a meaningful solution to the problem of gherao at that particular time were to be provided, then both the Government and the industry will have to sit up and provide just solutions of what, I think, at that time were just demands.

There is another thing which that research study says. It says :—

"It is interesting to observe that 69 per cent of firms"—

[Shri N. K. Somani]

involved in gherao—

“are Indian.....It is quite likely that the labour practices”--

in the foreign managed companies which were not at that time inflicted to the same degree of gherao as the Indian companies—

“are generally above board and that there is basic conformity to various labour laws and regulations.”

It goes on to say that 78 per cent of the issues on which gherao took place referred to economic demands and security of employment and that a considerable portion of the blame could have been apportioned both to the businessmen of West Bengal and the Government existing at that time in that they did not wake up in time and did nothing to remove the adverse environmental factors which had provided a thriving ground to the workers in West Bengal and certain political parties.

We must at this stage remind ourselves of the responsibility laid down in articles 39 and 41 of our Constitution not only in respect of West Bengal but about the rest of India because all the problems of poverty, unemployment, desperation and misery are accentuated in Calcutta and West Bengal. I would like to remind myself as well as this Government of article 39, which says :

“The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood ;”.

It goes on to say in article 41 :—

“The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work.”

If the conditions today are what they are in Bengal and if these conditions that have so ably been described both Shrimati Kripalani and Shri Ashoke Sen have been allowed to come, I think, this is because of

wrong economic planning, wrong priorities and utter disregard of what we have done so far in West Bengal and in Calcutta.

Today's newspapers have screaming headlines about Kanu Sanyal and 40 of his friend who have been held. A few weeks ago in some forest areas in Bihar in association with a British young lady there was another seizure of these Naxalites. What I would like to ask is this. In the worst of its forms as far as the power of the apparatus of this Government goes, what we can call the hydra-headed monster since they have the CBI, the police, CRP special investigation, Border Security Force, this, that and the other, how is it that people are today allowed to operate in the manner that they have been doing with complete impunity? I would not like to believe that, if a firm determination is shown by the Central Government, the Naxalities can take shelter in any part of India for more than one week. It took three years for our Prime Minister to say in the Rajya Sabha the other day that the threat and menace of the Naxalites will be fought to a finish. At that Particular time in the beginning again, just as I warned all sections of society about the gherao movement, when the Naxalite movement was taking shape in this country, it was we and our party which requested and prodded this Government to take notice. After all, if you raise the bayonets at a time when the house is on fire, it is not going to solve any of your problems. It is when you can study the genesis, the causes, and can nip the whole thing in the bud, that is the proper time when you have to take alert and integrated action.

A lot has been said in Parliament and outside about the law and order situation obtaining in West Bengal generally and in Calcutta in particular. Everyone has been disputing the fact and various opinions have been held that industrial activity is not on a flight which, I think, is completely and totally wrong. To may mind, environment, security and law and order are as important as soil is to any agricultural crop and you cannot expect either the private sector or the public sector to thrive which has been amply proved by quotations about Durgapur and the complete, abject admission by Shri Bhagat and his predecessors in this House and outside. Unless you restore law and

order, unless each and every citizen of West Bengal and anybody else who visits that State is completely secure and is able to get justice, as far as he or she is concerned, I do not think there is any hope as far as industrial activity or any peace and prosperity visiting the State of West Bengal.

Look at the paradox. Now, as I said, this Government will have certainly no excuse to say that West Bengal is none of their problems and lay the blame either on the U.F. Government or on its predecessors. Calcutta is a piece of land which has the highest land rate—Mr. A. K. Sen might agree to that—and which has one of the lowest tax revenues collected from that particular source. There is no excuse at all for the Government not to look into the paradox. After all, on one side you have the social and law and order problem, you have the aspirations of the people and, on the other side, you are limited by the volume of revenue which is shown by the budget allocation you are prepared to make for the State of West Bengal.

You will have to investigate how many revenue leakages are there even today in West Bengal. You will have to find out in terms of customs revenue, in terms of income tax, in terms of sales-tax, property tax, municipal tax, etc. both on the tariff side and on the collection side to see what are the dues of that particular State which should be ploughed back for the rapid and accelerated development of backward region which will have to be done before long. This Government, for the last two to three years, not only in terms of the Wanchoo Commission and the Pandey Commission Reports but even in terms of the preamble of the Fourth Plan, have been trying to pledge additional funds for the rapid and accelerated development of backward areas. I would fully support the plea made by Mr. A.K. Sen that even at the cost of development activity in other parts of India, West Bengal should be given the highest priority if we want West Bengal to stay with us and the people's welfare to be looked after.

A few days ago, on the question of refugees coming from East Bengal, I pleaded that additional fiscal and tax incentives should be given to the employers of both

public and private sectors to see that additional industrial activity can be generated in the form of economic opportunities and jobs. I would like to repeat the same plea here. As far as Calcutta is concerned or the State of West Bengal is concerned, for that matter a few other backward regions of this country are concerned, if we have to solve and manage the human problem, the problem of poverty and unemployment, you will have to earmark these areas in a better manner than what you have done so far and you will have to provide massive relief, whether it is in the shape of income-tax or it is in the shape of any other incentive or encouragement so that the industrial activity could certainly be given an additional momentum after having solved the law and order problem. But as long as you do not solve that problem, as long as there is no safety and security of the lives and properties of the citizens, whatever amount of fiscal and tax incentives you are prepared to dole out to the industrial sector is not going to be of any influence at all.

I would like to make a few specific suggestions. The story of Mr. S. S. Dhavan is too historic to be repeated here. I would like to make a plea on behalf of my party that Mr. Dharm Vira should be recalled to take charge of West Bengal. Mr. Dharm Vira continues to be in the confidence of the present Government. He is still holding another gubernatorial post. Not only because of the conduct of Mr. Dhavan but also because of his pronouncements and leanings, it has been shown that he has been a complete failure to put all the matters right, the problem of law and order, the problem of administration, etc., as far as the State of West Bengal is concerned. There is absolutely no call to continue Mr. Dhavan as the Governor of West Bengal. I have nothing personal against Mr. Dhavan nor anything in favour of Mr. Dharm Vira. He can be replaced by Mr. Dharm Vira, for that matter any Dharm Vira, to manage the affairs of that State. I remember the vivid description of the hearty send-off given to Mr. Dharm Vira from Darjeeling where due to a landslide so many people had died. We must replace the Governor if any normalcy has not to be restored and we can then have the hope of having elections which will be free and fair to the people of West

[Shri N. K. Somani]

Bengal. As long as the conditions are not normal which the Prime Minister herself has conceded, there is no point in having another general or by-elections in West Bengal. Therefore, the first priority is that the executive head or the President's agent, by whatever name you call it, should be changed. The other demand that I would like to make is the revival and the reactivation of the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Authority.

CMPO has been limping ever since its inception and in spite of a number of reports provided by the Ford Foundation experts, by Government of India experts and by West Bengal Government experts nothing has been created so far and I would like to go to the extent of saying that the Government of India's best talent has got to be given on loan to the Government of West Bengal if they have any sincerity and if they are serious at all about solving the problems of West Bengal. Whatever little administrative talent and expertise they have to-day has to be doubly reinforced by the best people, whether it is Mr. P. N. Haksar from the Prime Minister's Secretariat who may be sent or any body else but the best talent that this Government have should be sent to West Bengal. What is the concern the Prime Minister shows to the problems of West Bengal? While she had three full days going on touring in Mysore as if Mysore's problems were more important and urgent, whatever Prof. Rao might have to say about his own State, she spent only four full hours to have a bird's eye view of the problems of West Bengal in which she had no time for the refugees and she had no time to visit the *bastees*. If this is the sense of priority that this Government has to show, I have nothing more to say.

The infra-structure, Mr. Chairman, is one thing that will have to be given, whether there is a UF Government or whether there is President's rule or whether there is any other Party's rule in West Bengal. Not only infra-structural facilities in and surrounding Calcutta have to be given but most rural parts of West Bengal are so extremely poor, whether in terms of power, whether in terms of transport and communications, whether in any other public facilities, these are so poor, these are so fragile that they will break down at the

slightest disorder whether it is monsoon or slightest disorder. (*Interruptions*) North Bengal has its own problem of recurring floods. These are the problems that you should have to take up on priority. Whether you can provide it in the existing Fourth Plan or not, it is not my responsibility. I would like the people to be provided these facilities. The Prime Minister has taken a sum of Rs. 175, crores in this year's budget so that she can utilise this money for the accelerated development of certain parts of the country. Here is a case over which you will find support from all quarters in this country, political parties or not. Therefore, you, in conjunction with the Finance Ministry and in conjunction with the Planning Commission will have to find the necessary technical know-how, the necessary managerial know-how as well as resources for the rapid development of Calcutta and West Bengal. Either they will have to take up a crash programme or Calcutta's problems will crash upon this Government.

If economic opportunities are not created, if jobs are not created, whether you create them by providing an alternative Howrah bridge, whether you create them by building houses and roads, whether you provide them by means of fiscal incentives to private sector and public sector, whatever is the means, this should be again your priority No. 1 if you have to see that brilliant young men are not led astray by some kind of Naxalite activities. As far as they are concerned, there is a handful of misled people who are prepared to break and kick at the statues of Vivekananda. They are prepared to spit at Gandhiji's picture. They are prepared to burn the national flag. But we would like to say here that in spite of all these provocations we are not prepared to write off the fate of West Bengal and the solution will not lie in putting people in jail. You will have to try social, economic and political solutions to all these problems that have been burning for such a long time.

In conclusion I would like to say, as I said in the beginning, that I consider this budget as a scrap of paper as far as adequacy of resources is concerned, as far as seriousness and intentions of this Government are concerned. It has become a fashion or a playground of various political Parties. In all this unfortunate political manoeuvres,

all of us seem to have forgotten the people of West Bengal. Neither the United Front Government nor the predecessor governments right from Bidhan Babu's time, have been able to provide any solution. Whether they blame the Central Government or the Central Government would like to blame the State Government, as far as I am concerned, I would like the people of West Bengal to be put once again on the perspective that they deserve. Unless we find an urgent and integrated solution to all these problems, I don't think we have too much time.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

16 hrs.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Budget of West Bengal. West Bengal is beset with many problems, but I do not have the time to deal with all of them. I would like to quote a few lines from the Statement on the Budget of West Bengal in which it is said as follows :

"When the Greater Calcutta Development Schemes in respect of water supply, sewerage drainage etc. are implemented there will be an alround improvement in and around Calcutta in terms of civic amenities and infrastructure for growth. These in turn, I hope, will help to accelerate the pace of economic development of the State as a whole."

It is a very pious wish. It is like the well known story. A person is gasping for breath ; you give him rasagulla and say, I hope you will feel better. The situation in West Bengal cannot be taken lightly any more. There are some people who feel the situation in West Bengal is out of control. I hope it is not so. The situation has been aggravated because land-grabbing was going on, gheraos were going on and there was no industrial activity which could flourish. I hope the situation has not yet gone out of control. The problem of West Bengal is a problem of a specialised character as rightly stated by Mr. Asoke Sen. The problem of refugees is there ; they have come not in dribblets but in thousands. There are 6 lakhs or 7 lakhs of people who have come even recently, after the vast original exodus. This situation has to be faced. Allocation

of small amount will not solve the problem ; At least Rs. 400 crores will be needed for West Bengal apart from whatever you may do in Calcutta.

The law and order situation is so horrible that no industrial activity can take place. The land grab movement was started by some.....as they call themselves, the friends of the people ; and when you go to grab land what happens ? I will give one or two instances to show the real state of affairs to highlight the gravity of the problem.

They profess they go to grab the land of the jotedars ; but there are lands of the small peasants and the small peasants' small huts. They go to grab it. What happens to the inmates of these houses and huts of small peasants ? The House is grabbed. The House is burnt. I will inform the House about an incident that happened in my own constituency. The husband was tied to the post and the wife was dragged to the fields and some six people did whatever they could and I cannot speak of it in this House. This is what is called land grab movement, a movement intended for the peasants of West Bengal ! These, Sir, are the saviours of the peasants ! I hope West Bengal will hang its head in some when it looks at the faces of these people who have treated women like this. I hope they will rise as one man, to resist such nefarious acts.

Sir, lakhs and lakhs of refugees have to be rehabilitated. I am not one of those who constantly say that nothing was done, but, in spite of what has been done, West Bengal has come to this stage. Central investment as on 31-3-69 was of the gross value of Rs. 101 crores in Maharashtra and Rs. 411 crores in West Bengal,—this is in respect of Central Public Sector Undertakings. The value of State Plans—during the first, second and third plans, from 1956 to 1969 was Rs. 400 crores in Maharashtra and Rs. 453 crores in West Bengal. In the Fourth Plan it is Rs. 245 crores for Maharashtra and Rs. 221 crores for West Bengal.

As such, the figures do not compare badly. But what has brought West Bengal to this state in spite of this investment ? It is the law and order situation prevailing in West Bengal. What happened after the

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhri]

U. F. Government came to power in West Bengal? I would like to quote here from a well-established paper which said in January, 1970 that the "U. F. Government was an instrument of struggle, and labour according to that Government's admission had made 'significant' gains, but the aim of the Government's industrial policy cannot, possibly be one-sided and nobody in the U. F. Government has ever said that increase in wages must also result in increase in production." This is exactly what has happened in West Bengal. There has been a rise in wages, but in West Bengal, from the U. F. Government side there has never been a cry to increase production. So, what has happened in West Bengal is that employment has gone down from year to year, and the factories and industrial institutions have closed down. Actually, 163 units remained closed for periods ranging from six to seven months, and about 12,000 workers at the moment are putting pressure on these units to be opened so that they can go back to work again.

The employment opportunities have also gone down, and the number of people employed have gone down from year to year. It will take too long to quote all the figures. But this is what the U. F. Government and the Naxalite actions have tried to bring in. They have brought in only chaos and destruction, and not anything constructive.

If we have to bring West Bengal to any kind of stable condition, then we must control the law and order situation and we must control the gheraos and the sudden activities of the Naxalites that have come and done devastation in all spheres of life in West Bengal. Nobody feels secure in his house in West Bengal. Schools are not secure. Even the National flag which was hoisted on the Independence day was pulled down and burnt. Why are the boys doing it? Let us not have the peculiar trend of mind that it is an economic question alone. It is a well planned political question. It is the Chinese lobby and it is being fomented by people who are wanting to bring about chaos and absolute ruin to West Bengal and bringing about a blood revolution. The CPM has openly declared that they will cut the paddy of the poor peasants and take the

blood-soaked paddy home. Even now, they are taking the blood-soaked paddy. Where is this home? Who has been put in place of the peasant who has been murdered? It goes to the house of the peasant who belongs to their party, whereas the peasant that has been ousted does not belong to their party and, therefore, he is done away with. They have never given any solution to the land problem. Certainly, let land reforms take place. But this is not the way that the land can be distributed.

Do these people who are leading the land grab movement think that they are leading a movement just as Mahatma Gandhi did on the Dandi March? Do they think that when they lead the land grab movement with garlands on their necks and go on killing people, they are leading a 'people's movement'? How is it a people's movement when they kill people, when they harass women and when they dishonour women? It is not a people's movement. It is certainly not a people's movement in West Bengal or in India. India has better ideals and West Bengal has better ideals.

Now, I would like to come to one or two concrete points. I find that the budget provides for a sum of Rs. 9 crores for increase of pay-scales of Government employees. That is well and good. I have no right with it, if you increase the pay-scales of Government employees. But there are the freedom-fighters of India who have been asking for a pittance, for a pension, for something to live on because they have given their lives and staked all for the freedom of India. Nothing has been allocated for them! This, Sir, leads to a feeling of discontent, this causes a feeling of frustration. They have sent me a circular which I would like to bring to the notice of Government. They want to compile a directory of freedom-fighters of West Bengal and they have asked for a sum of Rs. 66,900 only; their office will be located in the Calcutta University, and the National Integration Council has agreed to co-operate with this scheme; still, this sum of Rs. 66,900 has not been sanctioned to them. Will this not cause frustration in the minds of the people that not only have they got no pittance or any kind of pension or consideration but even their names will not go down in history in a directory that they wish to compile?

This, I think, must be looked into sympathetically by the Central Government, and rectified.

Secondly, there is the question of the tea trade. The tea trade gives work and revenue to West Bengal and revenue to the Centre. On Darjeeling tea, Government have levied an excise duty of Re. 1 which it cannot bear. In 1968, landslides caused devastation to the Darjeeling gardens. You cannot restore the gardens that have gone down the hill sides. 4000 acres of tea has just gone down the hill side, and this cannot be restored. Some gardens have closed down causing great increase in unemployment. The excise duty cannot be borne by the Darjeeling tea gardens. I hope the Centre will look into this. The people concerned had come over and met the hon. Finance Minister. I think they have a very good case.

Then tea auctions are going to be diverted from Calcutta. This is going to affect trade and employment in Calcutta also. You have the port of Haldia which was developed to generate more employment and supplement the Calcutta Port. If you take away one of the main commodities of export from that area, what happens to the Haldia port on which you are spending so much? What happens to the warehouses on which the Central Government have spent crores of rupees in Calcutta?

In Haldia port, we have taken the very good step of introducing containerised service. This is a step forward in the shipping achievements of India. Tea is one of the items of export which can be containerised very easily. If tea is going to be diverted from Calcutta, export is reduced and revenue goes down, unemployment will increase and the situation, explosive as it is, will explode. This much I can say because people will be thrown out of work.

Then there is the question of security of West Bengal. The borders have to be guarded and border security forces are there to guard them. But the border roads are in a state where they cannot be reached—jeeps are not able to go if there is a shower—how are you going to guard the border? Border roads are not under the Defence

Ministry, the Border Security Force is under the Home Ministry and the border roads are under the Ministry of Transport. There is no co-ordination. There must be some co-ordination effected because otherwise the security of West Bengal and of India will be jeopardised. If we cannot get to the places where incidents of looting are happening, where hostile elements from Pakistan come and take away villagers' property, or steal their cattle and ruin our villages, these security arrangements have no meaning because the B. S. Forces cannot get to these places because of impossible roads. So co-ordination must be thought of and ensured to prevent insecurity on the border. This is particularly needed in India and B. S. Force have brought this question to the notice of the relevant authorities themselves.

I am not one of those who feel that West Bengal must be written off. It cannot be written off. West Bengal is not a dying State, it is a fighting State and it will survive all the nefarious activities of the Naxalites and CPIM. We will fight, and fight to the end, if the Central Government will be with us. I am sure they must be, because I am very glad the hon. Prime Minister has asserted that the Naxalites will be fought to the finish. I hope they will be fought. The CPIM must also be fought in the same way as the Naxalites so that every citizen of India and every citizen of Bengal can live in peace, the woman can retrieve their honour. When they talk of the land-grab movement, what is in their mind is to grab the small peasants and dishonour women. The welfare of the peasant is never in their mind. This is done with a political outlook by which they want to spread only chaos and destruction in West Bengal, and through West Bengal to the rest of India.

I hope the Central Government will look into these things I have mentioned and do something for the people of West Bengal. I hope the development of Calcutta will be started so that people can see that something tangible is happening. Let the second bridge over the Hooghly be started to be built; let the roads be mended. Let adequate funds flow for these purposes as the amounts of Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 40 crores

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhry]

being provided are nothing in view of these huge problems that must be tackled.

I hope that once we start all the work, industry will look up again, provided you keep the law and order situation under control. Do not hold the elections till the law and order situation is under control, because when people are faced with knives and told that if they do not vote for a particular party they will be killed, there cannot be free and fair elections. So, elections must take place only after the law and order situation has been brought under control and some of the grievances of the people have been redressed. Then, the fighting people of Bengal will surely stand up and fight for their State to the last drop of their blood if necessary.

श्री यश बल्ल शर्मा (अमृतसर) : सभापति महोदय, बंगाल हमारे देश का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण भाग है। लेकिन यह एक दुर्भाग्य है कि यह प्रदेश अपनी समृद्धि, योग्यता, प्रतिभा और अनेक प्रकार के प्राकृतिक गुणों के बावजूद भी बहुत बड़े दुर्भाग्य का केन्द्र बना रहा है। 1947 के पहले ब्रिटिश सरकार के हाथों इस प्रदेश को अपनी देशभक्ति की, बंकिम या महान टैगार की भावनाओं की कीमत देनी पड़ी थी। सुभाष जैसे तेजस्वी और वैसे ही जो असंख्य क्रांतिकारी तेजस्वी थे उन तेजस्वी देशभक्त, लोगों की देशभक्ति की कीमत चुकानी पड़ी थी। ब्रिटिश शासन का मुट्ठी भर ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स जो बंगाल में बैठे थे प्रश्रय प्राप्त होता था। वहाँ की समृद्धि और वहाँ के जनसामान्य की सुख-सुविधाओं की ओर ब्रिटिश सरकार का तिलमात्र ध्यान नहीं जाता था। 1935 में साइमन कमीशन के जो आर्थिक सलाहकार थे सर वाल्टन लेटन, ने कहा था कि इस प्रदेश की आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ कृच्छित हो गई हैं। यहाँ की शिक्षा संस्थाएँ, यहाँ के जीवन का विकास और जनसामान्य के जीवन में सुख भरने वाली सेवाएँ बिल्कुल अनाधिक रूप से चल रही हैं। उनका कोई हिसाब नहीं है, कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अब

यह स्थिति तो ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के हाथों रही है। लेकिन 1947 के बाद जो स्थिति 1967 तक हमारी अपनी सरकार के हाथों बनी बंगाल की वह भी कोई अधिक सुखकारी नहीं थी। बंगाल के जितने नेता रहे हैं वह इस केन्द्र की जी-हुजूरी करते रहे और बंगाल की जनता की सुख-सुविधा का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। बंगाल में केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोटा परमिट और लाइसेंस की नीति ने वहाँ पर मुट्ठी भर लोगों को पनपाया है और वहाँ के प्रतिभाशाली और अनेक प्रकार के कला में योग्यता परिपूर्ण इस प्रकार के सामान्य बंगाली के जीवन में सुख-सुविधा लाने की कोई व्यवस्था वहाँ पर नहीं हुई। गरीब और अमीर के बीच की खाई बढ़ती रही है। मुट्ठी भर लोगों को प्रश्रय प्राप्त होता रहा। 1935 के इंडिया ऐक्ट और मांटेग्यू चैम्सफोर्ड सुधारों के अनुसार आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार के लिए अग्रेजों ने भी जो सुविधाएँ दी थीं, उस समय कहा गया था कि केन्द्र के इनकम टैक्स का लगभग 20 प्रतिशत भाग बंगाल की सरकार को उस के आर्थिक विकास की दृष्टि से दिया जाय। जूट पर जो निर्यात से होने वाली आय है उसका साढ़े बासठ प्रतिशत उसी क्षेत्र के विकास की दृष्टि से लगाया जाय। लेकिन इस सरकार ने 1948 के अन्दर प्राइम मिनिस्टर पंडित नेहरू जी के इशारों के अनुसार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के इशारों के अनुसार वह साढ़े बीस प्रतिशत जो इनकम टैक्स का अंश बंगाल की सरकार को मिला था उसे साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत कर दिया। रिफ्यूजी समस्या पंजाब के अन्दर और बंगाल के अन्दर एक जैसी है। अपने प्रवासी बन्धुओं के लिए पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले रिफ्यूजीज के लिए एक रिसते हुए फोड़े और नासूर का रूप लेकर बंगाल हमारी आँखों के सामने रिस रहा है। पंजाब के अन्दर एक हजार करोड़ रुपया वहाँ के प्रवासी लोगों के क्लेमस और उनके पुनर्वास की समस्याओं के लिए सरकार ने खर्च किया। उसके मुकाबिले में उतने ही रिफ्यूजीज पूर्वी

बंगाल के होते हुए भी कुल 300 करोड़ रुपया यहां खर्च किया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह पक्षपात क्यों और उसमें भी बहुत बड़ा अंश ऐसा है कि जो केन्द्र की ओर से बंगाल सरकार को ऋण के रूप में दिया गया है। उसको अनुदान के रूप में या सहायता के रूप में नहीं दिया गया। एक चौथाई या एक तिहाई भाग बंगाल को मिला जबकि समस्याएँ बंगाल की उतनी ही बराबर की हैं। बंगाल हमारे देश का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण भाग है। बंगाल के अन्दर 1967 तक जो केन्द्र की सरकार ने किया, 1967 तक इस सरकार की हुई जो कुरीतियाँ थीं, उसके हाथों की दी हुई गांठें थीं वह आज बंगाल की जनता को अपने दांतों खोलनी पड़ रही हैं और इनके 20 साल के पापों का नतीजा है कि आज वहां पर नक्सलाइट्स हैं, जो इस केन्द्रीय सरकार के पापों से पैदा हुए हैं, उस भुखमरी से, उस दुख से पैदा हुए हैं। एक अनपढ़ आदमी वहां जाकर इनकी लाइसेंस, कोटा-परमिट नीति के आधार पर कुछ ही महीनों के अन्दर करोड़पति बनकर बैठ जाता है, लेकिन विदेश से पढ़कर आया हुआ, ऊँचे दर्जे का क्वालीफाइड बंगाली, एक ऊँचे दर्जे का लिट्टेचर में डाक्टर बंगाली एक कलर्क की नौकरी के लिए तड़पता फिरता है। इसी का नतीजा है कि ऊँचे दर्जे के शिक्षा प्राप्त कालि-जिएट्स और लिट्टेरी टाइप के नौजवान आज चीन की बन्दूकें पकड़कर, नक्सलाइट बनकर खड़े हुए हैं। मैं उन नौजवानों को दोष नहीं दे सकता, मैं इस सरकार के पापों को दोष दूंगा, जिसके कारण 70 हजार इन्जीनियर आज इनकी जान को रो रहे हैं, साढ़े तीन करोड़ पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान इनकी जान को रो रहे हैं। यह इनके 20 सालों के पापों का नतीजा है। इसलिए, सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज बंगाल की समस्या पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा। आज बंगाल की समस्या पर विचार करते हुए हमें उस अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई पर भी विचार करना होगा। हमें देखना होगा कि प्रत्येक

बंगाली को उसके पसीने का दाम मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है, हमें वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति पर विचार करना होगा, वहां के लोगों को उनकी पूरी मजदूरी प्राप्त होती है या नहीं होती है—इस दृष्टि से हमें विचार करना पड़ेगा और उसी दृष्टि से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज वहां पर दो स्टील प्लांट हैं, देश के हेवी इन्जीनियरिंग उद्योग का 50 प्रतिशत भाग आज बंगाल के अन्दर केन्द्रित है, ऐसा महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रदेश जो कोयला आदि से समृद्ध, प्राकृतिक सम्पदाओं से परिपूर्ण, महान साधनों से युक्त—ऐसे प्रदेश को हम किसी भी प्रकार से आंखों से ओझल करके नहीं चल सकते और मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार जब आज इस बजट पर विचार करने जा रही है तो इस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना पड़ेगा। यह कुछ दमड़े वहां के लिए तय कर देने का सवाल नहीं है या 4 कौड़िया तय कर देने का सवाल नहीं है, यह पिछले 20 सालों का, शताब्दि के पांचवे हिस्से के प्रायश्चित्त का सवाल है कि बंगाल की समस्या को हम किस तरह से हल करें। हमें वहां की आर्थिक समस्या पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। आज कलकत्ता सड़ाघ का घर बना हुआ है। कलकत्ता की कारपोरेशन के पास वहां की गलियों की सफाई करने के लिए झाड़ू खरीदने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं है—यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। क्योंकि पिछले 3 सालों में, 1967 के बाद जिस तरह से कम्यूनिस्ट आये—कांग्रेस और कम्यूनिस्ट दोनों की एक प्रकार की राशि है, इसी कांग्रेस के कीड़े से पैदा होने वाला कम्यूनिस्ट नाम का कीड़ा है और इसका रूप उससे कोई भिन्न नहीं है। मैं आपको आंकड़े देकर बताना चाहता हूँ—1966-67 के अन्दर सारे देश के अन्दर जितनी औद्योगिक कम्पनियां घोषित हुईं वे 1021 थीं, 1967-68 में 1035 और 1968-69 में 1102 घोषित हुईं। सारे देश के अन्दर इन कम्पनियों की संख्या जिस तरह से बढ़ी, उसी के मुकाबले पड़ोस के महाराष्ट्र में जो स्थिति थी उसको देखिए, वहां 1966-67 में कुल

[श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा]

कम्पनियां 226 थीं, 1967-68 में 249 और 1968-69 में 244, लेकिन इसके मुकाबले में बंगाल के अन्दर 1966-67 में 244, 1967-68 में 213 और 1968-69 में 219। सभापति महोदय, इन्हीं कम्पनियों की ध्यापार के अन्दर लगाई गई जो घोषित पूंजी थी, जो अधिकृत पूंजी थी, उनके आंकड़े भी हमारी आंखें खोलने वाले हैं—1966-67 में मारे देश के अन्दर जो कुल पूंजी लगी, वह 100 करोड़ रुपये थी, 1967-68 में 107 करोड़ रुपये और 1968-69 में कुल पूंजी 181 करोड़ रुपये थी, उसकी तुलना में महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर यह पूंजी 1966-67 में 26 करोड़ रुपये, 1967-68 में 40 करोड़ रुपये और 1968-69 में 119 करोड़ रुपये थी, लेकिन इसके मुकाबले में बंगाल की स्थिति यह है कि 1966-67 में 20 करोड़ रुपये, 1967-68 में 19 करोड़ रुपये, लेकिन 1968-69 में केवल 9 करोड़ रुपये रह गई—इस तरह से वहां की आर्थिक समृद्धि धूलती चली जा रही है। अगर इसी तरह से वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होती चली जाएगी, मशीनों का पहिया जाम होकर पड़ा रहेगा, उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, तो उत्पादन न होने के कारण जो भूखा पेट है, वह निश्चित रूप से चिल्लाता हुआ, कोहराम करता हुआ, सब प्रकार के ध्वंसज के गीत गाता हुआ, सड़क पर आकर खड़ा होगा। यही ध्वंस के गीत आज हम यहां पर सुन रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाएगा, जब तक यह सरकार वहां की खेती की उपज, वहां के कल-कारखानों की उपज को कायम रखने की कोशिश नहीं करेगी, वहां की आर्थिक दुर्बलता को दूर करके स्थिति को सम्भालने की कोशिश नहीं करेगी, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि बंगाल की समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

यहां तक शान्ति व्यवस्था का सवाल है— मैं समझता हूँ कि शान्ति व्यवस्था की दृष्टि

से आज जो लोगों की तादाद में रिफ्यूजीज वहां पर चले आ रहे हैं, यह सरकार उनके कन्सर्न्ड फील नहीं करती, यह सरकार उनके बारे में आज बातचीत करने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं है, इस सरकार को सांप सूंघ गया है। यह पाकिस्तान के साथ फरक्का बांध के बारे में बात करने के लिए तैयार है, बाकी चीजों के लिए बात करने के लिए तैयार है टुकड़ों में ये समस्याओं को ले रहे हैं, लेकिन सारी समस्याओं को एक जुट होकर, केन्द्रित समस्या के रूप में पाकिस्तान के साथ विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आज वहां पर लाखों लोग कैम्पों में पड़े सड़ रहे हैं और वहां असन्तोष और अभाव की स्थिति पैदा होती जा रही है और जो देश द्रोही तत्त्व हैं—आज मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ—पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अन्दर मौलाना भाषानी, जिनको मैं समझता हूँ कि माओ का पतिरूप हैं, माओ की प्रतिमूर्ति हैं, वह मौलाना भाषानी आज पूर्वी बंगाल और पश्चिमी बंगाल के बीच में विचारों के आदान-प्रदान का, सब प्रकार के षडयन्त्रों का केन्द्र बनकर खड़ा हो गया है। आज न केवल वहां विचारों का आदान-प्रदान होता है, बल्कि चीन के बनाये हुए हथियारों का भी आदान-प्रदान होता है, हमारे नौवजान वहां से ट्रेनिंग लेकर आते हैं, ये सारी चीजें आज वहां पर चल रही हैं। आवश्यकता तो इस बात की थी कि हम पूर्वी बंगाल के ऊपर अपना प्रभाव डालते, आज से दो साल पहले अयूब के हिलते हुए सिंघासन से जब वहां की राजनीति टूटी थी, उस वक्त यदि हम पश्चिमी बंगाल को सम्भाल कर रखते तो आज हम पूर्वी बंगाल पर अपनी राजनीति की छाया डाल सकते थे, लेकिन इस दुर्बल, निकम्मी और अयोग्य सरकार के पापों के कारण, दो साल के बाद भी हम अपने को खड़ा न कर सके और आज पूर्वी बंगाल की छाया पश्चिमी बंगाल पर पड़ रही है और भाषानी जैसा षडयन्त्रकारी मस्तिष्क एक नई तीसरी शक्ति की वहां पर रियासत बनाने का स्वप्न ले रहा

है। ऐसी स्थिति में बंगाल की समस्या हमारे लिए और भी अधिक गम्भीर हो जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मि० धवन जैसी कागज की गुड़िया वहाँ पर सारे मामले को हल नहीं कर सकती। यह धवन जैसे लून को हमें वापस बुलाना चाहिए। मुझे क्षमा करेंगे—दि-ड्यू-रेस्पेक्ट टु आनरेबिल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर—वह वहाँ पर काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं एक बात अवश्य कहूँगा कि वह व्यक्ति उस कुल में नहीं पैदा हुआ, जहाँ सिहों का शिकार होता था। वह व्यक्ति इस प्रकार की योग्यता वाला नहीं है, जो इस प्रकार की समस्या को हल कर सके, न वह हृदय है जो गरीबों के लिए ममता रखता हो, न वह मस्तिष्क है जो समस्याओं में जूझ जाने की योग्यता रखता हो, न वह साहस है जो किसी अग्नि में कूद कर शान्ति व्यवस्था को निकाल लाने की क्षमता रखता हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह व्यक्ति जैसे कागज की गुड़िया होती है, उस प्रकार का व्यक्ति है, वह किताबी कीड़ा हो सकता है, लेकिन इस प्रकार की समस्याओं को वह हल नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तत्काल बंगाल की समस्या का हल करने के लिए, केन्द्र शासित बंगाल की स्थिति में से धवन जैसे व्यक्ति को तत्काल वापस बुलाया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक चुनावों का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—आज चुनाव जिसके पास वोट अधिक होंगे, वह नहीं जीतेगा। अगर आप आज चुनाव करवायेंगे तो अधिक वोटों वाला नहीं जीतेगा, बल्कि अधिक बमों वाला जीतेगा। जिसके पास अधिक बम होंगे, जीत उसी की होगी, जिसके पास अधिक वोट होंगे, जीत उसकी नहीं होगी। इसलिए बंगाल के अन्दर उस वक्त तक चुनाव मत करवाइये, जब तक बंगाल के अन्दर सामान्य स्थिति पैदा नहीं हो जाती। आज बंगाल की गलियों में आए हुए—असन्तुष्ट, अभावग्रस्त, विक्षिप्त, जिनका मन और मस्तिष्क उखड़ा हुआ है, एक कटी

हुई पतंग जैसी वहाँ की स्थिति है, जब तक उसको सन्तुलित नहीं कर लेते, जब तक खेत के किसानों के हाथ में उसके हल की मूँठ नहीं पकड़ा देते, जब तक उसके पसीने के दाम उसकी उपज से उसको प्राप्त नहीं हो जाते, जब तक मशीन का पहिया वहाँ पर चल नहीं जाता, जब तक अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई भरने के लिए वहाँ के आम आदमी के मस्तिष्क में भरोसा नहीं आ जाता, तब तक वहाँ चुनाव की बात करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि भाषानी के चले वहाँ जीतेंगे, चीन और पाकिस्तान के चले वहाँ पर जीतेंगे। इस देश की कबर तैयार करने वाले वहाँ पर जीतेंगे, राष्ट्रवादी तत्त्व वहाँ पर नहीं जीतेंगे। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान)... जनसंघ वहाँ पर होता तो आप जैसे लोग बोलते नहीं, हम आपको खाकर डकार लिए होते। लेकिन हम तो वहाँ पर है नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ सूर्य नहीं है इसलिए शायद वहाँ पर उल्लू बोल रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल की स्थिति का विचार करते हुए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि वहाँ की सारी समस्या पर आर्थिक भूमिका के अन्तर्गत विचार किया जाये। वहाँ की सामाजिक समस्या पर आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार किया जाए। सामान्य बंगाली साल के अन्दर 6 महीने देवी पूजा के अन्दर लगता है। जो इस प्रकार का पुजारी हो वह कभी माओ का चेला नहीं बन सकता है। वह किसी भी प्रकार से विदेशियों का शिकार नहीं हो सकता है। वहाँ पर बंकिम के गीत गूँज रहे हैं, टैगोर बाबू की देन उस प्रदेश को है, मुभाष जैसे राष्ट्रवादियों तथा क्रांतिकारियों के जीवन की लहरें आज तक वहाँ गूँज रही हैं—ऐसे बंगाल के सामान्य व्यक्ति की राष्ट्रियता पर हम सन्देह करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आज वहाँ पर जो समस्याएँ हैं, जो अड़चनें हैं वह इस सरकार के पाप और कर्तव्यहीनता का नतीजा हैं। इन्होंने अंग्रेजों के रास्ते पर चल कर के वहाँ के सामान्य जीवन की समस्याओं पर विचार

[श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा]

नहीं किया। आज उन समस्याओं पर आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार किया जाए तथा बंगाल को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा किया जाए और वहाँ पर शान्ति व्यवस्था स्थापित की जाए। चन्द हाथों के केन्द्रित पूंजी, समृद्धि, उद्योग तथा भूमि को छुड़ाकर आम आदमियों तक पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न किया जाए। बंगाल के अन्दर यदि केन्द्र को अपनी नीतियां लागू करनी हैं तो घवन को तत्काल बंगाल से बुलाकर किसी योग्य व्यक्ति को वहाँ पर बिठाया जाए। तभी केन्द्र की नीतियां वहाँ पर लागू हो सकती हैं अन्यथा नहीं। जो कुछ निर्णय आप यहां पर लेंगे, वहाँ पर एक अक्षम आदमी के बैठे होने के कारण उनकी कार्यान्विति न होगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ से घवन को तत्काल बुलाया जाए, चुनाव पर तबतक रोक लगाई जाए जब तक कि वहाँ पर शान्ति व्यवस्था स्थापित नहीं होती और उस समय तक के लिए केन्द्र अपने पापों का प्रायश्चित्त करने के लिए धैलियों का मुँह बंगाल के लिए खोले और अमीर गरीब की खाई को दूर करे।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Sir, I have heard the speeches made by a number of members, more especially the speeches of our Didi and Mr. Ashoke Sen, which were full of agony and sincerity. I sympathise with their viewpoints. But let us put the blame where it ought to be put. The reasons for the present sufferings of the people, political instability, rising of Naxalites, etc. are to be found in the social, economic and political structure of Bengal. I have been hearing the leaders from Bengal shouting time and again whenever there is a question about workers' interests. But they have always failed the workers. They have never fought for their interests or cause. They have always utilised the workers, majority of whom are from U.P. and Bihar, for their agitational purposes. They never fought for their wages or their dearness allowance.

Look at the workers of Bombay and look at the workers of Bengal or of Calcutta. The workers of Bombay were getting less wages and very few chips by way of dearness allowance. The leaders of Bombay fought for their cause, their interests, and see the difference between the wages of the Bombay worker and of the Calcutta worker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: (Deamond Harbour): Through Shiv Sena.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Through Shiv Sena or any other sena. We are now discussing Bengal and not Bombay. My hon. friend is forgetting what we are discussing. I am talking of the leaders who shout time and again. My charge against them is that they never fought for the cause or interest or wages of the workers; they always utilised them for political and agitational reasons, for their own political reasons and for their own party purposes.

I do not accuse Shri Somani that he spoke as the representative of the industrialists. But what have the industrialists done in Bengal? They never implemented the industrial labour laws.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI (New Delhi): What does the Government of India do in New Delhi? You are not implementing the labour laws in the Ashoka Hotel and the workers are on strike. It does not lie in your mouth to say that.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: We are not discussing Delhi; we are discussing Calcutta and Bengal. Let him have patience. His presence has been noted by this House and the press.....(Interruption)

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: * *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am prepared to answer his question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not answer his question. His party representative will speak.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : There is a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is disturbance and not a point of order.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : * *

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. It will not go on record. Your party representative will speak and he will give the reply. It is disorder.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am prepared to yield if it is a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. When I disallow him, he says that it is a point of order.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I bow before you.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : He says that he has a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If in the beginning he had risen on a point of order, I would have allowed him ; but when he was disturbing and I said that it will not go on record, he says that it is a point of order. His party representative will speak after him or some time today or tomorrow and he will give all possible replies. When others are hearing the other parties patiently, he should also have a little patience.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I was only on a point of information. You do not have patience. ††

And you say that nothing will go on record !

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your party representative will reply.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Mr. Chairman, your ruling is final but the hon. Member is not expected to pass any derogatory remarks against the Chair. That is very bad.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will not go on record. I will expunge it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I was dealing with the question of industrialists. The industrialists are now crying hoarse that there is so much sense of insecurity and uncertainty and that they are flying away from Calcutta. But are they free from blame ? They have never implemented the labour laws in Calcutta or in Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Because you took *chanda*, encouraged and gave them protection.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Have patience. I can also give repartees and there will be disturbance in the House.

They had never conceded the rights of the workers. The result is that there is so much unrest among the workers that now they have awakened to the question of uncertainty and insecurity.

In 1967 elections, these were the industrialists who, in fact, voted and helped the leftist parties to come to power. They have forgotten this aspect. Now they are crying hoarse because of the insecurity and uncertainty prevailing in West Bengal.

I also blame all political leaders of West Bengal. I am not one of those who can exonerate a few and blame others. The political leaders of West Bengal were satisfied with the votes of the common people, the poor people and the under-privileged people. They never cared for the rights of the common people and the poor people. They never tried to implement the land reforms. They paid only lip-sympathy to the land reforms. But they never abolished zamindari or

** Not recorded

†† Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

jotedari system. You were also in power ; the U. F. Government was also there. What did they do ? They did not bother to implement the land reforms to the extent as they should have done. The result was that the infra-structure was getting rotten. When refugees came to West Bengal, there was complete chaos created there. I was just trying to list the causes of the situation now prevailing in West Bengal.

As it is, because the land reforms were not implemented, there was the rise of the Naxalites helped by the leftists and helped by those who have no loyalty to the country. That is the position. The question of law and order cannot be improved unless the overall situation is improved in West Bengal.

I happened to go to Calcutta to attend the meetings of the Select Committee. I saw what horrible conditions are prevailing in Calcutta. These are the people who are proud to say that they come from Calcutta. But they never bother to improve the conditions in their own city. That is the position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : May I tell him that in the last 20 years, Mr. Atulya Ghosh, your Congress leader, was controlling the Calcutta Corporation. Shame on your party ; shame on your leaders !

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : As if he is less blameworthy. If shame is on this side, shame is on him also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He is saying we ought to feel ashamed because we come from Calcutta. Here is Dr. Triguna Sen who was once the Mayor of Calcutta. Let us hear him. What did he do ? He is only sermonising.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : He is beyond shame ; therefore, he is not ashamed. He is prepared to blame others but not himself.

Since West Bengal is under the President's Rule, I am asking the Government to tighten the administrative machinery so that there can be some amount of law and order

which can prevail in West Bengal. They should also take a very firm action against Naxalites, including the C.P.M. who create and contribute to the lawlessness.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You are too big for your boots.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I know he is too small for his boots.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That is a compliment.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Unless we create a sense of security and certainty under the President's Rule in West Bengal now, the situation in West Bengal is not going to improve.

Therefore, the first consideration is : establish law and order, eliminate the menace of lawlessness and those who create disloyalty among the workers and among the Bengalis. Therefore, put them also down. (*Interruptions*) I am also asking the Government that once peace is brought to West Bengal.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : By magic ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : ...by elimination of persons and parties like his. In order to do that, they must, in spite of all difficulties, give more financial help to Bengal. The budgetary provisions are not enough. Over and above the provisions made in the Supplementary Budget, the Central Government must find some money to help in tightening up the administrative machinery so that law and order could be improved.

These people talk of early elections. As some of my friends and majority of them say, so long as the law and order situation is not improved, so long as the administrative machinery is not tightened up, there is no use going to the polls. Otherwise, if we are to go to the polls, insecurity will prevail. The situation will go from bad to worse affecting the surrounding areas,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Have dictatorial rule.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : It is not necessary to have dictatorial rule. Those whose minds are affected by dictatorial rule alone can speak the language which is spoken by my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu. With these words I have done.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, till very recently Bengal was known as the land of Tagore, Vivekananda and Netaji. Now it has turned out to be the land of Charu Mazumbar and Kanu Sanyal. The people known by their love of literature, fine arts and festivals—now those days have gone and it has become the land of Naxalites and extremists and strike, demonstration, *gherao*, *bundh*, stabbing, murder, looting, destruction of property, etc., etc. have become the order of the day. Violence reigns supreme in the land of Bengal.

Sir, the problems are two-fold, according to me. The main problem is economic. Calcutta with a population of more than 40 lakhs is the biggest problem of Bengal and I would call it the greatest slum in this country, probably in the whole world. Unemployment especially among the educated, land problem, industrial unrest and lack of housing facilities are the biggest menace in the city of Calcutta and it is contributing to the violent activities. Again the industrial unrest has affected the biggest public sector project, namely, the Durgapur steel plant. We are losing nearly Rs. 1.2 crores every month and we are told that in the last three years we have suffered a loss of Rs. 50 crores. Very recently, a few months back, I visited Durgapur; and what a plight to see the officials? One officer told us, members of the Committee on Public Undertakings that Durgapur should be declared a non-family station; they are so unsafe. Government has a duty to protect the workers who are willing to work. I do not say that strike is illegal, *prima facie*. But when it is done on every day and on every occasion it becomes illegal and unlawful. That is happening in Durgapur nowadays has completely stopped production. It has affected the whole country and the whole industrial development. Those who are fomenting trouble in these industrial areas particularly Durgapur, should be identified and dealt with firmly.

For the last 23 years Government after Government from the days of Mr. P. C. Roy to the days of Mr. Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee had failed to solve this problem and the result is the Naxalite movement and the violent activities.

Now the State has come to a stage of political instability. After 1967 after the debacle of the Congress, the 14-party coalition came to power and we know the fate of the United Front Government, the inter-party quarrels which started and which led to inter-union quarrels; then that Government broke down completely. A funny thing arose where the Chief Minister of the State had to go on fast against violence and against his own Government and we have also heard that the Chief Minister was manhandled in his own secretariat. Quarrels between the Chief Minister and Dy. Chief Minister demoralised the Government servants and it all ended in President's rule. Now the Governor rules the State with the aid of Advisers. How long can President's rule go on? I am one of those who believe that Presidential rule should not continue even a day longer than it is necessary. But at the moment we have to see that normalcy is restored. Election cannot be postponed indefinitely, or for ever. It has to be held some day or other. I know the suspicion in the minds of some persons that if there is election in a few months some party may come to power whose loyalty is suspicious, whose loyalty can be challenged. But we cannot go and tell the people, you have to elect somebody, you have to elect this man or that man. It is the privilege of those people; Bengalees have to elect their own representatives. Even if Charu Mazumdar is elected as Chief Minister, we have to stomach it. The people always get the Government which they deserve. There is no other alternative.

Sir, even after promulgation of President's rule violence has not abated. Naxalites and other antinational elements are not put down. This is the responsibility of the Central Government which has failed completely to do it. The Governor must be asked to act firmly and he must take drastic actions against anti-national elements. If the Governor is not in a position to do it it is better that he is replaced.

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

The Prime Minister should take courage in both hands and restore normalcy in that State so that the peace-loving people of West Bengal live their normal lives. Sir, I do not want to take much of the time; I fully support the demand of my previous speakers, Mr. Somani and Mr. Ashok Sen that Central Government, especially the Finance Ministry should do everything possible for the development of the city of Calcutta and Bengal as a whole. Thank you.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : While initiating the debate, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has brought out the malady that is afflicting the State of West Bengal.

She has forcefully pleaded for the economic betterment of that State, and that can only be done if law and order is restored, if the confidence of the people is restored in the efficacy and ability of the Government to run that State and protect it in the interests of the people of that State from anarchy and anti-social elements.

Confining myself only to the Proclamation of President's rule in the State and Parliament's sanction to extend the rule for another six months, I would like to state that Bengal, as my hon. friend who preceded me has said, is a land which has given us a galaxy of leaders who played a very prominent role not only in the political and social life but in the spiritual life of this country. The message of Swami Vivekananda, Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Tagore and Raja Ram Mohan Roy has been taken to the nook and corner of this country, and if any of our People were inspired and they participated in the freedom movement, it was because of the inspiration that had been given by this galaxy of leaders that brought fame to not only to Bengal but to the entire country. Today, in the very same State, we see a reversal of these things. That is why I say that the situation in Bengal is symptomatic of the conditions to come in this country in future.

I do not share some of the things which my hon. friends have stated here. Nor do I want to apportion the blame entirely to the coalition government led by the Communist Party. It is also due to the accumu-

lation of so many omissions and commissions that my party also had done when it was in power uninterruptedly for 20 or 22 years. Let us be candid and frank about the omissions and commissions which we have done.

Unfortunately, after the attainment of freedom, we went on drawing on the goodwill or the affection and confidence and wishes of the people who had sacrificed their lives under the leadership of several of our leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji and others, and we have betrayed their confidence and we have been responsible for or instrumental in creating such conditions as are now being fully exploited and utilised by the Communist Party. So, it is also our responsibility, and we should also make an introspection and see that at least now, cutting across political affiliations and political prejudices.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member can continue on the next day.

17 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE.* RISE IN PRICES OF DRUGS

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will not take up the discussion under rule 193, on the hardship caused by the abnormal rise in prices of drugs used by the common man.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : The situation created after the enforcement of the Durgs Control Order from 1st Aug., 1970 is rather serious and we are compelled to think that instead of proving a boon; the Order is proving a curse. Prices of drugs which were maintained even during the Chinese and Pakistani aggressions, have shot up like anything. Dr. Sushila Nayar is sitting here; she was in charge of the Ministry then and she was able to control the prices which have, unfortunately, because of mis-handling of the situation, have badly hit the common man. Prices of ordinary items of common use by the common man have increased. Medicines are not available and have disappeared from the market. Chemists are not prepared even to issue cash memos, and when the customers insists for them, they plead that the medicine is out of stock.