

कर लोगों को फूसला कर हजारों छोटी छोटी लड़कियों को दूसरे देशों में ले जाकर उनकी बेइज्जती करना उनकी मर्जी के खिलाफ—इस प्रकार की मिसचिफ जो फारेन मिशनरीज कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में सी० बी० आई० की एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिये। यह काम केरल गवर्नमेंट से नहीं होगा इसके लिये बहस की इजाजत दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Some Members met me this morning in this connection. I agreed for a calling attention motion. But let some more facts come. I have no objection to fix any debate on it.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह देश पर बड़ा भारी घन्वा है।*** (व्यवधान)

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार क्या कर रही है? वह देश की इज्जत बेच रही है। औरतों की बेइज्जती हो रही है और सरकार हमारे सामने बताती भी नहीं कि क्या हो रहा है।

12.20 hrs

ARREST OF MEMBERS

(*Sarvashri Arjun Singh Bhadoria and Shiva Chandra Jha*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication, dated the 23rd August, 1970, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Parliament Street Courts, New Delhi :—

"I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri Arjun Singh Bhadoria and Shiva Chandra Jha, Members, Lok Sabha, were produced before me to day, the 23rd August, 1970, at 1.30 P. M., by the police who arrested them at Mehrauli, under Section 143, Indian Penal Code, for being members of an unlawful assembly. I ordered them to be released on bail on their furnishing per-

sonal-bond for Rs. 1,000/- each. They refused to furnish the requisite bond and as such were remanded to judicial custody till the 5th September, 1970. They are at present lodged in the Central Jail, Tihar, Delhi."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order. You must have read in the papers, Sir. I have sent one Calling Attention Notice. There have been brutal lathi charges in Kanpur on SSP Members including legislators. Charan Singh's Government is doing all these things. He has refused to appoint a judicial enquiry. Fascism is going on dictatorship is going on, in U. P. The Centre should appoint a Commission to investigate into the whole thing. (Interruption)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कार्य सूची पर मेरी आपत्ति है। पिछले शुक्रवार को जो एजेन्डा हम लोगों को मिला था उसमें पश्चिम बंगाल के बजट के बाद हरिजन लोगों का सवाल था लेकिन आज के एजेन्डे में पश्चिम बंगाल, सामान्य बजट, यह सब कुछ रख दिया गया है और हरिजनों को पीछे ढकेल दिया गया है। सदन ने तय किया था कि हरिजनों के सवाल पर बीस घंटे बहस होगी। आपके सचिवालय से पूछा तो उन्होंने बताया कि कल की कार्यसूची में दिया है लेकिन हम समझते हैं वह कल नहीं आयेगा, अगले हफ्ते भी नहीं आयेगा और फिर यह सदन भी उठ जायेगा। तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल के बाद हरिजनों वाले सवाल को लें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : बंगाल के बाद हरिजनों वाले सवाल पर जरूर चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

12.23 hrs.

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

MR. SPEAKER : There are 2 hours and

[Mr. Speaker]

35 minutes left for the discussion on West Bengal Budget. SHRI K. K. Chatterji was speaking. He may continue.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE (Howrah) : I was telling the other day about poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and social and economic injustice and great influx of refugees from East Pakistan which are posing as problems of West Bengal which have got to be tackled on war footing. This state is surrounded by northern neighbours which are inimical towards us. It is essential that West Bengal should be treated differently. We know that some of the problems like these are also faced by other States ; but because of its geographical position, the State of West Bengal has to be treated differently and these problems should be tackled immediately. If West Bengal cannot survive, India can not survive. If law and order is not maintained, no development work can go on. We have to take measures on a war footing to solve these various problems. The law of the land must prevail. We have to see that law and order prevails. Unless the legal system functions in a way that the people have confidence that justice will be done, there is no possibility of order being maintained. But even then, under a civilised system of Government, law and order has to be maintained. In this context, I do not agree with my hon. friend Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah who has said that perhaps the former Home Minister was taking a soft line. That is not true. He was solving the extremist menace on a political footing. The Prime Minister who is today the Home Minister is also following exactly the same line. It is wrong to say that she has taken a stiffer line. I say that order can only be maintained..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : For the last 22 years his party had bungled.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE : So far as the CPM is concerned, I know that they thrive on the miseries and woes of the people. I know also that unless there are discontents galore, nothing can be done by them and they cannot achieve their ends. Therefore, my appeal is not to the CPM representatives, but certainly I appeal to all the other Opposi-

tion party representative here who are functioning to save parliamentary system in this country that it is high time that we realise that no development is possible unless law and order is maintained.

We were hoping hope against hope that during the regime of the UF Government people would have peace, because all those parties which were responsible for arson and loot and even rape of women and were creating conditions of violence were running the Government there and they would restore peace in that State. But all our hopes were believed and the President's Proclamation is the result of some political situation which developed there after controversies arose between the 14 parties functioning in the UF Government there.

Therefore, I would appeal to all sections of the House to see that as per the desire of hon. Members in this House, law and order has to be maintained in West Bengal, not because it is technically desirable but because human considerations are involved and people should have a peaceful atmosphere.

The Government could also bring about certain measures which will help in this direction. You will admit that the unemployment problem is so serious in West Bengal that on the registers of the employment exchanges, there are 1.5 million educated youths and technical personnel who have not jobs. Besides, another few million people are there who are not so educated but who are half-educated. They are also after jobs and they are also unemployed. As for the rural areas the landless peasants in the rural areas have also got no employment. In these circumstances Government have to create employment opportunities or employment possibilities in my State. For this purpose it is necessary Rs. 300 to 400 crores should be invested there, I am glad that the present Chief Adviser to the Governor has given some incentives for fresh private entrepreneurs to take to new enterprises there and invest funds therein. But I must remind him that the conditions attached to these kinds of incentives are rather stringent and are not suffi-

ciently attractive enough to invite people to start enterprises, and they may not be willing to come forward under such conditions. We must remember that if we have to create an infrastructure for economic stability, then we must give sufficient incentives and sufficient encouragement and sufficient climate of peace so that peaceful development is possible.

Out of the 16 million man-days lost in the whole country, West Bengal alone accounted for 10 million man-days. These strikes etc. have created a law and order situation also. In this connection, I would like to remind the House of the speech that our President delivered on the eve of the Independence Day. The President had warned against the small but organised groups indulging in violence and said that such anti-social elements could only be isolated by tackling the twin problems of unemployment and poverty, and the devastation brought about by poverty and social injustice was, according to Mr. Giri, a potent cause for unleashing the forces of violence around us which he added was the result of the release of human energy. The President has drawn the attention of the country to the objective conditions prevailing in the country. Unless we can remove social injustice, we cannot bring about conditions of peace in the country. But all the political parties who are responsible for running this parliamentary democracy not only in the Centre but in all the States have also a duty and an obligation to perform. I call upon them to recognise the absolute necessity of ensuring that peace and tranquillity can be maintained so that development can take place at a pace which will be adequate to effectively tackle the problems of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and of refugee rehabilitation. These refugees have to be rehabilitated in our country. Upto July this year, as many as 1,50,000 were at the border waiting in sub-human conditions for some shelter, some food and a bit of cloth. But nothing could be done, and unless and until we all come forward. I mean all the political parties in the country; unless all the patriotic political parties wedded to democracy and the parliamentary system come forward to help the Government eschewing all feelings of political partisanship, it will not be easy to

tackle the problem created by the influx of lakhs of refugees who have to be provided with the basic amenities of life.

I draw attention to the fact that a new move is a foot in the State. The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has been set up. A sum of Rs. 20 crores will be spent during this year. But six months have already passed. There was no sense of awareness of the urgency of the problem. This project should have been taken up long long ago. I heard from some persons in authority that they could not induce the Planning Commission to give the green signal and so it could not be done earlier. But here I have to utter a note of warning. So far as the district from which I have come to this House is concerned, namely, Howrah, the Howrah Improvement Trust is being entrusted with the work of development on behalf of the Calcutta Development Authority. I must say that the Improvement Trust will not inspire any confidence. It was a body formed 15 years ago. As for the conditions in Howrah, I can do no better than quote from an editorial of the *Hindustan Standard* of August 12, 1970, which says in part :

“Civic conditions in the town of Howrah are just appalling. Roads have more potholes than passable lengths for which outside taxis justifiably refuse to go there. Drains are all choked with filth. In some low-lying areas in the rainy season filth and sewage are carried over to roads and even to yards of residential houses. There are over 40,000 service privies, which being haphazardly cleared, became a veritable nuisance during heavy rains and constitute a menace to the health of the population.”

This is the comment of a very prominent daily of Calcutta. If you entrust the Howrah Improvement Trust with this kind of work, it would be a folly which the people of Howrah will not relish.

Then there is the other question of easing the traffic jam. Talk of a second Howrah bridge was in the air for a long time. But it took a long time to determine the site, the level of the bridge and its design. After taking all this time, we have now got a haphazard design

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee]

to work. Is this the way problems of such magnitude are to be tackled? I am surprised at this, because those who have gone to Howrah and seen conditions of the traffic bottleneck there would have recognised how necessary it is to proceed about tackling it with the utmost expedition and in the shortest possible time to save the transport system of Calcutta and Howrah from a breakdown.

We have also to remember that in the allocation of financial resources from the divisible pools of income tax and excise duty and other sources, West Bengal has not been treated fairly. Even the Fifth Finance Commission has not done justice to the State. I know the Prime Minister is aware that West Bengal is not being treated properly, but I do not see any sufficient awareness in authorities to instil any kind of confidence in the people of the State that in the near future this injustice will be removed and our problems tackled expeditiously.

The demand from the Advisers of the Governor was Rs. 57 crores so that they can bring about conditions of improvement, so that they can fight unemployment, so that they can fight illiteracy, take power to the rural areas and improve transport so that the rural people can bring their things to the urban areas. All this requires money, but unfortunately the Planning Commission has turned down their demand and has allotted only Rs. 51.36 crores for the first year of the Fourth Plan as against the demand of Rs. 57 crores. Under the circumstances, I plead with the Government that the Planning Commission should be induced to give more money to West Bengal so that they will be enabled to fight unemployment and the appalling poverty there. (*Interruptions*).

I am not to be advised by a gentlemen who belongs to a party which is creating trouble every moment. The Ex-Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal in a public meeting has stated that life for life is their policy. Can we maintain law and order, can we run the Parliamentary system and can Government function in a civilised way in these circum-

stances? I do not appeal to the gentleman representing that party, but I certainly appeal to all other sections of the House that if West Bengal is allowed to die like this, to be prostrate like this, India can never live. And that is why there is need for re-thinking and I call upon the Government to take up all this work on a war footing and save West Bengal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : On Friday last, immediately after the lunch recess, a point of order was raised by several hon. Members. You were not in the Chair, the Deputy-Speaker was here. That point was discussed for the better part of one hour and at the end of it the Deputy-Speaker ruled that it was out of order. Taking advantage of your presence here, I would like to refer briefly once again to this point of order because we feel that it involves a question which is of the greatest importance.

MR. SPEAKER : Once he gave his rulings on it, it is no use raising it again.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not raising it as a point of order I am only referring to the matter involved and I would crave your indulgence and attention even though I am not raising it as a point of order and I am not expecting any ruling from you on this occasion, because we are not satisfied with what happened that day.

We are discussing here, appart from the West Bengal Budget, the Resolution which was moved by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, namely :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 19th March, 1970, in respect of West Bengal issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st October, 1970."

This Proclamation dated 19th March, 1970, which was laid before the House and was duly approved by the House, does not in our opinion exist any longer. This Proclamation no longer exists in the form in which it was laid before the House and approved by the

House, and, therefore, the discussion on this Resolution in our opinion is not at all in order.

The Proclamation dated 19th March was subsequently modified and amended on the 30th July during the recess period of this House by an Order made by the Governor of West Bengal who, since there is President's rule there, cannot act except in the name of the President. On 30th July the Governor of West Bengal by an order dissolved the West Bengal State Assembly, which had only been suspended by the Proclamation of 19 March. The question is not whether the Governor has powers under Article 174 to so dissolve the Assembly or not; we are not questioning that. But the order has to be made by the Governor and it is made by him in the name of the President; he cannot do otherwise at a time when the President's rule is in force. Therefore, our point was and still is that the amending or modifying order as a result of which the proclamation dated 19th March no longer exists in the original form and which is also a proclamation in the name of the President should have been brought before this House for the purpose of approval. That has not been done upto this day. The amending or modifying order dissolving the State Assembly has till now not been brought before this House for approval and we are asked to carry on the discussion on a resolution for the continuation of the Proclamation of 19th March which is no longer in force. This is not the occasion to raise it as a point of order; I should leave it for some future occasion but certainly we are not satisfied with the way in which it was disposed of that day. It is a serious matter and the Government should not brush it aside and treat it in a cavalier way.

We have heard many speakers from different sides of the House who had been arguing strenuously that until the law and order situation in West Bengal improved and returned to normalcy there could not be any question of holding any elections. The implication in many of these speeches was that the law and order situation can be brought back to normalcy only by further continuance of the President's rule, that is, by using stricter and stronger measures to curb the forces which are supposed

to be destroying law and order or weakening law and order with reference to this question, I would read out, for the benefit of the House and for your benefit, a couple of paragraphs from the editorial of a very well-known newspaper, one of the oldest in Calcutta, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* known to everybody. I do not know if it can be described as a Communist or a Naxalite organ. It is a paper run by persons who, we all know, belong to the Ruling Congress Party and it has always been supporting and advocating the policies of the Ruling Congress Party. What does this paper say in its editorial article, just three days ago, only last Saturday? It says:

"West Bengal has been under President's Rule for five months. The performance of the regime is disappointing to a degree. The Governor and his Advisers are wholly engrossed with the law and order problem and even in that limited sphere they can claim no improvement. The economic front has remained a neglected front. Economic discontent and unemployment, particularly educated unemployment, which are at the root of much of the unrest are ever on the increase. Nothing tangible has so far emerged from the frequent talks between the Government and the industrialists about giving a push to economic activity and creating employment opportunities. Calcutta's problems relating to drainage, sewerage, roads, transport and slums have been also much talked about. But all that the talks have produced is a decision to add one more authority—the CMDA—to the already too many agencies—Calcutta Corporation, Calcutta Improvement Trust, the CMPO, the Howrah Municipal Corporation and Improvement Trust and three dozen suburban municipalities plus the Irrigation, Health, Local Self-Government Departments grappling with the problems of Calcutta and its industrial belt. And even the CMDA has not started functioning. Its personnel even has not been finalised. The advisory regime's capacity to "save West Bengal" even with the best of help from the Centre is being increasingly doubted. All the hope and faith with which President's Rule started

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have melted into thin air. The people's disillusionment is complete."

I am reading from *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, with which is connected the Secretary, I think, of the West Bengal's branch of the Ruling Congress Party. This is the view reflected in their papers. If that is so, what, do you think, is the feeling among the general mass of people in West Bengal; in Calcutta?

Therefore, what I am trying to say is, this is a vicious circle, where it is argued constantly that first law and order must be improved, and then only the election can be held, and if law and order is to be improved, then the President's rule must continue, and if President's rule continues, this is what is going to happen—what the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has said. This is a vicious circle, like chasing one's own tail. Therefore, I wish to make it categorically clear that these five to six months of President's rule has proved conclusively that under this regime, law and order cannot improve. The situation will get worse, and it is getting worse every day.

There is a kind of political vacuum. That is the real trouble. A political vacuum exists. People have no faith or confidence at all in this bureaucratic administration. There is utter lack of confidence. Whatever may be said about the United Front Ministry, which had a number of faults—nobody wants to hide those faults—but the fact remains, when there is an elected government or an elected Ministry there—whatever its complexion may be—people at least feel that there are some popular Ministers, representatives, to whom one can go and one can approach them with one's problems and with one's grievances. Certainly nobody can complain that at the time of the United Front Ministry, the doors of the Government, the doors of the Ministers were not wide open for the humblest among the people to go there, to approach them and to talk to them at any time. They at least got the feeling that they could ventilate their grievances. But in the present political vacuum, when all the doors are closed to the common people, when there is a total lack of confidence

in the Governor and his advisers, I think to expect that with the help of the police danda and the police bullet, law and order is going to be improved and till such time the election must be indefinitely postponed, is I am afraid, going to land us and land West Bengal in a much worse difficulty and crisis than they have faced up to now.

The point is this. Somebody said the other day that culture is in danger because of this type of Naxalite activity which is going on. I do not know whether they think this is some sort of imitation of the cultural revolution which was carried out under the Mao Tse-tung leadership in China; therefore people say that culture is in danger because the portrait and writings and so on of the great national leaders and philosophers are being destroyed. It is true it is a very painful thing. But culture was never preserved by the police men's danda culture can be destroyed by misguided people, but culture has never up to now in world history been protected and saved by the policeman's danda. It was only Adolf Hitler, in Fascist Germany, who preached this cult and said that "whenever I hear the word "culture" I reach for my revolver." That was what Field Marshal Goerring said. "Culture?" "Whenever I hear that word, I reach for my revolver" So these custodians of the law who are running amuck very frequently, committing excesses against which, as has been pointed out here on various occasions that there is no safeguard, never protect and save culture.

I want to say one thing particularly about the CRP. The CRP is imported from outside. Its personnel consists of people who are recruited from various States, who are completely foreign to West Bengal. They have been posted in various places throughout Calcutta and the entire industrial belt and in various places in the districts. The trouble is that they have no knowledge or familiarity whatsoever with the local surroundings and the people or anything. I know in Calcutta they do not know anything about the topography of the city. They do not understand what is where. And when anything happens, and suppose somebody throws something, a bomb or a missile or

something, they immediately run amuck, with eyes closed, and begin hitting out blindly right and left. Whoever comes in their way will be the target and the unfortunate victims. This is the kind of situation which you cannot control and safeguard against. This will make things worse because people today are not afraid. Fear has gone; the fear of the bullet and the fear of the lathi has gone from the minds of the people, particularly the young people: which is a thing which by itself I welcome. They are not afraid to die even. Therefore, this kind of thing is not going to restore the so-called normal conditions which are being stated here by so many Members as being the essential pre-condition for election. I say this is looking at the whole problem from the wrong point of view. This political vacuum has to be filled. That is the core of the problem and so long as that political vacuum remains, you will never be able to restore what is normally called law and order.

How is it that all sections of the people are agitated about some kind of grievance or something? Is it the doing of only a handful of people? Are we to be continuously fed on the theory that some agitators or some people who want to create trouble are able to infect lakhs and crores of people belonging to all sections of the community with imaginary grievances which bring them out on the streets?

Can it be so? It has been said that the industrial workers have recently received some concessions and made some gains. Though they conducted big industrial strikes last year during the UF regime and did manage to get some wage increase, the fact remains that they are still much lower paid than their counterparts in western India, in Bombay and Gujarat. Is that not a real problem to be tackled? Then there are State Government employees, middle-class employees of commercial concerns, school teachers, university teachers, students, doctors in hospitals, refugees, professors, housewives—everybody is agitated and they are continually voicing their grievances in the form of meetings, demonstrations, etc. How can we look at the problem so superficially as to think that all

this is the doing of some extremists or Naxalites and if you go on using *dandas* and bullets, the silence of the graveyard will prevail and then we will hold elections? It is an absurdly superficial way of looking at it.

I would request the Government to apply their mind to this question. I know they are dictated by political motives and political calculations when they want to postpone the elections and there are many others who are joining the chorus with them. This will never solve the problem. The elections must be held, does not matter what the outcome is. Does not matter who wins and who loses, the elections must be held. The people must be given an opportunity to express their opinion and to select the Government of their own choice. Some people have said, in the present conditions, even elections cannot be held peacefully; people will not be allowed to vote. Once people know that they will have an opportunity to elect their own representatives, as far as the elections are concerned, I am quite sure this kind of disturbance will not come in the way. In Kerala, for example, elections are taking place and even the Naxalite party, whose creed is to boycott elections which they consider a bourgeois device, has come forward to put up candidates in the elections. That is one way of bringing them to a certain path. The other way is to depend on bullets and lathis. That is as far as this central question is concerned.

About the budget, I want to refer to three or four points. As far as I can see, there is no provision in this for a very important matter, which we have raised on a number of occasions here. In December, 1969, the UF ministry had appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act a jute enquiry commission to go into all the aspects of jute business, from the growing of raw jute up to the marketing of the finished product. We consider this a vital and basic thing for the economy of West Bengal, which has traditionally depended on jute. Everybody knows that this industry is beset with all sorts of difficulties and problems. It has become a sick industry. There are various allegations about misuse of various powers. All kinds of devices are resorted to by millowners

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and by big merchants and traders in raw jute. No budget provision has been made for the work of this commission to continue. I know their condition in Calcutta. They have not got an office of their own; no furniture and no staff of their own. Yet, they have worked under very difficult circumstances and submitted an interim report already. I demand that some provision be made explicitly so that this commission is permitted to carry on its work and complete its valuable studies, because the Indian Jute Mills Association, the millowners, are putting powerful pressure on the Government to scuttle the work of this commission. They do not want this to continue. They are pressing the Government to allow the Commission to die a natural death. There is no provision for this and some provision must be made.

There is another point to which I want to make a passing reference, because it affects vitally the question of employment. That is the decision which has been approved by Government to shift the tea auction centres from Calcutta. I am not going into the merits of it as a commercial proposition, but I would ask the Government to look into this aspect because it has been calculated that by shifting these tea auction centres about one lakh of people, who are connected directly or indirectly with the tea trade, with the broker companies, with the warehouses and with different aspects of the tea trade, are likely to lose their employment by which the unemployment position will become more acute.

As regards flood control, North Bengal has been devastated again by our river of sorrow, the Teesta, and yet we have been told here a few days ago by the Government of India that they refuse to accept any part of the Teesta Project as a Central scheme. I think, this is really a very, very step-motherly attitude. Every year people are suffering in North Bengal; their houses have been destroyed, their fields have been ruined and crops are being lost. A plan of concrete schemes exists which has to be implemented in phases. The State Government has been regularly commu-

nicating with the Central Government which has now given the final reply that they are not going to accept any part of it as Central responsibility.

Then, there is the question of the State Pay Commission's recommendations for which Rs. 9 crores have been allocated in this Budget. It is a very negligible amount of the total which is required to implement these recommendations. If the Government insists on saying that the deficit is so much that they cannot spare more than Rs. 9 crores, it only shows that under the present set-up and system there is no way of finding out resources by which such burning demands of the common working people could be met. There is no scheme and there is no provision for finding out new resources. In a centre like Calcutta, which is the biggest centre of black money and of big business, no serious attempt is being made to mobilise resources from which such demands could be met.

Then, there is the question of drought relief for which also, I am afraid, nothing has been done. In the districts of Purulia and Bankura already about 100 people have died of starvation. The next crop will be available only in October but the quantum of gratuitous relief and test relief has actually been reduced by Government. The Prime Minister had visited that area to see the plight of the people. There too, taking advantage of the occasion, as you know, the police only managed to carry out an unprovoked lathi charge on the people who had come to see her.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken much more time than was due to you. You should conclude now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: One minute more only.

I want to say in conclusion—there are many other points which cannot be raised in this time—that there is one section of opinion in this House which always talks about West Bengal and the things which are happening there now as though it is some sort of a hostile area which has got to be suppressed and beaten

into submission. I only want to say, if there are some people who think that the spirit of West Bengal can be suppressed like this or that West Bengal can be expunged as it were from the map of India, they are very much mistaken. People have said that at one time Bengal was traditionally the leader and ask what has happened now. The spirit of Bengal may be derailed on to wrong lines for some time, there are now young people who are moving because of their impulses and frustrations on a different line, but if the Prime Minister's radical postures and statements have any meaning, are they more in tune with the yearnings and the ambitions of the young people of West Bengal or with the other backward areas of this country where there is no reaction at all, where people do not fight about their demands and do not feel about their rights? That is the spirit which is alive there in Bengal and it cannot and will not be suppressed in the way in which some people wanted it to be done.

This is all I wish to say since you are ringing the bell.

13 hrs.

श्री बेबेन सेन (आसनसोल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिमी बंगाल के सामने दो गम्भीर समस्याएँ हैं : एक, बिगड़ती हुई आर्थिक स्थिति को कैसे सुधारा जाय और दूसरे, प्रति दिन गिरती जा रही शान्ति और व्यवस्था की परिस्थिति को कैसे सुधारा जाये। ये दोनों समस्याएँ परस्पर सम्बन्धित हैं। यह नहीं कि एक को पहले ले लें और दूसरे को पीछे प्राथमिकता भी जायगी...

MR. SPEAKER : We now adjourn for lunch.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I want to make a submission. The Government of West Bengal is posing a threat before the West Bengal Government employees who have decided to go on a peaceful strike to get the Wage Board Award implemented. The Government has taken up the method of terrorising them by calling in the army. Would you please, therefore, ask the Government to make a statement and tell us what their actual intentions are and also at the same time tell us whether they are going to use the army for this sort of purposes in the future so often?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Two notices of Calling Attention were given for tomorrow. Only one was selected. Sir, the question regarding Government asking the BBC to wind up its institutions here is an important one; we want to know the circumstances under which such a decision has been taken.

Sir, I am happy the hon. Minister of State for Finance is here. A big racket in this country in respect of liquor is being reported and it is being said that embassies are also indulging in it and also the UN personnel posted on ceasefire line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; empty bottles are filled in and sold for Rs. 5. The material is taken out and is being sold at very high prices. The Finance Minister must make a statement and tell us about this serious matter.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज एक बड़ी डिस्टर्बिंग न्यूज आई है कि बिहार में बड़े जोर का ब्राउट (सूखा) हो गया है। मैं सरकार से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में स्टेटमेंट दें।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : The Indian Air Lines Engineers have started go-

[Shri S. R. Damani]

slow tactics for 5 or 6 days and as such planes are held up in Delhi for 5 or 6 hours and reservation of passengers is held up and there is complete dislocation of all traffic. The hon. Minister should make a statement on this.

श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, हमने एक काल-एग्जान भी दिया है, हमारे देश की बड़ी बेइज्जती है, सारे हाउस की बेइज्जती है, विमेनहुड की बड़ी बेइज्जती है कि हिन्दुस्तान की लड़कियों को बाहर ले जाकर बतौर नन के बेचा जा रहा है। यह बड़ी भारी तौहीन की बात है। इससे देश बदनाम हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये टाइम निकाला जाय और सरकार की तरफ से इसके बारे में कोई स्टेटमेंट आना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This came up before also. Shri Deven Sen.

14.08 hrs.

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

श्री देवेन सेन : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संच से पहले मैंने कहा था कि पश्चिम बंगाल के सामने दो मुख्य समस्याएँ हैं 1. शान्ति और व्यवस्था में गिरावट और 2. आर्थिक स्थिति में गिरती हुई हालत ये—दोनों आपस में संबंधित हैं। मेरा यह आरोप है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने सूबे हैं, उनके मुकाबले में पश्चिमी बंगाल की आर्थिक हालत गिरती हुई दिखाई देती है। यह स्थिति यूनाइटेड फ्रंट के जमाने से नहीं है, बल्कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से 1966 तक के आंकड़ों को देखें तो स्पष्ट हो जायगा कि यह हालत पहले से ही गिरती आ रही है। बंगाल में फैक्ट्रीज की संख्या आल इण्डिया परसेन्टेज के मुकाबले 29 परसेन्ट से गिरकर 15 परसेन्ट रह गई है और एम्प्लायमेन्ट के

मामले में आल इण्डिया परसेन्टेज के मुकाबले में 33.6 परसेन्ट से गिरकर 21.7 परसेन्ट रह गई। यह इसी जमाने के दरमियान नहीं हुआ, बल्कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से लेकर 1966 तक के आंकड़े आप के सामने हैं। इसलिये यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यूनाइटेड फ्रंट के जमाने में यह हुआ है। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी टोटल ग्रोथ-आफ-इकानमी सब सूबों के मुकाबले में नीचे गई है। बिहार में 37.4, गुजरात में 40.5, मद्रास में 45.2, मध्य प्रदेश में 56.3, महाराष्ट्र में 78.7, पंजाब में 46.6 और वेस्ट बंगाल में 30.9। यह कोई दो सालों का मामला नहीं है, लगातार बीस सालों का मामला है। मैं इसका जवाब सरकार की तरफ से चाहता हूँ।

मैं देखता हूँ कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में पश्चिम बंगाल में ग्रोथ रेट आफ टोटल एकोनामी था 5.47 परसेन्ट लेकिन उसके बाद तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रोथ रेट कम होकर 2.96 रह गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इसका कारण क्या है? इसके कारणों पर सरकार की तरफ से प्रकाश डाला जाना चाहिये।

इसके साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिम बंगाल में वैल्यू एडेड बाई मैन्यू-फैक्चर की फीगर है 365 जबकि उसकी आल इण्डिया फीगर है 1783। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इसका कारण क्या है? क्या बंगाल में प्रोडक्टिविटी कम है या फैक्ट्रीज पुरानी है? आखिर उसका क्या कारण है? जहाँ तक परकैपिटल इनकम का सवाल है, पश्चिम बंगाल में 380, महाराष्ट्र में 524, पंजाब में 586, मद्रास में 435, गुजरात में 425 और राजस्थान में भी बंगाल से ज्यादा है 394। तो इसका भी कोई कारण होगा? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिम बंगाल के नौजवान पढ़ाई लिखाई

करने के लिये स्कूलों में क्यों जायेंगे ? उनके सामने उसका क्या महत्व है ? वह कालेजों में जायेंगे, फस्ट भी आयेंगे तब भी उनके लिये नौकरी नहीं है। डा० बनेंगे तो उनके लिये प्रैक्टिस नहीं। बिजनेस करना चाहें तो उसके लिये रुपया नहीं है। फिर उनके लिये कौन रास्ता खुला हुआ है, वह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि शांति व्यवस्था के लिये सन्युक्त फ्रंट एकमात्र उत्तरदायी है, मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस परिस्थिति के लिये तीन मुख्य कारण हैं। पहला कारण है रिसोर्सेज के वितरण में डिस्ट्रिबिनेशन। दूसरा कारण है लाइसेंस के इश्यु करने में भेद-भाव और तीसरा कारण यह है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में सारे कारखाने प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं। आजादी के इतने दिनों तक पश्चिम बंगाल में ब्रिटिश इम्पेरेलिज्म मालिक थी, उनके हाथों में समूचा कैपिटल था। अब पश्चिम बंगाल में 59 से लेकर 66 तक 290 करोड़ का इन्वेस्टमेन्ट हुआ है यानि जितने लाइसेंस दिये गये उनकी वैल्यू है 290 करोड़। लेकिन वह भी इन्मीग्रेंट्स के हाथ में चला गया। उसमें से बंगालीज के हाथ में 4.83 परसेंट है, डोमि-साइलड फारेनर्स के हाथ में 2.76 परसेन्ट है और इन्मीग्रेंट्स के हाथ में 64.48 परसेन्ट है। एक यह भी कारण है जिसकी बजह से बंगाल में बिजनेस नहीं हो सकता है। इसी लिये वहाँ के नौजवान आगे बढ़ने के लिये कोई रास्ता नहीं पाते हैं।

जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि सेन्ट्रल रिसो-जर्से के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में डिस्ट्रिबिनेशन हुआ है जिसके आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। पर-कैपिटल प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर महाराष्ट्र 54.7, मैसूर में 42.8, पंजाब में 54.3 गुजरात में 52.8 और वेस्ट बंगाल में 30.6 है। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि सरकार की नीति में भेद भाव है जिसकी बदौलत

हमारी प्लानिंग सबसेसफुल नहीं होती है, हमारी इन्डस्ट्रीज नहीं बढ़ती है। बंगाल में इसके रहते कोई भी काम नहीं हो सकता है।

बजट में प्लानिंग के लिये बंगाल में कितना रुपया रखा गया ? 322 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था। थर्ड प्लान में 302 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया लेकिन सबसे लेकर आजतक चीजों की कीमतें कितनी बढ़ गई हैं। फोर्थ प्लान में उतना भी इन्वेस्टमेन्ट बंगाल में नहीं हो रहा है। मैं इसका जवाब सरकार से चाहता हूँ। कहा जाता है कि बंगाल से कैपिटल फ्लाई करता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि करता है लेकिन उसका मतलब यह नहीं कि यूनाइटेड फ्रंट सरकार ने उसको फ्लाई कराया। वास्तव में यह फ्लाइट 1959 से शुरू हुई है। इसका कारण क्या है ? एक कारण मेरे दिल में जिसको मैं बताऊंगा लेकिन उसके पहले मैं आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे कैपिटल की फ्लाइट होती है। 1959 से लेकर 1966 तक जो टोटल लाइसेन्सेज इश्यु किये गये उनकी वैल्यू महा राष्ट्र में 171 करोड़, मद्रास में 128 करोड़, बिहार में 117 करोड़, मध्य प्रदेश में 116 करोड़ और बंगाल में 100 करोड़ रुपये हैं। कहा जाता है कि बंगाल में सभी फैक्टरीज हैं लेकिन तब तो वहाँ पर ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन और ज्यादा इनकम होनी चाहिए। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जो चीज केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में है उसके बटवारे में भी डिस्ट्रिबिनेशन बरता जाता है। बंगाल की यह बदकिस्मती रही है कि पहले तो ब्रिटिश इम्पेरेलिज्म के हाथ में सारा कैपिटल रहा और उसके बाद 275 करोड़ रुपया जो इन्वेस्ट हुआ वह भी इन्मीग्रेंट्स के हाथ में चला गया।

डा० जंबेयी बसु (दारजीलिंग): इन्मी-ग्रेंट का मतलब क्या है ?

श्री बेबेन सेन : मैं उसका मतलब बताना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं तो यही कहता हूँ कि

[श्री देवेन सेन]

बिजनेस जो है वह दो परसेंट डोमिसाइड फारेनर्स के हाथ में है, चार परसेंट बंगालीज के हाथ में है और 66 परसेंट इमीग्रेंट्स के हाथ में है। ऐसी स्थिति में बंगाल का सुधार कैसे हो सकता है ?

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसी प्लानिंग की एक झलक आपको बताई कि समूची प्लानिंग में कलकत्ता के उन्नयन के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया है वह है 13 करोड़ और 7 करोड़ यानी कुल मिलाकर बीस करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है जबकि वहाँ जरूरत है चार सौ करोड़ रुपये की। यहाँ पर जनसंघ और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के हमारे भाइयों ने बहुत आंसू गिराये कि बंगाल को नेग्लेक्ट किया गया। लेकिन यह किस लिये हुआ ? किसके फायदे के लिये उसको नेग्लेक्ट किया गया—इसका जवाब यहाँ पर आना चाहिये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग की मौजूदा परंपरेक्टिव में बंगाल में कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। अगर कलकत्ते के लिये केवल 20 करोड़ रुपया का इन्वेस्टमेंट रखा जायगा जिसमें न तो वहाँ पर सर्कुलर रेलवे होगा, न हावड़ा ब्रिज बनेगा तो फिर आप कैसे सोच सकते हैं कि बंगाल के नौजवान शांत रहेंगे, वे वहाँ पर सब छिन्न-भिन्न नहीं कर देंगे ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिम बंगाल में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की कैसी खराब स्थिति है ? कलकत्ता में एक लाख 90 हजार विद्यार्थी किसी स्कूल में जा नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि वहाँ पर उनको फीस देकर जाना पड़ता है।

कलकत्ता में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का ग्रोथ सब से कम हुआ है। पश्चिम बंगाल में मैं देखता हूँ कि बहुत ही कम विलेजिज इलेक्ट्रिफाई हुए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ उनकी संख्या 9800 है, मद्रास में 7400 है, महाराष्ट्र में 5800 है, आंध्र प्रदेश में 4400 है, तो वेस्ट बंगाल में केवल एक हजार है। ऐसी

हालत में हमारे दिलों में उपद्रव की भावना पैदा नहीं होगी तो क्या होगा ? कैसे हम इस स्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर रहने की बात सोच सकते हैं ? ऐसा अन्याय पश्चिम बंगाल के साथ हो रहा है। यही कारण है कि वहाँ पर आइन श्रृंखरा की हालत भी बिगड़ रही है।

नकसलपन्थी कौन है ? प्रेजीडेंसी कालेज के आलदी बैस्ट बायज आर नक्सलाइट्स। हमारे लड़के सब नक्सलायट्स हैं। समूचे पश्चिमी बंगाल के बेस्ट बायज आर नक्सलाइट्स हम उन हर गुस्सा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वे आ कर कहते हैं कि देवेन बाबू क्या होगा, कहां हमको व्यवसाय मिलेगा, कहां हमको नौकरी मिलेगी, कहां से रुपया आयेगा ? इस सबका उत्तर कौन देगा ? अगर आप नहीं दे सकते हैं तो आप लोग एक काम करो। छोड़ दो पश्चिम बंगाल को, करा दो वहाँ पर चुनाव, जो पार्टी आती है पावर में उसको आने दो। वर्तमान स्थिति से वह स्थिति अच्छी होगी। अगर कोई रास्ता आपके पास है तो हम लोगों को आप बताएं और हम उस पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर आप कोई रास्ता नहीं बताते हैं तो पश्चिम बंगाल में आप चुनाव करा दें और वहाँ जिस पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट बनती है, बन लेने दें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shrimati Uma Roy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Before you call her, I would like to make a submission. Tomorrow 50,000 electricity workers are going on strike in U. P. Since the Minister is here....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Of all people, you should assist me to run this House according to the procedures.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The U. P. Electricity Board has declared the strike to be illegal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not in the midst of the debate, please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The non-implementation of the Wage Board's recommendation is a Central matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will be violating the rules and regulations and I will not be able to run this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Please ask the Minister to make a statement.

SHRIMATI UMA ROY (Malda) : I rise to support the Budget of the Government of West Bengal placed before the House. The revised Budget for 1970-71 shows a welcome feature that an attempt has been made, after taking into consideration, the resource position of the State, to reduce the overall deficit from Rs. 15.51 crores to Rs. 11.08 crores. The Hon. Finance Minister has stated in his statement that the overall gap will be covered to the extent of Rs. 1.66 crores from the opening balance and that every endeavour will be made to cover the gap through measures like containment of non-plan expenditure, improvement in the tax and non-tax revenues and additional resources mobilisation to the extent possible. I whole-heartedly support his moves and want to impress upon him the imperative necessity of closing the gap of Rs. 20.35 crores on Revenue account.

The Budget has provided for an outlay of Rs. 51.36 crores for the State's annual plan, out of which Rs. 13 crores have been earmarked for the developmental schemes in the Calcutta Metropolitan area. Thus, about Rs. 38 crores will be left for the purposes of other developmental works in the State. In this connection; I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, Rs. 53 crores, Rs. 51 crores and Rs. 57 crores were actually spent under the State's annual plan.

I do not like to mention the problems confronting this State which have been discussed in the House in the past. What I want to emphasise is that the mounting problems of the State should be tackled in a much bigger way.

The State plan allocations for 1970-71 appear to be too meagre to cure the ills of the State. I, therefore, appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to come to rescue of this problem State with more financial help.

Now coming to the question of development, I would like to point out that the five districts of North Bengal which themselves form an economic unit have not received the attention they deserve. During the last three five year plans, investments in these five districts were very negligible. Except the foot hill regions and Trai areas where Tea industry has developed the other parts of North Bengal are predominantly agricultural. Every year due to floods in the Tista river and its tributaries a large part of the area remains under water and crops worth crores of rupees are lost. Such annual visitations of floods have become a nightmare to the people and I feel that this problem can be solved by taking up construction of river-valley project to tame Tista and its tributaries. Since the resources of the State Government are too inadequate to take up such a big project, I request the hon. Finance Minister to take up the matter with the concerned Ministry.

Another problem in the region is absence of communications along with the border areas. Due to the absence of communications law and order situation in the border areas cannot be improved. In the budget, I find that no provision has been made for construction of roads in the border areas. Considering its strategic and other importance I request the hon. Finance Minister to keep this in mind.

An integrated development of the area will go a long way in solving many of the problems of the State such as check on movement to Calcutta and the Metropolitan areas, resettlement of displaced persons etc. For such an integrated development, the creation of certain infrastructure of communications, power etc. is necessary. But unfortunately, these facilities are quite non-existent and no sincere attempt was made in the past to create such facilities. The Jaldhaka Hydrel project which was expected to solve the power requirements of this region ashbecome a total failure. The development

[Shrimati Uma Roy]

of Siliguri and its neighbouring areas are now a thing of the past and the scheme is not likely to get back to life until the resources position of the State improved. Whatever big projects were taken up in hand in the past have either failed to give the result or have been discontinued on the ground of lack of funds. As a result this region which has vast potentialities for industrial as well as agricultural development could not develop at all. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to set up public sector industries in this region and request the hon. Finance Minister to direct the Government of West Bengal to create a development Authority for North Bengal which will look to the developmental needs of North Bengal and implement these developmental projects.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Budget has been necessitated by the specific action of the Government of India. There would have been no need for this House to discuss this Budget if the Government of India had listened to reason and left the West Bengal people to manage their own affairs.....

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central):.....to mismanage....

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: It is the people who have to judge who has managed and who has mismanaged. Let me come to that. After all we proclaim that we are a sovereign people. You are afraid of facing the people of West Bengal. That is why you are today bringing in this budget.

It is stated by the Prime Minister that there cannot be any elections in West Bengal because the law and order situation is very bad. We have had about four months of President's rule. I do not want to make quotations here because that will take the time of the House and I have got very little time at my disposal. Even a newspaper like the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, a paper edited and owned by the Secretary of the West Bengal Congress Committee (R), itself has admitted in a recent editorial that the law and order situation in West Bengal has deteriorated during the period of the President's rule. I am

absolutely sure that so long as President's rule continues in West Bengal there can never be any improvement in the law and order situation, and the law and order situation will worsen day after day. Why? The reason is very simple. We are prepared to be judged by our record. During the first three months of the United Front Government in West Bengal, a thing which has never happened in any part of the country during the last 25 years of Congress rule happened in West Bengal. Within three months, the entire working class of West Bengal got Rs. 50 crores transferred from the pockets of big businessmen into the pockets of the working class, a thing which this Congress Government cannot boast of even during the last 25 years of its rule in any State.

Not only that. Over six and a half lakhs of land illegally in the possession of the landlords—people are talking now of grabbing land—land which ought to be in the hands of the peasants and which had been illegally grabbed by the landlords with the connivance of the Congress Government and the Congress authorities during all these years, was wrested from those people by the initiative of the peasants, assisted by the United Front Government. This was our crime! As a result of a number of struggles that had taken place these things had happened, and during the last three months and a half of President's rule, what has been happening there? It is precisely this that is being attacked. It is precisely the people that are being attacked. Lands which have been taken away from the hands of the jotedars which they were holding illegally, are now being sought to be given back to the landlords with the help of the CRP and the special armed police force and all those people.

Take, for example, the agreements that have been entered into between the management and the workers due to the pressure of the United Front Government. Many of these agreements are today being torn to pieces by the jute mill owners, by the engineering factory owners, by the tea garden owners and by even so many other factory owners. Therefore, a

struggle will develop, and here you are sending the CRP in order to suppress that struggle, any you think that the Bengal people will keep quiet simply because the CRP and the Special Armed Police as well as that Border Security Force and the Eastern Rifles are sent there, and you think thereby you will be able to keep law and order. On the other hand, law and order cannot be maintained because the people are determined to fight the oppression and suppression that is being let loose upon them.

The other topic that is being bandied about is the Naxalite menace there. The Naxalites fortunately are on the wane. Many people at first thought that because of their frustration, as my friend pointed out previously, many young boys were attracted to the Naxalites, but after experience, when they found that after all this is no solution to the problems from which we are suffering and without mobilising the people of the country we cannot advance forward, and due to the fact that for the last three years we have been carrying on a systematic ideological propaganda and offensive against Naxalites, it is a fact today that the Naxalite menace there is not to the extent it was before. It is a fact that in the villages, Naxalites are no longer attacking the landlords, because the peasantry do not support them. Therefore, today when the Naxalites are deteriorating and becoming anti-social elements, I charge the Congress Government, the Congress Party and some other parties with encouraging the Naxalites, because they have turned their attention mainly on the CPM. They are attacking us. Hundreds of our people have been murdered by the Naxalites and the Congress Party is a party to it. The CRP and West Bengal police are behind them. I am not making this charge lightly. I will give two or three instances.

The other day some top Naxalite leaders of Andhra were arrested in Bengal in the house of Dr. Sunil Bose. Who is this man? He is a Congressman who contested the last election against our candidate on behalf of the Congress Party. In his house, near Mayo hospital, the Naxalites were arrested. Another important Congress leader, Mr. Nepal Roy of north Calcutta moved heaven and earth to see that the

Naxalites were let out on bail. Does it not show that the Congress are behind the Naxalites? Who harboured them? Did the West Bengal Government launch any prosecution against this Dr. Sunil Bose for harbouring the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): We arrested them.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: You arrested them, but what about taking action against the harbourers? It is the Congressmen who were harbouring them. Then, three or four Naxalites wanted by the Howrah police and charged with murder, etc. were arrested in the house of Swarajya Bandhu Bhattacharya, a leading member of my friend's party, the PSP. Let them deny this fact if they dare.

It is also a well-known fact that the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University who was gheraoed by the Naxalites was rescued by our student's federation. We have been fighting the Naxalites day in and day out and because today they find us to be their biggest opponents, they have turned their attention on us. The Congress Government and the West Bengal police also know that the Marxist Party cannot be routed in the elections otherwise. Therefore, they are encouraging the Naxalites.

420 Naxalites were arrested in West Bengal, but the very next day all of them were let out on a bail of Rs. 200 on personal security. In Durgapur one of our students, who was attending the examination in an engineering college, was attacked inside the college premises before so many people and beaten to death by the Naxalites. 16 people were arrested on murder charge, but all of them were let out on bail, the police not lifting a finger to oppose that bail.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Mr. Ramamurti should be given a Doctorate for his this new thesis.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I will not accept it because it will be shameful to accept it from you.

SHRI C.K. BHATTACHARYYA : You said that it is your students who rescued our Vice Chancellor.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : It is a fact. The Vice Chancellor himself has admitted it. When the Naxalites are today used by the Indira Congress and the local police force to attack our bustees and our students, when we are today fighting the Naxalites, what is the answer of the Government ? The answer is to let loose an orgy of violence by the CRP.

We know what happened in Jadavpur, Burnpur, Howrah, Beliaghata and all these places. The CRP, which I called the other day as the police force of criminals, has been let loose on the people of West Bengal in order to snatch back the land from the peasants and to see that the working class lose all the gains that it has won during all these years.

It is a conspiracy to see that the West Bengal people lose the gains that they have won. They also know that the path which the United Front Government had lighted will be the path that will be followed throughout and that that will sound the deathknell of the ruling class throughout the country when the time and the day comes. The day of reckoning certainly is going to come.

On this basis they are making too much of the Naxalite menace when actually the Naxalite menace is waning ; they are talking of the law and order situation and want to deny to the people of West Bengal the right to choose their own Government. We are prepared to be judged by the people. Let the Congress Party dare to come forward before the people. They talk tall in the House ; Shrimati Indira Gandhi talks tall in the press, but when it comes to the question of facing the verdict of the people, she dares not to face the people.

They say, the elections might be rigged and intimidation might be there. Whose intima-

tion is going to be there ? It is only one month before that elections were held in the New Barrackpore Municipal Corporation. The law and order situation has not suddenly deteriorated. 80 per cent of the people participated in that election. All of you—the Congress (R), the Congress (O), the Communist Party, the SSP, the PSP and everybody—united against us and everyone of them was routed. We won all the seats. This is what you are afraid of ; this is exactly the thing that the Congress Party today is afraid of.

We know also what happened in Durgapur. I went there the other day. Can anyone imagine things like that ? There was a Central Industrial Security Force Act passed in this Parliament. That Act was challenged in the High Court of Calcutta. The High Court had admitted that petition and had stayed the operation of that order. On the 2nd August, suddenly about 15,000 CRP and other police forces descended upon Durgapur where there was no trouble whatsoever ; on the country, relations between the management and the workers had improved tremendously. It is on record. A public statement made by no less a person than Shri Chandy, the Chairman of Hindustan Steel Works, said that production in the months of June and July had picked up tremendously. A similar thing also happened in the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and in the Alloy Steel Corporation. There was no trouble ; relations had improved, but suddenly on the 2nd a big police force descended and on the 3rd of this month, when the High Court had vacated that injunction order at about 12 O'Clock, when the local protection force was already on duty, by 3 O'Clock this entire police force entered the factory through the back door and at 5 O'Clock told these people to give up their posts of duty. They said, "We are appointed here ; we are not dismissed ; we are in service and we cannot leave our posts." 16 of them were arrested. Is this law or is this lawless law ? Is this the way of keeping law ?

The fact that they were in service is proved by the fact that on the 9th August every one of them received a registered letter from the

management saying that before the 10th if they did not choose to exercise their option of joining the Central Industrial Security Force, their services would be terminated. When many of them did not reply to that letter, actually the services of many of them were terminated on the 11th August. Therefore it proves that they were in service on the 3rd. When they are in service on the 3rd, who asked this CRP to enter the factory and ask them to quit their posts? Is this law or an unlawful thing? The Central Reserve Police can do anything in this world! Therefore, you want to create terrorisation of the people of West Bengal. It is on this basis, by creating a tremendous amount of terrorisation of the people of West Bengal, that you think you will be able to beat down the people and, later on, you can have the elections. I can assure you that no such thing will ever happen. Already, the writing is on the wall. The people of West Bengal have never been cowed down by police. They have never been cowed down by shootings. We know the amount of shootings the West Bengal Police resorted to in 1967. And we know what happened in 1967 elections. You resorted to the terrorisation of the people of West Bengal during the short spell of the President's Rule in 1968-69. And we also know what happened as a result of the elections. Your number of 128 was reduced to 54. Today, if you dare to stand for elections in West Bengal, what will happen is that your number of 54 will be reduced to 5 or 4 or to zero.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Question.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : The Central Government wants to convert West Bengal into a colony of the Central Government because the Congress party cannot rule with the support of the people of West Bengal. They want to convert West Bengal into a colony of the Central Government. That is why all these things are happening.

The other day, when I was in Durgapur, I saw the atrocities committed by the C. R. P. I went to a house and saw the atrocities committed by the C. R. P. I gave the names. But they dare not make an inquiry. With regard to Jadavpur university, even when the Home

Secretary of the West Bengal Government said that they were not responsible for what the C. R. P. had done did they dare to hold an inquiry? They did not hold an inquiry. The C. R. P. could go and beat the people. The Indian Penal Code does not exist for them; the Criminal Procedure Code does not exist for them. The rule of law does not exist for them. They can go and beat the people; they can enter into anybody's house; they can molest women and they can rape women.

On the 17th of this month, when I went to Durgapur, I heard a gruesome story from an old woman. I would just repeat what she said. Mrs. Ranibala Ghosh, aged 67, living at Vidyapati Sector, House No. 10/18 said that on the 15th night, her second son Manish Ghosh was married and at 4 A. M., the next morning, the C. R. P. knocked at door, entered the house and ransacked everything. They beat up the elder brother Anil Ghosh—I saw him lying on the cot with grievous injuries—and then the old woman said that they molested the newly-wedded wife. She said, "This is the wedding present I got on the wedding night." This is what they said. This is the true story. I am prepared to prove it. If Mr. Pant comes with me, I am prepared to take him to Durgapur. Is he prepared to punish the C. R. P. for this?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If they are at fault, yes.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I am prepared to take you to Durgapur and prove it. I am throwing the challenge. Let us both go to Durgapur and enquire into it. I know what has happened. This is how the people are being treated.

We also know, for example, what happened in Burdwan. The names of Mr. Konar, the ex-MLA, and other ex-MLA are not even on the FIR. They could not be identified when the identification parades were held. They were arrested after months. In the identification parades, nobody was able to identify them. Their names do not appear on the FIR even. Yet the West Bengal Government appoints a special advocate to go to the court

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

and oppose the bill for them. This is how you are doing it for the simple reason that you think the Marxist Communist party is the biggest hindrance and you want to eliminate it. You think that by beheading our leadership, you will be able to demoralise the people of West Bengal and, after that, you can hold the elections. You try all sorts of manoeuvres. After all, this question of law and order was there even in the months of March, April, May, June and July. You kept the Assembly alive. At that time you did not think that the law and order question was so bad that unless the Centre took over completely for some years, the law and order situation could not improve. You thought at that time that you could manoeuvre with some other Parties to form a Government without the Marxists and some of these Parties were not prepared to do it. In spite of their willingness they are afraid of it because of the popular feeling. Ultimately you had to dissolve the Assembly. At that time there was no question of law and order. Now when it comes to a question of holding elections you say 'We will not be able to hold elections for some time. I must only point out to you. All your combinations will not work in West Bengal. You tried the same thing in Kerala. You tried all sorts of combination in Kerala and to-day we know where your mini-front and their alliance is and at what disarray that alliance is. The same thing will happen in West Bengal because after all you do not have the support of the people. So long as you do not have the support of the people, all these kinds of combinations and all these kinds of tricks are not going to help you to win the elections either in West Bengal or in Kerala or even in UP or in any other place. Therefore, I want to oppose this Bill. I want to oppose this Budget because this Government is a government which wants to terrorise the people of West Bengal. On the basis of terrorism if they can do...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Our friend does not know. It is the budget of the United Front Government with a change here and there.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I must also

point out that the most important change that is made in this budget is that for the Police the expenditure is increased by about Rs. 3 crores. You cannot get money to pay the State Government employees. You cannot accept even a part of the recommendation made by the Pay Commission which are unanimous. But when it comes to the question of Police, you have increased the police budget by about Rs. 4 to 5 crores. What does it show? It shows that you want to rule West Bengal by terrorism.

Then when our Party together with other Parties have called for demonstration on August 31, only demonstrations, peaceful demonstrations, for the purpose of demanding the holding of fresh elections in West Bengal quickly, even the peaceful demonstration the Government of West Bengal is afraid of and the Central Government is afraid of. People have been warned. Bus-owners have been warned. Truck-owners have been warned that if they transport people in the buses and trucks for the demonstration, then their bus permits will be cancelled and severe action will be taken. Is this a lawful Government that exists? Where is the law? It is also stated that the military is going to be posted there for that purpose. The military which is intended to fight enemies outside the country—you cannot fight the enemies outside the country—is being used against the people of West Bengal...

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkotai): Shame, shame.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Making them as their enemies and if you want to make the people of West Bengal enemies, then the people of West Bengal will also be able to retaliate. Therefore, I would ask you that this kind of terrorism will not work. All the world over terrorising the people and rule by terror has never worked. In the ultimate analysis it is the people of the country that will be able to assert themselves whatever may be the amount of repression that may be visited upon them. We see what is happening in Vietnam. The mighty American imperialism has not been able to cow down the people who are determined to be free and the West Bengal people

have a proud tradition, have the proudest tradition of having fought against the British imperialism. Before the might of the British imperialism, what is the might of Indira Gandhi's Government? Although you think that by means of that you will be able to finish the Communist Party (Marxists), I want only to point out that the people of West Bengal can never be cowed down. If you attempt this thing, you will only be demonstrating to the people of West Bengal all your pretensions and your belief in parliamentary democracy is a shibboleth and you do not really believe in parliamentary democracy. You shout about parliamentary democracy so long as you can deceive the people to come to power. The moment you cannot come to power by elections, then you will discard this facade of parliamentary democracy and resort to dictatorial rule with the help of the police and the army. The people will certainly find a way out, despite the calling in of the army and the police, if you continue in this way, to thwart the will of the people.

Therefore, Sir, I oppose this Budget and I demand the immediate holding of elections in West Bengal. Thank you.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट जो बंगाल के लिये बनाया गया है, वहाँ की विधिव्यवस्था, वहाँ की गरीबी, बेकारी और भूखमरी के पृष्ठभूमि में बनाया जाना चाहिये था। देश में बंगाल का प्रश्न देश से अलग नहीं है, हम बंगाल को देश से अलग नहीं कर सकते, बंगाल हमारे देश की आजादी का अंगुआ रहा है। वहाँ पर जितने नेता पैदा हुए, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस, जतिन बोस, जितने भी नेता पैदा हुए, वे सब महान थे, उन्होंने देश की आजादी के लिये रास्ता दिखाया, लेकिन आज उसी बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है, क्या आज जो कुछ वहाँ हो रहा है, वह उन स्वर्गीय नेताओं की भावनाओं के अनुकूल है? वहाँ पर विधि-

व्यवस्था की जो हालत है, जगह-जगह माओत्सेतुंग जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाये जा रहे हैं, माओत्सेतुंग की तस्वीरों को दीवारों पर लगाया जा रहा है, एक तरह से एनारकी की हालत पैदा हो गई है। अभी हमारे उधर के एक बोलने वाले सज्जन ने कहा कि केन्द्र ने घन के बटवारे में भेद-भाव किया है। हमारा कहना है कि देश को जो आजादी मिली, देश को जो वर्तमान नीति मिली, जब उस पार्टी के नेता वहाँ पर हुकूमत चला रहे थे, जो बरसरे-इकतदार थे, ताकत में थे, तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि किस तरह से घन के बटवारे में भेद-भाव किया जा सकता था। बंगाल के साथ भेदभाव करके देश जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है, क्योंकि देश का इतिहास और बंगाल का इतिहास अलग-अलग नहीं है, जिस तरह से मैं यू० पी० का रहने वाला हूँ, वह भी इस देश का भाग है, उसी तरह से बंगाल भी इस देश का भाग है, सारा देश एक है, इसमें भेदभाव का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। लेकिन जैसा हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि वियतनाम में क्या हो रहा है—मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह चीन का आवाहन करते हैं, माओत्सेतुंग जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाते हैं—मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि लाल सरकार यहां आकर क्या पकी-पकाई रोटी लोगों के मुँह में डाल देगी, क्या कपड़ा लाकर उनकी देह पर पहना देगी? मुझे कहना है कि देश के अन्दर अगर हम काम नहीं करेंगे, दूसरों को काम नहीं करने देंगे तो गरीबी कैसे जायगी? अभी हमारे साथी वेवेन सेन जी ने कहा कि हमारे इन्जीनियर्स हैं, डाक्टरस हैं, उनको इन्सट्रिब मिलना चाहिये, अगर नहीं देते हैं तो सरकार की गल्ती है। लेकिन फिर भी काम तो करना ही होगा। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ—रदपुर-पन्त नगर में कुछ पंजाबी रिफ्यूजीज और कुछ बंगाली रिफ्यूजीज आये, पंजाबी रिफ्यूजीज जो आये उनकी समस्या हल

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

हो गई, उनके सामने कोई परेशानी नहीं है, लेकिन आप पंतनगर में चल कर देखें तो बंगाली रिफ्यूजीज के सामने अब भी समस्याएँ बनी हुई हैं। हम काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं, अगर काम नहीं करेंगे तो बंगाल की आर्थिक स्थिति कैसे बढ़ सकती है ?

आप वहाँ के कालिजिज में जाकर देखिये—हर जगह अनारकी फैली हुई है, बम फट रहे हैं, यह सारी ट्रेनिंग जो उन्हें बाहर से मिल रही है, इस पृष्ठभूमि में चीन एक दूसरा वार-फंट हिन्दुस्तान में छेड़ रहा है। आज जो स्थिति देश में चल रही है, उस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि पुराने इतिहास को फिर से दोहराया जा रहा है, जैसे एक राजा दूसरे राजा को हराने के लिये बाहर का मुँह ताकता था, वही स्थिति हमारे देश में चल रही है, यह लड़ाई कुर्सी के लिये है, लेकिन यहाँ आ कर गरीबी की बात करते हैं। अगर आप देश के अन्दर सोशललिज्म लाना चाहते हैं तो त्याग और तपस्या करनी होगी, देश को बरबाद करके न गरीबी मिटेगी, न समस्याओं का समाधान होगा, न यह कुर्सी रहेगी, न पार्लियामेंट रहेगी, न देश रहेगा—तब आप किस चीज पर हुकूमत करेंगे, किस तरह से अपनी पार्टी का शासन स्थापित करेंगे।

15 hrs

आज देश की जो स्थिति है, उसमें हम सबको मिल कर काम करना होगा। मुझे विश्वास है, हमारे उधर के साथी—मैं उनका बड़ा आदर करता हूँ, वे बड़े देश भक्त हैं, यद्यपि उनके सोचने के तरीके और हमारे सोचने के तरीके में फर्क है, बिचारधाराओं का फर्क है, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि वे देश भक्त नहीं हैं या वे हमारे साथी नहीं हैं। आज देश में काम करने के लिये त्याग, तपस्या और कुर्बानी करना पड़ेगा। डेवलपमेंट वर्क्स

बर्बाद करके हम जिन्दा रहेंगे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है। कहा गया कि घन के बटवारे में भेदभाव किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों ने हमारी कांग्रेस की सरकार के खिलाफ वहाँ पर गलत प्रचार किया था और कुछ हमारे ही कांग्रेस के साथियों जैसे अतुल्य घोष की वजह से बंगाल हमारे हाथ से निकल गया। लेकिन क्या यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की सरकार ने वहाँ पर भेदभाव नहीं किया ? कलकत्ते में देश के कोने कोने के लोग रहते हैं। वहाँ पर जो हिन्दी भाषी स्कूल हैं उनको यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की सरकार ने न तो कोई ग्रांट दी और न ही उनको रिकग्नाइज किया। तो भेदभाव तो यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की सरकार ने वहाँ पर किया है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि गरीबी को मिटाने के लिये वहाँ पर उस सरकार ने क्या काम किये। यूनाइटेड फ्रंट सरकार ने न तो भूमि सुधारों का काम अपने हाथ में लिया और न वहाँ पानी की कोई व्यवस्था की। इसके अलावा पुलिस में पार्टी वर्क्स को भरती कर दिया गया जिसकी वजह से वहाँ पर इतनी अशांति फैली। उन्होंने बंगाल की तरक्की के लिये कोई भी काम नहीं किया। मैं मानता हूँ कि यूनाइटेड फ्रंट सरकार का समय कम रहा लेकिन उसके कार्यक्रम में तो बंगाल के सुधार का कोई काम दिखाई पड़ना चाहिये था जैसे कि इरीगेशन पावर का काम था, सुन्दरबन पड़ा हुआ है जिसमें कि जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है, इनलैंड वाटर की कोई व्यवस्था दिखाई पड़ती—कोई भी तो इस प्रकार की स्कीम बनती ? लेकिन वहाँ पर तो अपनी पार्टी की ताकत को बढ़ाने के लिये ही सारे काम किये गये। इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि वहाँ पर शान्ति व्यवस्था को स्थापित करने के लिये अधिक से अधिक सी० आर० पी० पुलिस और मिलिट्री का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये क्योंकि अगर वहाँ पर शान्ति नहीं रहेगी तो उसका

असर सारे देश पर पड़ेगा और पड़ रहा है। वहाँ की पुलिस में जो पार्टी के लोग भर्ती हो गये हैं, मैं उनको निकालने की बात तो नहीं कहता लेकिन वहाँ की पुलिस में देश भक्तों की भर्ती होनी चाहिये।

एक तरफ तो वहाँ पर चुनाव कराने की बात की जाती है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ माओ-त्सेतुंग जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाये जाते हैं। तो क्या भारत सरकार का यह धर्म नहीं है कि वहाँ पर फेयर ऐंड विदाउट फीयर एलेक्शन्स कराये। आज वहाँ पर जो अवस्था है, उसमें फेयर चुनाव वहाँ पर नहीं हो सकते हैं। आप भी मानते हैं कि वहाँ की हालत खराब है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन ही उपयुक्त साधन हो सकता है। डिमोक्रेसी में राष्ट्रपति शासन का होना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं होती है लेकिन वहाँ पर फेयर ऐंड विदाउट फीयर चुनाव हों, उसकी जवाबदेही भारत सरकार पर ही आती है। आप अपने पार्टी वर्कर्स के जरिए से बम मारकर वोट लेना चाहते हों, जो वोट न दें, उनको मार डाला जाये तो फिर ऐसी स्थिति में वहाँ पर चुनाव कैसे हो सकते हैं। वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की जवाबदेही है कि वहाँ पर फेयर चुनाव कराये जायें। यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है, जबकि वहाँ पर शान्ति स्थापित हो जाये।

हमारे साथी कहते हैं कि वहाँ के गवर्नर कम्युनिस्ट है। गवर्नर कोई भी कम्युनिस्ट नहीं होता है। अगर गरीबी की बात करना ही कम्युनिज्म है तो हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं। आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में यह देश गरीबी मिटाने के लिये आगे बढ़ रहा है, समस्याएँ सुलझ रही हैं। इसी माध्यम से देश आगे बढ़ेगा। जहाँ तक कलकत्ते का सवाल है, वहाँ हुगली नदी पर एक दूसरा ब्रिज बनना चाहिये, इनलैंड वाटर्स का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये

और हिन्दी भाषी स्कूलों को हायर सेकेण्ड्री की मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये और उनकी जो परेशानियाँ हैं, उनको दूर करना चाहिए।

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, with a disappointed heart, I participate in the debate relating to the budget of the State of West Bengal placed before us in a revised form. I was very attentively listening to the arguments advanced by Mr. Ramamurti, my communist friend. It appeared to me that the only thing they are interested in and aiming at for the State is an immediate poll. We are also not against holding an election there, but Sir, if election is repeated to be a true way of reflection of the will of the people exercised in a democratic manner, we should at least ensure that conditions in the State as will be congenial for the exercise of that will in a proper, peaceful and orderly manner. My communist friends say they are for the well-being of the people of Bengal; they always claim that their endeavours are directed to bring about peaceful conditions in the State and its trodden people. But in reality what they are driving at is nothing but to bring about revolution, turmoil and devastation all over the State.

What did they do during the bye-election in my constituency in the 1st March, 1970. In two of the booths, they did not allow a single voter to cast his or her vote, because those pockets were dominated by them. The democratic right of the people to exercise their franchise freely and without interference, of which they speak so much, was denied to them because the CPM people surrounded the area, caused devastation and set fire to houses of the poor people, for whom they shed their tears every now and then.

This is the way which the State is passing through at the present moment. If election is to be held, the first pre-requisite is the restoration of law and order.

My hon. friend, Shri P. Ramamurti, is very much afraid and concerned about molestation of woman caused by police personnel. He also accused the Central Government for increasing

[Shri Sardar Amjad Ali]

the grant under Police head in the budget. But he forgets that the trail was blazed by his own party in the State during the UF regime under Shri Jyoti Basu when he increased the grant under Police head by Rs. 14 crores. And now they are coming here to denounce the same thing.

In every sphere of their activity, we find their contradictions in a conspicuous manner. Sir, they say they are for the peasantry. But if you go to the rural areas, you will have an idea of the extent of the devastations caused by the activities of this party. Sir, he was complaining that police personnel ravished and raped womenfolk in Durgapur. Surely this is a thing which every civilised society will denounce in unequivocal terms; if such atrocities are perpetrated by the police or any single individual, we must denounce it and the arm of law should be long enough to reach the culprits. But may I remind my friends of what their party men did at an organised manner in Gazol in District Maldah when three young girls aged about 22 were ravished with brutality. Even now such activities are being continued by these people.

Sir, the State, is shattered by so many crude and complicated problems is now under President's rule. And according to the constitutional corollary, it is incumbent upon the Government of India to examine these problems and find out ways and means to solve them. We must also take note of the fact that the State is in a very strategic position. If there is devastation and turmoil, it will have a serious and terrible reaction on our federation. To save democracy and independence of our country we shall have to solve the problems of that State. The attention of the Government of India has been drawn many times by persons belonging to different political parties to the need for the development of that State. It is unfortunate that the Government of India did not consider it right to act upon. Sir, we understand that the development of the small scale industries is the only way by which the growing unemployment problem of the State can be solved. What is the condition of the small scale industries? The statement of the

Government before the Consultative Committee for West Bengal says :

"The biggest problem of the small scale industries in this State is the shortage of raw materials both indigenous and imported. Of these the position regarding the supply of scarce categories of iron and steel materials is the most critical. Shortage of iron and steel materials is adversely affecting the small scale engineering units which form the back bone of the industrial structure of the State."

Several small scale industries are now closed, not because of agitations by labour but for want of raw materials. I request the Government of India to look into the matter and arrange for the supply of raw materials so that the small scale industries may be revived and the unemployment problem may be solved to the extent possible.

Then, Sir, 83.8 percent of the total land of the State is under cultivation and 45.8 million people live on cultivation only. But Sir, irrigation is one of the problems that vitiates agriculture of the State. I shall quote some figures from the note prepared by the Government of India :

"The gross irrigated area in West Bengal may be increased to about 92 lakhs acres from the existing 40 lakh acres within a short time provided fund to the tune of Rs. 192.48 crores is made available to the State Government. State Fourth Plan allocation for irrigation is inadequate and the irrigated area is not likely to reach beyond 55 lakh acres by the end of the 4th Plan period. . . . but this will not solve even a fringe of the problem of irrigation in West Bengal."

If they are honest and sincere about the development of the agriculture in West Bengal they should try to meet this gap in respect of irrigation and see that irrigation projects are finalised and at least agriculture is developed.

The most annoying problem is the influx of Pakistani refugees. I must thank the Prime Minister of India for she had the courtesy to visit them after a good many days. Majority of these unfortunate migrants are now concentrated in Basirhat and Hasanabad. Fortunately or unfortunately I am representing that particular constituency which is a victim of the Governments created problem. I have mentioned to the Government that the health of the people in that locality is terribly affected. As you know, Sir, these are very small municipal towns and over one lakh of people are residing there. One can easily imagine what terrible effect it would have had on the public health of the locality. Sir, the problem of public health was there. No sanitary arrangements were there. No tent was there. On that issue, I personally wanted to give a memorandum to the Prime Minister. As I said, I had met the Prime Minister on the 14th August, and I sought an interview with her over there at Basirhat for a few moments. I was told from her office that necessary instructions would be given to the officers over there. I enquired there but I became wise in knowing that her office played false with me. As you all know, the entire mission was failed and spoiled. Everywhere, there were police people and the security men in numbers. Though they were posted there to maintain order they could not manage the situation. I do not know what the mission was intended for. I found with all surprise that in a car the Governor of West Bengal was moving along with the Prime Minister of India be seated by the side of the Central Secretary of Congress (R) Party. I also found the President of the local Congress (R) Committee and several other Congress leaders were moving with the Prime Minister and from the same rostrum with the Prime Minister but the General Secretary of the Congress (R) was delivering a lecture. I had the expectation that the Prime Minister of India would at least give some soothing words to those unfortunate migrants, but I found to my utter surprise that not a single word was spoken to soothe the troubled hearts of those unfortunate people. Mr. Tarun Kanti Ghosh, the Congress (R) Central Secretary, used the same rostrum along with the Prime Minister. Though it was a State tour of the Prime

Minister, it appeared to be only a Congress forum and nothing more. Though the Prime Minister was on a State tour, I found that it turned out to be just a meeting of the Congress (R) forum. Sir, I thought that the whole mission was meant to give some soothing words to the troubled hearts of those migrants, to the generous people of Basirhat and Hasanabad, as to what the Government of India was thinking over their problems and that the Government of India would look after their problems with due attention and do certain things which will alleviate their troubles and see that they are not adversely affected, but I found to my utter dissatisfaction that nothing likewise was done for them. So, Sir, I say that their problem has got to be looked into, and looked into with sincerity and devotion.

Sir, I was going through the pages of the budget, and I found that only Rs. 2 crores have been allocated for the solution of this vast problem. I want to give a warning to the Government of India that you must consider the problems of the people of West Bengal for your own concern. You can take more from them if they can accumulate more. Remember, there is the wise saying of Edmund Burke: "that the more the people can accumulate, the more they will give".

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the budget for West Bengal. There are provisions for so many taxes you are going to levy. Sir, once again, the people of West Bengal are going to be taxed. I will only request you to remember one thing. In the year 1967, the then Governor of West Bengal, Shri Dharma Vira, told you that West Bengal is a highly taxed where, except land, there is no other items left which you can tax upon. But in the budget papers, I find that you have said that by way of additional taxation you are going to fetch another Rs. 6 crores to meet the budgetary deficit. For God's sake, consider it over and again. I give you a warning: if you do not want to have any feeling for the entire people of West Bengal, if you do not have any feeling about the law and order position of West Bengal, if you do not have any feeling for the unemployed youth of West Bengal, in that event I warn you,

[Shri Sardar Amjad Ali]

you will be only digging your own grave. That is all my submission to you, Sir.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Sir, I support the budget proposals for the State of West Bengal. I also want to express my concern regarding the situation that is prevalent in West Bengal and especially in Calcutta. The hon. Member Shri P. Ramamurti, who is not here, attacked the Government and the Congress party. I wish he was here now because I want to say a few words about what he referred to. We are also sorry that this Parliament has to pass this budget, because, after giving so much opportunity to the West Bengal State, not once but twice, to run the Government in a democratic way, they were not successful. They formed a Government with so many parties, and they attacked each other after a few years and finally they fell out. So, mid-term elections were held. Then they again came to power through means which we know and after some time, the situation became so difficult that they started quarrelling amongst themselves. Again they fell out and the Government of India had to impose President's rule.

15.21 hrs.

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

He asked, what had the Congress Government done during the 15 years they ruled? It is a fact that when Congress Government was there, the industrial cities including Calcutta were prospering. New industries were coming and thousands of people could get employment. But after the last general elections in 1967, the UF ministry came to power. The first thing they did was to instigate the workers. They started the uncommon practice of gheraoing the supervisory staff and the management terrorising them and so on. This resulted in indiscipline among the workers. So, there could not be any expansion of existing industries or starting of new industries, big, medium or small. Thousands of workers who could have got employment did not get it. Production was stopped. Mr. Ramamurti should know how much damage their party has done to the people of West

Bengal by the methods they have adopted after coming to power. Small units employing 15 or 20 people were put to so many difficulties that they had to close down. The result was production suffered heavily. All this happened because of the policy of destruction followed by the UF ministry. Now they are again charging this Government with sending the CRP and the army. It is the duty of the Government to protect the lives of the citizens and maintain law and order. So, the actions taken by the Government for that purpose should be supported. What did the UF Government do for maintaining law and order? Did they protect the interests of the citizens? No. They only instigated the workers to create disturbances. In other States, the workers are getting better pay. They are following peaceful methods like arbitration, conciliation, etc. for settling disputes. But in West Bengal, the UF Government did not follow these methods, but only instigated the workers to disobey the management and force the management to yield to their demands. This has created all the chaos in that State and they alone are responsible for the present situation.

As I have said, the Central Government has given them ample opportunity to improve the situation but ultimately when the situation started deteriorating, the Central Government had to take this action. It was very essential in order to protect the life and interests of the citizens of the State and of Calcutta. Therefore the action taken by the Government in imposing President's rule, I think, was just in time.

Calcutta is one of our oldest ports. There are a large number of industries in Bengal. Our traditional items of export like jute, tea, engineering goods are all situated in Bengal, specially in Calcutta. For the last two years our export of jute is declining because of strikes in the port and in transport. The export of tea has also declined for the same reason. Our exports of engineering goods have also declined. There has been loss of foreign exchange which the country would have earned by increasing the exports. On the one side, Government plans to increase our exports and, on the other, due to these conditions there is a fall in exports. This

affects not only West Bengal but the entire country. How can the Government tolerate this?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : What have you done in the past year ?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Therefore it is very essential that, in order to improve the economic condition of the country, in order to maintain our exports, in order to create more employment and more production in the State, law and order has to be maintained with a strong hand and normal life has to be brought back in Calcutta city and the State. If it is not done, the country and the public are going to suffer. Hundreds and thousands of people from all parts of the country have established a living there and are earning their livelihood. They are not living there for 10 or 15 years but for hundreds of years and have built the big city. Therefore I would request the Central Government not to be threatened by their talk of strikes and other threats but to be firm and to take all the measures to bring back law and order as early as possible for the sake of the country and for the development of the country because, otherwise, it is going to affect the country in all respects and the State also.

Finally, I want to say one word about the Governor. Many people are saying that the present Governor, Shri Dhavan, though a very capable and experienced person, is not fit to handle such a grave situation. If it is like this, some suitable person, who can strongly handle the situation, may replace him because the person on the spot is more important to tackle problems. Therefore I want the Government to look into this matter and if he is not able to tackle the serious situation there, some other suitable person should be appointed as Governor to bring law and order as early as possible.

With these words, I support the Budget proposals for West Bengal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri P. Ramamurti, has opposed this Budget. I should say it is a strange feat of action because this is a baby presented by the U. F. Government

only with the sprinkling of a few cosmetics by the President's regime. This is quite natural. It is they who have created the present situation in West Bengal. But now they are denying not only the responsibility of it but are trying to have some sort of an organised counter-offensive against the people who resisted not only their mis-rule but violent rule.

These forces are now going to throw a challenge again to the people of West Bengal by organising a showdown. They have organised an indefinite strike in Durgapur ; they have threatened a general Bengal Bundh on the 28th of this month and they have again threatened not only a peaceful demonstration but a gherao by 5-6 lakhs of people of the Writers' Building and, in the last week of August and the first week of September, they have planned to organise general strikes of the college teachers, of the primary teachers and various other organisations, industrial and others which are at their command.

What is the objective of all this? In his recent statement, Shri Pramodh Das Gupta, the General Secretary of the CPM, he has said that they are ready to withdraw the Bengal Bundh and also the big gherao of the Writers' Building provided the Government agree to hold mid-term poll. He has made a statement that there will be peace in West Bengal as soon as the Government declare the specific dates of mid-term poll. The cat is out of the bag. Why should there be peace in West Bengal as soon as the dates of the mid-term elections are announced by the Government? That means it is these forces that are responsible for creating the present chaos and for creating the present situation in West Bengal. Their main objective is to force the Government to fix the dates for the mid-term elections.

The popular opposition of the people of West Bengal to these forces of violence is mounting up. Already, these forces had to retreat in the face of opposition. The workers in Durgapur have had to eat a humble pie by first declaring there will be the Bengal

[Shri Samar Guha]

Bundh on the 28th and then retreating from it. The popular opposition against the enemies of the people of West Bengal, against these forces, who committed this disgraceful act by subverting a popular government which elected by the overwhelming majority of the people is mounting up and it is these forces, after performing this disgraceful act, who are giving threats for a show-down.

The Government employees have declared that on the 26th, 27th and 28th, there will be a general strike of the Government employees. When the Government employees demanded that there should be a secret ballot on the basis of a democratic method as to whether there should be a strike or not, that opinion poll should be taken, they refused. They imposed a strike on the Government employees by their Coordination Committee. Similarly, when they are just going to have a 7-days dharna by school teachers, again, just a few days ago, over 1500 delegates from all over the State of West Bengal, gathered and opposed the 7-days strike for a political purpose, for the removal of the C. R. P. and for having a mid-term poll. Therefore, the enemies of the people of West Bengal are those who have not only subverted the democratic administration of West Bengal but who have tried to create a situation of blood and tears for the people there.

What is the nature of the political crisis in West Bengal? Every day, the daily happenings in West Bengal are being interpreted in terms of killings, murders, loot, arson, bomb explosions, etc. What does it mean? It does mean that West Bengal has turned out to be a bedlam of some unsocial criminals and de-humanised sadists. All these actions have a political propulsion and a political motivation. I want to ask, if it was a battle of ballot in West Bengal, why these forces ask for setting up of a partisan cell amongst Government employees, why they want to organise pockets of their own in police and security forces, why they want to organise the armed volunteers, why they want to raise slogans of Dien Bien Phu and why they say that their armed forces, one day, will have to play

the role of the army of liberation? Why? Even now Mr. Ramamurti, not once, but more than once, raised what the model for the people of West Bengal is. Vietnam. What does Vietnam signify? Does Vietnam signify the battle of ballot or does it signify the battle of the bullet? In West Bengal that situation is fast receding. In the rest of India the politics is based on the battle of ballot but in West Bengal the situation is fast receding. It is the battle of ballot vs. bullet that is fast approaching in West Bengal. If you forget that, then you will miss the real danger that involves the life of people of West Bengal. In West Bengal to-day it is the fight between the forces of national security and anti-national subversion. It is the fight between the democratic forces which represent the democratic freedom and the forces which represent totalitarian terrorism. It is a fight of administrative stability versus administrative disintegration. In a nutshell it is a fight of those forces on the one hand who believe that power change can be brought through the instrument of the ballot box and those forces who, taking advantage of the administrative apparatus, want to create a situation for seizure of power by means of insurrection and civil war. This is the situation in West Bengal. Unless the basic nature and the character of the crisis in West Bengal is understood, then if you say many things in terms of our democratic battle, I should say even the situation of West Bengal will soon reach a stage, I should say, to the brink of precipice from which you will hear the songs of bullets, not the slogan of the ballots. That is the reason why these people want that the battle of democracy should be won in West Bengal. They want that the confidence in the minds of people should be restored first and that the democratic fabric that has been completely disrupted and dislocated by these forces should have to be first restored. Only then the question of the next General Elections can be even discussed.

In this House I was observing one thing that we have allowed a camouflage for those forces for whom Vietnam is the model by

merely exaggerating, I should use the word, of the Naxalite troubles in West Bengal. Certainly Naxalite trouble, I should say, pose a danger not only for West Bengal but for India also. But you should not forget that Naxalite activities represent infantile adventurism and these forces will soon burn themselves out unless it is linked with the master plan of any foreign power. Naxalites have not the mass base. Therefore, they cannot dislocate life of the people. They cannot dislocate education. They cannot dislocate our, I should say, rural life. They cannot disrupt our agriculture or industries. But those forces which have the mass base who can create havoc, who can harass the administration, industry and education, those forces, I have already said, are trying to create a situation in West Bengal by taking advantage of the first, I should say the two successive United Fronts they had. What did they do by taking advantage of the administrative power? They wanted to subvert not only the administration but prepare the ground for, as I have already said, their pattern of struggle and their pattern of seizure of power. What does it mean? Sir, in this very House, I have heard many people saying "Shoot them at sight; shoot the Naxalites or anybody at sight". Nothing, I say, will be more wrong than that. If you do that, it is just playing into their hands. What is it that they wanted on the 31st of August? They were trying to hold a demonstration around the Writers' Building. What was the purpose? They were just bringing in a few innocent peasants, to provoke the Government to shoot them so that on the blood of those innocent people they will be able to create so many martyrs. And on the blood of those innocent peasants they will achieve their political purpose. This is their aim.

Therefore I warn the Government; certainly force is necessary; but the minimum force should be used and bullet and bayonet should not be used against any such kind of demonstration; and if you do that you just playing into their hands.

The crisis of West Bengal, I should say, has to be tackled on three fronts. First is the pro-

blem of the maintenance of law and order. Law and order situation has to be toned up; but no bullet, no bayonet should be used; the only battle is the ballot of the people. That is the thing which has to be remembered. The battle of democracy has to be fought by the people. Certainly law and order situation has to be improved, but the force deployed for this purpose has to be to the minimum possible extent. The only purpose of it should be to create a condition in West Bengal so that the people themselves can take the initiative for developing their democratic movements and asserting their rights in a democracy.

Secondly, I wish to refer to this point. Friends from all sides said that now is the time to act; West Bengal today represents a challenge not for the State of West Bengal only, but for the whole of India. In West Bengal the battle of Indian democracy is being fought. It is not for election purposes, for election alliances that something should be done; but West Bengal should be made a special State where all the democratic institutions and democratic forces should join their hands to fight against the insurrectionist, anti-national and subversive forces whose model is Viet-nam today.

The basic malady in West Bengal is the neglect of the Central Government for the past 23 years. The chaos and violence and all such activities which we are witnessing today in West Bengal are certainly acute but these arise out of deeper maladies. The malady is the industrial backwardness, the malady is the alarming refugee rehabilitation problem, the malady is that of neglect of the development of Calcutta, the malady is that of dismemberment of the State, a state which has lost its market, which has lost its trade; for the last 23 years this neglect has been there. If the problems of West Bengal have to be tackled, the only solution is this. Almost all the speakers representing all the political parties have pointed out that the problem of West Bengal is not for West Bengal only to solve, but it is a national problem for the whole of India. If it is so, then you make a special case for West Bengal. Today, what is the position?

[Shri Samar Guha]

The Third Plan allocation for West Bengal was nearly Rs. 322 crores. The Fourth Plan allocation was stagnant towards West Bengal, but look at Maharashtra, where the Third Plan allocation was Rs. 433 crores and the Fourth Plan allocation, Rs. 890 crores. Look at income-tax and the Central Taxes which West Bengal pays. What is the quantum you pay back? If you really consider that the problem of West Bengal is a problem for the whole of India, a national problem, where the battle of democracy will be fought for the future of India, then, you have to consider this not as problems of West Bengal alone, but—as I said earlier and I repeat it—as special problems for the whole of India. Certainly, the acute symptoms of acute disorder in the sphere of law and order have to be tackled. But the remedy lies in the long-range view of tackling the basic socio-economic problem of West Bengal.

About the administrative aspect, I would repeat my warning in regard to 'Shoot at sight'. But the police must observe a principle of restraint to use the least number of bullets in West Bengal, inflammably emotional West Bengal. If there are so many killings by the police bullet, then these people will immediately develop an anti-repression movement and the whole of the West Bengal people will be brought into that vertex. Let not Government forget that.

Then, I would ask the Government to derecognise the Paschim Bengal Police Karmachari Sangh that was organised by one taluqdar of CPM. That has got to be done.

Further, the West Bengal Administration has become partisan and completely demoralised and paralysed. When Shri Vidya Charan Shukla was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, he said that the first act of this Government would be to weed out those partisan elements. I want to know whether he has weeded out those partisan elements from the higher to the lower echelons of the administration of West Bengal and whether he has succeeded in reactivating those paralysed and demoralised officers. I would suggest that a special cell of the high officers should

be set up for this purpose immediately. This should be done not through the SDOs or the district magistrates. If any such paralysing activity or demoralising activity at any level of the administration is brought to notice immediately the higher officers should be sent to tackle the problem.

As regards education, many of the student unrest problems can be solved if the college professors and school teachers are made monthly regular payment of their salaries. That means that we have to pay the arrears to them. Let the Central Government be prepared for that. Then, there will be a solution to the problem of unrest immediately, and student unrest would to a large extent be lessened.

Coming to the labour problem, out of the 16 million man-days lost in the whole country, 10 million man-days have been lost in West Bengal alone. The offices of all the industries are being shifted; in the name of the opening of the second unit, so many industries are shifting their capital, and investment has dropped down. I want to know whether it is the labourers or the workers who are responsible for this. The number of strikes in 1969 was 768 and the number of lock-outs was 135. I would say that the industrialists are to a very large extent responsible. In many cases, they have refused to abide by the verdict of the labour tribunals. If Government really want to deal with the labour problems in West Bengal and especially industrial disputes, let there be an enactment that all industrial disputes should be settled by the process of arbitration. Let it be made compulsory and let it be enacted that the employers as well as the employees will be bound by the directive of that arbitration. Further, I would suggest that a number of labour tribunals should be set up. The number of labour disputes pending at present is 4000. This is really a fantastic figure. There are cases which have been pending for three months, four months, six months, one year or even two years in some cases, and still industrial disputes have not been resolved. It should be provided that any dispute brought before an industrial tribunal should be solved within

three months. On the basis of that, I would ask that first a meeting of the workers and employers should be convened to declare a moratorium for a year on all strikes, lockout and lay-offs. If they do not agree on the basis of this to compulsory arbitration, those who refuse to abide by it should be awarded deterrent punishment and all strikes should be declared illegal for a period of one year for the safety of West Bengal.

I am very happy that though President's rule is disgraceful from the point of view of the democratic right of the people of a State, it has given a chance to focus the problems of West Bengal in this national forum. On the last occasion, the then Home Minister remained present during the budget debate. I know that it may be difficult for the Home Minister, as she is also Prime Minister, to be here all the time, but if the shedding of tears is not crocodile, I demand of the Prime Minister, if she cannot reply to the debate, at least to intervene in it and make a firm commitment as to the attitude of the Central Government towards the basic problems of West Bengal and how they are going to tackle them.

Lastly, if they want to deal with the problems of West Bengal on the basis of urgency, if the battle of Indian democracy is to be fought in West Bengal—what is fast developing there threatens to be a battle of the ballet and the bullet—the Prime Minister should make a monthly visit to West Bengal and make a progress report of the development measures, committing all necessary funds and resources from the Central Government for the development of West Bengal.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Before I speak of anything else, I would like to congratulate the authorities on their firm stand in Durgapur. This is the first time that the West Bengal Government has given evidence of firmness of decision, which they had not shown earlier.

I am really astounded at the attitude taken up by the CPI. In this House, they are masters of double talk. They are now very happy that CRP is there. They are also very happy for getting protection from the Congress

(R). But here they take an attitude as if they are the greatest revolutionaries. I am not only astonished but astounded at the way the CPI is committing suicide every day in this House. Anyhow, whether they commit suicide or not, is their concern.

As I said, I really appreciate the stand taken by the Bengal Government at least for once in Durgapur. As a result, the CPI (M) has been obliged to call off their Bengal Bandh proposal on the 29th of this month.

Durgapur presents a real problem. But I must also say that the workers there have shown this time that they are not in the clutches of the CPI (M). They have shown their loyalty to the country. They are now going to do something which they not been able to do all these years—they are going to show their fine mettle by showing production.

I would like the Minister of State as to what happened in Alipur Duar in the first week of July when a person by name Babu Nandi was arrested from the cupboard of an officer of the Railways. One Railway official, Shri A. K. Sarkar, was giving shelter to this criminal who was going about all over Bengal committing murders. He was wanted by the police. This particular officer was the District Commercial Superintendent of the NF railway. Babunandi was a criminal wanted for 14 different offences he had committed all over Bengal, mainly in North Bengal. This man was found in the cupboard of this officer, hidden by his wife, locked up, and the key was supposed to be lost. The house was searched thoroughly in the early hours of the morning and nothing was found. Then a groaning sound was heard from inside the cupboard. The lady was asked by the police to hand over the key of the cupboard but she said she had lost it. When they were about to break open the door, she handed over the key and began howling. She was so nervous. They found this man and arrested him. How is it that the officer himself was not arrested then and there. How was he allowed to function in the ordinary way? He was not even taken to the police station or questioned. Finally when he was arrested in the last week of July or the first week of August,

[Dr. Maitreyee Basu]

he was again allowed to go on bail. What is the real truth about this case? Why was this railway officer allowed to remain free? Even when he was arrested why was he allowed to go on bail? These are things which are not known to the general public. The CP (M) goes about masquerading as if they are the only saviours of the country. One who listened to Mr. Ramamurti would believe that he was the only deliverer of West Bengal. What was Mr. Ramamurti doing in 1905 when Bengal was fighting? He was not even born then. Again when West Bengal was fighting in different battles with the British empire Mr. Ramamurti was no-where. It is the Bengalis, not Ramamurti, who fought those battles. He goes on as if the whole of West Bengal is in his pocket. I should like to ask him; who is this A. K. Sarkar? Who is this Babu Nandi? How is it that they were protected by his party?

It has been repeatedly stated that there are free zones in West Bengal commanded and rule by the CP (M). It has been denied by the Government. I challenge the Government today. Let them say that there are no free zones in West Bengal. There are free zones in West Bengal. The whole of Nagrakata police station is under the CP (M). Nobody can enter that area. Mrs. Purabi Mukerjee went there for propoganda purpose for mid term elections. Her car was surrounded. She could not get out. She was kept incarcerated for one year by these people. There was nobody to deliver her from their hands. I challenge them to deny that Nagrakata police station is not an empire of the CP (M). Where is this police station. It is on the slopes of Bhutan, almost a projection of India into Bhutan. This is the place which they are commanding. During the first U. F. Ministry they slaughtered six pairs of bullocks and buffaloes used for ploughing and their meat was sold in the market and the hydes were deposited in the police station. When I complained to the Home Ministry here I was given a curt reply that they had no information about this. They had no information about this matter. I wrote back, quoting the dairy number. And then the Home Minister had to agree. After three months, I had a letter saying, "Yes; your

information is correct. We did not have this information before." I may say here and it is safer to mention it here now that this particular slaughter of the bullocks and buffaloes had nothing to do with the minority community. It was simply the CPM people who did it, and sold the meat to the Adivasis and the Buddhists. There was no question of Muslims there. Let it not be understood that the Muslims had any hand in it. They had no hand in it. There are hardly any Muslims there. I have already declared it in this House that I am not a Hindu of that type who belongs to a ritualistic Hinduism.

16 hrs.

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

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: You must give me a little more time.

This is the position in Nagrakata. It has nothing to do with the Muslims. This has nothing to do with the ritualistic Hindu business. This is entirely a question of the CPM's slaughtering the cattle in broad daylight. (*Interruption*).

AN. HON. MEMBER: Slaughtering a man.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: Whether it is slaughtering a man or not, I do not know. But there are two points. One is that this was done in broad daylight, and the other is that the Home Minister was not informed by his normal channels of this heinous deed that was done. Otherwise, he would not have said "No." After three months, when I quoted the dairy number, saying that this is the position, they said it was correct. Does the Home Ministry of the Government of India still have the guts to say that there are no free zones commanded and run by the CPM? There are. There are more zones like this, and they are commanding these places and nobody can enter them. I can challenge the Government.

Then there is also the question of the floods. We gave Calling Attention notices on the North Bengal floods. They were not accepted. We attempted several times. But the Short Notice Questions also were disallowed. We have not been able to do any thing for North Bengal. And what about these guard walls in respect of the rivers? We have heard of them in relation to the Tista river and other rivers. We have seen the guard walls. They were put up at a very high cost and they have given way; at the first floods, they gave way. The Mandal Ghat area is absolutely water logged, similar is the case in the Mainaguri area. Everywhere, it is the same. And now, they speak of guard walls and all these things. The Irrigation Minister almost got into a fit when it was suggested that there should be some dredging of the rivers. He asked, "Dredging?"

AN HON. MEMBER: He was not hearing you.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: He will hear me later on. Any way, he got into a fit when we mentioned it. Now the bed of the river is higher than the surrounding country. How long can we go on with these guard walls and all these things? This is the occasion when I must mention also that the whole area of North Bengal is the most neglected area, and there, the Gorkha Regiment is protecting our country. They are a very important factor, in the protection of our country, among the defence forces of the country. They are Nepali-speaking. I have been urging again and again that the Nepali language should be included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. But the Government does not see its way of doing it at all. These are the people who are protecting us, and every day, we read in the papers what the Gorkhas have been doing for India; that is published in the papers, but this Government does not include Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to our Constitution. Sindhi language has been included, but not Nepali.

AN HON. MEMBER: Maithili.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: I do not know about Maithili, but when you fight for it, I will support you.

I have not seen enough of Mythili but Nepali must be included. At least that much sympathy should be shown to the Nepalese people because it is admitted by everybody concerned that the Gorkha Regiment has saved our country many times.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति जी, हमारे देश का यह सौभाग्य है कि बंगाल ने प्रायः हर क्षेत्र में भारत का नेतृत्व किया है चाहे वह शिक्षा का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे कला का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे साहित्य का क्षेत्र हो और चाहे राजनीति का क्षेत्र हो। बंगाल ने जहाँ साहित्य के क्षेत्र में रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर जैसे महान व्यक्ति को पैदा किया, कला के क्षेत्र में जहाँ नन्दलाल बसु जैसे महान व्यक्ति को पैदा किया, राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में बंगाल ने श्री सी० आर० दास, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस तथा डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी को पैदा किया और क्रान्तिकारियों के क्षेत्र में जहाँ बंगाल ने खुदीराम बोस और रास बिहारी दास जैसे व्यक्तित्व को जन्म दिया वहाँ आज बंगाल का दुर्भाग्य है कि चीनियों को भारत में लाने का कुश्रय भी बंगाल के कुछ इने गिने व्यक्ति ले रहे हैं। यद्यपि उनकी संख्या बहुत बड़ी नहीं है, संख्या में वे थोड़े हैं लेकिन इस देश का दुर्भाग्य यह है कि उन के हाथ में चीनी हथियार हैं और उनकी जेब में चीनी नोट हैं। उसी का परिणाम यह है कि आज वह बंगाल की जनता को भयभीत कर रहे हैं और सारे देश का वातावरण क्षुब्ध बना हुआ है। इन्होंने ही यह नारा लगाना प्रारम्भ किया है कि माओ-त्से-तुंग हमारे राष्ट्रपति हैं, श्री वी० वी० गिरि हमारे राष्ट्रपति नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक इनके निदेशों का संबन्ध है चीन से यह निर्देश प्राप्त करते हैं, साहित्य प्राप्त करते हैं और समय समय पर अपनी नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में भी ये उसी ओर देखते हैं कि क्या संकेत वहाँ से आते हैं। स्थिति यहाँ तक बिगड़ गई है कि आज बंगाल के अंदर स्वामी विवेकानन्द की प्रतिमा सुरक्षित

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

नहीं है। आज बंगाल में रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर की प्रतिमा सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। आज बंगाल में आशुतोष मुखर्जी की प्रतिमा सुरक्षित नहीं है। फिर गांधी और जवाहर लाल का कहना ही क्या है? अब तो इन्होंने यह नारा लगाना भी प्रारम्भ कर दिया है कि बंगाल के अंदर काली-पूजा जोकि एक विशिष्ट पूजा मानी जाती है, विजय दशमो का त्योहार जो दुर्गा का एक प्रसिद्ध त्योहार बंगाल के अंदर है, उसमें इनकी प्रतिमाएं न बना करके माओ-त्से-तुंग की प्रतिमाएं बनाई जायें। अभी कुछ दिन पहले समाचार पत्रों में इस प्रकार का समाचार भी आया था कि 15 अगस्त को जब सारे देश में राष्ट्र स्वतंत्रता-दिवस मना रहा था उस समय बंगाल के अंदर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज जलाये गए। अब इन सारी परिस्थितियों में भी अगर देश सावधान न हो, केन्द्रीय सरकार न चेते तो फिर कब चेतेगी? मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यही सारी घटनाएं चीन के अंदर हों तो क्या चीन की सरकार उनको इसी प्रकार बर्दाश्त करेगी जिस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार सहन कर रही है? अभी कुछ दिन पहले जब कनु सान्याल गिरफ्तार हुए थे तो उनकी गिरफ्तारी के बाद बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उनके साथ कुछ चीनी हथियार भी मिले थे। उसके बाद जो तलाशियां हुईं उनमें कई स्थानों पर इस प्रकार की सामग्रियां मिलीं कि जहां एक-एक स्थान पर ही इतनी सामग्री थी जिससे 40 हजार बमों का निर्माण किया जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी समाचार मिलते रहे हैं कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से समय-समय पर हथियार आते रहते हैं। वह हथियार इन लोगों को दिए जाते हैं। केन्द्र की निष्क्रियता यहां तक पहुंच गई है। प्रधान मंत्री कई बार राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में भी और सार्वजनिक सभाओं में भी बार बार यह घोषणा कर

चुकी हैं कि हम बड़ी सस्ती के साथ इनके दमन की तैयारियां कर रहे हैं। पर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वह घड़ी कब आएगी जब केन्द्रीय सरकार सस्ती के साथ उनके दमन की तैयारी करेगी या केवल शब्दों से ही केन्द्रीय सरकार उनका दमन करना चाहती है? क्षमा कीजिये, आज मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वार्थपरता पर खुला आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ। अपनी कुसियों पर बने रहने के लिए जो इस प्रकार के पैकट कर सकते हैं कम्युनिस्टों के साथ गठबन्धन, मुस्लिम लीगियों के साथ गठबन्धन, और अकालियों के साथ गठबन्धन, तो इसमें भी कोई आश्चर्य नहीं कि इन्होंने नक्सलाइट्स से भी आंतरिक रूप से कोई गठबन्धन कर लिया हो। ऊपर से कहते हैं कि हम इस प्रकार सस्ती से इनको दबाएंगे लेकिन वह घड़ी कब आएगी?

संसद में और संसद से बाहर भी कई बार इस प्रकार की चर्चाएं की गईं कि पश्चिम बंगाल के जो वर्तमान राज्यपाल हैं उनको वहां से हटाया जाय। पश्चिम बंगाल की राजनैतिक स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये वे सक्षम नहीं हैं। लेकिन उनको कहा गया कि नहीं, पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यपाल वहां की राजनीतिक स्थिति का दृढ़ता के साथ सामना कर रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। अभी कुछ दिन पहले जब पश्चिम बंगाल में राष्ट्रपति का शासन था, लेकिन उस समय राज्यपाल धवन नहीं थे बल्कि दूसरे व्यक्ति राज्यपाल थे जो कि इस समय मैसूर के राज्यपाल हैं, क्या उस समय भी दूर्गापुर के कारखाने में 50 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ था? उस समय भी क्या इसी प्रकार के चालिस-चालिस हजार बम बनाने की सामग्री किसी एक स्थान पर मिली थी? क्या उस समय भी इसी तरह से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से चीनी हथियार और चीनी नोट आया करते थे भारत की राज-

नीति को विशुद्ध करने के लिये ? इस सिलसिले में मेरा श्री धवन के साथ कोई व्यक्तिगत द्वेष नहीं, परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि कोई एक व्यक्ति सबसे ऊंचे आसन पर बैठकर उस राज्य में शान्ति और व्यवस्था स्थापित नहीं कर सकता तो स्वाभाविक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति को वहां से हटा कर किसी मजबूत व्यक्ति को पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यपाल के आसन पर बिठाना चाहिये जो बंगाल की विषम स्थिति का समाधान करे और बंगाल की स्थिति को सम्भाले ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि सरकार की अकर्मण्यता का दूसरा दुष्परिणाम एक और होने वाला है । जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा बंगाल में चाहे इस तरह के नक्सलान्ना, माओइस्ट या मार्क्सिस्ट कोई भी क्यों न हों, उनकी संख्या बहुत नहीं है । लेकिन चूंकि उनके पास हथियार हैं उनके पास विदेशी पैसा है, उसका परिणाम यह है कि वह बंगाल की जनता को भयभीत किये हुए हैं । आगे चलकर उसका दुष्परिणाम यह होने वाला है कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सख्ती के साथ कोई कदम न उठाया और दृढ़ता के साथ कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया—प्राइम मिनिस्टर बार-बार घोषणा करती रहीं कि वह सख्ती से निर्णय लेंगी, सख्त कदम उठायेंगी, लेकिन उठाया नहीं—तो परिणाम यह होगा कि पश्चिम बंगाल में होने वाले निर्वाचनों के अन्दर भी इसी प्रकार की शक्तियां कामयाब होंगी जिन शक्तियों ने बंगाल को विनाश के कगार पर खड़ा कर दिया है ।

बंगाल के इस प्रकार की शक्तियों के हाथ में जाने का अभिप्राय यह है कि इस देश को भारत के समूचे पूर्वी भाग से हाथ धोना पड़ेगा । पश्चिम बंगाल के हाथ से निकलने का अभिप्राय यह है कि असम से भी हाथ धोना पड़ेगा, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, नेफा और नागालैण्ड से भी

हाथ धोना पड़ेगा । आप मुझ को क्षमा कीजिये, मुझे तो वह दिन भी याद आता है कि जब 1962 में चीन ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया था तब इसी सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री ने एक दिन निराश होकर कहा था कि असम के लोगों के साथ मेरी सहानुभूति है । जब असम के अन्दर चीनी सेना आ गई थी तब अगर उनके सोचने का ढंग यह हो सकता था तो मुझको ऐसा लगता है कि इस समय भी कहीं इनके सोचने के ढंग में वही दुर्बलता तो नहीं है । इस लिये पश्चिम बंगाल की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में सावधानी के साथ, दृढ़ता के साथ और मन में दृढ़ होकर तत्काल इस प्रकार के कदम उठाने चाहिये जैसे दुर्गापुर के कारखाने की हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में कल परसों इतना बड़ा विनाश होने के बाद सरकार ने कदम उठाया ।

इस के लिये मैं कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ । मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि पश्चिम बंगाल की संविद् सरकार के अंदर जो पुलिस में नई भर्ती हुई है उस के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार एक जांच समिति बनाये । जांच समिति देखे कि कहीं पुलिस के अंदर तो उन लोगों ने अपने आदमियों को प्रवेश नहीं करा दिया है । आखिर पुलिस तो देश की रक्षा के लिये होती है, लेकिन जब पुलिस रूपी रक्षक ही भक्षक हो जायेंगे तो बंगाल को बचायेगा कौन ? जैसा मैंने कहा अगर बंगाल नहीं बचेगा तो पूर्वी भारत को कौन बचायेगा ? इस लिए आप को फौरन निर्णय लेना चाहिये कि संविद् सरकार के अन्दर जो नई भरतियां हुई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में एक जांच कमिशन बना करके जो इस प्रकार के तत्वों का प्रवेश करा दिया गया है उनसे पश्चिम बंगाल की पुलिस को शुद्ध किया जाए ।

दूसरा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्दर भूमि सुधार कानूनों के प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार जो उपेक्षा बरतती रही

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

है उसके सम्बन्ध में भी समय निर्धारित करना चाहिये। इस के लिये भी मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार पर दोषारोपण करना चाहता हूँ। जब आप ग्रह जानते हैं कि भूमि सुधार कानूनों को लेकर, उस को बहाना बना कर, पश्चिम बंगाल में हिंसा के वातावरण को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है तब आप समय क्यों निर्धारित नहीं करते ? इस प्रकार की विधि या अधिनियम क्यों नहीं बनाते जिस से पश्चिम बंगाल में भूमि सुधार कानून लागू हो जायें और कहीं भी किसी को इस प्रकार से उंगली उठाने का अवसर न मिले ?

तीसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्दर जो बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है यों तो वह सारे देश के लिये ही चिन्ता का विषय है पर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जो विदेशी शक्तियाँ उससे लाभ उठाती हैं उसके लिये हमें गम्भीरता के साथ कोई निर्णय लेना चाहिये।

चौथी बात आज पश्चिम बंगाल की इस अनिश्चित स्थिति के कारण वहाँ के उद्योगों के अन्दर एक अनिश्चितता का वातावरण आ गया है। उद्योग धन्धे वहाँ से हटने लगे हैं और उद्योगों का विस्तार बन्द हो गया है। इसका प्रभाव सारे भारत पर तो होगा ही, लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल के आर्थिक जीवन पर उसका प्रभाव विशेष रूप से होगा। इस लिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में हमें गम्भीरता से कुछ निर्णय लेने चाहिये ताकि पश्चिम बंगाल की आर्थिक रीढ़ की हड्डी किसी प्रकार टेढ़ी न हो जाये।

पांचवीं बात—मैं वहाँ की शिक्षण संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इस वजह के अन्दर उस का विशेष प्रावधान किया गया है। शिक्षण संस्थाओं की स्थिति क्या है ? वहाँ किस प्रकार के युवकों का प्रवेश कराया जा रहा है और वहाँ का वाता-

वरण ऐसा विषाक्त बनाया जा रहा है कि विश्वविद्यालय महीनों बन्द रहते हैं। वहाँ आज यह वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है कि विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों के अन्दर अपने पुराने संस्कारों के प्रति, अपने पुराने पूर्वजों के प्रति, पुराने नेताओं के प्रति जो श्रद्धा, सम्मान और विश्वास बना हुआ है, वह उनके मस्तिष्क से हटाया जाय, क्योंकि जब तक वह श्रद्धा बनी रहेगी तब तक माओत्सेतुंग कैसे प्रवेश करेगा, तब तक चाउ-एन-लाई की भावना किस प्रकार से प्रवेश करेगी। इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ पढ़ने-वाले युवक भावी भारत के निर्माता बननेवाले हैं। सौभाग्य से शिक्षा मंत्री यहाँ पर विद्यमान हैं। उनको इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी दृढ़ता से कुछ निर्णय लेने चाहिये। क्योंकि पश्चिम बंगाल का सम्बन्ध केवल पश्चिम बंगाल से नहीं है, वह पूरे भारत से है।

अन्त में पश्चिम बंगाल के हिन्दी शिक्षकों के सम्बन्ध में कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। उन्होंने कुछ दिन पहले अनशन किया था और शिक्षा मंत्री को स्मरण होगा कि न केवल पश्चिम बंगाल में बल्कि पूरे देश में हिन्दी शिक्षा के प्रचार के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार अहिन्दी राज्यों को अनुदान देती है। इसी आधार पर पश्चिम बंगाल के करीब 300 अध्यापकों के लिये अनुदान दिया जाता है। पैसा सारा यहाँ से जाता है, लेकिन उस पैसे में कटौती हो जाती है। बेचारे जो अध्यापक हैं उनके ग्रेड भी नियत नहीं हो सके। हिन्दी के अध्यापकों ने हड़ताल की और उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे तार दिया। मैंने शिक्षा मंत्री को उन तारों की प्रतिलिपि भेजी। उन्होंने मुझे लिखा कि वह उसकी जानकारी ले रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जब पैसा यहाँ से जाता है और आज बंगाल के अन्दर आप का शासन है, राष्ट्रपति का शासन है, तब आप पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्दर हिन्दी

अध्यापकों के ग्रेड क्यों मुर्कारि नहीं करते जिससे उन लोगों के सामने निराशा की स्थिति न रहे। इस प्रकार का रचनात्मक कदम आप उठायेंगे तो मेरा अनुमान है कि आप हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्तियों का सामना कर सकेंगे और पश्चिमी बंगाल के अध्यापकों के असन्तोष के लिये एक सन्तोषजनक समाधान दे सकेंगे।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard some of the speeches made by the hon. Members here. Two new propositions have been put forward. One was by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, who suggested that as there has not been much improvement in West Bengal during the President's Rule, it should not be extended. It is true that there has not been much improvement during the last 4-5 months of the President's Rule due to the weakness of the administration there so far. But now, it seems, effective steps are being taken and that is, perhaps, one of the reasons why the Bengal Bundh that was declared for the 28th of this month has been withdrawn. The strike that was illegally started in Durgapur and that was being continued for so many days has fizzled out because of the strong steps taken by the Government and because they threatened to take action unless the workers joined duty. Therefore, the proper steps have been taken now and, I have no doubt, it will give good results and the President's Rule will be effective. So, there cannot be any ground for not extending the period of the President's Rule in West Bengal.

Another proposition put forward by my hon. friend, Shri P. Ramamurti, was that the Government is encouraging the Naxalites because these forces are now putting an end to some of the leaders of the Marxists. It is a strange proposition. So far we have been told that the Naxalites are an extremist section of the Marxists. They are the two sides of the same coin, one a little more extremist than the other. Therefore, to suggest that the Government has been taking steps to encourage the Naxalites to do away with the Marxist leaders is rather a strange proposition. I doubt very much if anybody will be prepared to accept this proposition.

Most of the hon. Members have agreed and said that Bengal has been in the forefront of all kinds of movements and that Bengal has been pioneer in various kinds of reforms. But for sometime past, specially after the Second World War and the partition of India, it has fallen on evil days. Therefore, it is upto the Government of India to take special steps to improve the economy of the State in proper shape and it is necessary that additional funds should be earmarked for improving the economic conditions of West Bengal. For sometime past, the industrial development of Bengal has fallen far behind. Bengal was, perhaps, in the first position and Maharashtra was in the second position. But now the economic position of Bengal has fallen far behind because no new industries are coming up there. One of the main reasons why no new industries are coming up is the political situation and the law and order situation in the country. The Government of India also has not put in more funds in the public sector undertakings in that State. Therefore, to be in a position to provide more employment in Bengal a number of important items which have been sanctioned and put forward by various Parties should be taken up. One is the second bridge on the Hoogly river. Another is the railway. Either circular railway or the underground railway, whichever may be feasible and whichever can be taken up quickly, should be taken up. Similarly, other industries also should be started. But those industries can only be possible if the law and order situation is tackled and improved, and I have no doubt that if proper steps are taken, the situation will improve. At the same time, if more funds are handed over to Bengal, it should be seen that they are not squandered away. There is State transport in Calcutta. The State Transport has been a losing concern and similarly the tramway which has been taken charge of by the Government is also a losing concern. But the authorities of the Bengal Government have opposed any rise in tram fares and I think it is only one of the most foolish steps that a person can take when an institution which is being run by them should be a losing concern. The tram fare in Calcutta, I think, is the cheapest in the whole world perhaps and, therefore, there is no reason why it should not

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be made to pay by a rise in fare in a reasonable manner. Therefore, if more funds are placed in the hands of the authorities in Bengal, they should not be allowed to squander them away on account of certain ideological considerations.

The conditions of industries in Bengal, you know. They have gone from bad to worse, not because of any dispute between the employers and the employees but more so because of inter-union rivalry—one Party trying to have control over the Union as against the other. That is one of the main reasons why there have been so many murders, so many strikes and so many troubles in various factories and a large number of factories are not working at the present moment. Therefore, something should be done to see that these inter-union rivalries are stopped and something should be done to see that the Unions which have the largest numbers of members are recognised and other Unions are not allowed to interfere.

At the present moment, as you know, if you read the newspapers in the morning you will find how the position is coming up. Bombs are being discovered. Naxalites are being arrested and large quantities of explosive materials have been traced. Therefore, if some more active steps are taken by the administration as they have been begun to be taken, I have no doubt that the position will improve and then, only there can be any talk of elections. Otherwise, if elections are held at present; there will be no free and fair elections at all because people will not dare to come out and vote freely and they will not be allowed to vote. Therefore, I feel the Government should be asked to take more and more active steps and energetic steps to bring law and order in the country so that the industries may begin to be started and I have no doubt that if these things are done, the economic condition also in the State will improve.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): We have been hearing this Debate on the situation in West Bengal for a long time. One thing has become clear that some Hon. Members wanted to sling mud here and there.

The main contention of some of them has been that this situation in West Bengal today has been created since 1967 after the United Front Government came into being. Sir, I would like to make it perfectly clear to them that the present culmination of the situation in West Bengal is not the by-product of this United Front Government since 1967, but it is due to the continued and utter neglect, lack of sympathy and appreciation by the Central Government for years together.

Sir, in the opening speech on this Budget, the hon. Minister reviewed the situation to a certain extent about the law and order problem but that will not help to solve the malaise of Bengal today. The amounts of deficit that have been temporarily suspended should have to be paid by the Government of West Bengal to the Centre. That simply shows that the evil days of procrastination, are not yet over. The problems of West Bengal are too heavy and those ought to have been given due consideration by the Centre since the days of our Partition, but this has not been done.

In the matter of growth of population,—I have got the statistics upto the year 1961—from 1951 to 1961, in 10 years, the population has gone up by 32.8% in respect of West Bengal, where as the All-India average is 21.5%. The figure regarding the influx of refugees was given out as 5 millions according to Government statistics; but if we add the number of others who have not registered themselves, it will come up to 6 millions.

Thirdly, one of the Hon. Members mentioned about migration of persons from other States. Those who have come from other States and who make their livelihood in Bengal would be not less than 6 millions. They send money from out of West Bengal and money orders in small denominations and this amounts to Rs. 38 crores per month.

Fourthly, there is the problem of unemployment, because Bengal has not been given its due share to prosper. All these factors have given rise to Naxalite form or any other form of agitation, but these problems are continuously there in West

Bengal. We find that in the Third Five year plan the productivity in West Bengal has gone down. The *per capita* income during the first 2 years of the Third Five year Plan period in Bengal went down by 0.5% whereas the All-India average went up by 0.8%. Why should there be such huge difference? Who is responsible? It is the Central Government which alone is responsible.

In the matter of distribution of licences, West Bengal was not considered and it was not given its due. They are issuing licences to other States like Maharashtra but not to West Bengal. In respect of foreign collaborations, all of them have gone to Maharashtra and other States. What has been done in West Bengal for all these years? The help given by financial institutions have gone to those industries in Bombay and Maharashtra State, but West Bengal has not got this help. Take the case of the Reserve Bank, the IFC, the LIC and the State Bank. Are things done to give benefits to the people of West Bengal and to keep up the tempo of industrial development in West Bengal? No.

And now the question of employment comes. I will give the figures since 1948 upto the year 1966.

Then, the question of employment is there. In West Bengal, according to the statistics that we have of 1966, the number of employed persons increased only by 3.4 per cent, whereas in Maharashtra it has increased by 45 per cent and in Gujarat by 17 per cent.

Coming to the present Plan period programme, as has been pointed out already by some hon. Members, in the case of UP, the State Plan allocation is to the extent of Rs. 965 crores; in the case of Maharashtra, it is Rs. 898 crores, and in the case of Tamil Nadu it is Rs. 520 crores whereas in the case of West Bengal, it is Rs. 322 crores. This is the state of affairs.

As against this, what does West Bengal gives to the Centre? About 30 to 40 per cent of all the total revenues earned by the Government of India from exports is given by West Bengal. Of all the revenue earned by the Government

of India by imports, West Bengal gives or Calcutta gives 25 per cent; the corporation taxes collected from West Bengal are the maximum. But the share given to West Bengal to be ploughed back for her own industries is the minimum. This is the exploitation that has been continued for years together.

As regards the question of major and minor irrigation, even in the case of major irrigation, I can quote figures from the present Five Year Plan, which is supposed to be taken up very soon in this House if time permits, you will find that Maharashtra gets Rs. 70 crores whereas Bengal gets only Rs. 19 crores. In the case of minor irrigation, Maharashtra is given Rs. 31 crores while West Bengal is given only Rs. 10 crores. In the case of rural electrification, Maharashtra is given Rs. 25 crores while West Bengal is given only Rs. 10 crores. These are the instances of discrimination....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has quoted these figures so many times. Now, let him go to the next point.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am coming to that.

This is the picture that should be made known to all. It is not a question of the Naxalites or the extremists creating trouble. Why are they creating trouble? A case has already been made out by an hon. Member that the young men of West Bengal have no future. They have no hope; they have nothing for the future except to take recourse to revolutionary measures by which they would like to change the present sterile and static conditions that are eating up the energies of the young people of West Bengal. That is the picture that you will find. If you really want to do any good to the people of West Bengal, go to the deeper roots of the whole thing. You should try to help Bengal so that it could come up industrially and develop in other spheres as well.

I am not happy with the budget that has been presented for West Bengal. No doubt, Calcutta and the neighbouring areas have their own problems. But I find that the whole state budget seems to be a Calcutta-based

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budget, as if in West Bengal there is no other place except Calcutta, as if in Bengal, there are no other places except Calcutta and some places of South Bengal. The people from North Bengal will have no grudge against the South Bengal people or the Calcutta people if their places are developed. We shall certainly appreciate if these are developed. But the people of North Bengal will not tolerate that at the cost of North Bengal, only South Bengal should be developed.

In the budget, we find the continuing schemes of the DVC, Kamsavati, Mayurakshi, and the Dubda basin etc. have been allotted money. We appreciate them. But is there any scheme mooted in this budget which will develop the economy of North Bengal?

And what does North Bengal contribute to the economy of Bengal? Let me give some aspects. Of all the agricultural income generated in the State of West Bengal, North Bengal gives one-third. The population in Bengal minus Calcutta, that is, North Bengal, is 1/6th of the total population of the State. And yet 1/6th of the population gives to Bengal one-third or a little more of the agricultural income. That only shows that North Bengal is most viable in respect of agricultural income. That also proves that North Bengal should be nurtured and nourished so that it can give more and more agricultural produce. Of the total industrial income of West Bengal according to the 1962-63 figures, which is about Rs. 300 crores, the five districts of North Bengal give only 3 per cent. And in the agricultural sector, they give about 33 per cent. Taking all the incomes together, be it agriculture, be it industry, be it trade, commerce and services, North Bengal's contribution comes to about Rs. 200 crores out of a total of Rs. 1102.88 crores generated in the State of West Bengal, according to the 1962-63 figures. This comes to a little less than 20 per cent. And what have the people of North Bengal received from the State of West Bengal in all these years? In the First, Second and Third Plan periods, the State of West Bengal spent Rs. 520 crores or a little more. After these three Plan periods, another sum of Rs. 167 crores has been spent so far in the three Annual Plans. But of

this whole amount, North Bengal received only Rs. 15 crores or so. If the share of North Bengal is 20 per cent, as it should be considering its contribution to the income generated in the State as a whole, it would have received about Rs. 120-130 crores. I have calculated the amount.

The people of South Bengal have received benefit of development during these Plans at the rate of Rs. 200 per capita. But the people of North Bengal have received benefit equivalent to Rs. 25 per capita—difference of 8 times.

Whenever we ask that there must be certain flood control measures, there should be a project to control the Teesta, whenever we ask for better communications and electricity and power as these are the basic infrastructure for development—electric power, irrigation facilities and communications—the argument very nicely advanced is that there is lack of funds. This argument of the West Bengal leaders, be it under President's rule, be it under the rule of party leaders of the Congress or the United Front, pleading financial stringency when it is a question of the development of North Bengal, which has been trotted out all these years without considering the fact that North Bengal contributes one-fifth of the total income of the State.

Coming to the problems of Cooch-Bihar, it is very interesting to note that at the time of its merger in 1949, the benevolent and ever-loving the then Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar with all his good wishes and ingenuity left an amount of Rs. 1.34 crores for nation-building purposes to be spent for the benefit of the people there. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take a special note of this. It has been mentioned under Public Accounts as the first item—General reserve for Cooch-Bihar. There I find certain receipts and disbursements. The West Bengal leaders and the officials there together deprived Cooch-Bihar people of their right to the benefit accruing from this amount of Rs. 1.34 crores. If you calculate it over a period of 20-22 years, its corpus would have come to more than 4 crores of rupees, and the

actual benefit derived by the people of Cooch-Bihar is practically nil during these years. Moreover in the explanatory note of the Budget, nothing has been said as to where the corpus has gone now. Only this year I have seen under Grant 20—Medical—the hon. Finance Minister may kindly check up—a paltry amount of Rs. 54,000 mentioned as earmarked for Cooch-Bihar development. I do not know for what purpose this amount will be spent. Will they spend it for opening health centres or for merely purpose of some medicines? But the basic question remains: how has this amount of Rs. 1.34 crores been spent during all these 20 years?

It was specifically stated in the special agreement between the Maharaja and the then Government of India that the entire amount would be spent for nation building purposes for the benefit of the people of Cooch Behar. Even then, when we see that we need so many bridges and embankments for effective flood control measures the only argument that is given is that they have no funds. Without going into other points I shall appeal to the Finance Ministry to come forward with a statement that the Finance Ministry will appoint an enquiry Committee consisting of one official from the Union Finance Ministry, another official from the State Finance Department, one representative from Maharaja's palace or from among his heirs and at least two or three persons from Cooch Behar to enquire and investigate into the matter how these funds had been utilised for the last so many years and if it has benefited the people of Cooch Behar.... (*Interruptions*).

In the last meeting of the Consultative Committee on West Bengal held on 10/11 July, I proposed the discussion of the following item:

"To recommend for payment of compensation to Lalit Barman of Cooch Behar, who lost his son Piku Barman on the 16th October 1968 at Mekhlignunj due to un-authorized air-dropping of food immediately after the October flood in North Bengal, and to Smt. Rama Barman, daughter of Lalit Barman who has been maimed for life and also to the family of Basan Kanu the other victims to this incident."

The reply was:

"No proposal in this regard has so far been received in the Department from any-where. Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar has been asked for details of the incident and also for a report as to whether any proposal for compensation has been received by him."

This is a matter which I referred to the Prime Minister in 1968, and I received a reply from the Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must conclude now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: There are three or four letters in this correspondence. I shall read only one or two of them. As I said earlier I wrote to the Prime Minister in December 1968 and the Prime Minister's reply dated January 4, 1969 was received by me.

I am quoting from the letter written by the Prime Minister's Secretariat on 4th January, 1969:

"In one of them, you wrote about some assistance being given to the families of those who were killed or injured during an air-dropping operation in Mekliganj during the recent floods and also to the Mekliganj Higher Secondary School which suffered damage at the time of the natural calamity."

The Prime Minister was under the impression that some help had been given to the families. However, she is sending your letter to the Governor of West Bengal to whom she had earlier sent some money from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. If necessary, some more could be sent to him so that he can look into the two cases mentioned by you and do the needful."

The Government of West Bengal in its answer said that there was no such proposal. About the same incident, I wrote a letter again and asked the Prime Minister on 8.5.69 as to what happened to the proposal for payment of the compensation and giving some assistance to the flood victims. There was again a reply dated 23.5.69 from the Prime Minister's Secretariat which says:

"... regarding assistance to the families of those who were killed or injured during

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the air-dropping operation in Mekliganj in October, 1968. She is forwarding it to the Governor of West Bengal for appropriate action."

Twice it has been said by the Prime Minister that the matter has been sent to the Governor with specific instructions to do the needful but the State officials are saying that there is no such proposal. Whom are we to believe? The Prime Minister, or the Governor's advisers or the officials under the Government? This is a serious situation.

I appeal to the Finance Minister that while replying to the debate if he is not in a position to go into the other details of the problems of the North Bengal at least he should tell us as to what they propose to do to exploit the natural resources of North Bengal. North Bengal has thick deposits of copper. Only the other day on my enquiry they informed me that the Government of India and the Sikkim Government are thinking of extracting copper from mines in North Bengal which has rich mineral wealth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must conclude now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I want the Government to pay attention to North Bengal. It has not only Tea, Jute, Tobacco and other agricultural products but it is rich in minerals too. It has got heavy deposits of copper and zinc ore. It has got heavy deposits of zinc and copper. Let this Government be careful to take such benefits and advantages for the people of North Bengal and the people who inhabit that area.

Lastly,—

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Shri Randhir Singh.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It has been published in the *Economic Times* that—**

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nothing will go on record if he goes on speaking. Nothing

will go on record. Shri Randhir Singh; two minutes.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, हाउस के सामने दो मोशंस हैं। एक तो एक्सपेंशन आफ प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल के सिल-सिले में है। इस के मुताबिक तो मुझे यह कहना है कि यह 6 महीने का एक्सपेंशन बहुत थोड़ा है। जैसी एबनार्मल हालत बंगाल में है, जब तक वह ठीक न हो जाय और वहां नार्मल हालत पैदा न हो जाय, तब तक वहां इसे एक्सटेंड करते जाना आवश्यक है। कम से कम दो साल के लिये प्रेसीडेंट रूल हो, उसके बाद वहां हालात सुधर जाय तब एलेक्शन कराया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जो बंगाल की हालत है, यह केवल बंगाल का मसला नहीं है, यह सारे देश का मसला है यह एक नासूर है हमारे देश के सियासी जिस्म में और यह नासूर बढ़ता ही जायगा सारे देश में गैंगरीन बनकर फैल जायगा अगर इस का इलाज ठीक तरह से नहीं किया गया। जब तक यह इलाज न हो जाय तब तक बंगाल में एलेक्शन न कराएँ। मैं पार्टी के इंटेरेस्ट में नहीं नेशनल इंटेरेस्ट में कहता हूँ, देश के हित में यह बात कहता हूँ—इन लोगों का नारा एकोनामिक ऐंड सोशल डेवलपमेंट आफ बंगाल नहीं है। इन की जो यूनाइटेड फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट वहां बनी अगर यह काम करना चाहते तो कर सकते थे। कौन रोकता था? लेकिन यह काम नहीं करना चाहते थे। कोई सड़क नहीं बनाई, कोई नहर नहीं निकाली, कोई बिजलीघर नहीं बनाया। किसी किसान मजदूर को रोजगार नहीं दिया। इनका तो एक ही ध्येय रहा कि कितने नक्सलाइट्स पुलिस में भरती किये जाय, कितने आदमी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में भरती किये जाय जो उखाड़ दें यहां की गवर्नमेंट को और सारे बंगाल में बगावत फैला

दें और बंगाल के साथ किस तरह नागालैंड को, नेफा की और आसाम को इसका अड्डा बनायें ? किस तरह हिन्दुस्तान के इस एक तिहाई हिस्से में बदअमनी फैलायें, यही इनका एकमात्र ध्येय रहा है। और यह सही बात है, यह उनसे मिले हुए हैं यह एक बड़ा भारी घबरा है बंगाल के नाम पर, उस बंगाल के नाम पर जिसने कितने बड़े बड़े देशभक्त दिये जो कुर्बान हो गए, फांसी के तख्ते पर झूल गये उन लोगोंके नाम पर यह बहुत बड़ा घबरा है जो यह कुछ उलटे लोग, यह बहुरूपिये वहां आ गये हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल का सवाल है इसके लिये 6 महीने थोड़ा है। दो साल में अगर इन का दिमाग ठीक हो जाय तो ठीक है वरना अगर यह न करें तो मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक है कि प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल के बाद कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट है, लेकिन पूरा-पूरा इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं है, तो उस के लिये अगर सी आर पी से इलाज नहीं होता तो पंजाब की पुलिस तैयार है, हरयाने की पुलिस तैयार है, हमारी पुलिस वहां भेज दीजिए और उससे भी नहीं हो तो हमारी बटालियन तैयार है। हमारी मिलिटरी इनको सब को ठीक कर देगी। हमें बैनर्जी बड़े प्यारे हैं लेकिन अगर बैनर्जी चीन की बोली बोलेंगे तो वह हमारे दुश्मन नम्बर 1 होंगे। बंगाली भाई भी हमें बहुत प्यारे हैं। हम उनके लिए हर कुर्बानी देने को तैयार हैं। सारा रुपया बंगाल में लगाने के लिये तैयार हैं। जहां तक एकोनामिक डेवलपमेंट और सोशल डेवलपमेंट है वह हम करें लेकिन अगर वह गड़ बड़ करें, हिन्दुस्तान को दुमखल्ला बनाएं चीन का हिन्दुस्तान को बेचें और चीन की सरहदों में अपनी सरहद मिला दें हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के इलाके को कहते हैं कि चीन का इलाका है और कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान अग्रेसर है-इससे ज्यादा बेशर्मी, बड़ी गिरावट और घटियापन और क्या हो सकता है। मैं तो फिर अपने कानून को मज्जमत करता हूँ। हमारे देश में कानून नहीं है, इसके लिए हमें कानून बनाना पड़ेगा, वरना इन लोगों

की हिम्मत बढ़ती रहेगी।

मुझे अफसोस है, चेयरमैन महोदय, जब मैंने श्री राममूर्ति की बात सुनी—मैं उनकी बेहद इज्जत करता हूँ, उन के लिये मेरे दिल में बेहद प्यार है, श्रद्धा है, वे रीजनेबिल आदमी हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं, इन्होंने क्या अपनी अक्ल चीन के नाम गिरवी कर दी है, पता नहीं क्यों ऐसी बात करते हैं कि हम फौज का मुकाबला करेंगे, पुलिस का मुकाबला करेंगे। यह फौज और पुलिस का मुकाबला नहीं है—हिन्दुस्तानी कौम के साथ, मुल्क के साथ मुकाबला है। यह फौज और पुलिस किस की है, तुम क्या मुकाबला कर सकोगे। हमारी फौज का मुकाबला तो चीन, जर्मनी और पाकिस्तान भी नहीं कर सके, आप तो क्या मुकाबला करेंगे। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ—इस किस्म की जुबान बोलना बन्द करो, इससे देश के प्रजातन्त्र को ठेस पहुंचती है। मैं, चेयरमैन साहब, कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में गद्दारों की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है, वे इस देश के कांस्टीचूशन की घञ्जियां उड़ाते हैं, इस देश के फ्लैग की जगह हथौड़े का फ्लैग लाने की बात करते हैं, देश को दरहम-बरहम करना चाहते हैं, तहस-नहस करना चाहते हैं। कम से कम इस पार्लियामेंट में आकर तो अपनी जो एन्टीनेशनल एक्टिविटीज हैं, उनका ढिंढोरा न पीटा करो। यहां तो शर्माओ, यहां भले आदमी बैठे हैं, दिमागदार बैठे हैं, देश की शानदार फ्रीम बैठी हुई है। अगर अनपढ़ आदमियों की अकल ही मारनी है, तो वहीं झोपड़ों में जाकर मारो, कम से कम यहां तो ऐसी बातें न करो। इतना खून सफेद हो गया है, चेयरमैन साहब, आप खुद इतने बड़े इन्कलाबी हैं—कि हम देश की बात न करें और अपने देश के झन्डे, विधान और नेशन के खिलाफ खुल्लम-खुल्ला प्रचार करें और फिर यह कहें कि हम फौज का मुकाबला करेंगे, पुलिस का मुकाबला कौन करेंगे, यहां एक दूसरा वियतनाम बनायेंगे, चीन

[श्री रणजीत सिंह]

की एकटीविटीज के मुताबिक चलेंगे—अरे, अभी तो कनु सान्याल पकड़ा गया है, देखते जाओ चारू मजूमदार भी पकड़ा जायगा सबके सब पकड़े जायेंगे। इनकी एकटीविटीज दम तोड़ रही है और तोड़ेंगी जब हमारी बटेलियन्ज वहां पहुंच जायेंगी, सब के सब छोड़-छोड़ कर भाग जायेंगे।

मैं अपने बंगाल के भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारे बंगाल के भाई शानदार लोग हैं, उनकी बेहतरीन ट्रेडीसन्ज हैं, उनका ग्लोरियस पास्ट रहा है, वे इन लोगों के बहकावे में नहीं आयेंगे। मैं आपकी मार-फत अपने बंगाल के भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ—नुम को तमाम देश प्रणाम करता है, लेकिन हमारे बहादुर बंगालियों को इन लोगों ने घब्बा लगा दिया है, ये लोग उन के किये-कराये को खो रहे हैं, उनका नाश कर रहे हैं।

एक बात मैं यहां पर कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारी पुलिस और फौज में भी ये लोग घुस गये हैं—मैं कहना तो नहीं चाहता था लेकिन कहना पड़ रहा है, जगह जगह जो हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, उसमें भी इन के लोग घुस गये हैं, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक कमीशन मुकारर किया जाय और इन को वहां से वीड आउट किया जाय।

दूसरी बात—हमें अपने कानून में तरमीम करनी चाहिए, अगर बंगाल में वह कानून नहीं है, तो आप उसका बन्दोबस्त कीजिये। क्रिमनल एक्ट, पब्लिक सेफ्टी एक्ट और प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट को वहां पर लागू करके इनको पकड़ो, इनको राउण्ड अप करो। जो चीनी चमचे हैं, चीन के एजेन्ट हैं, उनका दम भरते हैं, उनका हल्वा-मांडा चबाते हैं, चाहे वे हजारों की तादाद में हों, सबको एरेस्ट करो। जिस तरह से तामिलनाडु और पंजाब

की सरकारों ने उनका इलाज किया, सब ठण्डे पड़ गये, उसी तरह से इलाज करो। चरण सिंह ने थोड़ा इलाज किया, फिर भी ठण्डे पड़ गये। इन आदमियों का इलाज ** है—जो लातों के आदमी हैं, वे बातों को नहीं मानते, लातों से ही मानते हैं...

सभापति महोदय : यह अन-पालियामेन्ट्री वर्ड है यह नहीं जायगा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : निकाल दीजिये। लेकिन मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो लोग कानून को नहीं मानते विधान को नहीं मानते, उनका इलाज क्या है? ये कहते हैं कि हम फौज का मुकाबला करेंगे, हम पुलिस का मुकाबला करेंगे, चेयरमैन महोदय, आप भी सुन रहे थे और वह कह रहे थे मैंने तो ** की बात की है, वे तो बम का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। अब वक्त आ गया है कि कानून में तरमीम करनी चाहिये। अगर हमें अपने कांस्टीचूशन को अमेण्ड करना पड़े, तो वह भी करना चाहिए। ये लोग फण्डामेंटल राइट्स को, सिविल लिबर्टीज का नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं। फण्डामेंटल राइट्स और सिविल लिबर्टीज इनके लिये नहीं हैं, इन्होंने देश को गद्दाराणा-सरगमियों का मरकज बना दिया है। फण्डामेंटल राइट्स और सिविल लिबर्टीज उन लोगों के लिये है, जहां जम्हूरियत तगड़ी हो, जो कानून के पुजारी हों, जो बैलेट के आधार पर देश को चलाना चाहते हों, इन आदमियों, के लिये यह कानून नहीं है।

तीसरी बात—आज वहां पर सेंटर की हुकूमत है, वहां की सरकार अनएम्पलायमेंट को दूर करने के लिये एक टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम बनाये। अगर 1972 के चुनाव के बाद इन लोगों की गवर्नमेंट वहां पर बने, तो भी इस सिलसिले में इनको कुछ नहीं करना है। इनका प्रोग्राम तो वहां पर बेस बनाकर हिन्दुस्तानियों

को आपस में लड़ाना है, चीन की तरह का वियतनाम वहाँ पर बनाने का इनका प्रोग्राम है, इनसे डेवलपमेंट का काम नहीं होगा। नम्बूदरीपाद और ज्योति बसु ने भी इस बात को कहा है, इनका कम्यूनिक निकल गया है कि हमें इस विधान में यकीन नहीं है, हमें पार्लियामेन्ट्री सिस्टम में यकीन है, हम इस झण्डे को नहीं चाहते, आज जो स्टेट का सिस्टम चल रहा है, हम इसको नहीं चाहते, इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि वहाँ पर अन-एम्पलायमेंट को दूर करने के लिये हमें एक टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिये। लैंड रिफार्म और सीलिंग को लागू करके जमींदारों को वहाँ पर खत्म करो और छोटे किसानों को जमीन दो।

आखरी बात मुझे यह अर्ज करनी है कि हमारी आई० पी० सी० की धारा 120 में तरमीम करें। चार पांच रोज हुए तब भी मैंने इसका जिक्त किया था—हमें अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज एक्ट में तरमीम करनी चाहिये। जो आदमी देश के साथ गद्दारी करे, उसकी सजा मौत हो, पब्लिक फांसी हो इस किस्म की तरमीम हमको करनी चाहिए। आई० पी० सी० 120 (बी) की जगह हमें दूसरी धारा लानी चाहिये। जो देश के खिलाफ इस तरह की ट्रेचरस-कार्यवाही करे, उसके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये।

मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लेना चाहता, जो मोटी-मोटी बातें थीं, वे मैंने अर्ज कर दीं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर): अभी माननीय सदस्य भाषण दे रहे थे, लेकिन हमने उनको नहीं टोका कुछ ऐसे शब्दों का प्रयोग उन्होंने अपने भाषण में किया, जो आपत्तिजनक थे, उनको आपने निकाल दिया ...

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर): उनके मुँह से चार-पांच बार ** शब्द निकला है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: उनसे हमें कोई दुश्मनी नहीं है, लेकिन आवेश में आकर उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी चीजें कहीं हैं। जिन्होंने यहाँ पर कांस्टीचूशन के प्रति शपथ ग्रहण की है, उनको देश का गद्दार कहा है, चीन का एजेन्ट कहा है, यह भी कहा है कि वह झण्डा नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो देश के साथ गद्दारी करे, उसको सजा होनी ही चाहिये, इसमें हमें उनसे कोई मतभेद नहीं है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उनकी स्पीच को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ लें, उसमें कुछ चीजें हैं जो वहाँ नहीं रहनी चाहिये.....

श्री रणधीर सिंह: जो कुछ मैंने कहा है, मैं उस पर स्टिक करता हूँ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: मैं भी स्टिक करता हूँ, लेकिन जो चीज कही गई आप उसको देखें, यह बात सही नहीं है। अगर इस तरह से कहा जायगा तो हो सकता है..... (व्यवधान) अगर कोई देश द्रोह की बात कहे, चीन और रूस के बारे में कहे तो जिस सरकार ने जमीन चीन को दी और आज तक उसे हथिया न सकी, जिस सरकार ने जमीन पाकिस्तान को दे दी और उसको हासिल नहीं कर सकी, हम उसको गद्दार कहेंगे.....

सभापति महोदय: जो अन-पार्लियामेन्ट्री बात थी, उसको निकाल दिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: इनके भाषण में कभी कोई चीज सही नहीं होती है, बेवकूफी भरा भाषण होता है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of submission. On the last occasion when Shri Chavan was the Home Minister he not only partici-

[Shri Samar Guha]

pated in the debate but he remained present in the House during the whole discussion of the Budget of West Bengal but unfortunately.....
(*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. The hon. Minister is here to reply. You kindly resume your seat.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not a point of order; it is a submission. It is something extra-ordinary that the Prime Minister has not been there even for a minute during the West Bengal Budget debate. Almost all the representatives of all the parties**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have overruled this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to communicate anything. The Minister is here to reply. Nothing will go on record if he speaks without my permission. Please don't disturb the proceedings of the House. What he says will not go on record.

17 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is here to reply to the debate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The request was made by so many Members of the House that the Home Minister should participate in this debate. I want to know whether that has been communicated to the Home Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excepting you, nobody has made this request. He is competent to

reply to the debate. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the debate, I found unanimity at least on one point and that is the problems of West Bengal should be tackled as national problems and at national level. But I found a little difficulty in one respect in the statement that were made, whether they were made in right earnest or not, because even though the Members said that the problems of West Bengal should be treated as national problems, most of the Members, not all the Members, spoke with regional bias, with regional overtones, in their speeches.

I was further distressed to hear the speech of Shri Dasohowdhury. He started saying not only about West Bengal and Calcutta but he started to differentiate between north Bengal and south Bengal. I do not think, when we want to tackle such serious problems, we can apportion Bengal in such a manner into north Bengal, south Bengal, Calcutta and things like that. I would say, the problems of West Bengal as such are national problems and, particularly, the problems of Calcutta should be regarded not only as national problems but should also be taken for solution as national problems.

17.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the Chair*,]

In this matter, I would repeat a few details that I had given when I presented the Budget of West Bengal to this House. The provisions that we have made, particularly, for the development of Greater Calcutta area will convince the Members about it. When we say that we regard the problem of Calcutta or development of Calcutta as a national problem, we do not only regard as such but we have also made efforts to tackle it on that basis. Apart from the fact that Rs. 20 crores have been

provide for the development of Greater Calcutta area in the Budget, we have also provided for Rs. 7.08 crores to meet the deficit of the Calcutta Corporation and the Howrah Municipal Committee so that their deficit could be covered up.

As the hon. Members know, in the Fourth Plan, Rs. 43 crores have been earmarked for the development of Greater Calcutta area. Again, out of this Plan, several crores of rupees will be spent on the construction of the second Hooghly project which will also, to a great extent, facilitate the economic activity and developmental activity in the Calcutta region. This is also a very big thing that is going to come up in this area.

Out of the Central Plan, we are again providing Rs. 34 crores for the development of the Metropolitan Transport Service in Greater Calcutta area. The things that I am cataloguing here prove that we are not tackling Calcutta problems as matters pertaining to any city here and there. We know that Calcutta has got certain serious problems. For example, the problem that was mentioned by Shri Samar Guha and many others regarding refugees. That is an influx which is continuing. Sometimes, it abates; sometimes it again begins and sometimes it becomes so much that it becomes difficult to contain them where we have set up refugee camps or transit camps. As we know, Sir, about 4.2 million refugees have so far come into our country and refugees will keep on pouring from East Pakistan. And this problem is not a problem which can be solved as such because it is a continuing problem. You keep on making efforts to solve it, then another problem is created. You keep on making efforts to solve it, again the problem is complicated by fresh influx. This problem in the present political situation between our two countries is continuing and it is going to continue and we have to live with this problem for many years to come. Therefore, we will have to pay greater attention to it. The figures I mentioned do not include the crores of rupees that have been spent in rehabilitation of these brothers of ours who are coming into our country as refugees from East Pakistan. If the assistance that is given separate is also added to the figure that I have given, it will become a formidable figure. The

amount of resources that we have put within our limited means for the development of Greater Calcutta region and to solve this problem, I would straightway concede, is not sufficient for the development or for solving the problems of Calcutta because the problems of Calcutta are not of recent origin. They have been developing for decades. There are topographical regions, geographical regions and other regions because of which these problems of Calcutta have grown. Apart from that the problems have been complicated by political reasons. But, in my speech I do not wish to go into those political reasons which my worthy colleague, Mr. Pant, will answer in his reply to the debate on the extension of President's rule. I am only trying to project before the House the magnitude and complex nature of these problems which we are trying to solve in a very honest and very sincere manner and I hope no hon. Member of this House will believe that we do not want to solve these problems in the best possible manner within the resources we have. We are even willing to stretch our resources and give more resources for a best solution of this problem and to make an impact and dent on these problems that we are facing there.

Hon. Member, Shri Deven Sen, compared certain allocations between various States of India and he wanted to make out a case that West Bengal has always been neglected. The few figures that I have been able to collect during the last half an hour do not bear out the truth of this statement. According to the figures that I have, central investment in the State up to 31-3-69 in public sector undertakings is Rs. 11 crores. He was comparing this with Maharashtra. The total investment in Maharashtra so far has been only Rs. 101 crores. You can see that four times that investment has been made in West Bengal as compared to the other most industrially developed State of Maharashtra. (*Interruptions*) This is the latest figure up to 31-3-69.

About Central assistance given in the first Three Five Year Plans, the State of West Bengal has been given assistance to the tune of Rs. 454 crores whereas the other comparably industrially developed State of Maharashtra was given only Rs. 400 crores as central assis-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

tance. Here also West Bengal has an edge over Maharashtra.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will you please permit me to ask one question?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: May I request you to reserve your question after I finish my speech and then ask if the Chair permits?

Sir, if I had more time and if I had more opportunity, I would have collected figures about other matters and I would have shown that so far as Government of India is concerned, there has been no discrimination against West Bengal so far and I can also assure that in future also there will be no discrimination against it. If there is discrimination, it would be in favour of West Bengal, not against it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What are the loans and grants given to West Bengal during the various Five-year Plans?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken. Kindly resume your seat.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have got the figure....

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have the figure, then why do you ask?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I will give only authoritative figures that I get. If the hon. Member gives notice; I shall give him adequate answer and give him full satisfaction. (Interruption) Then, there were a few more points mentioned by hon. Members. One point that was mentioned was about the Tea Auction Centre and it was said that this was being removed from Calcutta and that it was going to be causing economic hardship for the people living in Calcutta. This is a subject on which the Central Government has no control. The Government of Assam wants a Tea Auction Centre for their own purpose and the Government of India has no control over the Government of Assam and we cannot tell the Government of Assam not to

open a Tea Auction Centre. What we can do is to see that the Tea Board does not close down the Centre in Calcutta. I can assure the hon. House that the Tea Auction Centre in Calcutta will not be closed down and that it will continue. (Interruption)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Are you going to give any subsidy to them or not?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I would request him to be a little more patient. (Interruption) He may kindly note down all the points and ask me at the end and if the Chairman permits, I will endeavour to reply to all the points.

Another point made by an hon. Member was about the Jute Enquiry Commission. I realise the importance that jute industry and jute trade has over the economy of West Bengal. The work done by the Jute Enquiry Commission is important and I have checked up with the Government of West Bengal that the term is being extended so that the useful work that they are doing is continued and we can help the Jute industry in West Bengal.

I was surprised, Sir, at the observations made by Shri Ramamurti about the Budget. He is one of those few Members who said that he is opposing this Budget. While doing so, Sir, I think he forgets that this Budget was mainly, I would say, 90 per cent, made by the Government in which Mr. Ramamurti's party itself was the leading partner. The CPM Coalition Government in West Bengal had made this Budget. This Budget was presented also in the same way here in March and we had said that for 4 months we will take a Vote-on-Account and we will make certain revisions and again bring a revised Budget in this House. I do not say only revision, but the main revision, which we have done is this. The major revision that we have made is that we have reduced the deficit from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 11 crores or so. I am giving the rough figures. By Rs. 4 crores or so we have reduced the gap of deficit. That is the only difference we have made. So, mainly, this is a Budget which was

made by Mr. Ramamurti's own party and it amused me a great deal when Mr. Ramamurti got up and said that he is opposed to this Budget. I do not know on what basis he was opposing it, whether he is opposing it purely on political grounds or just for the sake of opposition he was doing that.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Because the times have changed.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Mr. Ramamurti mentioned and some other hon. Members also mentioned about the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission's Report is under the active consideration of the Government of Bengal. We have made a provision of Rs. 9 crores in the Budget which is proposed in this hon. House; we do not know what will be the ultimate suggestion; but we have made this *ad hoc* provision in the Budget. Whatever decision is taken by the Government of West Bengal in this respect will be implemented, and if necessary, further money can be provided for this purpose.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri mentioned about the change in the tea auction centre, a point to which I have already replied.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI : (Krishnagar) : I mentioned about something to be done for the freedom-fighters.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have already said that my colleague Shri K. C. Pant will deal with this matter, because the subject of freedom-fighters is being dealt with by the Home Ministry and not by the Finance Ministry.

The last point that I wish to meet is the point that my hon. friend Shri Deven Sen made, namely that the allocations made by the Central Government to West Bengal for various purposes should not be made in proportion to the resources raised or the taxes mobilised or the population or anything of that sort, but it should be done on a war footing, and West Bengal should be taken as a special case. I have already said but in different words that want to treat West Bengal as a high priority State, and we want to give it all the assistance

that we can within our means, and we shall require the support and co-operation of hon. Members in this regard.

I am not touching upon the various suggestions that have been made, because of paucity of time, but I would assure hon. Members that we shall look into them wherever necessary we can also give them the facts and the information so that the queries and the points that they have raised could be met.

As I have already mentioned, this debate although acrimonious at certain times has been very helpful and I would like to thank the hon. Members who took part in this debate.

I forgot to mention one point that Shri B. K. Daschowdhury had raised about the general reserve fund for Cooch-Bihar. I do not think that he can have any complaint about this fund. This fund was created when Cooch-Bihar was merged, and at the time of its initial constitution, it consisted of Rs. 105.89 lakhs. Then it has been used for several years. Its interest and other things were deposited in this fund and it has been used for several years. The investment yielded a return of probably Rs. 20 lakhs or something like that. The balance of the fund at the end of 1970-71 is likely to be about Rs. 143.27 lakhs. This fund has been used for the development of Cooch-Bihar area and this will continue to be used for that purpose.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon. Minister had said that if a tea auction centre is opened at Gauhati, the Central Government have nothing to do with it. They will be sending their tea out via the Kandla port, and they have made a proposal that a subsidy for transport up to the Kandla port should be given on the railways by the Central Government. I would like to know whether the Central Government are going to give subsidy for transport in the form of incentive for export of tea from Gauhati through Kandla to foreign countries.

Secondly, the hon. Minister said that up to 1969 more Central aid had been given to West Bengal. I want to know whether it is a fact that taking the Third and Fourth Plans toge-

[Shri Samar Guha]

ther, the Central and the State allocations remain stagnant at round about Rs. 322 crores in the case of West Bengal, whereas in the case of Maharashtra the allocation in the Third Plan was Rs. 433 crores while in the Fourth Plan it is Rs. 890 crores. How does he explain this?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As regards the first point, I shall have to collect the information, since I do not have it with me now. I shall have to collect the information and I shall provide it to the hon. Member.

As regards the Plan allocations, the figures that I have given are up to the Third Plan only. I have not taken into account the Fourth Plan figures.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: We have been repeatedly asking this Government and the State Government to constitute two statutory bodies, a North Bengal Development Board and North Bengal Industrial Finance Corporation with a small capital of Rs. 50 crores. In consultative committee, we were informed that there would be no objection. I request the hon. Minister to take it up with the State authorities with a view to early constitution of these two statutory bodies.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I will have to look into the matter.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार ने बजट में कितना रुपया पुलिस के वास्ते तय किया था और अभी जो आपने बजट पेश किया है, आपने इसके वास्ते कितना एलोकेशन किया है। अंदमान में जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी रह चुके हैं उन लोगों को पेंशन देने का फैसला गृह मंत्रालय ने किया है। लेकिन पैसा तो आपको देना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये इस साल के वास्ते आपने कितना पैसा तय किया है ताकि उन लोगों को पेंशन दी जा सके ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जितना पैसा देना था गृह मंत्रालय को उतनी हम दे चुके हैं। पूरा पैसा दिया हुआ है...

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : कितना दिया है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जहाँ तक मुझे याद है बारह करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। लेकिन मुझे ठीक याद नहीं है। अंदमान/ निकोबार में जो राष्ट्र सेवी थे, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानी रह चुके हैं, उनको पेंशन देने के लिये और दूसरी चीजों के लिए कितने पैसे की आवश्यकता होगी उसको देने में हम कोताही करने वाले नहीं हैं। जितना इन्तजाम करना था वह कर दिया गया है। सवाल केवल इतना ही है कि हमको ठीक से पता लगाना पड़ेगा कि किसको मिलना चाहिये और किसको नहीं मिलना चाहिये। जो अभी आंकड़ा मैंने आपको बताया है यह स्मरण शक्ति से बताया है। यह कम भी हो सकता है या ज्यादा भी हो सकता है। कितनी आवश्यकता थी उसके अनुसार पूरा पैसा दिया गया है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। आप पुलिस पर अभी कितना खर्च कर रहे हैं और यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की गवर्नमेंट जब थी तब उसने कितना तय किया था ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : पन्त जी से इसको आप पूछ लीजिये।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : पैसा आप देते हैं और कहते हैं कि पन्त जी से पूछ लें।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will again repeat my request.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not proper.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Once my remark was expunged. I again request the Minister of State for Home Affairs through you to

request the Prime Minister to participate this debate because the West Bengal issue has been taken as a national issue by almost all parties. That being so, it is necessary that she being the Home Minister should participate in the debate and show that the Government seriously and sincerely feel for the acute problems of West Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I shall seek above all to satisfy my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, in the course of my reply.

West Bengal has figured in this House in one form or the other almost every day, in the form of questions and answers, call attention notices, private Members' resolutions and otherwise in discussions on the law and order situation, Calcutta, the Tiesta problem etc. So we have been engaged with problems of West Bengal, but this debate has provided an opportunity for discussing all the problems in an integrated way, and the fact that a Resolution on extension of President's rule and the budget were taken up together in this debate has provided an opportunity for members to speak on the developmental as well as law and order aspects. If anything, the debate has underlined the fact that a climate of peace is linked with increase in production, productivity and the pace of economic growth. If this lesson has gone home, then I think the mixing of these two debates has been very worthwhile. My hon. friend Shri Ramamurti ; I think, made a surprising statement when he said that this Government was to be blamed for imposing President's rule in West Bengal. Public memory may be short ; but it is not that short. I think we all member that President's rule was certainly not of our making here. Various parties in the UF Government could not pull on together and a stage was reached that the Chief Minister of that Government went on hunger strike and he described the Government as being uncivilised and barbarous. These are not our phrases or expressions ; these were the expressions of the Chief Minister of that

State at that time. It was under those circumstances that the duly elected Government of West Bengal could not continue and therefore the President had to take over. It was, if I may say so, because the constituent parties of the U.F. Government of the day could not pull together. As to who is to be blamed for that, it is not for me to apportion blame. It is for every one concerned to think back of those days or to look up the records and to find from the utterances of the various constituent parties themselves as to who was to blame for the downfall of the U.F. Government of that day. It was against this background that this Proclamation was issued by the President on 19 March 1970. It was approved by this House as also the other House. It was to be in force till 30 September 70 because it was passed by the other House on 30 March 1970.

According to the constitutional requirement we have brought this resolution before the House for the continuance in force of the Proclamation for a further period of six months with effect from 1 October 1970. It will also be recalled that at the time of the issue of the Proclamation of 19 March 1970 the State Assembly was in a state of adjournment. By the Proclamation the power of the State Legislature was made exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. With the suspension of a number of articles dealing with the functions of the State Assembly that Assembly came to be in a state commonly known as of 'suspended animation'. Thereafter the Governor prorogued the Assembly in accordance with the provisions of article 174(2) (a) and subsequently when it became clear that it was not possible for the Ministry to be formed out of the membership of the Assembly, the Governor having obtained the prior approval of the President, proceeded to dissolve the Assembly on 30 July 1970 in accordance with article 174(2) (b). The House is well aware that the Government are most anxious, ever since the introduction of President's rule, that normalcy should be restored in the law and order situation, that land reforms should be energetically pursued and that other schemes should be implemented. I do not want to cover the ground that has already been covered by my colleague who spoke before me. I do

[Shri K. C. Pant]

not want to deal with the budgetary aspects and the developmental aspects that are linked with the budget. I shall briefly refer to some of the steps taken as a result of the deliberations of the Consultative Committee. I am glad to know that some of the speakers have referred to the efforts made by the Government for the development of Calcutta. Some of them have referred to those efforts with appreciation; I think a lot of them have referred to them at least with understanding. Because Calcutta's problems are the nation's problems, and they are large problems, and reference has been made to them also by my colleague.

With the approval of the Consultative Committee, two Acts have already been enacted by the President, one for the levy of a tax on the entry of goods into the Calcutta Metropolitan district for the purpose of raising additional resources for development of that region, and the other for setting up a high-powered authority, the CMDA—Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority—which will have jurisdiction over the entire area and will be able to draw finance and implement schemes without being handicapped by the geographical boundaries of numerous local bodies and authorities in that region. This morning, my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to this authority in somewhat disparaging terms and asked, while there are several agencies already, what is the need of having another agency. It is precisely because there are a large number of agencies with jurisdiction over different geographical areas that there is need for an agency which can cut across all these minor barriers and can regard the developmental problems of Calcutta as a whole and can undertake measures to tackle those problems. That is why the need for such an agency or such an authority was felt.

The Consultative Committee which has been set up under the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1970 had a meeting on the 10th and 11th of June, 1970. Many of my hon. friends were present at that meeting, and besides the above-mentioned two Acts, the meeting approved of other pieces of legis-

lation and also went into other administrative matters.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri referred to the need to step up land reform measures. I may make mention of the land reform measures already enacted during President's rule whereby something very positive and substantial has been done for the bargadars. The bargadar's share in the crop raised by him with all the inputs coming from him has been increased from 60 per cent to 75 per cent. His security of tenure has been improved, and his right of cultivation made hereditary. It has also been made obligatory for the landlords to furnish receipt for his share of the crop failing which the bargadar may deposit the landlord's share with the prescribed authority. Instructions have already been issued to the field authorities to implement the land reforms vigorously.

It has been reported that during the first two months of President's rule, another 15,000 acres have been vested in the Government and the efforts to detect the benami lands, that is, land retrained fraudulently or pseudonymously, are continuing. I have also just collected the figures of land that has actually been distributed and I am informed during the first four months of President's rule, 15,405 acres have been distributed to the landless agricultural labour.

Many hon. friends referred to the law and order situation, and I think the anxiety for the law and order situation was very much evident in most of the speeches. But I am sorry that when Shri P. Ramamurti spoke about certain aspects of the law and order situation, he made some very strange statements. He said that the Communists are helping the Naxalites against the CPM. If this is to be taken as a sample of the veracity of the facts upon which he has built up his case, I think it casts serious doubts upon the whole case. He said, the CRP was helping the Naxalities against the CPM. Public memory is not so short as to have forgotten either the genesis of the extremists or what is responsible for encouraging the extremists to the extent they have been encoura-

ged in West Bengal. I need hardly remind the House that it was only in 1967 when the CPM decided to enter the Assemblies and the U P Governments that a section of their party, which was dissatisfied with this approach, which pleaded for an immediate armed and violent revolution in the country, broke away and we found a number of sporadic violent incidents in the country. In Naxalbari we found that certain things were happening and later on the various units combined to form the CPI(M-L). This is the genesis of the extremists and Naxalites. Apart from this parentage, and we cannot all be held responsible for the erratic behaviour of our children, I would refer specifically to the fact that during the UF regime in West Bengal, Charu Mazumdar and Kanu Sanyal were both set free by the Home Minister of the UF Government and the cases against them were withdrawn. I need hardly remind Mr. Ramamurti who that Home Minister was. The UF Government dropped investigation or withdraw 1153 cases involving violence to persons and property. Sentences of 41 persons convicted for attempt to murder, robbery, arson etc. were remitted. Sentences of 12 others convicted of less pernicious charges were remitted. This is the background. All these releases have contributed to the growth of the Naxalite movement in West Bengal.

If Mr. Ramamurti were even now to stand up in the House and say that this was a mistake, that it is not good to temporize with these things and it is good to take a stand against any attempt to undermine the democratic structure of this country and take to extra-democratic methods, one could understand his irritation against Naxalites. But he has attempted to give it a twist by saying that the Congress is supporting the Naxalites. I am surprised at this. This statement will not be taken seriously by anybody. Now that the Naxalites have turned against his party also, even now he is not having the courage to make a frontal attack on them. He says, the CRP is being used by the Central Government in league with the Naxalites against him and his party. Would he make an offer that, if we can convince him that the CRP is being used

against Naxalites, he would support the CRP? I would invite the CPM representative to make this offer.

SHRI UMANATH : Facts are there for everybody to see what the CRP is doing.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am making this offer. If we instruct the CRP to fight the Naxalites, will you help the CRP against the Naxalites?

SHRI UMANATH : You first accept Mr. Ramamurti's challenge that he will prove how the CRP has behaved. You accept that challenge and then we will accept your challenge.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why are you making this offer repeatedly? Is your case weak? Are you not sure about your case?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You tried to create a thorn in the flesh and you are quite happy about it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is what I say precisely. When you create a thorn in the flesh, see what happens.

SHRI UMANATH : Our release of Kanu Sanyal was quite right. We wanted to fight them ideologically and politically and not by your repressive method in which you have failed. You could not do it. We fought them ideologically and politically and they are on the wane now.

AN HON. MEMBER : What was the result?

SHRI UMANATH : What the situation there is, it is your creation and not ours.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Why come and complain in the House then? Fight out your battles.

SHRI UMANATH : When we were in power in the United Front, people were intervening against the Naxalites. When you are in power, the people are not intervening.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Actually, it is not they who are fighting but the people of West Bengal. The masses have been aroused against anti-national activities of those slavish people. (Interruption).

SHRI K. C. PANT : I want to quote Shri Ajoy Mukherjee from the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, which was quoted by Shri Ramamurti and also by Shri Indrajit Gupta, of the 26th May 1970 in which he has said :—

“Within nine months of UF rule there were 519 political clashes killing 81 people and involving nearly 2,000 and in most cases the CPI (M) was involved.”

It is not my statement ; it is a statement by the Chief Minister of West Bengal at that time.

SHRI UMANATH : The Chief Minister has come in handy for you. Every time Shrimati Indira Gandhi goes to Calcutta, she contacts only that Chief Minister.

SHRI K. C. PANT : An attempt was made to say that the law and order situation is not so bad and that elections can be held. I do not want to go into details because every day the House discussed this matter, but I would give the position of law and order in the week ending 11th August, 1970 : violent incidents of Naxalites and other extremists—30 in the districts, 30 in the city of Calcutta, total 60 in the State ; educational institutions—10 ; involving police pickets—12 ; Government institutions—8 ; political party offices—9. . . . (interruption) ; recovery of 114 bombs, 10 crackers and 1 kg explosives ; interparty clashes—13 cases, 2 killed, 34 injured of these CPM involved in 11.

So, by no standards can the law and order situation there be held as normal. This does not include industrial unrest. This does not mean that there has been no improvement. But you cannot call this a normal situation in which elections can be held.

Shri Ramamurti referred to Durgapur and Dr. Maitreyee Basu also referred to Durgapur. Their references were poles apart. Dr. Basu

made a reference to the fact that the workers in Durgapur are to be congratulated for having ended the strike and, in fact, for not having participated in it. I would join her in congratulating them.

SHRI UMANATH : You can congratulate the CRP for beating the women and children there.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I can understand my hon. friend's anger in the matter. His party has failed in inciting this trouble and in carrying out the strike and it had to withdraw it.

SHRI UMANATH : Incitement was provided by your arresting the trade union leaders.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I can fully understand this and I am not surprised that he is expressing anger in the House ; it would have been surprising if he did not.

SHRI UMANATH : On the CRP beating the workers, the strike has been withdrawn. Do not think that the chapter is ended. For all the criminal acts of CRP in Durgapur, West Bengal people will reply. It is only the starting point.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Durgapur has shown that your party is isolated in West Bengal.

SHRI UMANATH : Absolutely not. It has shown your isolation. You rely only on the C. R. P. The people do not support you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Leave it to the election results.

SHRI UMANATH : But they are not holding the elections. Our demand is that they should hold the elections. You may also use your good offices to see that the elections are held.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Then there were frequent references to phrases, like, the rule of terrorism, coercion and so on and so forth. That only thing that the C. R. P. and other authorities have done is to see that terrorism and coercion does not prevail.

SHRI UMANATH : Was not the terrorism committed on a newly-wedded couple being beaten up in their own house on the very first night of the wedding itself? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am coming precisely to the point and I hope my answer will satisfy you. Enquiries have been made into this incident about which Shri Ramamurti told me a few days ago. When he told me about it, immediately I made enquiries about it. I have been informed that this incident in Durgapur about which allegations were published in the *Statesman* of 18th regarding the molestation of a girl at Vidyapati Avenue on 16/17th August are entirely false—(*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMANATH : That is how it is covered up. It is not the *Statesman* report ; it is Shri Ramamurti's own personal investigation.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If it is something else, you can tell me and I will enquire into.

SHRI UMANATH : That it is a false enquiry.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I made an enquiry after he told me about it. If you tomorrow give me an incident, I will make an enquiry. This particular incident occurred at a place where the CPM has stronghold—(*Interruptions*)

A number of steps have already been taken. The Government is determined to see that all that is necessary and possible in this direction should be done. I may mention that over 2000 suspected Naxalites and other similar extremists have been arrested and a large amount of arms and ammunition and material for the manufacture of bombs has been recovered. In the field of legislation, some tightening has already been done and, if necessary, more may follow. Not only recourse has been taken to Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. to prevent violence, the violation of it has been made a cognizable offence. Therefore, the criticism made by Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani and other Members regarding inaction by these agencies for maintaining law and order is entirely unsustainable.

Sir, with the improving of public morale and increasing cooperation from the public to which my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha referred, we are confident that the problem of extremists will be controlled. But that should not give rise to any sense of complacency. It is essential that we should continue to be vigilant and take action against those who seek to disturb the public peace and try to make normal life in the State of West Bengal difficult. The prolonged efforts will be necessary to re-create a full sense of security amongst the people and consolidate conditions in which they can pursue their vocations peacefully and carry out their lawful, democratic activities in an atmosphere free from violence and intimidation. My hon. friend appears to think that it is the privilege of some Parties to indulge in violent inter-Party clashes and to seek to paralyse all economic activity in that State thereby impoverishing the State and causing untold sufferings to the weaker sections of society and incidentally causing suffering also to the working class people and they ask for the removal of the Police which will give complete licence to the anti-social elements and the Naxalites and other similar groups. (*Interruptions*) My hon friend, Shri Ramamurti, in fact referred to the fact that anti-social elements had been used by the Naxalites in their depredations. I know that you are fighting the Naxalites politically but I think you have not come to the stage where you are fighting the anti-social elements also. For them at least, the Police is required. (*Interruptions*)

If law and order has to be restored, we will need, besides the steps taken by the Government, the active co-operation of the responsible political Parties and the people in the State. I am happy to say that in recent weeks there have been several instances of the people resisting violence and disruptive activities and I hope this kind of popular opposition will continue and I would welcome the co-operation of my hon friend's Party in this matter. (*Interruptions*)

Members of some political Parties, particularly, those of the CPM have been insistent in their demand for holding elections immediately. Their contention is that law and order

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will be restored only after elections are held. We value democracy which is based on free and fair elections.

SHRI UMANATH : Do you ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We cannot agree with their view to put the cart before the horse and to hold any election in the present stage.

Hon. Member Shri Janeshwar Misra, said that if elections were held now, it will not be votes but bombs that will be cast. Prof. Samar Guha also referred to bullets and not ballot. (Interruptions)

The people of that State has suffered enormously in the past. In the next elections we must ensure that the free voice of the people finds proper expression and they have a sense of peace and security to vote as they like and not that they are threatened everyday with dire consequence for what they do or even think. (Interruptions) From the way you speak, it seems that you are responsible for the law and order situation there.

SHRI UMANATH : Despite you the people of West Bengal will see that the elections are held.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Why do you take objection to that harmless sentiment ? These are sentiments which I expect them to support. After all they want free and fair elections, I suppose.

SHRI UMANATH : Hold it now itself.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Bangla Bandh was going to be held on the 28th on the issue of immediate elections. They had to withdraw it because the people of West Bengal do not want. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. PANT : The Hon. Member Shrimati Ila Palchowdhury referred to freedom fighters in India. She wanted Government to compile a directory for freedom fighters of West Bengal. My honourable colleague has referred the matter to me. I am sorry this looks like passing the buck. This is a matter

for the Ministry of Education, who are concerned with the drawing up of directory of freedom-fighters.

Sir, I have taken a long time already and I would like to conclude now.

The problems that we face in the State of West Bengal are varied and complex and arise out of historical reasons. It will be too much to expect that all would be set right in the brief period of President's rule, I can only assure the House that steps in the right directions have been initiated. Some perceptible improvement has already taken place. A lot still remains to be done and we feel that with the support of various sections of the House, if the Government's approach to the problem in West Bengal finds expression in their action in the field also, it will be possible for us to go forward with an even larger measure of confidence and success.

So, let us rise above petty party differences and pull together to restore the serenity, peace and lustre of the great State of West Bengal, which has made so many abiding contributions to enriching the life, thought and the spirit of India.

With these words I move that the Resolution be accepted by the House.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस बहस में हिस्सा नहीं लिया, बड़े घोरज के साथ सुनता रहा। अधिकांश बोलने वालों ने यह मांग की कि गवर्नर धवन बहुत ही गैर जिम्मेदाराना बयान दे रहे हैं, इसलिये गृह मंत्रालय उनको वहाँ से हटाये। इस पर पंत जी ने कोई बात नहीं कही मैं चाहूंगा कि वे इस पर रोशनी डालें।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि यहाँ पर चर्चा हुई है कि पुरलिया जिले में तथा कुछ अन्य जिलों में सूबे की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, तथा उत्तर बंगाल के कुछ जिलों में भयंकर बाढ़ आई हुई

हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या मदद दी जा रही है? दूसरे मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर नहीं हैं, इसलिये इन्हीं को इसके बारे में बतलाना चाहिये—बाढ़ पीड़ितों तथा सूखा पीड़ितों के लिये क्या सहायता कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में आपकी क्या योजना है?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I request the Minister not to evade the reply in the very beginning. There was an article in *The Blitz* which said that this story of throwing bombs at police pickets in Calcutta is nothing but a mockery, it is a stage-managed thing....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't give information; ask a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: There had been numerous cases of bomb throwing as alleged by the Government and there is protected Press. How many cases had there been where casualties serious injuries were inflicted on the policemen? My information is that it was nil.

My second question is this. In police lock up, you are systematically taking in persons, in the name of interrogation, especially young boys between the age groups of 17 and 23 and you are resorting to merciless and continuous beating, as a result of which there have been number of deaths.

Is it not, may I ask, a part of your political game to main the cadre and the workers of your rival political parties?

In the name of Government, you are beating up people to death in the police lock up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. N. Tiwari.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया): फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के बारे में उल्लेख किया गया है—Some of them are in the evening of their lives. अब बंगाल की हुकूमत है, मैं जानना चाहता

हूँ कि आप उनके लिये पेंशन वगैरह का क्या इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं, उनके लिये दूसरी सहायता की व्यवस्था करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे।

दूसरा प्रश्न—श्री त्रैलोक्य महाराज यहां आये थे, जिनका स्वागत सभी एम० पीज० ने किया था। उनका स्मारक बनाने के लिये वहां एक समिति का गठन हुआ है। क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के बजट में आप कोई इस तरह का प्रोवीजन करेंगे ताकि उनका स्मारक वहां बन सके।

18 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: A certain party tried to create pockets in the police. They organised the Paschim Bengal Police Karmachari Sangh, and the UF Government very readily gave recognition to that association, after derecognising the old West Bengal Police Association. I want to know whether that politically organised Paschim Bengal Police Karmachari Sangh has been derecognised.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, when he was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had said that partisan officers would be weeded out from the administration of West Bengal Government. As it was, some officers were made partisan during the UF Government regime. What steps have been taken by Government in that regard?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): All that the hon. Minister has said is that the situation is improving. We are aware that for a long time this game of bombs and bullets has been going on. I would like to know whether this is not due to the fact that the police are not able to act adequately and are not inclined to act adequately for fear that when any popular government returns they will be victimised. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether something can be done to protect the police and whether something can be done to bring the CRP in the civil administration because they are not afraid of being victimised. Unless this is done, unless an

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

assurance is given to the police that they will not be victimised for doing their duties, I do not see how there can be any restoration of peace and order in Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We have another Chengiz Khan here.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: I had asked the hon. Minister to give me a reply to the point regarding the non-arrest of Shri A. K. Sarkar and why he was not arrested. This is in the Alipur Duar case in connection with the arrest of Babu Nandi who was found in the cupboard of the officer in the house.

I would also like to know whether the Government of India know anything about the free zones created by the CPM, for example, in the Nagarkata area.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend Shri Janeshwar Misra wanted to know why I did not say anything about the Governor. I have nothing useful to contribute to the debate. If I tended to say whether the Governor would be removed that would have taken the time of the House, but that is not my intention. So, I did not take the time of the House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The question is 'Why?'

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: ये जबाब नहीं दे रहे हैं और फिर आप कहेंगे कि हम इन्टरप्ट करते हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त: जवाब क्या नहीं दे रहे हैं? हां, आपकी मान नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: यह मेरा ही कहना नहीं है, आपकी पार्टी के श्री डी० एन तिवारी ने भी कहा था कि गवर्नर को वहां से हटाया जाये। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त: आप पार्टिजन तरीके से नहीं सोच रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

About drought assistance, I do not have the figures with me. I do not deal with figures now. My hon. friend Shri Vidya Charan Shukla deals with figures. But we have taken steps to give relief, and what is more, we are also contemplating what more can be done. Something has been done. If the situation demands, more can be done. We would certainly like to do whatever we can in the matter.

My hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu referred to the bombs....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I had referred to the *Blitz* article.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He said that the stories about bomb-throwing are not true.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: At the police pickets.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I think he has been away from Calcutta for some time. I think he has been in Delhi for too long. He should go back there and then make the statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: They tap our telephones; their watchers are so active. Why did they not ask them how often we went to Calcutta? Let him not try to evade the question this way. That is not fair.

SHRI K. C. PANT: So far as beating the young party workers in order to maim the workers of rival political parties is concerned...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What about Baranagar, Ballygunge, Cossipore, Shyampukur etc.?

SHRI K. C. PANT: That is not our approach to political matters. It has never been. I can only hope that this is not a manifesto of his party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What lip-service?

Only four days ago in the Shampukur police station a young boy of 17 was beaten to death. As a result; there was a bandh in that area for 3 days.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has repeated it half a dozen times.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: This is how they are exploiting the people.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Shri Tiwary referred to political fighters. A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs for payment to political sufferers has been made. I think this is mostly for those who had been in the Andaman jail for a part or total of a five year term. Apart from this, payments are made to some deserving persons who are in distress from the discretionary fund in the Home Ministry. The States have their own schemes for payment to political sufferers and they have their own rules and budgets for the purpose.

About the Smarak Samiti for Maharaj Trilokya Chakravartty, I do not think they have sent any proposal. I cannot say anything off hand about it.

Shri Samar Guha asked about the derecognition of the Police Association. I cannot say what the West Bengal Government is thinking in this matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Police Association was derecognised to give recognition to a spurious organisation sponsored by a certain political party.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He mentioned it in the course of his speech. I have made a note of it.

As for the toning up of the administrative machinery in various ways, I think the administration today is in very much better shape than it was a few months ago.

Shri Lobo Prabhu asked how we can prevent the police not acting out of fear of victimisation when a popular government returned. The best guarantee I can give is that we shall try to win the next election.

Dr. Maitreyee Basu referred to certain matters about which I do not have information now. I have made a note of them and I shall find out about them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some cut motions moved. I shall put them all together.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Mine may be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What useful purpose will it serve?

I shall now put all the cut motions together to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 9, 11 to 47, 50 to 52 and 54".

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 19th March, 1970 in respect of West Bengal issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st October, 1970."

The motion was adopted

[The motions for Demands for Grants in respect of West Bengal, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

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

"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

"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

"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 in 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

"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 to Land-Holders, etc. on the abolition of Zamindari System".

DEMAND NO. 3—10—STATE EXCISE DUTIES

"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

"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 in 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

"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 Sale Tax".

DEMAND NO. 6—13—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

"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

"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 in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Stamps".

DEMAND NO. 8—15—REGISTRATION FEES

"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

“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—18—PARLIAMENT, STATE/ UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURE

“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 in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature”.

DEMAND NO. 12—19—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

“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

“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

“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 in 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

“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 DEPARTMENT—FIRE SERVICES

“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

“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 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 Departments—Excluding Fire Services.”

DEMAND NO. 18—27—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the 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

"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

"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 in 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

"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

"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

"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 in defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Agriculture—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research."

DEMAND No. 23—31—AGRICULTURE—FISHERIES

"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

"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

"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 in 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

"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. 35—INDUSTRIES—INDUSTRIES

"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

"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 in 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

"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

"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—CHINCHONA

"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 in 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."

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

"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

"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

"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 in 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

"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, 1971, in respect of Labour and Employment."

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

"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

"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 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 Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and Other Backward Classes."

DEMAND No. 33—42—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 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)

"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)

"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 in 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

“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)

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,45,000 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 Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial).”

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

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,53,000 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 Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).”

DEMAND NO. 34—50—PUBLIC WORKS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 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

“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

“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 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 Greater Calcutta Development Scheme.”

DEMAND NO. 36—53—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

“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

“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 TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"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

"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 in 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

"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

"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

"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—STATIONARY AND PRINTING

"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 in 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

"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—MISCELLANEOUS-CONTRIBUTIONS

"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

"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**

"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 EXPEN-
DITURE**

"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**

"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—IRRE-
COVERABLE LOANS TO DIS-
PLACED PERSONS WRITTEN
OFF**

"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-EXPEN-
DITURE ON DISPLACED PER-
SONS**

"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 March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous—Expenditure on displaced persons."

**DEMAND No. 47—109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
OTHER WORKS—EXPEN-
DITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS**

"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**

"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
MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHE-
MES—DAMODAR VALLEY PRO-
JECT**

"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

"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—124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT
TRADING

"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

"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."

18.10 hrs.

WEST BENGAL APPROPRIATION (No. 2)
BILL*, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA): I move:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation

of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1970-71."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1970-71."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I introduce† of the Bill: I move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta wants to make a few observations on this Bill and I shall allow him at the third reading stage. I shall put the clauses to vote. The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 25.8.70. Introduced† moved with the recommendation of the President.