

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

(Hindi and English versions) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1969-70 together with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of the section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959 and also containing Annual Report of the Hydrocarbons India Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969 together with the Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the above Reports. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-732/71].

PAPERS RE: IDPL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi for the year 1969-70.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-733/71].

12.02 hrs.

WEST BENGAL BUDGET, 1971-72 ;  
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (WEST  
BENGAL) 1971-72 ;  
STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
PROCLAMATION IN RELATION  
TO WEST BENGAL ; AND

WEST BENGAL STATE LEGISLA-  
TURE (DELEGATION OF  
POWERS) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will resume consideration of the West Bengal Budget, the Statutory Resolution and the Delegation of Powers Bill.

SHRI D. N. Mahata may continue his speech.

\*SHRI D. N. MAHATA (Purulia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the last occasion I made a few observations on the West Bengal Budget. In the light of those observations I shall confine my today's speech on the West Bengal Budget. It is a matter of great pleasure that the earlier estimate of deficit in the Budget was Rs. 28.60 crores but that deficit has been reduced to Rs. 19.34 crores. It is also a matter of great pleasure that Rs. 14.54 crores including 5 crores of the Central Government grant will be spent for the improvement of Bustee areas by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority.

Sir, I regret to say that though West Bengal is a developed State, yet in regard to rural electrification programme it is the most backward State in the entire country. I should say that it is the "darkest State" in India. When in the entire country 8½% villages have already been electrified. 6½% villages in West Bengal have not seen even electricity. Therefore, I must say that West Bengal is lagging far behind other States of India in regard to implementing rural electrification programmes.

Electricity is very much essential to the installation of pumping sets in villages. Therefore, agriculture in villages is receiving set back as pumping sets cannot be installed without electricity there. In 1969 when in the entire country the number of pumping sets used for irrigation purposes was 10 lakhs, in West Bengal only 1,000 pumping sets were used for irrigation purposes. The target of the Government is to instal 3,400 pumping sets in villages of West Bengal at the end of the 4th Five Year Plan.

Then Sir, there was 38,000 villages in West Bengal. But only 2,500 villages were

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

covered through rural electrification schemes at the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan. Therefore, the Central Government should expedite the rural electrification programmes in West Bengal. Recently Sir, in one of the editorial comments in *Jugantar*, it has been stated that rural electrification work will be undertaken in 8 districts of West Bengal and for that purpose the Chairman of the village Electricity Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 5 crores. Shri K. L. Rao Central Minister, also said last month in the House that Rs. 20 crores would be given to each State of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa for undertaking rural electrification work. Shri Rao also said that a departmental cell would be there to keep watch over the progress of rural electrification work. I would therefore appeal to the Central Government to see that rural electrification work is conducted in right spirit.

Sir, in the rural electrification programme, districts like 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Murshidabad and others are proposed to be covered. But what about the districts like Malda, Cooch Bihar and West Dinajpur in North Bengal? It is a matter of regret that the name of Purulia is not there. Our West Bengal Government usually by pass Purulia in every matter.

**SHRI RANEN SEN (Barasat):** Sir, the speech is being made in Bengali; but the hon. Minister is not listening to the translation.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** Sir, I have 30 to 40 thousand Bengali settlers in my island. I am understanding the hon. Members very well.

**SHRI D. N. MAHATA:** Previously Purulia was part of Manbhum district of Bihar. There is a Thermal Power plant on the border of Purulia district. From that power plant districts like Hooghly, Midnapur, Bankura and Birbhum are being proposed to be getting electricity but there is no proposal for the entire Purulia district to get electricity therefrom. Sir, Rs. 5 crores has been sanctioned for electrification work in some districts for the coming years. I request that Purulia district may also be included for that electrification work.

Sir, 8 districts in West Bengal including

Purulia have been declared industrially backward of the eight districts Purulia has been declared as the most industrially backward place in West Bengal. If electricity is not provided to that district, the question of industrial growth there does not arise. The hon. Prime Minister visited Purulia last year. She sanctioned Rs. 11 crores for the development of backward areas, Rs. 6 crores for irrigation development and Rs. 5 crores for the development of industries. But it is a matter of great regret that industries have grown up around Purulia. But, Sir, if you visit Purulia during night, you will find illumination all around this district. This district is surrounded by Burnpur, Asonol, Jamshepur Muri, Ranchi, Ghastila and Bokaro and in all these places a large number of industries have come up. But you will not find any illumination within Purulia for want of industries there, as if it were a cursed district. Even there is no industrial estate in Purulia. Sir, when Shri Prafulla Sen was the Chief Minister of West Bengal, we made a proposal to him to construct a 14-mile road from Jaipur to Bokaro via Sidhi Ropo, and one from Bamnia Chas Road only 22 miles. If these roads had been constructed and power facilities given, many ancillary industries would have grown in Purulia to give employment potential.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that if boys of Purulia register their names in the employment exchange at Purulia, their cases for getting jobs in Bokaro Steel Plant, are not taken into consideration as they are not considered to be local boys. But Bokaro is only 28 miles away from Purulia. Boys living 300 to 400 miles away from Bokaro Steel Plant are getting jobs in that factory whereas Purulia boys living so near the factory are not getting employment there. Similar is the condition in Santhaldi Thermal Power Plant. Even for the posts of car drivers and peons in Purulia local boys do not get any preference. People from other districts are being appointed for these posts by the Writer's Building. Then 10,000 boys have registered their names with the employment exchange for the posts. Even the primary teachers' posts have not yet been filled up by the local boys since 1967. Should I think that the boys of Purulia are born refugees?

The Lac industry in Purulia is in a dying condition. There are many biri industries in Purulia. 25,000 people are engaged in biri industries. But the biri

[Shri D. N. Mahata]

industries there are facing shortage of biri leaves due to irregular rains this year. The biri leaves come from Orissa and other States. But the Orissa Government this year is exporting 35,000 quintals biri leaves to Ceylon and as a result of that the biri industries in Purulia may face shortage of raw material this year. So, further export may be stopped.

Sir, there are many minerals available in Purulia. If all the mineral resources there are properly exploited, many small-scale and medium scale industries can grow. The Central Government has made a provision for the grant of 10% monetary assistance for the growth of industries in Purulia. Provision has also been made by the Central Government for the grant of 80% loan from banks for the growth of industries there. This loan will be available to those persons who want to undertake an industrial project upto the valuation of 50 lakhs. But so far no private entrepreneur has come forward to set up an industry there. Therefore initiative should come from the public enterprise to set up industries there.

Then Sir, I shall come to the question of agriculture in my district. There is a scheme for the poor marginal farmers in my district. Under that scheme 25,000 wells of two categories of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 are to be dug. For that work farmers will be given 1/3 as Government grant and 2/3 as loan from the banks. The farmers have applied for the loan. But difficult conditions have been imposed upon them for getting that loan. The farmers are to procure forms from Purulia, to produce certified copies of the document and the current land receipts, and to show land of three bighas at a stretch. Besides, they will have to pay Rs. 32 as fees along with the application form for loan. So these conditions are difficult to fulfil for the poor farmers. Consequently not a single well has been dug out of the proposed 25,000 wells. The farmers who own 2.5 acres of unfertile land are not in a position to take Rs. 2,000 as loan from the banks.

Then Sir, I come to the condition of hospitals in West Bengal. There are no primary health centres in 98 Blocks in West Bengal. Out of 335 block development centres, there is no Doctor in 9 Primary Health Centres. Then Sir, I shall say, so far as I remember, that for the last five

years no boy from Purulia could get admission in medical colleges. This year 3 seats were vacant in a medical college in Bankura. But Purulia boys could not get admission there as the relatives of high officials in Writer's Building got admission there because of their personnel influence. Therefore Sir, should I think that no boy from Purulia shall ever become a doctor?

There was a proposal to set up a medical college in Midnapur. If that college is set up, boys from backward areas like Purulia and other districts will get chance to study in a medical college. It is not possible for the boys from backward areas to compete with the boys of Calcutta in getting admission in medical colleges.

Sir, there is a hospital Purulia having only one hundred beds. 167 patients have to sleep in open for want of beds in that hospital. There is no blood bank in that hospital. Even there is no facility for getting medicines in that hospital. There are two ambulance vans. But one of them always remains out of order.

Sir, the B.D.O. in Bandwan block has to travel by a bullock cart upto 14 miles in order to reach Purulia. This Bandwan area is habited by the tribal people. Those people have not yet seen a metalled road in their area as there is not an inch of it. The Barabazar—Bandwan road, which is in the borders the State of Bihar, has neither been developed by the Government of West Bengal nor by the Bihar Government. Therefore, the Central Government should take some steps to develop this road. If this road is not developed by the Central Government, what will be the fate of the tribal people living there?

Sir, the naxalite movement in West Bengal has spread to Bihar and Orissa and it may infiltrate to other States also. In Hazaribagh jail 8 naxalite prisoners have been killed by police firing. If the simple minded people of Purulia are neglected by the Government, then, the people there may also resort to agitation in order to get their demands conceded by the Government. It is also feared that Purulia people may also come under the influence of naxalism if their legitimate demands are not accepted by the Government.

Last of all, I would say that every effort should be made by the Government to

establish peace in West Bengal. I support the West Bengal Budget. With these words, I conclude my speech.

**SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN** (Wandi-wash): When we discuss West Bengal, the land of many heroes and poets, I am reminded of Rabindranath Tagore who spoke about man whose mind is without fear and whose head is held high. The present situation in West Bengal is far from it.

Let me start with the appointment of Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray as the Minister without portfolio in charge of West Bengal Affairs. This appointment is unprecedented and unusual. President's Rule has been imposed 26 times after the promulgation of our Constitution, but this is the first time when a Central Minister is appointed to be in charge of a State. This is but remote control.

Many jurists have given their opinion on this appointment, and so far, no eminent jurist has supported such a thing which is happening for the first time in this country. According to Dr. L. M. Singhvi, this appointment, I quote, :

"is constitutionally untenable, but contains the seeds of discord and frustration in which diarchy and dichotomy could defeat the very purpose for which this experiment has been devised in the particular exigencies of West Bengal".

I have been searching the Constitution for a provision to justify this appointment, but I could not find any justification in our Constitution. This is not only resented by the opposition parties, even Congressmen have not received this with good wishes.

When Mr. Bijoy Shankar Nahar visited Delhi, this appointment was whispered into his ears. He straightaway went to Calcutta and announced to the pressmen that some sort of a super Cabinet Minister was going to be appointed to look after West Bengal.

As the *Statesman* of Calcutta, has rightly pointed out :

"As West Bengal's super Chief Minister under President's Rule, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray can scarcely add to the credibility of the President's non-partisan role. What West Bengal needs and has indeed needed for a long time is a new Governor and not a Central

Minister to take over the Governor's functions"

This announcement was made in this House by the Prime Minister. I do not know whether it is President's rule or Prime Minister's rule. I think there is a distinction between these two. If I engage Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, as an eminent lawyer I am sure he will satisfy any law court in this country that his own appointment is untenable, unconstitutional and a constitutional impropriety.

If we accept this principle of appointing a Central Minister in charge of a particular State, this principle can be extended and Mr. Hanumanthaiah can be appointed to be in charge of Mysore, Mr. Oza to be in charge of Gujarat and Mr. Swaran Singh to be in charge of Punjab. I am reminded of the olden days of Emperors who used to appoint their trusted lieutenants to be in charge of kingdoms conquered or annexed.

As the *Hindu* rightly points out :

"This appointment raises doubts about the political neutrality of the Presidential administration."

I think the hon. Minister will agree with me that when a Governor is in charge of a State, he may not be completely impartial, but at least to a certain extent he is impartial.

This will be lost if a Central Minister is appointed in charge of a particular State. This is a bad precedent. I know there are conditions in West Bengal which never prevailed in our country. Even if this is justified, it should be the first and last appointment. This should never be repeated hereafter.

For three months, there was this Government headed by Shri Ajoy Mukherjee. This Democratic Coalition Government was there hardly for three months and now it has gone. No tears have been shed over the resignation of this ministry. Virtually it was a Congress ministry and it has gone unwept, unsung and unhonoured. For three months, the ministry was a passive onlooker to the orgy of violence and murders committed day in and day out. Gun-snatching, political murders and bomb throwing have become almost daily events there. Not a single day passes without two or three murders of a political nature being committed. What are we doing about it?

[Shri G. Vishwanathan]

We hear cases of firearms being looted not only from private citizens but even from police stations and armouries. Just as bad money drives out good money from circulation, anti-social elements in West Bengal are getting the upper hand. I do not know where we are going to end.

I know the people of West Bengal are politically educated. They used to discuss politics everywhere—in trams, buses, tea-shops and other places. Now there are no more such discussions. Newspapers report that maidans are empty and no more public meetings are held because the people are afraid. Not only the public, but even the police is paralysed. The police is being supplemented by the CRP, BSF, etc., and not being satisfied with these forces, we have sent our army. When we ask the police why they have broken down, they accuse the public of non-cooperation. No doubt they are correct to a certain extent. People are not coming forward to give evidence and identify the criminals, even if they witness day light murders. But again, there are charges made against the police. I quote :

"The west Bengal police has been indoctrinated, corrupted and alienated. It has abetted murders to please and placate the power-holders of the moment."

This may not be cent per cent true, but there is truth in it. This can be seen from the accusations made against it by the political parties there. Murderers are going unpunished. For example, the killers of Shri Hemant Kumar Basu. Forward Bloc leader and Shri Ajit Biswas, both of whom were candidates for a bye-election in a Calcutta constituency, have not been traced and punished. The Central Government has taken over West Bengal. Now they must go into it. There is no use treating the symptoms; you must cure the disease. If these political murders are not stopped, even the political leaders will not be spared. I warn the leaders who are making use of violent tactics in favour of their parties, whoever they may be, that they are going to be the victims of the same play which they are indulging in. Those who take the sword shall perish by the sword. If killings do not arouse a sense of revulsion in the minds of the common people, the task of the

murders becomes easy and that of the peace-keeper becomes harder. In West Bengal, the crisis of confidence of the people in themselves and in the political parties and in the administration has reached a climax.

Now fear prevails everywhere. The courage about which Rabindranath Tagore has spoken has vanished. Immediate action, strong action with a heavy hand is required now. The morale of the police in West Bengal has to be boosted. They should be given adequate fire arms and security for their families. The main problem is that of educated unemployed. Though educated unemployment prevails through-out the country it is very acute in West Bengal. That is the main reason for Naxalite movement in West Bengal. So government have to taken immediate action to provide employment to the educated youth.

A number of industries have closed down in West Bengal. There is a flight of capital from West Bengal. This should be stopped. For this the political parties must take the responsibility. They must come to an understanding that *bandhs* and *gheraos* would be stopped so that factories could open and potentiality for employment increase after industrial peace is restored. The trade unions and the employers must come to an agreement that they will work together to the extent possible to provide more employment to the people. On the agriculture sector food production has to be increased. The implementation of land reforms is far satisfactory in West Bengal and it has to be quickened.

Though the problem of refugees is a national problem it has become a more acute problem for West Bengal because that State is deluged with refugees. All the problems of the State have got aggravated because of refugees. The city of Calcutta is swelling with refugees. So, the development of Calcutta should receive immediate attention of the government and they should give priority to it.

\*SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapur):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to speak in Bengali in support of the West Bengal Budget as well as President's Proclamation in regard to the State

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

of West Bengal. Today in West Bengal, except some political leaders, every man is very much concerned with the future of the State. This question has arisen in the mind of every man there whether peace will come back to West Bengal or not. There is trouble every where in West Bengal—whether it is in the sphere of industry or in agriculture. Now an additional trouble has been created because of the 70 lakhs evauees from Bangladesh. These evauees have aggravated the existing problems of West Bengal. Therefore, I feel, if the existing problems of West Bengal, together with the new refugee problem, are not solved, law and order will never be established in West Bengal. Besides, all the developmental activities in West Bengal will certainly be hampered. It is the opinion of many persons that the present refugee problem is the headache of West Bengal alone. When the question of sending refugees to other States arose, many State Governments refused to receive the refugees. But we should not forget that if the problem of 70 lakhs refugees in West Bengal is not solved, the entire West Bengal will be in flame and that flame will also engulf the entire country in the long run and, consequently, the developmental activities in the entire country will receive set-back. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to consider seriously the problems of the refugees. Rs. 60 crores that has been allocated by the Central Government for the rehabilitation of the refugees, is not adequate. The Central Government will have to pressurise other State Governments to accept the refugees so that refugees may find temporary rehabilitation in other States.

Sir, when West Bengal is facing a serious law and order problem and a refugee problem, our CPIM friends have demanded an early election in West Bengal. I do not understand how CPIM Party has made such a demand—under the present situation in West Bengal. At present there is no safety of life in West Bengal. A large number of people there are struggling hard for food and shelter. The administrative machinery is trying to combat the present situation in West Bengal with all its might. So it will be inhumane on the part of the CPI-M party to demand an election in such a situation in West Bengal. I feel human lives have no value to the CPI-M party as is evident from its demand for an early election in West Bengal. According to my opinion

there should not be an early election in West Bengal unless law and order is fully established in that State.

Not only this. The election can also not be held in West Bengal until 70 lakhs refugees go back to their homeland. I know why CPI-M party demands for an early election in West Bengal. So long as there is chaos and disorder in that State, the CPI-M party is likely to be benefitted out of that situation. You know, Sir, that in Burdwan there was widespread loot and murder before the 1971-election and as a result of that chaotic condition in that district the CPI-M party won the largest number of seats in the said election from that district. So it is the firm belief of the CPI-M party that widespread loots and riots in West Bengal will put them at an advantageous position in the coming election. Shri Somnath Chatterjee is a representative from Burdwan. He seems to be a great friend of the working class people and the landless peasants. It is his complaint that for all the murders and loots in Burdwan the Congress party (N) is responsible. But I want to remind Shri Somnath Chatterjee that had the Congress party (N) believed in politics of violence, the CPI-M party would have lost its existence not only in West Bengal but also in the entire country. Therefore, I want to say emphatically that the Congress party (N) never believes in politics of violence,

Shri Sidhartha Shanker Ray convined a conference of all parties in West Bengal in order to establish peace in that State. It is a matter of great pleasure that the CPI-M party joined that conference.

I firmly believe that the CPI-M party did not join that conference heartily. Immediately after attending that conference the CPI-M party declared openly in a meeting under the monument that they would continue their agitation against the President's Rule in West Bengal. They have called for Bengal bundh on the 11th August, 1971. Therefore, I believe that the CPI-M party is not interested in restoring peace to West Bengal. The people of West Bengal know very well that for all the violence in that State the CPI-M party is actually responsible. The CPI-M party joined the conference, called by Shri Sidhartha Shanker Ray, in order to cover up its own misdeeds. But in this manner the CPI-M party will not be able to cover up their misdeeds.

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

Together with the improvement of law and order situation in West Bengal, there is a great necessity to solve the serious unemployment problem in the State. Today in West Bengal most of the small and big industries are in a dying condition. The first United Front Government is responsible to a considerable extent for the present state of affairs in the industrial sphere in that State. But the Central Government and the State Government must also share the blame. The Central Government has been neglecting the industries in West Bengal for the last few years. The West Bengal industries are now getting some financial assistance from the Central Government. But they are not getting raw material. The engineering goods industries are in a critical condition for want of steel. Therefore, the demands of the engineering goods industries for raw material will have to be met. Apart from this, new industries should be set up in West Bengal so that the serious unemployment problem there may be solved.

Sir, the steel distribution policy is not advantageous to the small industrial units. It is not possible for these industrial units to submit their indent to JPC after depositing 10% security. These industrial units have got their own economic problems. They usually work on smaller contracts. Therefore, it is not possible for them to assess the requirement of raw material when they take a five year contract. Even they are not in a financial position to accept such a long term contract. Therefore, the present steel distribution policy requires modifications. Besides, 20% steel is supplied to smaller industrial units by the Director of Industries but the major portion of that steel goes to the black market. The main reason for such a black marketing is that there is an dishonest group in the office of the Deputy Director of Industries and because of the conspiracy of that group such a thing happens. That group is issuing fake licences to some industrial units for getting steel but actually that steel is sold in the black market. Therefore I would request the Central Government to transfer all the officers who are responsible for this black marketing of steel, from the office of the Deputy Director of Industries; otherwise there is no possibility of stopping black marketing in steel.

Considering the serious unemployment

situation in West Bengal, I would request the Central Government to include the Petro-Chemical projects and the Ship-building Yard project at Haldia in the 4th Five Year Plan. I also find that the work for the Haldia Port and the Haldia refinery project is progressing very slowly. Therefore, the Central Government must make efforts to complete these two projects soon. The Central Government must also see that local people are employed there.

Sir, in this budget I do not find much attempt on the part of the Central Government to develop the condition of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. Whatever little effort have been made by the Government so far for the economic development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, is not adequate. Many political parties are taking advantage of the poverty and illiteracy among the adivasi people. These political parties are misguiding them. They are also inciting them to resort to political murders. The money that has been allocated for removing the poverty of the Adivasi people in the State Budget, is very meagre. The Central Government has approved of some schemes upto the valuation of Rs. 1.35 crores. But the State Government do not have money to implement those schemes. Therefore, I would appeal to the Central Government to allocate more money to the State of West Bengal. Works like repairing of school buildings, and construction of roads should be undertaken in adivasi areas so that the economic condition of the adivasi people may be improved. The adivasi people should also be given facilities in agriculture.

The adivasi people should be given education. The Plan of the Government for free primary education has not yet been fully implemented, particularly in adivasi areas. The adivasi children should be given primary education in their mother tongue. But it is the accepted plan of the Government to give primary education in one's mother tongue. I also know that many adivasi students of Middle standard live in hostels but they are not getting any stipend. The number of stipends have been reduced very much. The money that is given as stipend is also very meagre. Only Rs. 30 is given as stipend to each student. With that little amount of money how is it possible for a student to continue his studies while living

in a hostel? Therefore, I would request the Government to increase the amount of stipend. I also request the Government to set up more hostels for the adivasi students. Sir, if the Government is really interested to spread education among the adivasi people, it should set up central hostels in those adivasi areas which have a number of educational institutions. In my Jhargram area there are 12 institutions of various types. I feel there is a necessity of establishing a central hostel there. I do not say that central hostels should be set up only in Jhargram. When there are many educational institutions in some particular adivasi area, there is a necessity to set up a central hostel there. This central hostel is particularly essential to adivasi women students. A long time ago the West Bengal Government assured to set up a hostel for the adivasi students in Calcutta. Calcutta is the centre of education and in such a place there is a great necessity for a hostel for the adivasi students. I feel the West Bengal Government has forgotten about its own assurance. I therefore appeal to the central government to do the needful.

50 lakhs people live in Midnapur district. I have made repeated requests to the West Bengal Government to set up a medical college there. But my requests were never heeded to. Sir, you know that the Mudliar Committee recommended that there should be a medical college for every 50 lakhs people. Therefore, if I make a demand for setting up a medical college in Midnapur, I feel, my demand will not be treated as unjustified. I hope the Government will consider my demand for a medical college in Midnapur.

For irrigation projects like Kangsavati and Keleghai, the Government have taken over the land of many people in Midnapur. In connection with these projects, the houses of many people were demolished. But the affected people have not yet been paid any compensation. Even alternative lands were not given to those people whose lands were taken over by the Government. The affected land owners have not also been paid any compensation in money. I know the case of many poor people, whose lands have been taken over by the Government, are now roaming here and there for food. Because of the cruel attitude of the Government, the legitimate demands of these people are being neglected. I would there-

fore request the Government to pay compensation to these people immediately.

The work of the Kangsavati irrigation project is progressing slowly. So far it has been possible for this project to supply water to some areas in Midnapur. But the most important point is that we have not given due importance to small irrigation projects. Due to the availability of electricity in the Punjab, it has been possible to have more small irrigation projects there. Similarly, small irrigation projects could have been set up in Midnapur, Purulia and Bankura if we could supply electricity to those places.

You know, Sir, Our W. Bengal is the most backward State in regard to rural electrification programme. Only 3000 villages have been electrified so far. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to allocate more money to the State of West Bengal in order to enable her to carry out rural electrification programmes on a wide scale. Electricity will also help more installation of pumping sets for irrigation purposes.

For Subarnarekha river a flood protection scheme has been undertaken. Apart from 50 villages in the Midnapur district, we must pay our attention to other areas so far as flood protection measures are concerned. Therefore, I want that flood protection measures should be undertaken in such a manner that it may save the entire people of West Bengal from flood havoc. I hope whatever suggestion I have made so far, they will be considered by the Central Government. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you Sir.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, it is very unfortunate, although West Bengal Budget and other matters are being discussed in the House, only one Minister of State for Finance is present. The Cabinet Minister is not there nor the Home Minister is there and even Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray who has been given the responsibility of West Bengal is not present. I think, you should pull them up. At least you should ask them, M. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the Home Minister and the Cabinet Minister, to be present here. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : You speak now.

AN. HON. MEMBER : He wants to speak before Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray.



**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel tempted to discuss a large spectrum of the socio-economic maladies that have contributed to the present ills of West Bengal, I will concentrate wholly on one aspect and that aspect is the restoration of law and order in West Bengal for the particular reason that the whole of eastern region of India is on a point of explosion due to the situation arising out of Bangla Desh and also massive influx of refugees from there. It is not a secret, it is talked all over the world and even, recently, Mr. U Thant has sent a note to all the countries of the world stating that India and Pakistan are on the brink of a war.

We all know that the situation has so developed and, recently, Mr. Yahya Khan has also given a threat to India, and the situation is developing that it may explode at any time, at any moment, in the eastern region of India. If it is so, it will be the task of our army to defend our national honour and also the security of our country on the eastern frontiers.

I have one question to ask from the people of West Bengal and also ourselves of different political parties. That question is : our defence forces will have to defend our national honour. Have we not the task to defend for them their supply line, the line of communications ? If it is so, it is absolutely necessary to-day that the law and order situation should be maintained and should be restored. Also there is another thing. It is also the responsibility of the people of West Bengal and particularly the responsibility of different political parties to see...

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Not the Government ?

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Of the particular political parties to see that we the political parties and the people together play our real role in fulfilling our commitment to the people of the Bangla Desh. What a tragic contrast between the two images—the East Bengal and the West Bengal to-day ? In East Bengal, the Bangla Desh people, the freedom fighters, are sacrificing their lives, they are undergoing tremendous sufferings and they are embracing martyrdom every day. What is the contrast we see to-day in West Bengal ? Choes, murder, loot, arson is going on every day and the political parties fighting each other. The whole people of

West Bengal to-day are seized of a fear psychosis and apprehension in their minds. The administration has come to a standstill. The political activities of all parties have almost stopped. The Government is becoming day by day autocratic. The democratic movement is no longer found in West Bengal. To-day, Sir, almost all the political parties have become prisoners of unsocial elements. It is the rule of unsocial elements to-day that is going on in West Bengal. If you really want that we do our best in the defence of the revolutionary Bangla Desh, then in the rear of Bengal, that is, West Bengal which is the most important rear, peace must be maintained and the whole people as a single solid body stand by the revolutionaries of the Bangla Desh for the successful operation of the Bangla Desh revolutionaries. Therefore, it is essential to-day that the first urge of the people and the most important issue before the State is the restoration of peace and rule of law in West Bengal to-day.

I have in this House raised the issue of the legality of Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray's appointment as Minister in Charge of West Bengal. I said that the Prime Minister has no right to announce on the floor of the House that Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray is going to be entrusted with the charge of Minister without Portfolio for dealing with West Bengal problems and you see the next day a Presidential Order was issued, I should say, correcting the mistake of the Prime Minister. I had a discussion with the Prime Minister and she had made it categorically clear that Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray is not going to usurp the powers of the Governor...*(Interruptions)*. Constitutionally he is nothing but an Adviser. Still, I should say the introduction of a Cabinet Minister in Charge of a State under President's Rule is an innovation. It never happened in the last few years. There had been President's Rule in many a State and if this is an innovation, I have nothing to say. But I have one point to draw your attention to. Today if the Government want that the people of West Bengal should stand by the Government, I want to stand by the Government. I want to co-operate with the Government for if the Government try to defend the right, the democratic right of the people of Bangla Desh and help them, I will try to extend all my co-operation to them and also for dealing with the problems of refugees.

It is known to everybody that in 1972 the general elections are coming. Now, it is a question of what attitude the Opposition parties should adopt. As one belonging to the Opposition, how should I view this? What is the role of the Opposition and what is the function of the Opposition? The function of the Opposition parties is to find out the defects and take advantage of the difficulties of Government and to erode the image of the Government and build an alternative image for themselves. Naturally, the Opposition parties would try to take advantage of the difficulties of Government at the time of the general elections in 1972. If that be so, then it will be difficult in West Bengal to create a real condition for giving help to the people of Bangla Desh and for dealing with the problem of refugees and also for extending our real sincere co-operation to the Government. So, if Government really want that the situation in Bangla Desh should be changed, if Government really want that normal conditions should be restored in West Bengal and if they really want that we should create a condition in West Bengal where if Pakistan indulges in the adventure or, rather I should say, misadventure of creating trouble with India, then the whole of the people of West Bengal and all the patriotic political parties would stand behind the Army and the Defence Forces, then there is one essential thing to be done namely that Government should disabuse the minds of the people of West Bengal and of all the political parties and say that they are not going to take advantage of situation arising out of Bangla Desh for the success of their election campaign in 1972. Government must disabuse the minds of all the political parties, especially the Opposition political parties in this respect. For this, it is absolutely essential today that Government should declare that until and unless the problem of Bangla Desh is solved and a condition is created for sending the refugees back to Bangla Desh, there will not be any general elections in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya. Unless Government disabuse the minds of the Opposition parties of this apprehension that Government would try to take full advantage of present situation for building up their image and for building up their organisation and take advantage of it for the next general elections, it will be difficult for the Opposition parties to extend their sincere hand of co-operation to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Are you going to be so unkind us to ring the bell so soon ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I had left some time. That may be given to him.

MR. SPEAKER ; I think the hon. Member should feel obliged because in spite of his having no time, I have given him some time. He should be a little more concise and mention the points briefly in the next four or five minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We can classify the difficulties in West Bengal at the present moment into three categories. The first is to deal with the socio-economic maladies. The second is the law and order problem. The third is the problem of the relief to and shelter of the refugees. Although a solution to the socio-economic maladies is very urgent, yet I should say that today it should not receive the highest priority in the attempts of Government. I should suggest that a high-powered committee should be set up to deal with certain problems, firstly, how to implement the Land Reforms Act immediately, secondly how to open the closed mills and thirdly to deal with the CMDA authority so that Calcutta could be properly developed.

If Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray really wants to discharge his duties, he should concentrate only on one point, namely how to restore law and order in West Bengal.

As regards relief, I have said on the floor of the House on many occasions what should be done. I do not know what has happened to this Government. They do not understand this simple point that it is impossible for Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray—after all, he is not a super-human being—to deal with the massive law and order problem and at the same time the problems of the 80 lakhs of refugees. It is absurd and impossible. Therefore, this work should be divided. I would again emphasise that there should be separate Relief Minister to deal with the refugee problem. It should not be entrusted to Shri Sidhartha Shaakar Ray. As I have said already, he should concentrate his whole energy to deal with

[Shri Samar Guha]

the law and order situation in West Bengal.

In regard to law and order problem, there are two aspects. One is the administrative aspect and the other is the aspect of co-operation of all the Opposition parties. If all the political parties agree to create a situation wherein real democratic politics can function in West Bengal, then it would be possible for 75 per cent of the problems of law and order now developing in West Bengal to be solved.

I am very happy to hear that Shri Jyoti Basu, leader of the CPI(M) group there met the Prime Minister day before yesterday. I hope that the effort to evolve a code of conduct among different political parties to deal with the law and order situation will be successful.

I have made an appeal to all political parties. I have been in politics since my student days. But—now I feel that I have become a political imbecile. Today I cannot move about in West Bengal without two security guards. This is not the case with me only. Most of the political leaders, not all, are in the same position of having to be protected by security guards while moving about in West Bengal. What has become of us? Have we not a responsibility to our cadres, our rank and file? They have been butchered. Workers of all political parties are being butchered. What has happened? We have now a terrible problem in West Bengal. The politics of revenge, the politics of *badla lo*, is having full play in the State. If a worker of a political party is killed, immediately two workers of another are put to death. They are not the real workers, not the leaders, they are mostly peripheral workers. They are being butchered.

Therefore, it is essential today that all the political parties should come together and meet the challenge facing all, the politics of *badla lo*. I do not challenge the ethics of violence. There are many parties who believe in the politics of insurrection and seizure of power. But they certainly do not believe in the politics of individual terrorism. Certainly no party I know of believes in that. There may be people believing in insurrection who at the time of revolution indulge in all kinds of violent activities, but even they will shudder to

think that if one of his fellow workers is killed, he himself should or will kill the worker of another political party. This will be revolting to his ethics of sense of values.

What has happened today is that anti-social elements have taken advantage of the situation prevailing as between different political parties. It is the habitual criminals who have wrought havoc in the State in the name of different political parties, under the umbrella of these parties. They get themselves enrolled as new cadres and new followers in different political parties and indulge in killing and murder. Today we see in Bengal the worst type of criminal activities on the part of these habitual criminals.

It is time there was a heart-searching among all political parties, particularly the two major parties, the ruling Congress Party and the CPI(M) whose political workers have now become virtual prisoners in the hands of habitual criminals.

Coming to the administrative side, I do not think either the army or the police or the CRP will be able to deal with the law and order situation. It is the CRP which has created a terrible situation in West Bengal. It has created enemies for the Government there. I was present at the meeting called to discuss this matter and there I enumerated numerous cases where the CRP has created more enemies for Government. They have totally failed to tackle the situation. People are going about with bombs, revolvers and pipe guns. Nobody stops them. Mostly it is innocent people who are the victims. They are being attacked or roughly dealt with the CRP. The police has become a complete *nimcompoop*; they are corrupt, collusive, partisan and worthless. I would like to make a request to Shri S. S. Ray through you that unless there is an attempt to thoroughly reorganise the police administration in the State, it is next to impossible to improve the law and order situation there. Transfer of a police officer from one district to another will not do. You have to immobilise the corrupt, inefficient, collusive partisan type of police officers by giving them long leave or transferring them to equivalent posts outside the police administration.

That is absolutely necessary.

13.00 hrs.

Secondly, he must overhaul the intelligence service.

Then, I am coming to the crucial point, which is most important, and that is, the writers Building from where the Secretariat administration is carried on. My impression is that they are now seized with a psychosis of fear and apprehension. Throughout the State, for the last four years, there has been a shuffling and re-shuffling of these men. Like shuttlecocks, they have been shuffling and reshuffling, and with loyalties to this government and that government. There have been four President's Rule and four so-called democratic rule. These unfortunate people do not know what they are today. Most of them have become lazy. Not only are they afraid; but they have lost their initiative. It is absolutely necessary to day that at least a part of the IAS and ICS Secretaries of West Bengal should be transferred to other States, and from the adjoining States of West Bengal, like Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and others, certain IAS and ICS cadres should be inducted to the Secretariat of West Bengal so that with fresh mind, fresh initiative and with a certain courage they can boldly deal with the law and order situation in West Bengal.

Lastly, I would ask Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray not to be allured, not be tempted by the political Nazism; he is going in for too much publicity, and getting himself photographed. All this will boomerang on him. Already on the issue of Haldia he has created a fuss. Please try to do some solid work. Let action rather than words speak for him.

One minute more and I have done. There is now new scope for increasing employment. I will ask Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray to explore the possibility of new recruitment, one, for the refugee relief centres; two, for the food department; three, for the recruitment of volunteers for implementation of the Land Act; four, for civil defence; five, for Haldia; six, railway protection department; and seven, for the volunteer force for protecting the railway lines and communications. This possibility should be explored and a Committee should be set up so that the young men, not only a few

thousands, but a few lakhs of them, may get immediate employment and that will draw a number of young men into the constructive way of life. I wish to place that aspect also for his consideration.

\*SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO (Bankura): Mr. Speaker Sir, while supporting the West Bengal budget I want to make a few observations on the present situation in certain underdeveloped and educationally backward areas in West Bengal. Sir, I shall confine my speech to certain backward districts of West Bengal instead of going into the present political situation in that State. I shall specifically say about backward districts like Purulia and Bankura. I hope the Central Government will help us in developing these two backward districts.

Sir, you know that Purulia was a part of Bihar State previously. During the first and the second five year plans, the Government of Bihar did not undertake any developmental work for this district. The Bihar Government was always under the apprehension that some day Purulia would go to West Bengal. Therefore, nothing was done for this district by that Government. The people of Purulia are very much poor and most of them are uneducated. Since those people are not getting any facility from the Government to develop themselves, they are suffering from serious frustration in life. They are now looking forward to the Central Government for help. If the Central Government does not do anything for those people, the politics of violence may also spread there.

Sir, the present Purulia district in West Bengal was a sub-division of Manbhum district of Bihar. But even the complete sub-division was not transferred to West Bengal. Therefore, I demand that 5 thanas, which were previously included in Purulia sub-division, should be transferred to West Bengal.

Our Purulia and Bankura districts are situated at the end of Chhota Nagpur plateau. Because of uneven condition of land there, there is no facility of irrigation in Purulia and Bankura. We want that dams should be constructed over existing canals and rivers in Purulia and Bankura. If it is done, it will provide irrigation facilities to those districts. We have sent many schemes

[Shri S. N. Singh Deo]

regarding dam construction to the West Bengal Government. But the Government of West Bengal has not done much for those schemes. I therefore, hope that the Central Government will take necessary action in regard to those schemes.

Sir, the work of the Kangsavati dam project is progressing very slowly. I hope the Central Government will take necessary steps to complete this project soon, so that the farmers may get water in time. The Survey work for Dwarkeshwar river has been completed. But it is a matter of regret that this project has not been included in the 4th five year plan. So I request for its inclusion in the said plan. If a dam is constructed over Dwarkeshwar river, it will provide irrigation facilities to Purulia and Bankura.

Purulia and Bankura are very much rich in minerals. In these two districts there is a wide coal belt where metallurgical coal of high order is available. This metallurgical coal can be utilised for steel plants.

I must say with great regret that we require a number of washeries to wash poor quality coal. But metallurgical coal does not require any washing. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to work out a plan through NCDC in Purulia to utilise this meteorological coal. There is a great deposit of lime stone in Jhalada of Purulia district. In order to utilise that lime stone a cement factory can be set up in Purulia. There is not a single cement factory in West Bengal. In Calcutta building construction is going on a wide scale. For the supply of cement the State of West Bengal has to depend upon other States. There are states which have been 5 cement factories.

Sir, a huge quantity of iron slags in Durgapur and Burnpur steel factories are lying without any use. With the mixture of lime stone with those iron slags cement can be produced and in that manner a cement factory can be set up in Purulia which may provide employment to thousands of people. Our late Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, assured us in the West Bengal Legislative assembly that such types of cement factories would be set up in Purulia. But it is a matter of great regret that so far we have not received any survey report on those projects. I would therefore request the Central Government to ask the

State Industries Department to prepare a survey report on these projects, viz., cement and slage cement factories immediately and it may be sent to the Central Government for approval.

Sir, in Purulia, Bankura, and Midnapur a large number of Adivasi people live. They are very poor and uneducated. There is a great prospect of industrial development in the Adivas areas of these districts. But the Government has done nothing for the development of industries in those places. Therefore I demand that a development board should be set up for these three districts. The Board should receive adequate financial assistance to implement those schemes. I also want that the local development works should also function in collaboration with the development board.

Sir we, have Santhaldi/Power Thermal Plant in Purulia. From this power plant electricity is being supplied to all the industries in big towns and cities. But so far as the rural areas in Purulia, Bankura and Midnapur are concerned, they are still without electricity. The Government has not yet taken up electrification programmes in the villages of these districts. We do not want that only the surrounding areas of Purulia should remain developed. The interior of Purulia is still without electricity. However, we want that electricity should reach every village. With the help of electricity it will not only be possible to develop agriculture by irrigation but also to set up small scale industries in the villages and by means of that we shall be able to improve the standard of living of the villagers.

Sir, President's rule has been imposed in West Bengal. I am very happy that Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray has been made incharge of West Bengal affairs. I hope he will try to solve all the problems of West Bengal. I also hope that West Bengal will develop under his care.

I support the West Bengal budget. I now conclude my speech.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the courtesy on your part which has enabled me to take part in this discussion and I shall try to reciprocate by not speaking longer than I must. In a parliamentary set-up, Presidential Rule is never a desirable

phenomenon, but in the case of West Bengal, over and over again, unfortunately it has been found to be necessary. I am not going into a discussion on that matter; I am not going into a start mud-slinging as between different parties, but I realise that it is on account of the left and democratic movement in West Bengal being in disarray that this position has forced itself upon us and we have to make the best of a bad job.

I am personally not happy about the manner in which the Prime Minister appointed one of her colleagues, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, as the minister virtually in charge of West Bengal. I think constitutionally, it was not a process above board, as I think it is one of other example of the somewhat authoritarian and personalistic ways of the Prime Minister. But even so, I consider that we have to judge this decision on the basis of a pragmatic analysis of what is going to happen. It is a good thing that a Cabinet minister is now going to look after the affairs of West Bengal, whatever the constitutional position might be in that regard, and we shall judge the Government of India on the basis of the results that are going to be achieved.

These results are so important, because in West Bengal you find the concentrated essence of all the problems, present and potential, of the whole of India. Bengal was virtually in the front line during the second World War. Bengal suffered from the famine of 1943, when five million people died. Bengal suffered on account of the partition of the country. Bengal suffered on account of the communal carnage which was a prolegomenon to the partition of the country. Bengal suffered on account of the continuing refugee influx. Bengal is suffering today under the weight of the tremendous influx of evacuees from Bangladesh. So, all the problems of the country are found in a quintessential form in West Bengal and that is why, tackling the problems of West Bengal is so terribly important.

Being next-door to Bangladesh, it is quite clear that what happens in Bangladesh is going to have its repercussion on West Bengal in the first place and then on the rest of the India. If the Bangladesh resurgence is not victorious, is not successful, or if it has to take recourse to devious ways, then all over our part of the country, the people would say, good-bye to all ideas of

Parliament and good-bye to all ideas of a peaceful democratic advance. That being so, the political aspect of the problem of West Bengal is so terribly important.

From the economic angle, what is necessary for the Government of India to do is not to produce a humdrum budget, but to give an idea to the people of West Bengal and to the rest of India that something very qualitatively different is going to be done for that part of our country, because it is necessary in the interests of the whole country.

It is not as a preferential item of thing for West Bengal but because it is in the interests of the whole country to treat West Bengal in a very special form. That is why you have to go ahead with the job of saving Calcutta. Can India survive Calcutta, that was the question asked internationally. You cannot; the whole country cannot survive if Calcutta goes down. And Calcutta is not the only hing. You have to go ahead with the CMDA schemes. But there I find that Rs. 150 crores have been allotted but they have not been able to spend more than Rs. 15 crores in Calcutta in nearly one year's time. And the problem is they cannot spend more money because the apparatus of spending money is not there. They can easily employ a large number of engineers and technicians that are necessary for the job but somehow or other the governmental processes are such that it cannot be done. So, the job of saving Calcutta through the CMDA and other devices is something which is not only of interest to West Bengal but of interest to the whole of India. Therefore, for the sake of the people of West Bengal there are so many things like the care to be taken of the backward regions like Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore, the idea of going ahead with the Haldia project, the idea of seeing that Farakka does not turn out to be the fake that it sometimes threatens to be. All these problems are juxtaposed together, and although it is a terrifically difficult job I think we can do it. But this budget does not give much idea of how exactly they are going to do it, this budget does not give a clear indication as to how qualitatively speaking a different page is going to be turned in the history of West Bengal, in the history of India.

Since I have no time, I would like to turn to the political aspect of the matter. I am glad that in this respect my friend, Shri

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

K. C. Pant, who is deputising for the Prime Minister, is doing his job very capably. We have been told on so many occasions that the Prime Minister does not seem to be able to give her attention to the problems of West Bengal in the manner that she should. We know that she has a million preoccupations. Even so, we would expect her to take a keener interest in the problems of West Bengal. But I am very glad that my friend, Shri K. C. Pant is doing his job so very well. I referred to Shri Pant in particular, because recently in answer to a supplementary, which I had put in this House, he made a statement, which I consider as very important.

I had said at that particular point of time that the problems of West Bengal have been complicated by the fact that large chunks of the youth of West Bengal have lost all faith in, what they call, the "Establishment," the government as well as the established political parties including the Communist Party, my party, and my friend's party. They have lost all faith in the Establishment, in society, and they have also given to people, in common with a large chunk of the youth in different countries of the world, the idea that violence on some occasions is a cleansing process in society, that force is the mid-wife of history, that revolution does not come without the injection of violence and so, with that perverse understanding of the sociological process, they have taken recourse to certain methods of individual assassination, of cruelty being perpetrated, because they have got the idea that the present social structure is so fundamentally rotten that it has got to be dragged down, and burnt down if necessary, and they have got a feeling that out of the ashes of the present structure a new life would grow almost automatically. I said something perverse there must be in this kind of analysis but, at the same time, there is something very profound in this feeling of the youth, particularly in our country where the political and other leaders have displayed their utter ineptitude, their utter disqualification to be the leaders of a country which requires imaginative direction. Therefore, when an attempt is made to fight what is called the politics of violence, the politics of murder, the politics of individual assassination and extermination, it is important that, at the same time, some efforts are made on the economic plane to improve

the conditions of living of the people and an attempt is also made on the political ideological plane in order to win over those large sections of your young people who have gone over, somewhat thoughtlessly and perversely but with genuine sincerity, in the case of a very large number of them to that idea of revolution.

Sir, it has never happened in our country before that several thousands of young people have given up everything in life; many of them belong to the highest layers of society and some of them are wonderful students, brilliant in their academic achievements; they have given up everything jumped into the fray, ready to give up life and to take it also. It has happened. Youngmen have been shot down by police bullets, with their hands tied behind their backs and they have said "Naxalite Lal Salam" as they died. This is the kind of spirit they have shown. We should not think of these people merely as an elongation of the anti-social elements of society. The anti-social elements have come into the picture on account of the miserable conditions in which the political leadership of our country has landed West Bengal today.

Let us not blame the youth of our country for having got perverted ideas into their head. Let us try to put whatever programme we have on an ideological basis—if the Congress Party means any business, always talking in regard to socialism, they should be able to put an ideological gloss upon it. They should be able through their youth fraction which is represented in this House by several Members to project before other sections of our youth that the socialism which we are fighting for is something based upon ideas, on the sociological facts of life in our country and in the world. That is why it is very important that we have a dialogue even with those who are supposed to believe in political violence. There is no need for Government to ask for abjuration of violence as a philosophical principle. Violence is a fact of life. You just cannot say, I do not believe in violence. Merely by saying I disbelieve in violence one cannot do away with violence. Violence is the basis of the sanction upon which rests the power of State.

Giving up violence or not giving up

violence is not the point, but the politics of murder, the politics of assassination, the politics of individual attack, the politics which does away with mass movement and dynamic social agitation, the politics which concentrate of running after one individual is rotten, is anti-revolutionary, is basically counter revolutionary. That is the idea which has to be conveyed to these sections of the youth of our country which are today in a condition of almost psychological lunacy. Even if they have idealism of the highest sort, the conditions of our country are so rotten that they are driven to a perversity from which they have to be weaned away. I am glad that Mr. Pant has begun to talk in terms that this dialogue is going to take place; this dialogue is going to be extended. We are not keeping out anybody because he or she believes in violence as a factor in social life. It is very important today particularly in West Bengal if we care for the future, if we care for the young, that we have that kind of dialogue—I do not know if Government will have that kind of catholicity, liberalism and comprehensiveness of approach. I do hope that Mr. Pant gets the support that he needs from his leaders in the Ministry. I do hope that Mr. Pant can go forward. I think, Sir, of the time when the young people of our country would come forward to take charge of India, of the time when most of us would not be here, who are going to take charge in 2000 AD, and if those who are going to take charge of this country feel that between them and us there is a generation gap, that we cannot explain things to each other, then, Sir, God help this country. That is why that dialogue is important. That is why administration of West Bengal, if it is going to show any sense and sensibility, if it is going to make any dent on the public life of West Bengal and on the rest of India must make an imaginative approach alongside a number of economic steps which are absolutely called for. adopt also certain ideological policies which would enable people to come together. And that is why I believe that Government has a job which is cut out for it and Government has to do it.

I shall conclude with one observation and a suggestion, that is, that I do hope in regard to West Bengal, the Consultative Committee of Parliament that is going to be

set up does not function in the old hum-drum way. I hope, this Consultative Committee, if and when formed, as well as other organisations might attend to their work in such a fashion that Members of Parliament are enabled continuously and in a sustained manner to keep themselves in touch with the administration to bring their observations, their criticisms, their suggestions to the notice of Government, and Government might respond as promptly as the crucial situation of West Bengal requires.

\*SHRI R. N. BURMAN (Balurghat) : Sir, I rise to support the West Bengal Budget. While going to discuss this Budget I remember a neglected district of West Bengal namely, West Dinajpur. This district of West Bengal has got the largest numbers of problems compared to other districts. From Balurghat constituency of this district I was elected by the people and people there expected me to look into their problems. The problems of Balurghat may be divided into four categories, namely, (1) Transport problem (2) Irrigation and electricity problems (3) Education and serious unemployment problems and (4) Problem of Health and medical facilities.

While discussing the problems of my constituency, I must say in the beginning that in my constituency there is no railway line. It is such a place in India which do not have any railway line. In this scientific age it is a matter of great shame to us that we do not have yet any railway line there.

I invite the attention of the Central Government to certain refugee camps located in West Dinajpur. I also invite the attention of the Central Government to the security measures that should be taken in Radhikapur and in areas bordering Hill.

The Central Government must immediately take up construction work of railway lines in Balurghat. A bridge should immediately be constructed over Atrai river. A similar bridge should also be constructed over Tangan river.

The Educated and uneducated youngmen of this district are facing unemployment for want of industries there. Consequently, there is sufficient discontentment among the youngmen there. Therefore, either a big Jute mill or a Paper Eactory or a Rubber Factory should immediately be set up there.



[Shri R. N. Burman]

The irrigation facilities in this district are absolutely unsatisfactory. Similar is the condition of electricity supply there.

As the Health centres in villages of this district are in a bad condition, the patients die there in a helpless condition. If Health centres in Tapan, Gangarampur and Kaliaganj are not equipped with modern operation facilities, I feel, the entire Governmental plan in regard to medical facilities will prove a failure there.

Developed transport system should be provided to various trade centres in this district. In North Bengal, the bus fare in the State buses should be reduced in the interests of poor people there.

Sir, if the Central Government and the State Government do not cooperate with us sincerely in solving our problems, I shall be compelled to ask the people to start an agitation on democratic line to establish their basic human rights.

I hope the problems of my district can be solved if construction of a railway line in my constituency is assured by the Railway Minister and whatever assurances have so far been given by the Government in regard to setting up some industries in my district, are implemented.

I again want to remind the House that the main trading centre of the district, Kaliaganj, is the most neglected place in every respect. The newly set up college in Kaliaganj should receive financial assistance from the Central Government and the State Government. Gangarampur should also receive due consideration from the Central Government and the State Government.

The poor peasants in Kumarganj should receive more irrigation and marketing facilities. The condition of Health centres in Kushmandi and Tapan should be improved.

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

13.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Budget that has been presented to us including the

presentation of it and the passing of it by Parliament, is a formal affair. The Budget had been prepared by the State Government under circumstances when they were hoping to administer the State for some time more to come but unexpected developments took place which compelled the Centre to impose President's rule.

I am happy that the sort of Government and administration that was there under the democratic coalition has come to an end. A lot was said the other day about horse trading and all that. But the way that Government was trying to save itself, people have almost forgotten that when that Government was on the last legs, two deputy ministership, were promised to both the members of one party which had only two members.

It was quite clear to all discerning people that the life of democratic coalition was limited. I am glad that it is no longer there.

But having said that, I do not agree with my friends of the C.P.M. that their leader ought to have been called to form the Government. In principle, I am a supporter of the right of the Chief Minister so long as he is not defeated on the floor of the Assembly to advise the head of the State to dissolve the Assembly. Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee was quite within his right and, I think, under the circumstances, the Governor was also quite within his rights to recommend President's Rule so long as he did not see the possibility of any stable Government being formed to advise for the President's Rule. The President's Rule is surely not a good thing in a country which believes in democracy. But the circumstances have today come to this pass that even after the mid-term elections and the massive mandate that the ruling Congress party has got here, as many as four States are under the President's Rule. We need not therefore waste much of our time in deploring that the President's Rule had come to West Bengal.

The real point to think about now is: What then? It is good that by appointing Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the Prime Minister has at least indicated that she attaches some importance to the early solution of the problems of West Bengal. I will not go into the question of the political

expediency or otherwise, I mean, the desirability or otherwise of putting a person who is very much involved in State politics in charge of looking after West Bengal affairs. That is the Government's headache; that is the Prime Minister's headache and the ruling party's headache. I need not devote much time over it or worry unnecessarily over it.

The real problem today in West Bengal is that we have a ramshackle administration. The administrative machinery has become worn-out and it is, perhaps, divine grace that there is no utter collapse. Everybody knows the state of law and order there. As regards the question of accelerating economic development and economic reconstruction, removing all round economic deficiencies that have created the terrific problem of unemployment, that also is known. The third and the most dangerous aspect of the problem is this Prof. Mukerjee now spoke eloquently about the sense of frustration of the youth—but a bigger danger that is starting us in the face today in West Bengal is the complete break-down, total collapse, of the educational system.

If we divide the problems of West Bengal in these three categories as regards break-down of law and order, apart from the question of political violence, we might also take two other aspects of this question of law and order.

There is what is known as ideological Naxalite violence. The Naxalites believe in a certain kind of violent activities. This they call annihilation of class enemies and that is being systematically done and until now nothing has been done to find a remedy to that kind of violence.

Now, apart from that, there is another aspect. Let us not mix up things. Apart from the Naxalite violence, there is continuing inter-Party violence and the situation has come to this that nearly 1500 political workers of almost all parties—CPM has contributed the biggest part of this, then there are Congressmen, CPI and Forward Block, there are Naxalites—have been killed. It is the inter-Party violence created by vengeance that has led to these killings. Here, the political parties have a role to play and I must congratulate Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray that he took courage in both hands and initiated a process where all Parties which function or seek to function within the pale of law have responded and I fer-

vently wish that something worthwhile and tangible comes out of it. But, till now, the way the political Parties in West Bengal have responded to this move and have been indulging in polemics over this thing does not inspire much hope.

On another occasion last year, speaking on a similar occasion on West Bengal, I said that there is a need for deep introspection on the part of the political leadership of all parties. My party, the RSP, is a very small Party and it has not escaped unscathed from violence but it has not been very much involved in this inter-Party violence. But I would like to say this much and I say it again with a full sense of responsibility that the hands of no party leadership and the conscience of no party leadership is clean in Bengal today. Unless there is deep introspection, retrospection and deep heart-searching, I think we cannot extricate ourselves from the morass in which we have landed ourselves. Here the willing co-operation of all Parties would be needed. I hope that the different Party leadership would be persuaded to lend Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray the co-operation that he needs at least in the solution of this limited but urgent problem.

So far as other problems are concerned the problems of economic reconstruction or the solution of unemployment, break-down of the educational system, none of these problems can be tackled unless we first put the administration in order as I have already said. And again I would claim that I am speaking with a full sense of responsibility when I assert that the machinery of West Bengal administration, the Secretariat, has become such that it is almost impossible to get anything done through them.

I shall give just one instance. It relates to a flood-protection matter. Perhaps, much money would not have been needed. A bund or something like that would have solved the problem. I approached the then Adviser in the Irrigation and Waterways Department; West Bengal was under President's Rule then; it was in 1968. I offered my full cooperation. The people were co-operative and were very eager for something to be done. I approached the Adviser, the Chief Engineer, and the District Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer. I myself accompanied the officers concerned to the spot, and a survey report

[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

was to be prepared by the engineers on the spot, and the Irrigation and Waterways Department was to formulate its suggestions. I have been pursuing the matter and trying to make their lives miserable for the last one year, and up till now nothing has been done...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is because he had tried to make their lives miserable.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : At least now, by making their lives miserable, I have got the promise that some sort of survey report is going to be prepared. For this also, I had to approach the Union Irrigation and Power Minister and I got him to write to the State Government. After that, I have got the promise that now some kind of survey report would be prepared.

I am not citing this instance for blaming any particular officer. I am citing this in order to point out that the entire system, the whole organisation has become rotten, worm-eaten. Only divine grace is saving us from the utter collapse of the whole edifice.

Unless Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray or the Home Minister or the Prime Minister, and now the whole Parliament which is responsible for West Bengal, take this basic fact into account, nothing can be done in West Bengal.

Only this morning, Shri H. N. Mukherjee had put a question about house-building activities of the Government of West Bengal. His interpellations elicited the information that out of Rs. 16 crores or so sanctioned, not much could be spent because of the inadequacy of the organisation. Some of us who have tried to take some interest in these activities and keep ourselves informed about the activities of the CMDA know how young engineers who have been inducted into this work are feeling frustrated. I asked one of the responsible gentlemen associated with this work what the reason was, and I found that every deficiency was pointing to the Secretariat. It gives me no pleasure to blame a particular set of officers, but somehow or other, complacency, taking things too easy, a sense of frustration—perhaps, the political leadership is also to blame for this—all these things have had the combined effect of creating a situation which has immobili-

sed the Secretariat, making it almost a do-nothings Secretariat, a move-nothing Secretariat. That is the position of the State Secretariat. Unless this problem is tackled, nothing can be done, and if nothing can be done. The situation is such that it does not permit any complacency.

We know that on the other side of the border young people are laying down their lives in guerilla fights against what they call an occupation force. A process of radicalisation is under way there. Here also, Prof. Mukherjee has just referred to the cult of violence, which he characterised as a perverse cult, or whatever it may be, which has taken grip of the minds of the young people of Bengal. If we do not do things very urgently, if we do not take things seriously, but lightly or easily, and think only in terms of having elections and coming to power and sitting on the ministerial *gaddis* through the elections, whether it is this party or that party that wins, the result will be that very soon both sides of Bengal, Bangla Desh and West Bengal, are going to be in flames and in that flame the imbecile political, intellectual and cultural leadership which has allowed West Bengal to come to this pass, will be burnt to ashes.

Prof. Mukerjee referred to the cleansing process of violence. Perhaps then the Augean stables will be cleaned and we will have a fresh dawn. But if we do not want a solution in that terrible, fearful way, if we as responsible citizens, public officials and political leaders want to play our part, then let us put our heads together and try to do our best. But for that a certain amount of self-abnegation and self-denial will be necessary. Our political and party claims will have to be relegated to secondary place and the best thought should be given to our people and to our State. If we can do that, then and then only can Bengal be saved ; otherwise, God help us.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : While rising to support the Budget of West Bengal, the Statutory Resolution and the Bill, I would say that this is perhaps the occasion once again for all the political parties, whether it is the Congress or the CPI (M) or the CPI at least to convey our feelings of sympathy and sorrow for the departed souls of those thousands of young people of Bengal who

lost their lives in the political turmoil of different shades and colours through which the State has been passing. When I support the Budget, I do not find this as the only important occasion to pressurise Government for some allocation of funds or to intervene and stop the corrupt practices of some officers. It may be that these may be within the scope of the discussion. But I believe that the situation in West Bengal is now not sealed inside the files or diaries of the officers or police personnel or political leaders ; it has become open to the people of West Bengal to see that the future of Bengal is no more bright.

Sir, I am not frustrated ; rather not disillusioned. But it is unfortunate that though the leaders of political parties since the last 23 years have done many things no doubt—their speeches, their writings and their leading the mass movement are glorious—the problem from which we the young people suffer in this country, particularly, in West Bengal, is not the problem of politics of murder ; it is not the problem of the politics of individual assassination, but the problem of political exploitation. Since the past 23 years, the young people who were born after Independence, whether they preach Gandhism or Kasi Marx or any other revolutionary style of ideas, have been exploited, exploited and exploited.

In democracy, and particularly in our own style of parliamentary system, there are misgivings no doubt. There are certain things which create novel ideas ; there are certain things which give scope for the opportunity for the opposition ; but neither the political leadership of ours or the Opposition created an atmosphere of ideological competition or ideological contribution of the young people of this country. There was no particular objective which they could attain or achieve ; the leaders tried to achieve it inside the party by manipulation, and the same in the Government, whether in the States or at the Central level, only by abusing the others or without correcting themselves. That has become the real gap, the real problem, of the young people of this country. Fortunately, it has been explored in West Bengal as a projection of our national heritage.

Since the Independence movement or before the aspect of the Independent movement, the young people of West Bengal sometimes under the leadership of Netaji

or C. R. Das or any other great revolutionary of our country took always the great task to sacrifice themselves ; they knew only the lesson of supreme sacrifice as the only contribution to the nation. Still today, the journalists, critics, political personalities are trying to call us and say that in West Bengal it has become a problem of law and order without looking in the aspect.

A few minutes before, Prof. Samar Guha and some other Members also spoke in this line, that law and order should be restored, then all things would be possible. I do not deny that there are cases of snatching ; there are cases of looting ; there are cases of arson and this has become the front-page news of Indian magazines and journals today, and they are all trying to say that West Bengal is the ground for a deteriorating law and order situation. I say, it might be by those who are young people, CPM or CPM (L) or the Congress. Still, there are certain potentialities among the youth of Bengal, either in the call of their own party leaders or in the call of the mass movement—they do not hesitate to sacrifice their lives either in the face of police bullets or in the face of mass oppression, and there are those who are engaged in political violence, and that is an essential part, and that is an essential quality of Bengal youth which will have to be taken note of. The second aspect is law and order. Apart from this, as I said earlier, the main reason is political exploitation.

The leaders of political parties today, whether it is in West Bengal or other parts of the country, as we cannot isolate West Bengal from India, if they are not committed to the people and their rank and file,—that they are absolutely with their party ideology and programme—even the leaders of political parties which are not committed, would not be spared from violence even from their rank and file, of nothing is done.

Regarding the consideration of these problems, I just appeal to you on this occasion that let there be an ample opportunity by the senior political leaders to meet their rank and file and try to have some co-ordination among their other rank and file of the political parties to create a good atmosphere, at least to restore first the youth potentiality, if not the others.

It is a fact that since 1957, West Bengal has been suffering from the problem of law and order. A belonging to a political party,

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I wish to take my stand definitely and categorically, to identify every political party in its fold. In democracy this is the practice. It is a fact that the Opposition should try to abuse the Government or the ruling party in their own misdeeds. But certainly I should say that the approach of violence which, Prof. Mukerjee said just now cannot be weeded out. It is an essential part of the mass movement for the reality of the people's problem.

14.00 hrs.

I do not deny it. I believe in non-violence preached by Mahatma Gandhi. But, as a political party worker of the socialist party, a committed socialist man of the Congress Party, I do not accept the explanation that non-violent people are not courageous. At the call of Mahatma Gandhi, when the great moment came, people who took part in the freedom movement and who also believed in non-violence were not cowards; they were courageous and were even ready to sacrifice their lives. If we consider the CPM or the communist movement in India, they believe in violence ideologically. Ultimately from both sides we find that at the time of the people's verdict, at the time of elections, we differ. Those who try to do mischief and deceive the young people are the leaders of the political parties who divert all their energy and time, thus creating this gap in which neither our leadership nor the opposition leadership can take suitable steps. For this reason I believe that the political party leaders in their working committees or politbureau should take the lessons and advise their party people how they should control or behave with the people. They have to frame their policies and programmes in that way, and not in the old fashioned way or by voluminous writings; by those old ways this problem cannot be solved logically or philosophically.

Coming to the problem of law and order in West Bengal or even in areas outside West Bengal, what do the Press people say when it comes to Calcutta? The other issues, the other aspect of West Bengal suffers. The journalists give only the other side. The socio-economic problem of the State is not considered by them. Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, the last hero of West Bengal,

spoke so much for the people's cause, about the socio-economic crisis of West Bengal. It is not a parochial or provincial approach; it is an approach to balanced socio-economic structure, considering the Indian democracy and Indian economic. All the great factories, head offices and central agencies are being shifted from West Bengal; the the new ones are started outside West Bengal. In the eyes of the people of West Bengal, they feel that their just cause is denied. I do not deny that for certain arrangements we are responsible and we did not do anything about them. But there is this continuous gesture that in certain aspects of the socio-economic character of West Bengal, it is being denied more than the other States of India. Like the CPM, I do not say that it is a colony; it is not a colony; but it is a problem which has to be shared by all the political parties, by the Government of India and other States also.

Today we are hearing about the Bangla Desh problem and the opposition parties and leaders of different groups ask for the recognition of that Government. How long will the political parties bungle on this issue by their speeches? Why not they go to their respective States and say: seventy lakhs of people are waiting on the border State of Bengal; let us share that burden and let them be allowed to come to our States; let us share the burden of sheltering them and feeding them; this is an internal problem in this way and let us share the problems of the West Bengal evacuees and give some relief to the West Bengal Government and let us share tackling this issue. If we have to fight for the sake of Indian democracy; if the battle for democracy in India has to be fought, it has to be fought in West Bengal and in no other part of the country.

I give this warning to the political parties. Instead of shouting like this in Parliament, they should appeal to all the parties to share the burden created by the arrival of the large number of evacuees; it is better than shouting for the recognition of Bangla Desh. They should let them help in providing the evacuees shelter and food and clothing. Our Government, in spite of its majority, the progressive Government, the democratic coalition created within 86 days a new vision after the United Front rule among the peasantry and students and the

youth. We have found the problem of Bangla Desh has become so acute that it has become impossible to maintain law and order inside the territory or to afford relief to the evacuees.

The Chief Minister, therefore, rightly decided to resign.

The notable political party, CPI (M), which is still supporting the cause of Bangla Deah and the refugees, has already started a new slogan of a Bengal Bandh on 11th of next month, to indulge in their old strategy of mass killings and creating an atmosphere of political murders in West Bengal, using the occasion. Is this the time to shout slogans for the sake of elections that Indiraji is bad or that Siddhartha Shankar Ray is bad? Is it not the time to call a meeting of all the political parties to restore law and order, to go to the front to help the Mukti Fauj and solve the problem of Bangla Desh? But the CPI (M) has become a bankrupt political party, and all their guidance to the younger generation has become a fiat of their party bosses only for murder.

I shall now explain to you certain specific reasons why West Bengal is suffering. Many Members have given their own reasons, but I should say that if the Syndicate was responsible for a misconception by the young people of the Congress Party for the last 23 years of Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine and philosophy, today in West Bengal the CPI (M) is responsible for the large scale mass killings and political violence because of a misconception of the Marxist doctrine.

Many hon. Members spoke on behalf of the Naxalites. They expressed good sentiments. Our great leaders of this Parliament are trying to make it appear that the Naxalites constitute a movement of heroes and intellectuals. I do not share this view. Of course, in the beginning some young people were attracted by Mao's doctrine, but now it has been fragmented and there is loose talk of an absolutely revolutionary image of the Naxalites.

The so-called announcement of Mr. K. C. Pant regarding a dialogue with the Naxalites has confused many people in our State. I was in Calcutta recently to lead a procession of the Youth Congress. I met many people there. The problem is this. Who will initiate the talk with the Naxalites? The whole burden should not be put on

the shoulders of the Government, nor even on the younger people. Let the leaders of the political parties go inside the jails, talk with the Naxalites and come back after gaining their confidence and finding a solution. Only then the problem can be solved. Otherwise, it will be an absolute farce. Today if I were to go inside the jail, talk to the Naxalites and come back, a second group of Naxalites which has no relation or communication with the first one, will kill me. So, what is the use of this announcement without facing the realities? Of course, young men are dying in the jails, and I have all my sympathies for them. So, this is my advice and warning.

I shall now refer to the industrial situation prevailing in West Bengal. According to the balance-sheet of 1966, the Kalyani Spinning Mills made a profit of Rs. 60 lakhs, but when the United Front came to power, it became the party machinery of the CPI (M). Instead of Rs. 60 lakhs profit, it has made a loss of Rs. 70 lakhs in 1970.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is due to the corruption of the management.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The management is tied with red flags. They make themselves the judges of the Peoples Committee and they say to the workers, "Don't work during the factory hours. After the factory hours, work overtime and get more money". That is the reality about West Bengal industries today.

Recently a news item came out in the *Ananda Bazaar Patrika* that the son of the State Coordination Committee's leader has been arrested because one police rifle was found in his room. He was trying to practise shooting; I do not know whether his target was Mr. Siddhartha Ray's neck or my neck. But the police seized a police rifle from his son and arrested him. The next day, it was said, "it is a conspiracy". Every time whenever materials or ammunitions are found from their shelters it becomes a conspiracy of the Indira Gandhi Government. But if somebody is killed in the road due to a bomb explosion, they say at once, it is our own comrade. That has become their practice. 50 per cent of the police revolvers and rifles snatched in West Bengal is shared by the CPM and 50 per cent by the Naxalites. If the police is

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reorganised, all the snatched revolvers and rifles would be found from the CPM headquarters. Also, wherever there is a gang of waggon-breakers in the railway yards, you will find a red flag in the name of the CPM local committee. A report will come in the morning paper that this waggon will be looted and it will be looted. That is the reality in West Bengal today.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** He should conclude now.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Yes, Sir. Let the Central Government consider the West Bengal problem as a national problem. Let the Central Government consider it not as a problem of law and order, but as a socio-economic problem. With these words, I request Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the Minister in charge of West Bengal Affairs, to expedite the development programme and not the programme of police mobilisation.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) :** Sir, when we are discussing the West Bengal budget, instead of discussing the budget or the proclamation of President's Rule or the delegation of powers, so many other things are being discussed. In my view, the delegation of powers to the President is most deplorable, because my friends have been telling what are the problems of West Bengal and really if this Government is serious to tackle these problems, power should not be conferred on the President to make any law. Only the representatives of the people from West Bengal will be in a position to appreciate the problems facing that State. By conferring these powers on the President, you are denying this opportunity to the representatives. I oppose this delegation of powers, because even if Parliament is in session, legislation about West Bengal cannot be passed by Parliament.

This is the most unfortunate thing. If the Parliament is not in session, the position is different. But even when Parliament is in session you are conferring this power on the President. And President means the Home Minister. The Home Minister cannot do all these things himself. So, it is all the more reason why he should take the people into confidence,

My hon. friend, Shri Viswanathan, has dealt with the appointment of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. I think in our whole history we have not come across such a case where a person has been appointed as Minister in charge of a particular State. It is not a question of Prime Minister appointing a person, instead of the President appointing him. I am not entering into a controversy on that. Let us suppose that President appoints him. Even then, he belongs to West Bengal. And in West Bengal there are several parties like CPM and CPI. If you really want to solve the law and order problem in that State then these people must also be consulted. But he does not seem to have any confidence in them. He is partisan and he is canvassing only for his party. At least that unfortunate impression is being created, which is not at all good if we want to solve the problem.

It is the most disturbed State in the whole of India. Whenever we see the papers in the morning we read that so many murders are taking place, so many cases of arson and looting in West Bengal. There is no security at all. I have got every sympathy for the people of West Bengal. Now they have no democracy. There is no stability in the administration. The government is changed almost every two years. Now they do not have any representative government. While I have every sympathy for them I find that unfortunately we are not able to solve their problems. Because of the imposition of President's Rule now we have a very good opportunity to solve those problems. So, that should be kept in mind.

My hon. friend, Shri Das Munsi, challenged the opposition leaders that they are always shouting the Bangla Desh problem and expressing their sympathies for the refugees but they are not persuading those refugees to go out of Bengal. Perhaps he is under a misapprehension. They are always willing to support any plan of the Central Government to shift those refugees to other States. But the shifting work as such has to be done by the Central Government and not by the opposition parties. The opposition parties have every sympathy for the refugees. But the shifting of the refugees is not the responsibility of the opposition.

The problem of looking after the refugees is not the burden of West Bengal alone. It has to be shared by other States also because it is an all-India problem. I am glad that even the Tamil Nadu Government has agreed to receive one lakhs refugees. Andhra Pradesh have already got some refugees. We are prepared to accept some more.

My only point here is this. Why should we spend crores of rupees on rehabilitation without going into the root problem? But you are not solving the problem. You are simply sitting here and sending your Foreign Minister to various countries for begging or explaining our position. More important than all that is solving the problem. Rehabilitation is only secondary. My complaint is that the Central Government are not taking any concrete steps to solve the problem. They should give serious thought to that problem instead of allowing the situation to deteriorate.

Coming to President's Rule, it is very strange that we have President's Rule when there was actually a stable government. At least we were under the impression that the government was stable. Though Shri Ajoy Mukerjee was the Chief Minister, in reality the Congress Party was ruling. So, where was the necessity for them to appeal to the Chief Minister to resign and then impose President's Rule. You are not going to solve the problem that way. I do not think that gives you any strength at all.

The representatives must be there. Then only they will face the problem. Unitedly they could tackled the problem. Instead of that unnecessarily they imposed the Presidential Rule. Not only they have done it there but also everywhere in the country, for example, Punjab, Gujarat, etc. This kind of thing is not good.

The proclaim that India is a great democracy in the world. But what are we doing here? Are they practising democracy? Not at all. This is a bad impression we are creating in foreign countries that these people only say they are having democracy but instead they are toppling, etc. This thing should not happen. So, immediate steps be taken to restore normalcy. I am very happy that our Home Minister happens to be a young and dynamic man. He is not only young but also very able person. His father was also a great person. He possesses all those qualities which his

father possessed. I want him to become a greater son of a great father. I think you are lacking something, that is, moustache you are not having. If you grow that you will become greater.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while initiating the budget discussion by my friend on the other side and also the other speakers quite apart from this budget they referred to certain other points. One or two I would like to reply. The initiator of this discussion referred that he wanted to have a clear and categorical answer as to when the elections will be held. It has also been replied by my hon'ble friend, Shri Das Munshi, that is, is this time in West Bengal that we should have another election. I would ask almost the same question to my friend who initiated this discussion whether he wants to have an election only or he wants to see that present ailments in West Bengal must have to be removed; there must be proper atmosphere in West Bengal so that our culture and literacy may be preserved. What do they want? We have seen in the course of election after election violence in politics has not been minimised. We have seen the total development of West Bengal in general has not come up to the expected level rather it has been deteriorating and deteriorating to the lowest eff. I cannot understand what is the politics inside an election. It was also disclosed by one hon. Member as to what was the wisdom of the then Chief Minister of the democratic coalition Government of West Bengal—what was the political morality—to suggest to the Governor to dissolve the House? It was ably replied by hon. Member. Shri Tridib Choudhuri. Sir, by that process I come to realise that some hon. Members belonging to the Opposition group wanted to have, particularly the CPI (M) people and hon. Members those who stated as such a game in horse-trading in the chaotic political condition of West Bengal. Knowing fully well that the CPI (M) were not in a position to form this alternative Government even then they wanted so.

Sir, this is not the main case today before West Bengal. What we have to consider most in this gravest hour when political, economic and social atmosphere has gone so down it is necessary that all political parties of West Bengal should jointly tackle this problem. That is how it should



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be done. Sir, questions were also raised about the constitutional impropriety regarding the appointment of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray as Minister without Portfolio or giving him charge for Bengal Affairs.

I do not find the constitutional impropriety. In the Constitution we have adopted the parliamentary executive system and this parliamentary executive procedure is being exercised through the Ministers who are advising either to the President or to the Governor as the case may be both in the Centre and in the State. Here Shri Ray's appointment, Shri Ray's placement as in charge of West Bengal affairs has nothing to do with the Governor's function as interpreted in the Constitution of India. He is there on behalf of the Cabinet. He is there on behalf of the President to render advice or advices either to the Prime Minister or to the President whenever it is necessary. I do not find anything constitutional impropriety in the matter.

It is a fact, this is an innovation; there is a novel idea. People of West Bengal have the grievance for a long time that their causes have not been explored, the reasons have not been gone into, the socio-economic problems have never been realised by the Centre. I would feel, this is the first time that the Central Government thought it fit at least to place one Minister of the Cabinet in charge of the West Bengal affairs, so that they can understand the problem well, report the matter to the Cabinet, for its better consideration by the Centre. In that respect I must welcome the appointment of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray and the wisdom of the Central Cabinet.

Coming to the Budget, before I go through the budgetary provisions, I must say, though the conditions in West Bengal are very grave politically, economically and socially, the statement presented by the hon. Minister has not reflected this condition at all. It seems to have been a very *status quo* budget, a very limping budget, with which there cannot be any expected development of West Bengal and for the people of West Bengal.

Here we find there is a budget for Rs. 384 crores in all with an uncovered gap of Rs. 19.34 crores. Though it is true, the provisional Budget that was placed on the occasion, there was a provision that the

expected deficit in the Budget would be to the extent of Rs. 28 crores and more. The same has been lessened, but how these Rs. 19.34 crores will be covered. There is no indication about that. Is it that the people of West Bengal will be taxed more or is it that some other sources to increase the State's revenue will be found out? There is no indication about that. It is known to all that the people of West Bengal are not in a position to pay even a single naya paise more taxes. From where it is to be covered? If all this Rs. 19.34 crores had to be replenished by the Central Government, was it not proper at least to include that amount also and leave it to the House that there is no deficit under the circumstances and for the cause and purpose of West Bengal certain more funds have been allocated? But that was not done.

In West Bengal today, the political violence, political murders and all these things are there. But the basic cause has to be found out.

AN HON. MEMBER: Violence of murder?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Why the position of West Bengal has gone down so low nowadays? There was a time when the position of West Bengal both in industry and in trade and commerce. (*Interruptions*). My hon. friends on the other side are very much experienced with all these things, as to how they commit this political violence and political murder. So, it is for their purpose to explain it in detail how it happened.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There can be only one thing, either violence or murder, not violence of murder.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): A new phraseology is being constructed.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The basic causes what made the position of West Bengal go so low, both in the field of literacy, where in the field of literacy the position of West Bengal was only second to Kerala; in the field of trade and commerce it was the highest; in the field of industry it was almost equal to that of the bilingual State of Bombay. Now in the field of industry

it has gone to eleventh position, in trade and commerce almost on the same position and literacy as I have said.

Why it happened? These are the basic causes which must be found out. Unfortunately, though the Centre seems to be very much concerned about the position of West Bengal, though at a very late stage they realise that the economic condition of West Bengal must have to be improved, but no socio-economic survey was conducted. It was never done.

If I am to tell the truth, though it is the God's honest truth, the position of West Bengal was signed, sealed and settled for ever on the very day of the partition of India and the independence of India, that is the 15th August, 1947.

On this very day, while our first beloved Prime Minister of Independent India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, made a broadcast that we have a 'tryst with destiny', that we have to build our own destiny, that we have to build our own future, on the very night of 15th August, 1947, two announcements were made, without consulting the State of West Bengal, in respect of the States revenue matters.

Firstly, the proportion of income-tax ratio, which was given to West Bengal was cut down and reduced from 20 per cent to 12 per cent. In the case of Maharashtra, the then bilingual State of Bombay, it was increased from 20 per cent to 22 per cent. In the case of old Madras State, now named Tamil Nadu State, it was increased from 15 per cent to 18 per cent. I do not know what happened at the same time to reduce the proportion of income-tax share to the State of West Bengal from 20 per cent to 12 per cent.

Then, again, one of the biggest foreign exchange earners is jute which is grown in West Bengal in larger quantity. The Bengal or the West Bengal used to have 62½ per cent of the total foreign exchange earnings from jute products and the same day, on the 15th August, 1947, without consulting the West Bengal Government, it was reduced to 20 per cent. Why? Probably, the reply of the hon. Minister will be that the size of United Bengal has been reduced and West Bengal is only half or less than half. But they have not considered one point that of the foreign exchange earned by Bengal, the United Bengal, 90 per cent or at least 85 per cent remained within the zone known

as West Bengal. Even then, the jute export earnings were cut down from 62½ per cent to 20 per cent. Also, the income-tax earned by West Bengal, its share, has been cut down from 20 per cent to 12 per cent. That is one of the basic maladies.

Now, I ask the hon. Minister, by which process these orders were passed and whether those regulations, those orders, were passed in the best interest of West Bengal? Will he consider that it was not in the best interest of the country, in the best interest of the nation, and, if that be so, why it was done? Progressively, West Bengal's economic development has been deteriorated from time to time. It is true the deterioration came to its height in 1966 and, since 1967, we have been seeing all these murders and all that. But the basic fact must be found out and realised.

Then, in the field of deterioration, I may mention two or three other facts. In 1956, while Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari was at the helm of affairs here, he made certain pricing policy regarding iron, steel and coal, considering that these are the basic materials which are needed for nation's economic development. He made certain pricing policies and he made certain arrangements so that the far-away places of the country can also get these basic materials at a standard price. As a result what happened? To transport one tonne of steel from Jamshedpur or Tatanagar to Howrah, to Calcutta, the railway freight today is Rs. 30 per tonne. But for the same steel, from Tatanagar, the steel town, to Bombay, the railway freight is Rs. 120 per tonne. They made a mean. What they meant thereby was Rs. 120 plus Rs. 30, that is, Rs. 150. So, Rs. 75 should be the railway freight for subsidisation to the far-away places. Whoever wants to book a tonne of steel, along with the price of steel, Rs. 75 should have to be paid. While the industrialists of Calcutta, the people of West Bengal, could have that chance to get a tonne of steel, supposing the price of steel is 'X' plus Rs. 30 as cost, now they have to take it at price 'X' plus Rs. 75, that is, Rs. 45 more for a tonne of steel for the people of West Bengal and the West Bengal industry. But at the same time, take the industrialists of Bombay. They ought to have received steel at the rate of price of steel plus Rs. 120 as the railway freight.

They are being given price of the steel

[Shri B. K. Daschoudhury]

plus Rs. 75. So, they are paying Rs. 45 less. The people of West Bengal have to suffer to give certain development rebates and incentives to the people of Bombay and Maharashtra. The industrialists of West Bengal have been made to suffer for the development of industries in the western coast and other places and in the South also. What does it mean? I would request the hon. Minister to consider these facts. Let him make his own calculations and find out how many million tonnes of steel have been transported from Tatanagar since the imposition of this pricing policy and the freight schedule to Howrah and Tatanagar to Bombay and how many millions of rupees West Bengal has been deprived of for its development. Why is it so?

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

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Please give me some more time, Sir.

That is about steel. The same thing applies to coal. We know that the coal belt is in Bengal and in Bihar. When coal is to be transported to the western parts, there must be certain considerations regarding freight as also the pricing policy of coal also. As a result what happened was that the shipping owners were asked to allow 25% freight subsidisation in the matter of transportation of coal from the Kidderpore docks, Calcutta to the western coast, South India and other places and the ship owners had asked that if they had to allow 25% subsidy, their shipping companies must have to be closed. The Government replied to them, 'Whatever products that you take, increase this 25% on them.' So, as a result, what happens is that while the coal is being subsidised at the cost of West Bengal buyers and at the cost of West Bengal industries, the people in the Eastern region are taking salt and other articles from the West coast at 25% more and last year, the shipping rates have been further increased by 20%. You will be astonished to know, Sir, that Gujarat's salt is being sold at Tokyo at lesser price than what we purchase in Calcutta and the eastern regions in India. That is how the Eastern regions are being deprived of and that is how in West Bengal the people are getting all these sorts of obstacles in the process of their development both in

industries and commerce and problems of unemployment are mounting high.

Take the case of jute. It is true that jute and tea give us Rs. 380 crores worth of foreign exchange. Out of this Rs. 290 crores come from West Bengal alone. What West Bengal get in return? What do these poor jute mills get in return? From childhood we have seen the parity of price between jute and paddy is fixed at one maund of jute equal to three maunds of paddy or two maunds of rice. Immediately after the Partition the leaders have tempted our jute cultivators to cultivate more and more jute assuring that they would be given better prices. As a result what did happen? In West Bengal there were 2 lakhs acres of jute fields but by tempting the poor cultivators, the poor villagers, to grow more and more jute, out of 130 lakhs acres of cultivable land in West Bengal, it has gone up to 12 lakh acres of land under jute and cultivation. Now, what is the total production of jute? On an average if we take, one acre grows 15 maunds of jute, that is 180 lakh maunds per year. Out of this 180 lakh maunds, assuming that about 30 lakh maunds are being privately consumed by the growers themselves for their own domestic consumption, about 150 lakh maunds of jute is being exported to earn substantial foreign exchange for the whole nation.

As regards jute price, what is the support price fixed by Government? It is Rs. 40 per maund. Coming to the parity question, if one maund of jute should be equal to two maunds of rice, then what should the price of jute be? The price of rice today is Rs. 70. On this parity basis, the price of jute ought to have been Rs. 140 a maund. If this is so, then the poor jute cultivators of West Bengal, those who are earning substantial foreign exchange for our country, those who were tempted to grow more and more jute by converting their paddy-fields into jute-fields, have had been made losers at the rate of Rs. 100 per maund. Instead of Rs. 140, they are getting Rs. 40. What is the total net loss for 1½ crore maunds of jute which is being exported, for which the poor jute cultivators of West Bengal are suffering? They are losing to the extent of Rs. 150 crores annually. If we calculate how West Bengal's economy has been affected and how much the poor jute cultivators of West Bengal have lost for

the last twenty years from 1950 to 1970, we find that they have lost nearly Rs. 3000 crores or they have been deprived of Rs. 3000 crores. Who is responsible for this? Is it not the Centre's pricing policy? It is not that the Centre's apathy alone responsible for this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I would request you to kindly give me a few more minutes. I appeal to you to give me ten more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should try to conclude now. I shall give him just three minutes more. I am not going to give even half a second more after that.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : By way of another illustration, I may mention the case of export of cotton. We export cotton to the extent of Rs. 80 crores. To earn this foreign exchange to extent of Rs. 80 crores by way of cotton exports, we have to import nearly Rs. 100 crores worth of machines, dyes, and other materials. To support the cotton textile owners and to support the poor cotton growers, we have to make so much of arrangement and this at the cost of heavy domestic prices, nearly 30% excess prices. We are doing all this so that our cotton goods and our cotton cloth may have an international market and we may not have to face competition. Agreeing that this is a good policy for the cotton-growers, we find, however, that the same good policy has not been followed in the case of the jute growers of West Bengal, and this is the wisdom of the Central Government that we notice. So, if I ask the hon. Minister at the Centre 'Will you kindly consider giving the same sort of support price to the jute growers as you are giving for the sugarcane growers or the cotton growers or the oil-seeds growers? Are you in a position to give the same sort of support price to the extent of Rs. 130 or Rs. 140 to the jute growers of West Bengal?' would I be wrong in saying so? Only if that support is given to the jute growers of West Bengal, certainly the village economy of West Bengal will improve.

Now, I would mention another great problem, namely the refugee problem and also the way it has been tackled. Who knew the magnitude of this problem at the time of the Partition? All the national leaders gave all sorts of promises and assurances at that time that things would be looked after well. But we know that refugees started pouring in large numbers since the Partition. We find that the problem of the refugees who have come from West Pakistan had been looked into. Let me give the figures in this connection. For 4.7 million displaced persons from West Pakistan, as registered up to 1960, compensation has been paid; in fact, not only has compensation been paid, but 70 lakhs acres of land had been given to them, besides 7 lakhs village houses, and 3,05,000 shops, buildings and houses, and more than 2 lakhs Government-built houses in 20 nearabout townships besides cash compensation to the extent of about Rs. 200 crores. Has any single paisa been spent by way of compensation to the displaced persons who had come from East Pakistan? There was nothing of that sort done. Why was that not done? The plea was taken that the Nehru-Liaquat Pact was there, and under that Pact, the East Pakistan displaced persons were entitled to go there and claim their property and usurp all interests.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member must conclude. I have given him three minutes already.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I shall just utter two last sentences of my speech.

I have unimpeachable evidence in my possession that since the very first day of the signing of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact our Government knew that Pakistan was not honouring this agreement and they are completely ignoring the terms of the agreement. In spite of that, about four and a half years later, in December, 1954 we find that the West Pakistan Displaced Persons' Compensation Act was passed, but that was not made applicable in the case of the East Pakistan displaced persons. That is a gross injustice.

In conclusion, I would say that Government should consider all these things and

[Shri B. K. Daschoudhury]

come to realise how West Bengal's claims have been ignored by the Centre's apathy. Only when Government realise that position can the situation of West Bengal be improved; it cannot be improved either by the military or the CRP.

**SHRI BOKSI NAYAK (Phulbani) :** I am thankful for getting an opportunity to speak on West Bengal. The problems that West Bengal is facing are the problems of India. Refugees from across the border are coming in hundreds and thousands every day into India, penniless after losing all that they have in Pakistan.

The Prime Minister has assured the country that the refugees would be going back when the proper atmosphere is created in Bangla Desh. I hope that climate would be created soon so that West Bengal which has been affected very much economically will get out of it. Other States share the concern of the Centre and West Bengal so far as the refugees are concerned. The Orissa Government have expressed their willingness to take refugees in sufficient numbers. But so far as their temporary settlement is concerned, they are suggesting a place other than Mayurbhanj district. The Mayurbhanj district is on the West Bengal border where Naxalites are trying to make a dent. A majority of the population of Mayurbhanj is Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The settlement of refugees in this District might create some problems. Alternative sites like Dandakaranya have already been suggested and I hope the Government of India will agree to the suggestions of the Orissa Government.

I wish West Bengal all well and hope that things would return to normal soon.

**\*SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE (Jangipur) :** Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while going to discuss about the West Bengal budget I am compelled to make a few observations about the State of West Bengal as it is a problem State nowadays. The State of West Bengal is facing a serious unemployment problem. It is also facing serious industrial crisis. The law and order situation in that State has totally collapsed. Apart from these problems, an additional problem has arisen due to the heavy influx

of refugees from Bangladesh. The Government of Pakistan has sent these refugees to India to cripple our economy.

I do not find anything new in the West Bengal budget. It is the same budget as we have seen in 1952. The serious unemployment problem has not grown in a day. Unless we root out unemployment from West Bengal, we shall never be able to establish law and order in that State. Therefore, we must create new employment opportunities for the people. It is very easy to lead unemployed people to wrong path. When a man is engaged in some occupation, he will have a different outlook towards life. So law and order will be fully established in the State of West Bengal when we shall be able to provide employment to all the people there. With the help of military personnel and CRP personnel we shall never be able to establish law and order in the State of West Bengal. Though the Central Government and the State Government are now making some efforts in order to ease unemployment problem in the State of West Bengal, yet their efforts are not according to our expectations.

We have industrial belts in Howrah, Hooghly, Durgapur, Asansol and in surrounding areas of Calcutta. If the industries in these places are properly managed, a large number of people can get employment there. Today the people of West Bengal have become conscious of their rights. Due to growing unemployment they have become desperate in life. We must provide employment to the people in every village. Every educated or uneducated man and agricultural labourers should get employment.

In the past crores of rupees were sanctioned for rural electrification programmes in West Bengal. But we have seen how that money has been spent for some other propose. We have also seen that the money, which was allotted by the Central Government for carrying out land reform programmes, had to be refunded to the Central Government as that money was not utilised for the desired purpose.

West Bengal has got the minimum irrigation facilities. It does not have many irrigation tube wells and pumping sets compared to other States in India.

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

For the present law and order situation in West Bengal the police department is primarily responsible.

The police intelligence is not functioning properly. In every area we have a number of police stations but our policemen do not keep any information about the rowdy elements in the society. They do not know where they live. But they certainly know the whereabouts of smugglers and black marketeers and they are getting some money from these people illegally. We are aware of a large number of smugglers' dens in Murishdabad, Malda and West Dinajpur. But if I give information about those smugglers to the police, my life will be in danger because I shall not receive any police protection.

Today rowdy element are being patronised by the political parties. The goondas are now being considered as political workers. So all the murder cases in West Bengal today are considered to be political murders and it is said that the goondas have no connection with those murders. Every murder there is being given a political colour. Therefore, every political leader should search his own heart to find out to which way he is leading his country.

Shri Siddhartha Shanker Ray has been appointed Minister incharge of West Bengal affairs. The constitutional implication of his appointment has been discussed by one of my friends. Shri Ray is an honest and active person. In his appointment every person in West Bengal, except his political opponents, is happy. After Dr. B. C. Roy he is the only capable person in West Bengal. The Prime Minister has shown her wisdom in appointing him as the Minister incharge of West Bengal Affairs. A great responsibility has been cast upon Shri Ray. It is a Himalayan task to look after the affairs of West Bengal. Shri Ray should be cautious at every step; otherwise he will run into difficulties.

Sir, in our country we have biri labourers. But in this Parliament we have never heard any discussion about the problems of these biri labourers. These biri labourers are found in every part of the country. They have got their own problems but nobody bothers about them. Our West Bengal is one of the biggest biri producing centres in India. We have biri producing centres in

many parts of West Bengal. Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are also well known for biri making industries. But nobody is concerned with biri labourers.

In 1950, Parliament passed the Minimum Wages Act. But the Government of West Bengal was entrusted with the work of implementing that Act. It is a matter of regret that the West Bengal Government is sleeping over the problems of the biri labourers. The biri labourers could not wake up the West Bengal Government after repeatedly knocking at the doors of that Government.

Shri P. C. Sen went to Farrakha and Kallachack areas in connection with a bye-election. These two places are dens of biri labourers. All the biri workers asked him what he had done for them during his long Chief Ministership. The Minimum Wages Act was passed in 1950 but even in 1964 that Act was not revised by the Government. On these points, too, the biri workers demanded an answer from Shri P. C. Sen. Shri P. C. Sen appointed a minimum wages Committee in November 1964. But we do not know whether that Committee is still alive or not. Even upto July 1971 we have not received any report from that Committee.

My opponent parties have formed unions among the biri labourers. But immediately after forming the unions ten biri factories have been burnt by them. In this manner they have destroyed many proprietors of biri industries.

I want to know how many cases have been registered by the inspectors for minimum wages against the biri proprietors for paying below minimum wages to their workers.

I am the founder president of the Jangipur biri labourers union. These biri labourer earn daily not more than Rs. 2. But these people have collected Rs. 3 lakhs and 50 thousand in order to set up a college for them out of small contributions made by them from their wages. They know that the Government is ignoring them as they do not have education. They therefore want that their sons should receive education and in that way they can become members of Parliament someday. They also feel that their educated sons will not be ignored by the Government.

\*SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will speak in Bengali. While discussing the West Bengal budget some of my friends have made valuable suggestions. But the suggestions made by some other friends on this budget are baseless. Shri B. K. Daschowdhury made certain valuable suggestions on this budget. But he has forgotten to mention one point. We know that the prices of coal and steel are the same throughout the country. But from the advantage of the equalisation of price with regard to cotton the State of West Bengal is being deprived of. In view of the fact and for the exorbitant price of cotton 22 spinning mills had to face closure in West Bengal. The spinning mills in West Bengal has to pay more price for the purchase of cotton. So injustice is being done to West Bengal. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter.

We demand 75% share of revenue collected from West Bengal. The bulk of this revenue is taken away by the Central Government. For want of money it is not possible to undertake more welfare activities for the people of West Bengal. Previously the Central authorities were totally unconcerned with the problems of West Bengal. Now, of course, they have paid their attention to the problems of West Bengal a little. Many State Governments have demanded more Central grants. We have also the same demand. On one point all the political parties in West Bengal have got similarity. That similarity is that we all love West Bengal. We all want the welfare of that State.

According to Lenin, enemies are responsible for the spread of adverse news. There are many places in West Bengal where we do not have any influence. But our enemies spread adverse news against our party in those places. The people judge it and compare it and having taken into consideration the slader-mongers' antecedents and attitude the people show inclination and sympathy towards us and the actual fact is that in those places our party gains influence over the people. Therefore we do not mind any slanders criticism about our party from other political parties. In a class struggle we are bound to be attacked by vested interests. But the ultimate victory is ours. People will come to our side.

Sir, on the 16th of this month I visited my constituency. My place is seriously affected by the recent floods, I contacted the SDO. He assured me to do something for the flood affected people. But on the 18th the flood situation was so serious that the communication was completely disrupted. On the 19th I was in a fix whom to contact. The most regrettable point is that I did not find Shri Siddhartha Shaakar Ray. As Shri Dhawan's house was nearer to me, I sent a telegram to him about the flood situation. I do not know what action he has taken on that telegram. Thereafter I came back to Delhi. Day before yesterday I again went to my constituency. This time flood situation in West Bengal especially in the Districts of Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah was much more serious compared to the past. I have never seen such a flood havoc before. Every year West Bengal suffers from flood havoc. This year many parts of West Bengal are effected by flood. I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the damage caused to West Bengal due to the recent floods. Flood should be treated as a national problem. Mr. Voordwin suggested to construct 8 dams at the time of taking up DVC construction plan. But you have constructed 4 dams in place of 8 dams. Consequently you cannot arrest 50% water from DVC during heavy rains. Besides, the water level in the existing rivers and canals will rise high during heavy rains.

So the rain water and 50% water from DVC will create flood havoc. As a result of frequent floods the aluvial soil, which was previously being carried by rivers like Dwarkeshwar, Mundeshwari, Begua and Rupnarainpur, is now being carried by the Ganges and as a result of that there has been a deposit of silt 22 ft. high soil in the mouth of the Ganges near the sea. Because of this silt, nowadays ships carrying goods of one lakh tonnes cannot enter the Calcutta port. Only ships carrying 5,000 tonnes goods can enter that port. As a result of this the trade and commerce have declined in the Calcutta port and the merchant offices in Calcutta are unable to expand their business. So many of our educated youngmen those who are coming out of the schools and colleges have been deprived of jobs thereby. The Calcutta port today is on the brink of ruination and

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

for that DVC plan is responsible. We have big engineers and political leaders in our country but I do not know how much information they keep about our rivers. Doctor Meghnad Saha and Kapil Bhattacharyya, an eminent engineer, said that due to DVC plan vast areas of Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah will turn into barren lands. During rainy season vast areas of those districts will come under water. As Kauravas built a wax house to kill the Pandvas, the Central Government, through, DVC plan, will kill West Bengal. The Central Government has also married the prospect of employment for the educated youth of West Bengal by almost destroying the Calcutta port. So this is a national problem.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the chair.]

Sir, today Shri Priyadas Munshi has said many things about the youth of Bengal. According to him the youth of Bengal is restless today. It is true that the youth of Bengal is restless. But we must go to the root cause of that restlessness. Due to the almost ruinous condition of Calcutta port the employment prospect for the youth of Bengal has been spoilt to a considerable extent. You have talked of Haldia port. You have also talked of Farrakha barrage. But I am sure that even after the completion of Farrakha barrage the 22 ft. high deposit of silt in the mouth of the Ganges will not be removed. Again I will say that Haldia port will never prove safer than the Calcutta port. The Calcutta port is the safest port in the world but, unfortunately, that port is now on the brink of ruination. So I would request the Central Government to take care of the Calcutta port.

Sir, about the law and order situation in West Bengal I want to say a few words. Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray has been made incharge of West Bengal affairs. Many of my friends have already discussed about his appointment for such a post. So I shall not go into that matter. But this much I will say that after Shri Ray's appointment for West Bengal affairs, military personnel have been sent to Birbhum, Burdwan and Hooghly. In the Hindusthan Motor factory in West Bengal, where 14000 persons work military personnel were sent on a combing operation. THE military personnel went to

every development of the factory and beat the workers. This type of incident usually took place in Hitler's Germany but that incident has taken place in our country, too.

The military personnel did not find any arms and ammunition from the workers there. So what was the necessity of such a combing operation in that factory? Perhaps Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray wanted to show this power as he has been empowered to run the administration of West Bengal. This gentleman would have been successful if he had joined cinema line. He could have been a famous actor like Uttam Kumar. He has come to politics by mistake. He changed his party many times. He has already been pushed aside by Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh and Shri Bijoy Singh Nahar. Now he has no support in Calcutta. Since he has got influence in the Centre, he has been torturing upon the farmers, labourers and CPI—M party workers on a selective basis in the name of law and order. But this torture will not kill our party. Sir, I want to remind the hon. Minister that in 1962-64 Shri Gulzarilal Nanda issued a white paper in which our partymen were declared traitors to the country. But you should know that the entire West Bengal has embraced all the so-called traitors and the Congress partymen have been thrown out of power by the people of West Bengal.

The Congressmen wanted to retain their power through fraudulent means. This time the Governor of West Bengal mentioned in his report that the Coalition Government in West Bengal had a majority of 7 members only. This point was referred to by comrade Dinesh Bhattacharyya. Even then I will say that our four partymen were in jail. We won two seats in the bye-election. Only one seat was vacant due to death of Shri Nepal Roy and subsequently it was filed up. So there is a mistake in the assessment of party strength made by the Governor. We were almost equal in strength to the ruling coalition front. Shri Sushil Dhara also came out of the coalition front along with two other members. One Muslim League member also came out of that front. That Muslim league member's house was burnt down. His entire family was terrorised. So the poor fellow was compelled to rejoin the ruling coalition front out of fear. The ruling coalition front and actually no majority. On the 28th June 1971, the meeting of the Legislative Assembly was called.



[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

On that very day the coalition Government would certainly have been defeated. So the ruling party, in order to save its face, had a conspiracy with the Governor and on the basis of that conspiracy the Governor sent a report as to that no alternative party has majority to form the Government. Constitutionally, the Governor should have called Shri Jyoti Basu to form the Government. But the Governor had no courage to call Shri Jyoti Basu to form the Government as he acts on the directions of the Central Government. The Central Government does not want that any opposition party should form the Government. So this is the democracy of the ruling Congress party. In order to have their own democracy they have found a pretext in law and order in West Bengal.

Shidhartha Babu knows that Shri Devadutt Mandal of Ukhra was murdered. The eye witness of that murder filed an affidavit in a court and named the culprit. But he was not arrested. Shidhartha Babu knows it and it is a matter of regret that he often visits the house of the murderer, who are responsible for all these murders? Sir, Shri Sauran Bose is one of the Lieutenants of Shri Charu Majumdar, the Naxalite leader. The department of Shri A. C. Pant granted passport to Shri Sauran Bose to have a tour of the continent. But when our young men of the youth Federation a tour of the want to visit Korea, they are not granted passports. In this manner the Congress people are patronising the Naxalites. With the help of the Naxalite goondas they are feeling our partymen. Every house of big Congress leaders has become the den of Naxalites. But the Congress Party says that all the murders are being committed by the CPI—M party. Some day, in the streets of Calcutta, these murderers will be tried by us. In the coming election we shall come to power and then we shall prove who are the real murderers. At that time all documentary evidence will be in our possession.

Sir, Shri Priyadas Munshi said that Kalyani spinning Mill was earning profit previously. But during the regime of the United Front Governments this mill started running in loss. Since he has said this thing, I must reply to him. Once there was a proposal to appoint me the Director of this spinning mill. But I did not accept the offer because of corruption in that mill.

Sir, the Central Government should provide adequate relief to the flood-affected people of West Bengal.

Sir, one more point I shall mention. It was reported in the Calcutta newspapers that according to some Congress ex-Minister of West Bengal Rs. 12 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Government for the flood affected areas of Arambagh. I want to know how that Minister got this information. His information about that sanction of money clearly shows that the authorities are running the administration of West Bengal in collusion with the Congress Party there. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Chairman, I have heard many speeches but the pungent criticism...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : समा-  
पति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है, सदन  
में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung...Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Mr. Chairman, I have heard many speeches but the pungent criticism came from the DMK Member, Shri Vishwanathan, who was once our own ally, regarding the appointment of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, as in charge of the affairs of West Bengal. But I want to say that in proportion to the intensity of the malady we have to administer the medicine. West Bengal needed surgery and it is being given by the Central Government by asking the Ministry to resign and appointing a Cabinet Minister to be in charge of the affairs of West Bengal.

Till the death of Shri B. C. Roy, West Bengal was almost a paradise and Calcutta was a cultural city which attracted many people from all parts of the country. But, unfortunately, after the split in the Communist Party into two and later on into three, trouble started. Shri Jyoti Basu, who was the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal and who has created these Naxalites, at first thought that it would be a small shaft to threaten others but now it has

turned into a monster and is devouring the very creator, just like Shiva created Bhasmasura and Bhasmasura wanted to kill Shiva but Mohini came in the way. Now Mohini, in the form of Indira Gandhi, has come down to eliminate this menace of Naxalites. She is the incarnation of Vishnu to demolish these Naxalites and to save Jyoti Basu and Jyotirmoy Basu, both.

On account of the activities of Naxalites, industries of Bengal are destroyed and many industrialists have run away from there. During the days of B. C. Roy, Congress rule, there was an increase of 43 per cent in the population of West Bengal, that is, between 1951 and 1961. Still the per capita income those days was the highest. Now on account of the activities of these Naxalites the per capita income has gone down and all industries have come to a stand-still. If these people stop their violent activities, West Bengal will again be in its original place.

Regarding jute—of course, I have been dealing with sugarcane—I advise the Government to see that the per acre yield of jute is increased. An increase in the price of jute is not going to solve the problem because we are exporting jute to international markets. When we are having a keen competition, we have to keep the price of jute at a low level. That is why I plead with the Government and I request the Government to see that the per acre yield of jute is increased.

**SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA** (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we have been discussing the affairs of West Bengal and the speeches made by both the sides, the ruling party as well as the oppositions, have been very fiery and a few suggestion which have been made, if implemented honestly and seriously will certainly help in solving the problems of West Bengal.

Sir, frequent interventions by the Centre in West Bengal is no remedy for solving the problems of West Bengal. This is the first time that the Centre has seriously taken steps to solve the problems of West Bengal once and for all. I do not know whether the appointment of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is constitutional or not. But it is heartening to know that one of the senior Ministers of the Centre has been made in-charge of West Bengal affairs.

Merely spending crores and crores of

rupees on C.R.P., police, etc. is no solution for solving the problems of West Bengal. What is most required at the moment is to give more powers to C.R.P.

The grave situation that has arisen in West Bengal is the Naxalite activity which poses a very serious problem because the educated youth is also involved in it. It is essentially an anti-social activity. But as the educated youth is involved in it, it appears that the educated youth has gone into this activity merely because of frustration.

As regards land reforms which have not been implemented seriously and effectively in West Bengal, that is also responsible for the unrest in the State of West Bengal. The industrial unrest and the fleeing away of industrialists from West Bengal to other States of India is also a matter of concern. With the role played by the Centre in the State of West Bengal and the special interest which is being shown by the Centre for the first time, I hope, the affairs of West Bengal will be solved as soon as possible and the restoration of peace and harmony will be restored in West Bengal.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH)**: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate and have made various suggestions with regard to the very complex situation in West Bengal. Since my senior colleague, Shri K. C. Pant, will also intervene and deal with those aspects of the matter which concern the general question of law and order and other administrative matters, my task has become lighter.

It has been said that the Budget is a *status quo* budget and a humdrum budget. We do not claim that the budget provides all the necessary resources for the solution of the gigantic problems that West Bengal is facing. But, it must be said that an honest effort has been made to provide as much resources as was possible within the framework of the general resources position of the country which has become very strained and which has become very difficult and which has become very complex as a result of the massive arrival of evacuees from the Bangla Desh.

There are one or two points I would like to refer to before going into the financial aspects.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** The massive arrival of refugees is not a recent happening. What did you do before ?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** The appointment of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray has been objected to on various grounds. I leave this subject to my senior colleague to deal with it.

The only point that has got to be noted here is that in the context of the situation in West Bengal where speaker after speaker from West Bengal referred to the complete collapse of the political life and the mass activity in West Bengal, here is an honest attempt being made by the Prime Minister to put an eminent leader of West Bengal to sort out these problems.

It has also been welcomed that Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray has taken certain initiatives and got together various political parties to discuss and come to some agreement because we are not dealing with the situation where the constitutional proprieties and constitutional fitness have got to be considered but we are dealing with a situation in which very unorthodox and extra-ordinary methods are called for and here is one step by which if all political parties take courage and if all political parties come out to condemn the individual terrorism and the individual violence that has been there and do not equivocate on the situation in West Bengal, then probably a situation may be created, a climate may be created in which some of the problems of West Bengal can be solved.

Prof. Mukherjee has welcomed the initiative taken by Mr Pant in relation to having a dialogue and discussion with the Naxalites or at least with that section of the Naxalites who have been brought into this movement but I would submit that it is very encouraging that the Minister in the Home Ministry has taken this initiative. But had the political parties taken this initiative, had the political parties taken this courage, probably then this problem of individual terrorism, this problem of law and order, this problem of annihilation of cadres of political parties would have been solved. Sir, the problem of West Bengal is a formidable problem which has been made much more complex and complicated by the massive arrival of evacuees from the Bangla Desh. The solution of that problem lies in courage and in

boldness which the political parties in West Bengal have got to show. There is no other way. Now the law and order machinery has got to be there to save the lives of the people and to give them security. But, basically it is a problem of the various political parties of West Bengal coming to grips with the problem, with courage and determination to face the problem.

In this situation when efforts are being made and initiatives are being taken to bring about some sort of a consensus for the revival of democratic political life in West Bengal, I think that the CPM's call for Bengal bandh is completely at variance with the climate that has got to be there ; it is completely at variance ; it is wrong and it is not in the interests of West Bengal ; it is not in the interests of the country, particularly when we are faced with a gigantic situation on our border.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :** This is not the way of opening a dialogue. Let him say that it is a step in the wrong direction.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** On the one side, they ask for recognition of Bangla Desh, and for some effective action in relation to helping the patriotic liberation-fighters inside Bangla Desh ; on the other side, they create a very difficult condition in which it will not be possible for Government to go with the speed and tempo that they would like to go. They must realize that it is not a joke to help the liberation-fighters in West Bengal and create the necessary condition in the current international situation, in the situation created by President Nixon's visit to Peking in order to have a detente in their relations ; it is a very serious situation ; it is a very serious step which any Government can take, and for such a serious step, national solidarity, national consensus and national preparedness and national vigilance are required, and, therefore, this call for a Bengal bandh is an anti-patriotic move. . .

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** If he calls them these names, how could he open a dialogue with them ?

**SHRI K. R. Ganesh :** Having said this, I shall now come to the various financial allocations that have been made.

The House is aware of the circumstan-

cases in which this budget has come before this House. In the statement on 27th March while presenting the budget, we had expected that a full review of the budgetary estimates would be made, and that with this budget it would be presented. But due to unforeseen circumstances like the situation in West Bengal and more so the gigantic problem of Bangla Desh, it has not been possible to present it, and, therefore, only essential changes have been incorporated.

The revised budget reveals an overall deficit of Rs. 19.34 crores against the earlier estimate of Rs. 28.6 crores. We are not happy at leaving this deficit uncovered, but in the circumstances this has become unavoidable due to the various factors that I have already indicated.

It is proposed to undertake a detailed appraisal of the resources position of the State in consultation with the Planning Commission and during the current year, efforts will be made to see that this gap is covered.

The various estimates of expenditure on development schemes have been detailed for the benefit of Members. But I would once again detail them. Though the State plan outlay is Rs. 66.63 crores, the Central assistance has been Rs. 44.20 crores. We have a provision of Rs. 10.81 crores for Centrally sponsored schemes, which will be entirely financed by the Centre. For the CMDA, for 1971-72, a provision of Rs. 50.70 crores has been made. Over and above this, the Central Government will give Rs. 5 crores for the basti improvement, and will give further loans and assistance to the CMDA. In addition to the Central assistance, the CMDA will also get market loan for the scheme and share the octroi.

It has also been said that West Bengal is not getting its fair share of Central taxes. As the House is aware, the distribution of the share of Central taxes is assigned to the Finance Commission under article 280 of the Constitution. The Fifth Finance Commission, awarded to West Bengal Rs. 369 crores as the share of taxes and statutory grants during the Fourth Plan period against Rs. 197 crores recommended by the Fourth Finance Commission. Over and above this, share of additional taxation by Centre from 1970-71 onwards will also accrue to West Bengal. In addition, West Bengal gets Rs. 221 crores as Central assistance for the Fourth Plan.

For the current year plan outlay is Rs. 66.63 crores and another Rs. 10.81 crores we allotted for centrally sponsored schemes. In addition Rs. 50 crores approximately will be spent on the CMDA making a total of Rs. 128 crores for development expenditure this year.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** He understands his politics a little better than his finance.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** My finances are different from his outmoded ante-diluvian finance.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** He has even learnt a couple of words in the English language like 'outmoded' and 'antediluvian.'

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** It is very unfair on his part to make such an arrogant statement. In terms of education, in terms of political career and experience, I have acquired much more than he has. Let him not make such arrogant statements.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** He has now demonstrated that arrogance.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** He is not dealing with soft people. We can hit him as hard. What is the use of referring to education and all those things ?

Central and State plans are steps for investment in the key sectors of the economy for rejuvenating the economy. A new Industrial Reconstruction Corporation with headquarters at Calcutta with a capital of Rs. 25 crores has been set up. Now 110 cases have been referred to IRC involving an amount of Rs. 12.16 crores. Out of these, 10 cases have already been sanctioned, involving Rs. 2.62 crores. 18 cases are under immediate examination involving Rs. 2.50 crores. The State Government has also set up engineering units. A revival committee is examining specific cases of sick and closed units. Haldia is being developed as a major new industrial centre. A jetty for receiving oil tankers and oil storage tanks has been completed. An oil refinery is under construction. A fertiliser plant and a modern petro-chemical complex is already under consideration. The decision to set up a fertiliser plant in Haldia has already been taken. Certain technical details have only got to be sorted out.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** What about the Haldia Development Board which was constituted some years ago? Is it functioning?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** Yes.

An inquiry committee for locating a ship-building yard at Haldia has been set up. The IDBI has disbursed from July, 1964 to July, 1970, Rs. 2,700 lakhs to industries in West Bengal.

Dr. Ranen Sen referred to the housing provision as Rs. 3 lakhs. This is not correct. The total provision for housing schemes in 1971-72 in West Bengal budget is Rs. 2.15 crores.

So far as municipalities are concerned, a remark was made by an hon. member that they are suffering for want of finances. The Municipalities and the Calcutta Corporation will get a share of octroi for augmenting their resources. All development work within the CMDA is being done by the CMDA which is getting central assistance, share of octroi, market loan etc. Loans are given to the Calcutta Corporation and municipalities as and when necessary. 80 per cent of the DA of municipal employees and the Calcutta Corporation is given by the State Government. The Central Government has so far sanctioned Rs. 6½ crores by way of grant for slum clearance.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** (Serampore): What about municipal employees? He referred to Corporation employees only.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** Municipal employees are also included in this.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :** They are not.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** These are some of the specific provisions made. My intention in detailing these is not to say that the formidable and complex problems of West Bengal will be solved by these allocations but only to indicate that an honest attempt within the resources available has been made to tackle them.

A much greater and massive investment will have to be made if we have to come to grips with the problems of West Bengal and the problem of revival and regeneration

of industries in West Bengal and the solution of the unemployment problem and the solution of the various problems. Here is an entire State which has gone absolutely out of gear. I can assure the House that the Government of India will try to find the resources within its available resources, and it is necessary to bring about a healthy revival and a democratic revival of political life in the State of West Bengal.

With these words, I commend the budget to the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नक्सलपन्थी गतिविधि को रोकने के लिए आपने कितना पैसा रखा है ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** Sir, I thank the hon. Members who have participate in this debate, and the ambit of this debate has covered almost all aspects of the current scene in West Bengal. The law and order aspect naturally has figured in the debate and because the budget was discussed simultaneously, it has helped to some extent in correlating the economic and the law and order factors. Also, there was a discussion on the needs of Calcutta and the needs of West Bengal and what steps should be taken by the Centre, by the administration there, within the limits of the resources that there are in sight, to increase the tempo of economic growth and development.

My colleague has just touched the budgetary aspects and I would not like to dwell on those aspects at all. So far as I am concerned, I have listened very carefully to the comments from various sections of the House, and I am gratified to find that there is a very large measure of support for the President's proclamation and also the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Power) Bill.

A few Members did take objection to the proclamation by the President. They opposed it and I thought that some of them possibly misunderstood the situation or did not appreciate it fully. Otherwise, they may not have opposed it at all.

I do not want to detail all the facts, because these are given in the Governor's report, but very briefly, on the 25th June, 1971, the Chief Minister, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee

wrote to the Governor and he explained that a very grave situation had developed in the State as a result of the developments in Bangla Desh. He referred to the fact that lakhs and lakhs of refugees had come into the border districts of Bengal and also into some of the other districts; some of them had reached Calcutta; and he naturally—whether he mentioned it specifically or not—did feel the pressure on the administration of the requirements of such a large numbers coming into the State in a relatively short time. If we just pause to think of the numbers that came into Bengal in the course of a few weeks or into tiny Tripura or into other regions, one can easily imagine what strain that must have imposed on the administrative structure—food and other supplies, shelter, and other needs such as hygiene, medical needs; the fact that some of them came with cholera; and other basic facilities that are required in such a situation—and all these compressed in a matter of a few weeks. This naturally imposed a terrific strain on any administration. But coupled with this was the attendant risk of provocation of communal violence, the attendant risk of certain elements who utilised every opportunity to their own ends, of utilising this one also to create law and order problems, to fish in troubled waters.

All these problems, all these possibilities were there very much. Let us not forget that this situation was superimposed on an already difficult situation on account of the economic difficulties and the law and order situation, to both of which reference was made by various sections of the House. The Chief Minister therefore felt that if any administration were to deal with these problems effectively it would have to have a sufficiently large majority and therefore he said: I shall not be able to deal with it; I think that in these circumstances it is best for me to advise you to dissolve the Assembly and to seek a fresh mandate so that if I come back with sufficient majority I can administer the State.

This appears to have been more or less the frame of mind. He wrote that letter and the Governor accepted his advice and under article 174 (2) (B) of the Constitution ordered the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. On 28 June the Chief Minister submitted his resignation and the resignation of his Council of Ministers, and it was also accepted.

Another aspect of the matter was that the vote on account had been taken till 31 July, 1971 and that meant that after that date the Government of the State could not be carried on unless the budget was passed and the budget session was due to commence on 28 June to pass budget for the remaining period of the year. Since the State Assembly was dissolved it was not possible to carry on the administration of the State after 31 July. In those circumstances the Governor recommended to the President to issue a proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution and assume all the functions of the Government of the State.

The recommendation was accepted and as the House knows a proclamation under article 356 was issued in relation to the State of West Bengal on 29 June, 1971. We have now come before this House because unless the Proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament, it will cease to operate with effect from 29 August, 1971. Since elections cannot be held so quickly, particularly in the prevailing situation in Bengal, we have come before the House for its approval for the continuance of the Proclamation for a further period of six months.

Some hon. Members say that instead of accepting the advice of the Chief Minister the Governor should have allowed a trial of strength to take place on the floor of the House. The general proposition that the strength of a Council of Ministers should be tested on the floor of the House, particularly when a session is imminent, is unexceptionable but in this particular case I think it was out of place. (An Hon. Member: Why?) I shall explain. The question did not arise in West Bengal at this stage because the Chief Minister had not lost his majority; let me make that clear; he has said so in his letter and the Governor had accepted the contention of the Chief Minister. The Governor also mentioned in his letter that the Chief Minister continues to enjoy majority.

Therefore, the position clearly is that the Chief Minister could have continued in office if he so desired. This basic fact must not be lost sight of. He could have continued, and it is I think from a sense of high duty, high patriotism, that he acted in this manner.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :**  
His party of five was also split.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** In the given circumstances it was only proper, if he had any doubt about the ability of his Government with a thin majority to carry the burden of the State at this particular juncture, that he did not insist on continuing in office, on sticking to office, which is normally the charge leveled against a Chief Minister. He did not do so. Here he is blamed for not continuing in office. (*Interruption*).

I am trying to ignore Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu in the hope that my ignoring him will keep him in some peace, that he will not bounce up again and again. All of us are so happy to see him back in the House. We have missed him for the last so many days and we would not like to impose any unnecessary strain on him at this juncture.

Therefore, I do not really know how, in the given circumstances, it can be argued that the Governor should not have accepted the advice of the Chief Minister to dissolve the Assembly. What the Governor did was in accordance with the conventions of Parliamentary democracy and the consistent practice that has developed in this country over a number of years.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya asked me why. If I remember aright, every time the question of President's rule has come up in the House, his party has insisted that the Governor should not be given any discretion in the matter of accepting or not accepting the advice of a Chief Minister who has a majority in the Assembly that has been their very clear and categorical position in every case.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :**  
We also want the abolition of the post of Governor.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** You cannot mislead the House and draw their attention away from the central point that I have made. The central point you have always made is that the Governor should not be given the discretion and that if a Chief Minister enjoying a majority advises him to dissolve the House, the Governor should act on his advice. That has always been your position. If today you want to change your stand, I want to hear you.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :**  
We always wanted that the majority should be tested on the floor of the House. Only two days were left. On the 28th the Assembly was to meet. The heavens would not have fallen. He could have decided the majority of Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee or the other parties.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** The question of a test arises if there is a doubt about it.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :**  
There was a doubt.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** Unfortunately, he is not the Governor of West Bengal.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :**  
You are also not.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** Such important constitutional matters should not be discussed from the point of view of narrow, partial, party objectives. We must see that proper conventions are established, and it is in reference to such conventions that I am saying that his party has always emphasised that the Governor should not be given discretion.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** It is against what you yourself have advocated when you said earlier that the principle of testing the majority in the Assembly is unexceptionable and that this, however, cannot be considered as a normal case. So, I think you should deal with it only as an abnormal case and not justify it from the constitutional point of view.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** It is an abnormal case which is made more abnormal by the fact that it is very unusual for a Chief Minister with a majority to resign or to advise dissolution. That is the simple point I am making, and I think that the House will agree with me, and particularly my CPM friends will agree, that if the Governor were not to accept the advice of the Chief Minister who has a majority in the Assembly, that would open the door to all kinds of possibilities which they have been warning us against all these years. I hope I have been able to dispel their misgivings and I hope the President's proclamation and the other Bill would receive the whole-hearted approval of the House.

16.00 hrs.

Several hon. members spoke about the law and order situation in West Bengal. For the last so many months, the House has been greatly concerned about various manifestations of a disturbed law and order situation there. We have discussed its various stages of evolution, how it started, how it worsened and ultimately how it led to inter-party clashes on a fairly large-scale, to individual assassinations, gun-snatching and to a general sense of fear and insecurity there. I do not want to go into all the details of the history of the Naxalite movement, how the situation deteriorated and how this House has attempted to grapple with the problem and what the Government has done in the matter, because all these things have come up here on various occasions and I would have to speak very long if I were to touch on all these aspects. But broadly speaking, I would say, it is a complex situation and it is important to try to analyse it. If we analyse it, perhaps we can distinguish at least six clear, different components of the situation,

In the first place, there is the range of activities of Naxalites and other extremist groups, who are out to destroy all the democratic values which we cherish and out to indulge in individual violence and terrorism, out to insult national symbols, national heroes, their portraits and pictures and the like. I do not want to dwell on it; the House is well aware of their activities.

Secondly, we have the acute political rivalries there. Some political parties have perhaps taken resort to violence. At one particular stage, I remember, there was an attempt by one party at any rate, to assert its dominance on the political scene of West Bengal. So, inter-party clashes did take place. The worst of them is that they have left behind a fall-out of bitterness, which manifests itself in short-tempered exchanges in this House sometimes and certainly which is very much in evidence in the continuing acts of violence, whether individually or on the basis of party groups in Bengal.

Thirdly, we have the goondas and ruffians and anti-social elements, who take full advantage of the situation not only of the Naxalite depredations but of the inter-party clashes and political rivalries. I do not know whether some political parties

feel they are making use of these anti-social elements for their ends, but I think the truth is that anti social elements are probably making use of the political parties.

AN HON. MEMBER : Including your party.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Try to take this seriously. Because every time I say anti-social elements if you protest, needles suspicion is drawn to you.

Therefore, these anti-social elements are always trying to take advantage of such a situation. In a big urban centre like Calcutta there are always anti-social elements. In any big urban centre of that size these anti-social elements do resort to crime even under normal conditions. Now here is a situation in which they can resort to their usual crimes under cover of some political parties, or even under the cover of certain glamour of extremism. Therefore, without adhering to any ideology, they get the cover of being ideologically inclined, though they may not actually be so. This is the kind of situation which they take advantage of—political rivalries and extremism.

Fourthly, there is the broader socio-economic canvas in which the role of the youth has to be understood, to which my young friend referred; the frustrations of the youth have to be understood, the sense of adventure of youth, its involvement, as a matter of history and tradition in revolutionary politics; sections of the youth are attracted by violence also. So, this needs to be understood. Because, if we don't try to delve a little deeper into the sociological aspects of this matter then we tend to inflate the strength of the Naxalites by lumping all these elements together. There are some committed Naxalites, but there are others in their ranks who may be attracted temporarily by certain facets, a sense of adventure, a sense of romanticism, even of violent activities, but not deeply committed. Thus, there are these anti-social elements and if we lump all of them together we would only add to the strength of the Naxalities. Therefore, it is in this context that we have to understand what we mean when we talk of Naxalites.

Then there is the common man and women of West Bengal who have been terrorised; whether it is the peasant or the



[Shri K. C. Pant]

worker or the ordinary citizen who is walking in the streets of Calcutta, he has been subjected to terror, he has become pan-stricken and the evidence of that is he has become indifferent to crime. When a crime takes place in the broad day light in the streets of Calcutta, even then he is not coming forward to give evidence because he is afraid. This is a fact of life today.

**SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East):** The result of 24 years of Congress rule.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Not 24 years of our rule but six months of your administration. You have to understand that in this matter you are very vulnerable and the less you speak the better.

We have the police administration, as well as the law and order agencies. They have their good and bad points, their strength and weakness. We have to understand that they are functioning in a particular climate in Bengal today. They are drawn from the same sociological background from which many of us come, the people in politics and other walks of life. They are subject to the same kind of prejudices, if you like, the same kind of bias; they have the same strength and weakness. It is no use always condemning them. We must understand that they are functioning under a great sense of strain because of the situation which I have just now described. It is not a simple situation; it is a complex situation. The worst of it is, we have to admit, that much of what has happened is due to the sedulous propagation of the politics of violence and murder, this unfortunate aspect of the deliberateness of it.

Therefore, when I listened to Dr. Raen Sen the other day I thought that this was not the juncture when one should distinguish between violence as a principle and the question of individual violence, individual murder and secret murder. I would not like to belittle the value of his contribution; he has made an important contribution to the debate. I do not want to score debating points. But I think that while I would endorse the programme of action which he has outlined, I would beg of him not to make a distinction just now between one kind of violence and another kind of violence. Because at this stage we have to say that murder is murder. And whether it

is individual murder, whether it is open murder or whether it is secret murder it is a murder. We have to treat it as such. What we need—from CPI (M) also if they can muster courage—is to renounce all forms of violence and to denounce them. This is needed and this will create the right type of climate we want.

Sir, differences of opinion are a part of democracy. You cannot help it, and many differences of opinion are very healthy. You cannot escape differences of opinion in democracy. The question that always arises is how do you resolve these differences. Do you resolve the differences by force by intimidation, by coercion, by violence or do you resolve in a democratic spirit through persuasion or through an attempt to win over the other person towards one's way of thinking. This is the essential point. It is not a question of discussing violence in the abstract but it is a question of either adopting the democratic approach or not adopting it and in the democratic approach where there are differences, differences have to be resolved by each side trying to persuade the other side to one's way of thinking.

But, Sir, when I say that violence has to be denounced I do realise that mere denunciation of violence is not going to change the complex situation that has been created in West Bengal and it is just now very important that the political parties—all the political parties who have a say in West Bengal—get together and play the role that is expected if them at this time—expected not by us but expected by the people of West Bengal, expected by the people of this country. I sincerely hope having realised the tragic consequence of the ways of violence individual murder and politics of violence and murder, the political parties in West Bengal would come together to find the way.

In this context I would like to refer to the efforts being made by my colleague, Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray, who invited all the political parties in Bengal and who is holding discussions with them. He is trying to arrive at a consensus on how to put an end to the politics of violence and murder. I hope, Sir, if this kind of consensus emerges then we may be nearer to bring to an end the sorry chapter of inter-party clashes, assassinations, gun-snatching and so on. This consensus will be meaningful only

if it is backed by action by the political parties at all levels, only if they are willing to expose and isolate those elements which have been responsible for the present situation, and hand them over to the ordinary processes of law. It is here that the law enforcement agencies have their role to play. Their task would undoubtedly be easier if all the political parties were to cooperate in what is admittedly the common task before West Bengal. They will, however, have to discharge their duties even if one or the other political party chooses not to cooperate.

Sir, there have been charges against CRP and the police. I have said often in this House and said with all sincerity that whenever specific instances are brought of our notice we will certainly look into them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You should not skip over this point so lightly. You should seriously go into the allegations made. It is not one or two instances. It is a question of re-organisation and re-orientation of the police force if you really want to deal with the law and order situation there.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Any specific suggestions of reorientation and reorganisation are also welcome. I can also look into them. I am not holding any brief for any policeman or any officer, who indulges in excesses. Why should I? I am as interested as you are that the rule of law prevails, that the administrative machinery functions in a manner which is not only fair but which seemed to be fair, which is free of bias, which is just and which is not motivated by political considerations. After all, this is our basic approach to the administrative machinery, whatever the basic approach of some others may be.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Who decides which place is to be searched and where the army is to surround a certain place? I gave you certain examples and I wrote to you also. Hindustan Motors is a factory with 10,000 gallons of petrol there; so many machines are there. That factory in the running condition was surrounded by 2,000 armymen and CRP. Even the employer had to come forward and protest against it. So, who decides which house and which place is

to be surrounded—the officer in charge of the area, the Superintendent of Police or who else or the Congress ex-minister?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If my hon. friend's credentials were beyond doubt, I would have consulted him in the matter.

As I said, this is our broad approach to the administrative machinery and this would continue to be our policy. I said and I repeat that there may be instances of excesses and when there are instances of excesses, I am as interested as any hon. Member opposite that anybody who is to blame is brought to book. Naturally, in a condition in which these policemen and other officers work, under such great strain over a long period, there may be such instances.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In the British days, if a policeman killed anybody there would be an inquiry. That is not there now. This is the thing going on in West Bengal.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not want to refer to a few matters but he is repeatedly provoking me. Do I have to remind him . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are interrupting off and on. Please do not do it otherwise it will not go on record.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : \* \*

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will not go on record.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think, this House knows that whatever be our intentions about running the Government machinery, in the manner which I indicated earlier, that is, without any political bias, there have been certain political parties who have come to power in West Bengal and who have not subscribed to this view and these political parties have not spared any effort to subvert the loyalty of the Government servants there. Let us not forget these things. But today under our administration we are trying to put things right. Therefore, the hon. Member will be well advised not to touch on these aspects.

Here, on the floor of this House, we also have a duty to see these things in their proper perspective. If every time, day in and

[Shri K. C. Pant]

day out we run down the administrative machinery and run down the police force, to whom are we to turn to maintain law and order in that State? That is why I say that one can look into specific instances but if with that one sieged brush the whole force is tarred, who is there to maintain law and order in a difficult situation. This has to be remembered and it is a difficult situation, everybody admits. Forces have to be sent. The CRP is the force with the Centre. The CRP is in great demand. West Bengal administration and other Governments are asking for the CRP.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I have never said in this House that the CRP should be withdrawn but today I have become very much critical of the behaviour of the CRP. A number of Congressmen have sent telegrams complaining about the treatment meted out by the CRP to them. Therefore something basic should be done about dealing with the CRP.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** All I was referring to was the natural human weakness. If sometimes this House also expresses a word of appreciation for the difficulties under which the police and the administrative machinery functions, it may perhaps draw the best out of them. I hope, my colleague, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, in the course of his discussions with other political parties will be able to arrive at some kind of a consensus on this matter also.

Sir, I have touched on almost all the points that came up. There was some reference by Prof. Mukerjee to what I said the other day. I am thankful to him for his kind reference and I am also thankful to Mr. Rao for his personal reference though it was in a much lighter vein.

My hon. friend, Prof. Mukerjee, has already dealt with that aspect. I do not want to repeat it. But so far as the dialogue is concerned, a dialogue has started all over the country and it is a dialogue which is going on everyday. I have already indicated the various elements that go to make up the Naxalites and the other extremist groups. I do think that there are amongst them youngmen, very young, very immature, who if treated and approached properly through the process of reasoning, through the process of persuasion which is the demo-

cratic way, they can respond and, I think, all the political parties in West Bengal will consider this matter in the discussions that are now going on. I hope, they will be able to shed more light on this and will be able to guide us as to what our approach to these youngmen should be.

Sir, I do not want to refer to the tasks on the economic and industrial front. . .

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) :** There is so much talk of having a dialogue with Naxalites. Don't you think if this dialogue has to be successful it is better to start a dialogue with Mao Tse-tung, first?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** There is no question of a dialogue with Mao Tse-tung, because Mao Tse-tung fortunately is not in this country and is not likely to be my headache in this matter. If my hon. friend by saying this, means whether I intend to have a dialogue with those who accept the Mao approach to politics, I do not want to have dialogue with them if they are beyond the pale of reason. That is not my intention. *(Interruption)*

I did refer to those who are not deeply committed Naxalites. I have seen reports that some youngmen, 15 years old, 17 years old, some of whom may have been coerced into joining Naxalites on account of certain circumstances beyond their control, may have been attracted to it by a sense of misconceived and perverted sense of adventure. I cannot say. I do not want to give an impression that the Government regards all these as being lost for ever to the process of reason. That is my only point and, I hope, he will appreciate it. I think, in a democratic process, the word "dialogue" has a very wide connotation. This is not a question of sitting round the table. I can assure him. There is no question of immediately sitting round the table except a dialogue being carried on in that sense of my hon. friend Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. It is necessary to examine this question in some depth. . . *(Interruption)* Let me use my words; you use your words. I do not want to quibble over words. My point is as to what is our particular approach to this question and what is our total approach to this question. And, therefore, I have tried to put these facts before them and our approach

before them. As said, I hope that the people directly concerned and the political parties in West Bengal who are even now going to meet to discuss the law and order situation, they will at least apply their mind to it.

In the end, I would like to say and repeat the point made earlier by my colleague, Shri Ganesh, that it is very odd that while some sections of the House like my hon. friends from the CPM keep on emphasizing the need for the Government taking a firm stand on Bangla Desh, preparing itself-and if I remember aright, in their recent resolution, they said, 'Well, you recognise Bangla Desh; if it leads to war, we will face it.'

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : That is as distortion of our statement.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : We said, 'You recognise, but there will be no war.'

SHRI K. C. PANT : In fact, you said that if it leads to war, you have expressed the hope that China will not side with Pakistan.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : There is no war between America and USSR of China although they are helping the Vietnamese regularly.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was mentioning that they want us now to recognise the Bangla Desh. I find from the newspapers that they are thinking of a *bandh* in West Bengal. I do not know whether this is wholly consistent. If, on the one hand, you want the Government to take firm measures, you want the country to be strengthened, you want it to be strong, then production must increase, go-slow must disappear and . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY : And better government.

SHRI K. C. PANT : . . . particularly in those factories which are ordnance factories which produce the equipment which is needed for war. In those factories at least there must be full production. You cannot fight a war except with full industrial production. Therefore, now you have called for a *bandh*. How is it consistent? Is this the way to strengthen ourselves? What does a *bandh* mean at this juncture?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Production with less wages, we do not want. We want production with increased wages.

SHRI K. C. PANT : When relief has to be reached to these lakhs of people who have come in, what is exactly to be achieved by a *bandh* at this juncture? I hope they will reconsider this. Whether their act is a responsible or an irresponsible one, it is for them to consider.

I have finished and I sincerely hope that this discussion will help my colleague, Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray, in his discussions because we lay a great store by these discussions. It is after a long time that all the political parties of Bengal have decided to grapple with this question of violence and political violence and murder and if at this time nothing emerges from these discussions, then it will be a set-back and if something does emerge from it, it will pave the way for the future and if all of us co-operate in a spirit of helping Bengal and in a spirit of strengthening the unity of the country and in a spirit of facing the difficult situation that has been created by the oppression of Pakistan in Bangla Desh by the presence of such a large number of refugees in our country, this will pave the way of our facing all those problems with so much more confidence. If once we get reassured that all the political Parties have committed themselves to keep the politics of violence which has been bleeding Bengal for the last so many months out of the politics of Bengal, we can isolate those elements who refuse to fall in line, who are out side the pale of reason so that they can be dealt with adequately. I can assure the House that so far as the criminal elements are concerned and so far as those who refuse to abide by the law are concerned, in dealing with them, we have to be firm in the interests of Bengal.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I may draw the attention of the hon. Minister to an editorial. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, I am not allowing any further questions now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This is not fair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him not pass such unnecessary remarks. I am not allowing any questions now. What he says will not go on record.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: \*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put cut motions Nos. 1 to 10 in the name of Shri Manoranjan Hazra, Nos. 11 to 23 in the name of Dinen Bhattacharyya, and Nos. 24 to 30 in the name of Shri Dinesh Joarder to the vote of the House.

*Cut motions Nos. 1 to 30 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third 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 which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 1 to 9, 11 to 48, 50 to 52 and 54."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok-Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]*

DEMAND No. 1—4—TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,71,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax'."

DEMAND No. 2—9—LAND REVENUE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,19,54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete

the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 2—76—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payment of Compensation to Land-holders, etc., on the Abolition of the Zamindari System'."

DEMAND No. 3—10—STATE EXCISE DUTIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,92,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 4—11—TAXES ON VEHICLES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

\*\*Not recorded.

dent out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage (Non-Commercial)'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,66,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

**DEMAND NO. 33—96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL).**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

**DEMAND NO. 34—50—PUBLIC WORKS.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,64,79,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the

sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,11,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Greater Calcutta Development Scheme'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme'."

**DEMAND NO. 36—53—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,13,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,31,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Roads and Water Transport Schemes'."

[Mr. Chairman]

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,13,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Scheme'."

**DEMAND NO. 38—64—FAMINE RELIEF.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,04,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,41,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year end-

ing the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

**DEMAND NO. 41—68—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND NO. 42—70—FOREST.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,65,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

**DEMAND NO. 43—71—MISCELLANEOUS—CONTRIBUTION.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,73,69,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Contribution'."

**DEMAND NO. 44—71—MISCELLANEOUS—PANCHAYATS.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,04,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Panchayats'."

**DEMAND NO. 45—71—MISCELLANEOUS—SPORTS.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,75,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Sports'."

**DEMAND NO. 46—71—MISCELLANEOUS—CIVIL DEFENCE.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,17,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Civil Defence'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Other Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,11,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on other Works'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Irrecoverable Loans to displaced Persons'."

ous—Irrecoverable Loans to displaced Persons'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,74,80,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous—Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on other Works—Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

**DEMAND NO. 48—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO DISPLACED PERSONS.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Displaced Persons'."

**DEMAND NO. 50—98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,69,99,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes—Damodar Valley Project'."



[Mr. Chairman]

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,26,16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,79,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,22,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments'."

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is :

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

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is :

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

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** We shall now take up the clauses.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** There is an amendment to clause 3 in the name of Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The hon. Member is absent.

The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** There is an amendment to clause 1 standing in the name of Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The hon. Member is absent.

The question is :

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1 was added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.35 hrs.

**WEST BENGAL APPROPRIATION  
(NO. 2) BILL\*, 1971**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of

**DEMAND NO. 5—12—SALES TAX.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,61,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

**DEMAND NO. 7—14—STAMPS.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,35,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stamps'."

**DEMAND NO. 8—15—REGISTRATION FEES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Registration Fees'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Interest on Debt and other Obligations'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,56,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Parliament State/Union Territory Legislature'."

**DEMAND NO. 12—19—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,74,89,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'General Administration'."

**DEMAND NO. 13—21—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,39,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

**DEMAND NO.—14—22—JAILS.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,75,59,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Jails'."

**DEMAND NO. 15—23—POLICE.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,37,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

[Mr. Chairman]

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,18,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Department—Fire Services'."

**DEMAND No. 17—26—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS EXCLUDING FIRE SERVICES.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,48,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments—Excluding Fire Services'."

**DEMAND No. 18—27—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

**DEMAND No. 19—28—EDUCATION.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,75,16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Education'."

**DEMAND No. 20—29—MEDICAL.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,30,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Medical'."

**DEMAND No. 21—30—PUBLIC HEALTH.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,35,60,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Health'."

**DEMAND No. 22—31—AGRICULTURE—AGRICULTURE.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,23,99,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture—Agriculture'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,04,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

**DEMAND No. 23—31—AGRICULTURE—FISHERIES.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Agriculture—Fisheries'."

**DEMAND No. 24—33—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,37,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Animal Husbandry."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,92,58,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on schemes of Government Trading— Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme'."

DEMAND NO. 25—34—CO-OPERATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 26—35—INDUSTRIES—INDUSTRIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,61,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries— Industries'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,13,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,46,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries— Cottage Industries'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic development—Cottage industries'."

DEMAND NO. 28—35—INDUSTRIES—CINCHONA.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,55,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries— Cinchona'."

DEMAND NO. 28—37—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,37,51,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to *complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

[Mr. Chairman]

**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. 5,81,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on other Works—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 29—LOANS AND ADVANCES UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects, National Extension and Local Development Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 30—38—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,56,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,90,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes'."

**DEMAND NO. 32—39—MISCELLANEOUS, SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS—EXCLUDING WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,72,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous, Social and 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. 4,09,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,87,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,84,000 be granted to the Presi-